

PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INCONTINENCE ASSOCIATED DERMATITIS IN HOSPITALIZED ADULTS WITH CANCER.

Hypothesis / aims of study

To identify and to analyze the prevalence of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis (IAD) and sociodemographic and clinical variables associated with their occurrence in hospitalized patients with cancer.

Study design, materials and methods

This is an observational, cross-sectional, analytical and descriptive epidemiological study, in which the sample consisted of 341 adult and elderly patients hospitalized at a Cancer Hospital. The patients were interviewed, their skin was examined by inspection and palpation, and dynamic test was performed for physical mobility's evaluation. Medical records were also searched. Two instruments were used for data collection: Sociodemographic and Clinical Data to characterize the sample and to survey the variables of interest; and the IAD Classification and Intervention tool (IADIT) (1). The point-prevalence of IAD was obtained during nine consecutive days for the collection of all hospitalized patients in the institution. The associations between the dependent variable (presence of injury) and the independent variables were obtained by chi-square test and by odds ratio (OR) calculation, with a 95% confidence interval, in the univariate analysis. For the multiple analysis, the logistic regression (stepwise forward) model was used. A level of significance of 5% ($p < 0.05$) was considered statistically significant. Except for variables selection to compose the regression model analysis, $p < 0.2$ was used. Regarding prevalence, point prevalence was used, which is the proportion of individuals who present a clinical condition at a certain point of time.

Male sex (198/58%), Caucasians (160 / 46.9%) and Black (27 / 7.9%); Married (182 / 53.3%) predominated in the sample. The most commonly used medications were: analgesics (243 / 71.2%), antidepressants (113 / 33.1%) and antibiotics (151 / 44.2%). Among the patients evaluated, most of them were not smokers and alcoholic, 33.1% (113) had ecchymosis and 35.7% (122) had bruises.

The prevalence of IAD was 6.7% (23/ 341).

Table 1- Variables associated with IAD.

Variables	SD	Sig.	OR	95% C.I.for OR	
				Lower	Upper
Married	1	0,954	0,965	0,281	3,306
Widower	1	0,004	7,863	1,914	32,304
Anti-hypertensive drugs	1	0,002	6,333	1,984	20,217
Anti-inflammatory drugs	1	0,003	8,908	2,148	36,935
Ecchymosis	1	0,025	3,466	1,168	10,286
Support device's use	1	0,061	11,942	0,890	160,326
Diaper's use*	1	0,000	12,922	3,739	44,661

*This variable was included because the indiscriminate use of that among hospitalized patients.

Interpretation of results

The prevalence of IAD among inpatients was lower compared to other study in acute care patients hospitalized in an Australian university hospital (10%; 38/376) (2).

According to the logistic regression model for IAD (Table 1), Married patients had 35% lower chances of having IAD whereas being widowed increased this chance by 7.8 times. The use of anti-hypertensives increased the chance of presenting IAD by 6.3 times, the use of anti-inflammatory increased this chance by 8,9 times, the presence of ecchymosis was 3.4 times greater in the group with IAD, the use of a supportive device increased the chance by 11.9 times and the use of diaper in 12.9 times. In a review study the choice of diaper appears as a determining factor, both for prevention and for the treatment of IAD, taking into account that it is the direct or indirect responsible for the factors that cause or increase the risk of the appearance of dermatitis (3). The other associated factors pointed out by this study were not found in other studies.

Concluding message

Being married was shown to be a protective factor for IAD (OR < 1 ; $p = 0.954$), while being widower (OR = 7.863, $p = 0.004$), anti-hypertensive's use (OR = 6.333, $p = 0.002$), anti-inflammatory's use (OR = 8.908, $p = 0.003$), the presence of ecchymosis (OR = 3.466, $p = 0.025$), support device's use (OR = 11.942, $p = 0.061$) and the diaper's use (OR = 12,922, $p < 0.001$) remain as factors associated with the occurrence of skin lesions in patients hospitalized with cancer.

The present study contributes to the increase of the knowledge related to the occurrence of skin lesions in cancer patients, favoring the therapeutic and preventive planning for this population. Faced with the scarcity of national literature on the subject, it is recommended to replicate this research in other institutions specialized in oncology in addition to the development of cohort studies that would allow a more robust establishment of specific predictors for the occurrence of IAD in cancer patients.

It is considered fundamental that the health care team, mainly nurses, be prepared to recognize the associated and risk factors for the onset of these lesions, elaborating adequate preventive interventions, which need to be better established, based on well-designed investigations and, consequently, the best scientific available evidence.

References

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3. Aquino AL, Chianca TCM, Brito RCS. The integrity of affected skin evidenced by diaper-area dermatitis: an integrative review. *Rev Eletr Enf Internet*. 2012; 14(2):414-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5216/ree.v14i2.14977>.

Disclosures

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