

Prevalence of Incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD) and associated factors in hospitalized adults with cancer.



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AIMS

To identify and to analyze the prevalence of Incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD) and sociodemographic and clinical variables associated with its occurrence in hospitalized patients with cancer.

METHODS

Design and setting: Observational, cross-sectional, analytical and descriptive epidemiological study, performed in a Cancer hospital located in São Paulo, Brazil.

Data collection procedures: The data were collected through interviews, general physical examination (for inspection and palpation of the skin) and dynamic (for evaluation of physical mobility) and medical records. Two instruments were used for data collect: Sociodemographic and Clinical Data to characterize the sample and to survey the variables of interest; and the IAD classification and intervention tool (IADIT) (free translation of the instrument proposed by Junkin and Seleki in 2008). The prevalence of Incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD) was obtained during nine consecutive days for the collection of all hospitalized patients in the institution.

Sample: 341 adult and elderly patients hospitalized at a Cancer hospital.

Data Analysis: For the univariate analysis were used chi-square test and the odds ratio (OR) calculation, with a 95% confidence interval. For the multiple analysis, the logistic regression (stepwise forward) and Classification And Regression Tree (CART) models were used, selecting the independent variables that obtained a value of $p < 0.2$ in the association tests. For the other analyzes, the tests that obtained a level of significance of 5% ($p < 0.05$) were considered significant.

RESULTS

- The majority of the sample consisted of men (198/58%) and caucasians (160/46.9%); the mean age of the participants was **59,1 years (SD = 15,1)**.
- IAD prevalence: 6,7% (23 patients).**

Variables	DP	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
Antihypertensive	1	0,002	6,333	1,984	20,217
Antiinflammatory drugs	1	0,003	8,908	2,148	36,935
Bruise	1	0,025	3,466	1,168	10,286
Use of support device	1	0,061	11,942	0,890	160,326
Diaper's use	1	0,000	12,922	3,739	44,661

Table 1- Variables associated with Incontinence-associated dermatitis (IAD).

- According to the logistic regression model for IAD (Table 2), **marrieds have a 35% lower** chance of having IAD whereas **being widowed increases** this chance by 7.8 times. The **use of anti-hypertensives increases** the chance of presenting with ADI by 6.3 times, the **presence of bruising was 3.4 times greater** in the group with ADI, the **use of a supportive device increased** the chance by 11.9 times and the use Of diaper in 12.9 times (Table 1).

CONCLUSION

The present study contributes to the increase and improvement of the knowledge related to the occurrence of skin lesions in cancer patients, favoring the therapeutic and preventive planning for this clientele.