



Correlation between self-efficacy and quality of life assessed by the Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire in people with venous ulcers

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Introduction: Venous ulcers result from deep venous insufficiency or obstruction. These chronic injuries affect the quality of life of individuals in physical, functional, mental and social aspects. On account of this, nursing must know and explore the influence of self-efficacy for holistic care. Self-efficacy is defined as the belief in the ability to successfully perform a certain task or to present a behavior that leads to a desirable result. For a detailed analysis, self-efficacy is correlated using the Chronic Pain Self-Efficacy Scale (AEDC) with the instrument for assessing the quality of life in people with venous ulcers called the Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire (CCVUQ).

Results: Negative and moderate correlations with statistical significance were identified between the total score of the Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire and self-efficacy for pain control (-0.47) and for functionality (-0.51). The social interaction and household activities domains showed moderate and significant correlation parameters with self-efficacy for pain control (-0.50 and -0.51, respectively). For functionality, social interaction was moderately correlated (-0.66) and the household activities domain showed a strong correlation (-0.70), both significant and with the highest coefficients found in self-efficacy for functionality in this research. The aesthetic domain and the emotional state had negative and weak correlations in the two categories of self-efficacy, with the values of -0.07 and -0.28 being in the area of pain, in the same sequence, and, for functionality, -0.07 and -0.29, without significance in the aesthetic domain.

Objective: To analyze the correlation between self-efficacy and quality of life assessed by the Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire (CCVUQ) in people with venous ulcers.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, with a quantitative approach, carried out in the Primary Health Care service in the city of Parnamirim/Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. The selection of participants took place through visits to local health units to verify the number of people with venous ulcers, totaling 62. People over 18 years of age, enrolled in a health unit, with at least one active venous ulcer. After calculating for finite populations, the final sample totaled 54 people, representing all health units. Data collection was between August and October 2017 using the following instruments: Self-efficacy Scale for Chronic Pain (AEDC) and Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire, the first being used the pain and functionality domains, and the second, which assesses the quality of life in people with venous ulcers, social interaction, household activities, aesthetics and emotional state domains. Relative and absolute frequencies and Spearman's correlation were used. A p-value < 0.05 was considered as a significance level and as correlation parameters the classification: r = up to -0.39 (weak); r = -0.40 to -0.69 (moderate); r = -0.70 to 1 (strong). The research follows the recommendations of Resolution 466/2012 of the National Research Ethics Commission for studies with human beings and was approved by the ethics committee (CAAE nº 65941417.8.0000.5537).

CCVUQ	Self-efficacy			
	Pain control		Functionality	
	Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)	Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)
Social Interaction	-0,498**	0,000	-0,663**	0,000
Domestic activities	-0,508**	0,000	-0,696**	0,000
Emotional State	-0,279*	0,041	-0,295*	0,030
Aesthetics	-0,068	0,624	0,074	0,593
Total	-0,472**	0,000	-0,515**	0,000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Conclusion: Correlations were characterized as weak to moderate between quality of life and self-efficacy in pain control and weak to strong between quality of life and self-efficacy for functionality, all with statistical significance, except for the aesthetic domain.