



Body image disorder: defining characteristics and related factors in people with venous ulcers.

Autors: Lorena Brito O, Simone Karine Costa Mesquita, Bárbara Gomes Gonçalves, Rhayssa de Oliveira e Araújo, Isabelle Katherine Fernandes Costa.

Introduction: Venous ulcers are open chronic skin lesions that affect the lower limbs and are associated with chronic venous insufficiency. It is a health condition that directly impacts the individual's quality of life and self-esteem, in the functional, social, mental and economic spheres.

Results: according to the data obtained 57.4% of respondents with bodily disorders related to venous ulcers, evidenced by change in body function (57.4%), hiding the body (46.3%), change in body structure (57, 4%), change in social involvement (42.6%), change with changes (50.0%), and negative feelings (55.5%).

Objective: To analyze the defining characteristics and factors related to the diagnosis of body image disorder in people with venous ulcers.

Methods: It is a cross-sectional quantitative approach, carried out with 54 people with venous ulcers. The study was carried out in the family health strategy of Parnamirim/Rio Grande do Norte, from August to October 2017. Three instruments were used for data collection, a structured form, the Medical Outcomes Study 36, Charing Cross Venous Ulcer Questionnaire. From the collected data, basic human needs and the nursing diagnosis were established. Then, the data were analyzed and descriptive statistics was performed, with absolute and relative frequencies. It is noteworthy that the study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of UFRN, CAAE No. 65941417.8.00005537.

Conclusion: It was evidenced through the diagnosis of body image disorder, the defining characteristics and related factors of people with venous ulcers. Such factors can impair the quality of life of these patients and, consequently, delay healing. Therefore, using the nursing diagnosis and understanding this reality and the challenges faced by people with venous ulcers, allows the professional nurse to support decision-making and planning interventions that improve the quality of care provided.