

Perception of Self-Esteem of Children with hemophilia from 8 to 12 years according to the degree of arthropathy

Moreno-Moreno Manuel¹, Torres-Ortuño Ana², Cuesta-Barriuso Rubén^{1,3,4}, López-Pina José Antonio⁵, Nieto-Munuera Joaquín², García-Candel Faustino⁶

¹Real Fundación Victoria Eugenia, Madrid, Spain; ²Department of Psychiatry and Social Psychology. Faculty of Medicine, University of Murcia. Spain; ³Department of Physiotherapy, School of Biomedical and Health Sciences, European University of Madrid, Spain; ⁴Federación Española de Hemofilia-Fedhemo, Madrid, Spain; ⁵Department of Basic Psychology and Methodology. Faculty of Psychology, University of Murcia. Spain; ⁶Hematology and Hemotherapy Service. University Clinic Hospital Virgen de la Arrixaca, Murcia. Spain

INTRODUCTION

The way children perceive themselves have an important role in his life development, especially when they have a chronic disease like hemophilia. It has been assessed that the quality of life of children with hemophilia is determined by their status articulate.

The objective is to assess whether the perception of themselves may be influenced by its joint state, and therefore in their quality of life.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We recruited 43 children with hemophilia 8-12 years. We use the children's self-perceptions Profile (SPPC) in its Spanish adaptation. It consists of 6 subscales: Academic Competition (CA), Social Adaptation (AS), Sports Competition (CD) Physical Appearance (AF), behavior (C) and Global Self-Esteem (AG).

To assess their status articular use the HJHS, and a recording sheet clinical and sociodemographic data. For statistical analysis Student's t, ANOVA and Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Measures of effect size Cohen's d and partial eta squared were also used.

RESULTS

The mean age was 9.91 (SD = 1.64), 79% of had hemophilia A and 72% had a severe phenotype. The 79% were on prophylaxis; 77% know how to do self-treatment, and 14% had port-a-cath. A 66% of children showed good perception of themselves.

Significant differences in SPPC according to bring port-a-cath in CA (p <.01), AD and C (p <.05). No significant differences in the subscales of HJHS based on clinical variables were obtained.

No significant differences or correlations between SPPC and HJHS. However, significant correlations according to age with AD (r= .391) and C (r= 0.317). HJHS total score correlated with weight (r= .680) and BMI (r = .769).

CONCLUSIONS

The improvements in treatment (prophylaxis) have contributed that children with hemophilia have a good perception of themselves.

Arthropathy not seems to condition their self-esteem; only presence of port-a-cath influences their social adaptation. We observed a high percentage (47%) of overweight and this affects the degree of arthropathy. It is appropriate to educate children healthy habits and improve their quality of life.

