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CATALOG BASED ON THE NURSING INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION IN HEART FAILURE: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY


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ABSTRACT

Aim: This is a study of quantitative approach, of a descriptive nature, to be developed in the coronary unit of a College hospital placed in the city of Niterói, Brazil. It will be used both the Theory of Basic Human Needs and the International Classification for Nursing Practice – ICNP. As a general goal, we expect: (1) to elaborate an ICNP catalogue for hospitalized patients with diagnosed heart failure. Other specific goals comprehend: (1) to raise the phenomenon of nursing practices placed on the medical records of the patients with heart failure during their period of hospitalization, (2) to elaborate, based on the nursing diagnoses, declarations of the results generated. The ethical aspects will be preserved according to the Resolution 196/96.

Descriptors: Nursing Diagnostics; Nursing Procedures; Heart Failure.

CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE TOPIC AND THE PROBLEMATIC OF THE RESEARCH

The nursing procedures (NP) allow identifying individually the needs of health-illness of each patient and the appropriate nursing care. The NP is regulated by the Resolution 358/2009 of the Brazilian National Council of Nursing (COFEN, in Portuguese), which describes the steps of the process and determines that the same has to be based on a nursing theory\(^{(1)}\). For its application, however, besides the theory it is necessary that the use of a unified language that consent to the communication of the nursing team from different cultures and many clinics. The International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP) arrived from a world desire of nurses willing for a combined language. Its most updated printed version (ICNP 1.0) has seven axes – Focus, Judgment, Means, Action, Time, Place and Client – which allow the creation of declarations of the diagnosis, interventions and results from nursing practices. These declarations, moreover, can help to develop ICNP catalogues, which picture the application of the NP\(^{(2)}\).
(HF) is a complex syndrome, with prevalence in the world that goes from 1% to 2% of the population, then being considered a chronic and progressive pathology with high levels of hospitalization, therefore presenting itself as a priority to the creation of an ICNP catalogue\(^{(3)}\). Despite the vast literature published in Brazil about NP, it is not a reality in many hospitals, including the hospital where the research will be taken. Because of that, this study has great relevance to the professional practice, as much as for the teaching and learning. It can even contribute to the progress of nursing while a profession and a science in construction, and also proportionate an individual nursing care, more adapted to the patient.

**OBJECTIVES**

**General:** To elaborate an INCP Catalogue for the patients hospitalized with Heart Failure.

**Specific:** To raise the nursing phenomenon placed on medical records of patients with heart failure, during their time of hospitalization. To identify the nursing interventions applied to the patients with heart failure. To formulate, based on the nursing diagnostics, declarations for the expected results.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study has a quantitative approach, of a descriptive and transversal nature with a data collection made from medical records. It will be taken from the coronary unit of a school hospital of the city of Niterói, Brazil. The population consists of the patients with heart failure that were hospitalized in the coronary unit in the period of January to December of 2010. A preliminary survey of the register books of the referred unit identified a total of 21 patients admitted with the diagnosis of heart failure and, because there are short, limited number of patients, it was decided to include all of them in the data collection. There will be analyzed the registers about the first five days of hospitalization, both the daytime and the nighttime registers made by doctors and nurses. There will be a documental analysis in the medical records of the patients with heart failure through a data collection instrument made by the researchers, on which will
be brought the clinical manifestations that characterize nursing problems or their potentiality, as well as the nursing actions described by the nurses. These problems will be transformed in nursing diagnoses using the ICNP. The data will be submitted to a simple statistical treatment to verify the representation of the same to the patients with heart failure. The diagnoses which present more than 50% will be included in the catalogue will be included in the catalogue and its interventions will be described based on the bibliographical research. This project was submitted to the Ethics Committee, as determined by the CONEP through the Resolution 196/96, which deals with the research involving human beings, than approved on 17/December/2010 by the protocol number 0238.0.258.000-10.

REFERENCES

Project Data

Dissertation Project for the Professional Masters Program in Assistive Nursing.

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Ethics in Research Committee Approval

Aproved in the Ethics in Research Committee of the Antônio Pedro College Hospital (CEP-HUAP) of the Universidade Federal Fluminense in 17/December/2010, protocol #0238.0.258.000-10

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Sixty-seven listed nursing diagnoses for people with chronic heart failure were mapped, built on a study based on the pathophysiological model of the disease and the ICNP™, version 1.0, with the concepts of NANDA-I diagnoses, Inc. 14 and the ICNP™, 2017, 15 in addition to classifying nursing diagnoses based on the theoretical framework of basic human needs. The International Classification of Nursing Practice (ICNP) Version 2 has over 2800 concepts. Thus, development of terminology subsets is considered as a potential solution to facilitate implementation. Based on early efforts to develop ICNP Catalogues, or clinically relevant subsets of the terminology, a process model was developed based on the ICNP life cycle. Abstract Heart failure is a common long-term condition with increasing incidence. More a syndrome than a disease, it can have many causes. The main classification system is that of the New York Heart Association (NYHA), which encompasses four main classes (NYHA, 1994) (Table 2). The use of the NYHA classification has been questioned in recent years, but it is still the most widely used, both in clinical practice and when deciding which treatment options are best for a particular patient.