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## **EMPLOYMENT OF THE CLASSIFICATIONS INTO THE NURSING PROCESS AT INSTITUTO LAURO DE SOUZA LIMA**

The implementation of the Nursing Process at Instituto Lauro de Souza Lima, took place in 2001 as part of a Research Project approved by the Ethic Committee of the Institution, supported by the Nursing Administration. The project was developed into two steps which consisted of both practical and theoretical training. The scientific researcher nurse in charge of the project, gave theoretical and practical classes and discussed the steps of the Nursing Process: anamnesis, diagnosis, intervention and evolution of nursing. During that training period, the necessity of elaborating a new Nursing Process became evident, and it was done by the nurses interested in that purpose. One pilot unit was chosen for the practical procedure. The ward comprised 25 beds and thus each nurse was in charge of one patient and gradually all the steps of the procedures were elaborated. One month after, all the patients of the clinic had already been subjected to that methodology and afterwards, the clinical and the continuous education nurses went on with the procedures. Three months after, the clinical profile of the patients was elaborated, and the answers which were common to all the patients of that dermatological clinic helped the nurses to elaborate the Minimum Nursing Assistance Patterns, that is a model register form which comprises the identification, ten most common nursing diagnoses, their respective interventions, space to add the specific diagnoses, evolution and period of time. Nowadays there is one computer in each ward,

which has allowed the implementation of the Nursing Process into the other Interning wards<sup>1</sup>.

Two years after that implementation, a retrospective study<sup>2</sup> was realized and 153 medical register forms were reviewed in order to check how frequently the ten nursing diagnoses appeared and if they met the daily performance of the clinics. The following outcomes were as follows : Risk for infection 100% ; Risk for loneliness 99,34% ; Social Isolation 98,69% ; Impaired skin integrity 97,38% ; Risk for Constipation 96,73% ; Risk for impaired skin integrity 96,07% ; Risk for trauma 92,81% ; Altered dentition 90,84% ; Pain 84,48% ; Altered nutrition, less than body necessities 83,68% . The ten diagnoses presented a frequency above 80,0% ; consequently our assistance form model was kept , with the addition of five diagnoses which we considered as very specific. They were as follows: Impaired tissue integrity; Impaired physical mobility; Risk for unbalanced body temperature; Impaired tissue perfusion; Ineffective protection. The Nursing

Procedures are applied to all the interned patients at ILSL, employing the Nursing Diagnoses Classification of North American Nursing Diagnoses Association (NANDA). The implementation contributed with the communication among nurses and suggests the necessity of employing the Nursing Outcomes Classification, Nursing Intervention Classification, which will be adopted by the Institution in the near future.

## REFERÊNCIAS

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