

## Session 4.2 Clinical Track

### Abstract Title:

Nursing Diagnoses in Adult Burned Patients and Their Family Members Near Hospital Discharge

### Presenters:

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### Intended Audience:

Educators

### Area of Focus:

Research

### Research Format:

For Research Reports

**PURPOSE:** This study aimed to identify the nursing diagnoses of adult burned patients and their family members in the period near hospital discharge.

**METHODS:** The research method used was the case study strategy. We elaborated two instruments for the data collection phase, one for evaluation the patient and another for the family member. The patient data collection instrument was developed on the basis of Imogene King's theoretical reference framework, while the family instrument was based on the same theory as well as on the Calgary Family Evaluation Model proposed by Wrigth and Leahey. The adult burned patients and ten of their family members were evaluated at the Burns Unit of the João XXIII Hospital in Belo Horizonte (MG), Brazil, in the period from April to August 2004. After the data survey phase, we used a reasoning process to establish the nursing diagnoses of burned patients and their family members, which were named according to NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) International Taxonomy II and the NANDA Taxonomy I interpretation accomplished by Carpenito.

**FINDINGS:** Nine different diagnostic categories were found in 50 or more of the adult burned patients: impaired tissue integrity, acute pain, anxiety, sleep pattern disturbance, knowledge deficit, body image disturbance, impaired physical mobility, bathing/hygiene self-care deficit and risk for infection. Eleven different nursing diagnoses were identified for the family members: knowledge deficit, anxiety, sleep pattern disturbance, caregiver role strain, dysfunction grieving, parental role conflict, health-seeking behavior, family coping; potential for growth, altered family process; alcoholism, impaired home maintenance management and ineffective family coping compromised. The most frequent diagnoses among the family members under analysis were knowledge deficit and anxiety. The former was characterized by the family members' need for information about care for the burned areas and infection prevention. The feeling of anxiety was mainly related to the changes in the appearance, structure or function of the burned patient's body and to the family members' expectations with respect to the patient's return to the family and work environment, accompanied by some physical, psycho-emotional or social consequence. Keywords: Nursing diagnosis. Burns. Family.

### Citations:

King, IM. A theory for nursing. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1981.  
Carpenito, LJ. Diagnósticos de enfermagem: aplicação à prática clínica. 8.ed. Porto Alegre: Artes Médicas, 2002.  
Wrigth, LM.; Leahey, M. Nurses and families: a guide to family assessment and intervention. 2. ed. Philadelphia: F.A.Davis, 1994.  
NORTH AMERICAN NURSING DIAGNOSIS ASSOCIATION. Diagnósticos de enfermagem da NANDA: definições e classificação 2005-2006. Tradução Jeanne Liliane Marlene Michel. Porto Alegre: Artmed, 2006.