

Session 5.5
Clinical Track

Abstract Title:

Nursing Diagnoses in a Patient with Hemolytic Anemia due to Poor Functioning of the Biologic Mitral Valve, according to Callista Roy's Adaptation Theory and NANDA-I Taxonomy II

Presenter:

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Intended Audience:

Clinicians

Areas of Focus:

Critical Thinking, Use in Practice

Research Format:

For Research Reports

INTRODUCTION: Hemolytic anemia is an atypical disease which presents a variety of signs and symptoms which manifest differently in each patient. Thus, we can find very critically ill patients, and patients that do not present with complicated symptoms of the disease. Nurses have to refer to more useful theories or models for the given situation. The nursing process is a problem-solution approach to meet the nursing needs and the individual's healthcare needs. The nursing process elements used in Roy's theory include: behavior investigation; stimulus investigation; nursing diagnosis; aims setting; intervention, and evaluation. The purpose of this study was to identify the major nursing diagnoses for a patient with hemolytic anemia, due to poor functioning of the biologic mitral valve, in the large Public General Hospital of São Paulo, based on NANDA-I Taxonomy II and on Roy's adaptation theory.

METHODOLOGY: Data were collected from August to October 2006. A careful physical assessment and a survey of the case-related nursing diagnoses were carried out.

FINDINGS: The responses allowed us to divide the nursing diagnoses into four adaptive modes, resulting from the coping mechanisms (regulatory and cognate). They included: physiological mode, self concept mode, role function mode, and interdependent mode. In this investigation, and mainly for this particular patient, the pertinent diagnoses were the physiological mode and the self concept mode diagnoses. In the physiological mode of oxygenation the diagnoses were: Impaired Gas Exchange; Ineffective Tissue Perfusion: Renal; Ineffective Tissue Perfusion: Peripheral; Ineffective Respiratory Pattern; Decreased Cardiac Output. In the physiological mode of nutrition the diagnoses were: Nutrition, altered: less than body requirements. In the physiological mode of activity and rest the diagnoses were: Sleep Pattern Disturbance; Fatigue; Activity Intolerance. In the physiological mode of protection the diagnoses were: Impaired Skin Integrity; Risk for Infection. In the self concept mode the diagnosis was: Disturbed Body Image.

CONCLUSIONS: The theoretical framework of Callista Roy was significant for the diagnoses survey by emphasizing the psychosocial aspects and a holistic individualized nursing care plan with a humane vision which improved the patient's quality of life.

Citations:

North American Nursing Diagnosis Association, Nursing diagnoses: definitions and classification – 2005/2006. Philadelphia, NANDA, 2006.
GEORGE, J. B. et al. Theory Nursing. Porto Alegre: Artes Médicas, 2000.
Lunney, M. Critical Thinking & Nursing Diagnosis: Case Studies and Analyses. 2004.