



NURSING OUTCOMES CLASSIFICATION TO MEASURE THE EVOLUTION OF PATIENTS WITH SELF-CARE DEFICIT: BATHING/HYGIENE

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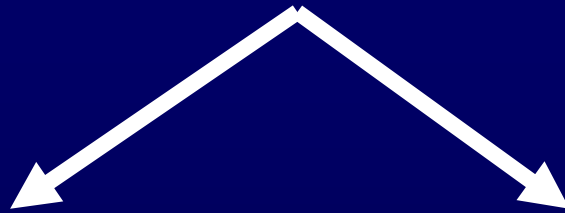
Introduction

- Prevalent Nursing Diagnosis in Total Hip Replacement at Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA) in 2003 – ***Selfcare Deficit: Bathing and/or Hygiene*** (Almeida, 2006);
- Nursing Process (NP) – Developed in 5 stages in the computerized NP model at HCPA;

Nursing Process



Nursing Assistance Systematization



NANDA

Basic Human Needs

Introduction

- Interventions and outcomes don't follow a classification system
- 2nd edition – used on the research;
 - NOC contains 260 outcomes grouped in 29 classes and in 7 domains;
- Goal of the Nursing Diagnoses Work Group (GTDE): Implementation of NOC in the computerized system of HCPA

Objectives

To verify the viability of the Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) in hospitalized orthopedical patients with the ND *Self-care Deficit: Bathing and/or Hygiene*, validating NOC indicators and monitoring the evolution of such patients.

Method

- **Type of study** - cross-sectional study
- **Target Population** – nurses in charge of patients with orthopedical problems
- **Location** – surgical units at Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre

Sample

1st stage – trained nurses who work with adult orthopedical patients undergoing Total Hip Replacement;

2st stage – 25 adult orthopedic patients submitted to Total Hip Replacement;

DATA COLLECTION

1st stage - Validation - *experts*


- Fehring model (1987), adapted
- NOC indicators

Selfcare: Bathing, Selfcare:Hygiene, Selfcare: Activities of Daily Life (ADL); Selfcare: Oral Hygiene
suggested for the ***Selfcare Deficit: bathing and/or hygiene diagnosis***

- 2nd Edition of the book contains the connections between the NANDA, NOC & NIC Classifications

Instrument - indicators – Likert scale (1= not relevant; 2= little relevance; 3= relevant; 4= very relevant; 5= extremely relevant).

2nd stage

- Application of the indicators selected on the first stage by the *expert* nurses
- **2 measurements** 
 - first postoperative day
 - 48 hours later
- **Evolution of Patient** – Likert scale evaluated (1= dependent, does not participate; 2= requires assistive person and device; 3= requires assistive person; 4= independent with assistive device; 5= completely independent)

DATA ANALYSIS

1st stage – average of all of the scores attributed to each indicator - scores: 1 = 0; 2 = 0.25; 3 = 0.50; 4 = 0.75; 5 = 1.

- Indicators – weighted arithmetic mean

< 0.50 - discarded

≥ 0.80 – primary temporary indicators

< 0.80 e > 0.50 – secondary temporary indicators

2nd stage Statistical analyses

- **SPSS 12.0**
- **Continuous variables**: means \pm standard deviation
- **Category variables**: as percentages
- **α de Crombach** - > 0.6 – internal consistency of the scale
- **Wilcoxon test**– alfa 0,05 of significance
- outcome indicators – bathing observation during 1st and 3rd postoperative day

The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Institution

RESULTS

Table 1 - Sample Characterization

Sample characteristics	<i>f</i> (%) (n=27)
Female	26 (96,0)
Age	
25 - 40 years old	11 (41,0)
41 - 55 years old	14 (52,0)
Total Professional Experience	
2 - 5 years old	10 (37,0)
11- 20 years old	5 (19,0)
21 - 30 years old	8 (30,0)
Degree	
Expert	11 (41,0)
Master's Degree student	1 (3,7)
Masters in Nursing	1 (3,7)
Professional experience with orthopedical patients	12 (44,0)
1 – 5 years	8 (30,0)
6 – 10 years	2 (7,4)
11 – 20 years	
Experts who know NOC	7 (26,0)

Distribution of the NOC Nursing Outcome indicators validated by expert nurses

NOC Outcome	Number of NOC indicators	Primary Temporary Indicators		Secondary Temporary Indicators		Discarded Indicators	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
Selfcare: Activities of daily life (ADF)	10	2	20	7	70	1	10
Selfcare: Bathing	10	0	0	8	80	2	20
Selfcare: Hygiene	6	0	0	3	50	3	50
Selfcare: Oral Hygiene	8	0	0	4	50	4	50
Total	34	2	-	22	-	10	-

Cronbach's Alpha

Outcomes	Cronbach's Alpha
Self-care: Activities of Daily Living	0.885
Self-care: Bathing	0.899
Self-care: Hygiene	0.674
Self-care: Oral Hygiene	0.915

- No relation between crossed variables were found –
age, sex, scores, bathing time, total scores

- n (25) - small

Alfa for Wilcoxon test < 0,05

Outcome - Self-care: Activities of Daily Living

Indicators – difference between measurements	Alpha
Eating	,008
Dressing	,000
Toileting	,001
Bathing	,000
Hygiene	,003
Oral hygiene	,009
Walking	,000
Wheelchair mobility	,001
Transfer performance	,000

Alfa for Wilcoxon test < 0,05

Outcome - Self-care: Bathing

Indicators – difference between measurements	Alpha
Gets in and out bathroom	,000
Gets bath supplies	,046
Obtains water	,010
Turns on water	,024
Regulates water temperature	,001
Bathes in shower	,000
Washes body	,000
Dries body	,000

Alfa for Wilcoxon test < 0,05

Outcome - Self-care: Hygiene

Indicators – difference between measurements	Alpha
Washes hands	,001
Cleans perineal area	,001
Maintains oral hygiene	,015

Alfa for Wilcoxon test < 0,05

Outcome - Self-care: Oral Hygiene

Indicators – difference between measurements	Alpha
Brushes teeth	,063
Cleans mouth, gums and tongue	,102
Cleans dentures or dental appliances	,317
Handles necessary equipment	,038

Conclusion

- NOC is a viable tool and has shown to improve patients' independence for self-care during bath/hygiene
- This investigation contributes to the Nursing Group in its goal of continuously computerizing the nursing process, using NANDA-NOC-NIC classifications



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