

Session 1.5 Research Track

Abstract Title:

Consensus Validation Results: NANDA, NIC and NOC Categories for Care of People with Traumatic Brain Injuries in Long Term Care

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Intended Audiences:

Educators, Clinicians, Informaticists, Administrators

Research Format:

For Research Reports

PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to obtain 100% consensus from experienced nurses of the NANDA, NIC and NOC categories that they considered relevant for people with Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) who are residents in a long term care agency.

METHODS: Participant Action Research methodology was used for this study to identify the nursing care elements for care of patients with TBI in a long term care setting. Three volunteer nurses were the research subjects and they created the research product. The nurses were led by two leaders who had been trained in the methodology by an experienced researcher. They met regularly for one and a half years, except for short periods of time when one or more nurses were not available. They were paid for the consensus sessions, but made individual selections of the NANDA, NIC and NOC categories on their own time. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board.

FINDINGS: The research product consists of 29 NANDA-I diagnoses, each with 1-13 NOC Outcomes, and 3-11 NIC Interventions. The diagnoses represent a strong emphasis on care related to physical problems and risk states, e.g., Risk for Infection, as well as psychosocial issues and concerns, e.g., Impaired Adjustment to the long term care setting and living with TBI. The nurses reported that the experience was stimulating and enlightening. They learned a great deal about NANDA, NIC and NOC terms and how to use them for documentation in their clinical practice. They enjoyed the opportunity to talk to one another and to see nursing care from other perspectives besides their own usual perspective. They found the task challenging and difficult but also had fun working as a research team.

DISCUSSION: The research product will be valuable to this long term care agency as a basis for standards of care and implementation of an electronic health record. The common themes that were evident were: (1) the enormity of the project scope even with this defined population, (2) realization of the complexity of nursing evident in NANDA, NIC and NOC, (3) the need for consensus necessitated critical thinking skills, and (4) the value of collaboration with each other.

CONCLUSIONS: This consensus validation method can be used by nurses in any agency setting to identify the relevant NANDA, NIC and NOC categories for local populations. Participant action research methods provide a useful way to implement nursing research in agency settings.

Citations:

Lunney, M. (2006). Helping nurses to use NANDA, NOC and NIC: Novice to Expert. *JONA*, 36 (3), 1-8.
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Parker, L & Lunney, M. (1998). Moving beyond content validation of nursing diagnoses. *Nursing Diagnosis: The Journal of Nursing Language and Classification*, 9 (4), 144-150.
Stringer, E.T. (2007). *Action research*. (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.