

Session 1.6 Research Track

Abstract Title:

Nursing Diagnoses for a Client with Pulmonary Emphysema and Community-Acquired Pneumonia, According to Imogene King's Conceptual Model and NANDA-I Taxonomy II: Case Study

Presenter:

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Intended Audience:

Clinicians

Areas of Focus:

Critical Thinking, Use in Practice

Research Format:

For Research Reports

PURPOSE: Pulmonary emphysema is a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), characterized by abnormal and permanent dilation of air distal spaces of end bronchioles, with destruction of their walls, thus causing a progressive and irreversible obstruction of the air flow. In this particular client, her age and the presence of COPD increased her susceptibility to pneumonia. The nursing process is the application of the scientific method. The nursing process improves quality of care and increases professional satisfaction. For an effective use of the nursing process there must be an application to a nursing theory. In this study we used Imogene King's theory, which aims at goal achievement, and has the open system structure as its origin. The nursing focus is the care of individuals, and its goal is the individual's health and group care. Nursing phenomena are organized into three interaction systems: personal (individual, holistic, perception, self, body image, space, time, learning); interpersonal (interaction, communication, transaction, role, stress); social (families, religious groups, educational system, occupational group, friends). King developed the theory of goal achievement from concepts and systems of her previously referred conceptual framework by reminding us of the need of an interaction between the social systems (nurse-client), where both act based on common agreement. Professionals must share information which helps individuals to make their own decisions. The purpose of this study was to identify the main nursing diagnoses for this client, admitted to a Public General Hospital in Grande São Paulo, based on the NANDA-I Taxonomy II and Imogene King's theoretical framework.

METHODS: a descriptive study, with a quantitative approach. Data was collected from September to October 2006. The case study involved AMO, 73 years old, female, Caucasian, a mother of 12 children. She has smoked about three packs a day since she was 12 years old. She reports quitting smoking two years ago. Her medications include Ranitidine; Prednisone; Floratil; Amitriptyline, and oxygen. She was referred with a medical diagnosis of pulmonary emphysema and typical community-acquired pneumonia.

FINDINGS: The following diagnoses were identified: Ineffective Respiratory Pattern; Ineffective Protection; Impaired Gas Exchange; Nutrition, Imbalanced: Less than body requirements; Impaired Tissue Perfusion: Cardiopulmonary; Anxiety; Ineffective Airway Clearance; Chronic Pain; Fatigue; Activity Intolerance; Disturbed Sleep Pattern; Impaired Oral Mucous Membranes; Constipation; Risk for Falls; Deficient Fluid Volume; Self Care Deficit: Bathing/Hygiene; Self Care Deficit: Dressing/Grooming; Impaired Social Interaction; Risk for Loneliness; Risk for Situational Low Self Esteem.

CONCLUSIONS: In this study we were able to increase our scientific knowledge to provide for individual nursing care based on NANDA-I theoretical framework using Imogene King's conceptual model. It also helped us to understand the importance of nurse-client interactions to achieve the client's goals and promote the client's health. Chronic diseased patients should be educated about their disease pathology to know what their expectations are, so they can cooperate in their adjustment and in the improvement of their 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.