

Session 5.7
Research Track

Abstract Title:

Validation Studies of NANDA Nursing Diagnoses: A Critical Overview

Presenters:

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Intended Audiences:

Educators, Clinicians, Informaticists, Administrators

Areas of Focus:

Classification Development, Research

Research Format:

For Research Reports

PURPOSE: This Bachelor-thesis is a literature review from 2005 which aims to find out:

What is the definition of validity in the context of nursing diagnoses?

Which methodological requirements in relation to validation studies of NANDA nursing diagnoses are discussed?

Which methods have been used to examine validity?

How often have these methods been used

Which NANDA nursing diagnoses have been validated so far?

What is the quality of research articles on validation studies?

Which nursing diagnoses are most often examined?

METHODS: After a detailed literature search in the database CINAHL and the databases of DIMDI the NANDA conference proceedings 8,10,11,12 and 13, 120 research articles and 49 theoretical publications, published in English, in the context of NANDA nursing diagnoses validation could analyzed. Methodological recommendations were the use of multivariate techniques, operational definitions, adherence to an order of studies, conduction of more clinical studies and criteria for generalizability. To evaluate the article's quality, a random sample was drawn from each methodological approach. Quantitative research articles were evaluated using the instrument "Basic Guidelines for Discussion" (1990), qualitative research articles using the "Evaluation tool for qualitative Studies" (Aldridge 2002).

FINDINGS: Since this study, many theoretical articles and validation studies have been published. Just a few of the recommendations have been implemented. Half of the nursing diagnoses have not been validated so far. The most common validation method is the methods of Fehring, especially diagnostic content validity. Multivariate and qualitative studies are rare. The published articles demonstrate great differences in quality. Epidemiological- and outcome-studies of the diagnostic categories and interventions, causal analysis and representative studies in diverse settings and populations are required. Results of an actual update review till 2007 will be presented in the paper.

DISCUSSION: This thesis does not claim completeness of all validation studies of NANDA nursing diagnoses, but tendencies could be pointed out. The literature confirms the results.

CONCLUSIONS: It was difficult to get all validation studies for NANDA nursing diagnoses. Database-searches do not lead unerringly to a complete list of studies. Quite a lot could be found via bibliographical lists. Many studies are only published with an abstract, which can not offer detailed information, therefore a categorization is difficult (van Dyke Hayes 1999, p. 316).

Citations:

Basic Guidelines for Discussion. In: Focus on Critical Care Vol. 17, 5/1990, p. 406.

Aldridge, David: General Criteria for the Evaluation of Qualitative Research Articles. 2002. <http://www.hisf.no/nimt/forumqualart_3.html>. Access: 2004-01-14.

van Dyke Hayes, Kathryn: Patient Involvement in Nursing Diagnosis Research. In: Rantz, Marilyn J.; Priscilla LeMone (Hg.): Classification of Nursing Diagnoses. Proceedings of the Thirteenth Conference. Glendale: Cinahl Information Systems, 1999, p. 315-326.

Dougherty, Cynthia M.; Janice K. Jankin; Margaret R. Lunney; Georgia G. Whitley: Conceptual and Research-Based Validation of Nursing Diagnoses: 1950-1993. In: Nursing Diagnosis 4 (Vol.), Issue 4/1993(Oktober-December), pp. 156-165

Fehring, Richard J.: The Fehring model. In: Classification of nursing diagnoses: proceedings of the tenth conference. San Diego, 25.-29. April 1992, J.B. Lippincott, 1994, pp.55-62.

Van Dyke Hayes, Kathryn: Patient involvement In nursing diagnosis research. In: Classification of nursing diagnoses: proceedings of the thirteenth conference. St. Louis, 22.-26.4.1998, Cinahl Information Systems, 1999, pp.315-326.