NANDA International (NANDA-I), the Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) and the Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) are comprehensive, research-based, standardized classifications of nursing diagnoses, nursing interventions and nursing-sensitive patient outcomes. These classifications provide a set of terms to describe nursing judgments, treatments and nursing-sensitive patient outcomes.

Recognized Terminologies
NANDA-I, NIC and NOC (NNN) are recognized by the American Nurses’ Association (ANA). They are included in the National Library of Medicine’s Metathesaurus for a Unified Medical Language and the Cumulative Index to Nursing Literature (CINAHL). They are mapped into SNOMED (Systemized Nomenclature of Medicine) and registered in Health Level Seven International (HL7).

Clinical Decision Support Framework
NANDA-I, NIC and NOC are used internationally by practicing nurses in acute care hospitals, outpatient and ambulatory settings, rehabilitation and long-term care facilities and in patient homes. Vendors internationally have licenses for integrating NANDA-I/NIC/NOC into electronic systems that support nursing care.
- Standardize clinical reasoning terms (diagnoses, interventions and outcomes) in your organization as a basis for determining effective care.
- Enable clinical judgment through the use of standardized definitions for all terms, evidence-based assessment criteria for selecting appropriate diagnoses, along with activities for interventions and indicators for all outcomes.
- Populate electronic health record assessments with evidence-based criteria that support effective clinical decision-making, outcome measurement and individualized intervention.

Evidence-Based Plans of Care
- Prioritize key nursing diagnoses, outcomes and interventions for each patient’s plan of care.
- Enable staff to identify patient needs and staff requirements for safe care.
- Monitor patient progress throughout an episode of care, and across the continuum of care.
- Include NNN into evidence-based practice outlines.

Effective Nurse Staffing
- Evaluate the cost-effectiveness of nursing care.
- Identify opportunities to reduce costs without compromising patient safety.
- Analyze nursing care requirements based on patient acuity.
- Compare nursing care requirements across facilities and departments.
- Measure client satisfaction with nursing care.

Effective Student Learning & Staff Education and Evaluation
- Develop curricula based on core nursing concepts and evidence-based practice: NANDA-I, NIC and NOC are included in multiple nursing textbooks for a variety of specialties, and are used internationally by numerous schools for curricular design.
- Analyze clinical reasoning and judgment practices of students and staff.
- Identify strengths and developmental needs of students and staff on both an individual and aggregate basis.
- Implement nursing education and staff training, development and mentoring initiatives and track results.

Research-Based Nursing Knowledge
- Conduct effectiveness research to test the effects of nursing interventions and outcomes for patient problems (nursing diagnoses).
- Validate linkages of NNN internationally across specialties, health care settings and populations of patients.
- Identify the relationship of NNN to nursing quality indicators.
- Define new concepts for integration into NNN.