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Evaluation of the Need Oxygenation Using International Classification of Nursing Practices Taxonomy in Pediatrics

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Introduction: The availability of health policies and programs that expanded access to knowledge about prevention methods were largely responsible for reducing infant mortality. One of the ways to increase the improvement in child care and contribute to further reduction of the infant mortality rate is to systematize the assistance to this population (Tannure & Pinheiro, 2010). The Systematization Assistance of nurse care Identifies health-disease situations and the needs of nursing care and subsidizes interventions of promotion, prevention, recovery and rehabilitation of health. In order for the systematization of nursing care is performed correctly, nurses need knowledge about nursing theories and the nursing process (Souza, Silva, Medeiros & Nóbrega, 2013), it is also defined an existing taxonomy to create nursing diagnoses or to apply the patient's reality to the diagnoses already created. Among the several existing taxonomies, the International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP®) was chosen for this study.

Objective: To build Terminologies Bank of the seven axes model of the terminology International Classification for Nursing Practices, related to the subcategory constant oxygenation in the theory of Basic Human Needs of Wanda Horta.

Method: Documental study, descriptive-exploratory approach, performed by primary and secondary data of children admitted to the pediatric hospitalization unit of a teaching hospital, public institution located in Brasília, Distrito Federal, Brazil and using the guidelines (Cubas & Nóbrega, 2015) developed at the ICNP® Center for Research and Development of the Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Brazil. Data collection was carried out in the period from November 2016 to January 2017. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Foundation in Education and Research in Health sciences, under the opinion nº 1.656.424. The sample consisted of 43 medical records of children included according to the following conditions: Age between 0 and 18 years; Hospitalized for at least 24 hours; Accompanied by their legal guardian, excluding those in which there were: refusal of the responsible person to answer the Children Health Questionnaire (Machado et al., 2001). The primary and secondary data were composed of the electronic medical records and the Children Health Questionnaire, applied to the parents or guardians present during hospitalization. A subsection was added to the questionnaire, in which the interviewer signaled to the basic human needs altered in the assessed child, according to his perception. After data collection, the Poronto software was used to list the existing terms nos prontuários e questionários coletados previamente. The Access for Windows 2007 program was used in cross-mapping between the seven axes of CIPE® and the list of normalized terms obtained earlier.

Results: In the construction of the terminological database, the software presented 484 terms, which went through the normalization process, leaving 451 words, among them 372 (82.4%) were non-constant 79 (17.5%) were constant in CIPE® 2015. Of the 79 terms contained in the ICNP® 36 (7.98%) belonged to the focus axis, 7 (1.55%) to the action axis, 7 (1.55%) to the client axis, 4 (0.88%) to the judgment axis, 12 (2.66%) to the location axis, 8 (1.77%) to the means axis and 5 (1.10%) to the timing axis. The constant terms were classified according to the categories of basic human needs: psychobiological, psychosocial and psycho-spiritual, as possible. Then, the analysis of what constant terms in the focus axis of the ICNP® 2015 were relevant the need for oxygenation, and as a result, only 16 terms of this axis had relevance when it comes to oxygenation. The systematization of nursing care, when well implemented, improves the quality of care and promotes greater autonomy and efficiency to the nurse, when this demonstrates the improvement in care characterized by change in the way of registering its evolutions, applying the nursing process with the use of a theory as a basis and a classification to create

diagnoses, interventions and desired outcomes, therefore receives greater recognition of the importance and specificity of its work (Marques, Moreira & Nóbrega, 2008). Given the relevance of oxygenation in the child's health and in nursing practice, a bank of constant terms was identified in the ICNP version 2015 taxonomy that represent the subcategory oxygenation and suggested the addition of some terms identified as non- constant, evaluated according to the norms of Leal (Leal, 2006).

Conclusion: the identification of terms belonging to the focus axis, relevant to the subcategory oxygenation, considering the health of the child, is important for the formulation of diagnostic titles, results and nursing interventions, using the ICNP® 2015. This project also suggests the realization of more researches using ICNP® in the Federal District, Brazil, where this terminology is underused.

Title:

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Keywords:

Nursing care, Nursing process and Nursing research

References:

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Abstract Summary:

The systematization of nursing care improves the quality of care and guarantee autonomy to nurses, observed by the improvement in care characterized by the registering its evolutions, applying the nursing process by using a theory and a diagnosis classification, interventions and desired results, presenting the specificity of its work.

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