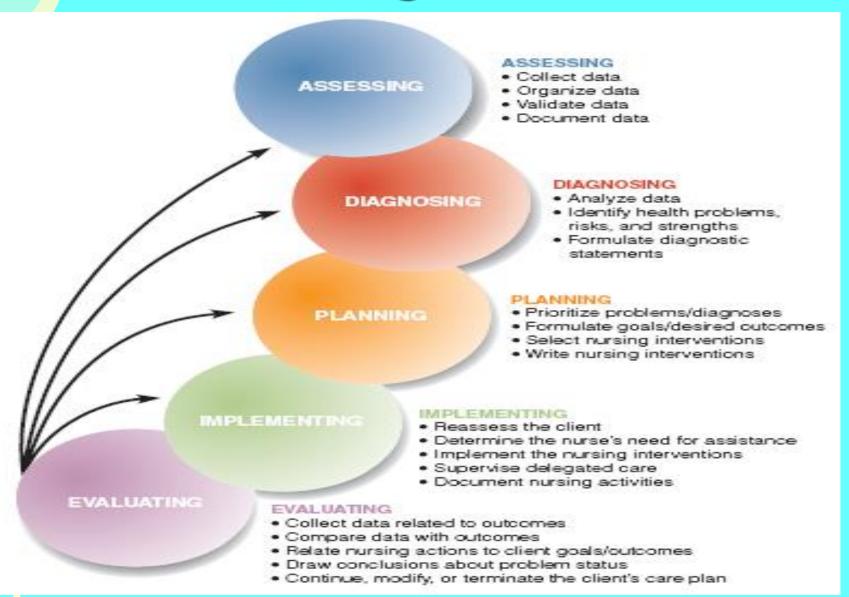
The Nursing Process



Nursing Diagnosis

- A clinical judgment about individual, family, or community responses to actual or potential health/life processes.
- Nursing diagnoses provide the basis for selection of nursing interventions to achieve outcomes for which the nurse is accountable

Nursing diagnosis

- It is a statement of health problems that nurses can legally identify and for which they can prescribe the primary interventions for treatment and prevention
- Provide a basis for selection of nursing interventions so that goals and outcomes can be achieved

Nursing diagnosis

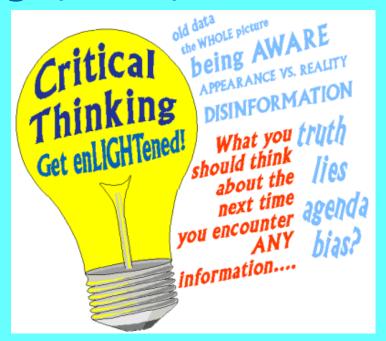
i.The collected data is sorted out, clustered and analyzed in order to identify the patient's actual and potential health problems and strengths

Nursing diagnosis

ii. A precise statement of the problem and the contributing factors to the problem is writteniii. The problems are prioritized

Diagnostic Reasoning

- Apply critical thinking to problem identification
- Requires knowledge, skill, and
 - experience
 - Big Picture



Writing a nursing diagnosis

- Use accepted qualifying terms
 (Altered, Decreased, Increased, Impaired)
 - Don't use Medical Diagnosis
 (Altered Nutritional Status related to Cancer)
 - Don't state 2 separate problems in one diagnosis

How do you make a NDX

- Analyze collected data, look for cues
- Identify patterns
 - -Cluster cues (signs and symptoms)
 - -Synthesizing the cue clusters
- Identify the client's strengths
 - Identify the client's normal functional level and indicators of actual or potential dysfunction

How do you make a NDX

- Three questions to ask self
 - -What are my concerns about this client
 - Can I or am I doing something about it
 - -Can the overall risk be decreased by nursing interventions
- Formulate a diagnostic statement in relations to this synthesis

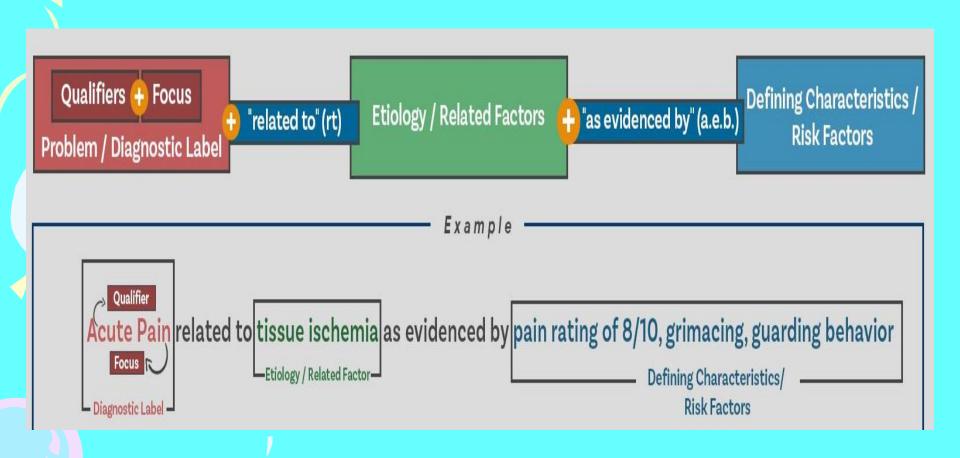
Components of NDX

- Diagnostic Label-a concise phrase or term describing the client's health.
 - Include qualifying terms –actual, risk, impaired, ineffective etc
 - Definition-expresses clearly and precisely the essential nature of the diagnostic label
 - -Differentiates the label from others

Components of NDX

- Defining characteristics- are cues that indicate the presence of the diagnostic label- signs and symptoms/ risk factors
- Related factors- contributing factors

Components of NDX



Parts of a diagnostic statement

- May be one, two or three part
- Problem-Name of the nursing diagnosis as listed in the taxonomy-Describes the problem using as few words as possible
- Etiology- describes factors causing or contributing to actual
- Related to factor-Connects the two parts of the statement

Actual

- Represents a problem that has been validated by the presence of a major defining characteristic
- It has four components-label, definition, defining characteristics and related factors
- E.g-impaired skin integrity r/t immobility secondary to pain as evidenced by 2cm erythematous sacral lesion

- Risk and high risk
 - A clinical judgment that the client is more vulnerable to develop this problem than others in the same or similar situation
 - -Mainly two part
- E.g-Risk for Infection as evidenced by compromised host defenses

- Possible nursing diagnosis
- These are statements that describe a suspected problem requiring additional data.
 - -Two part statement- possible nursing diagnosis, related to
 - E.g- possible disturbed self concept related to recent loss of role responsibilities

- Wellness a clinical judgment about an individual, group, community in transition from a specific level of wellness to a higher level of wellness
- For an individual to have a wellness nursing diagnosis, two cues must be present
 - Desire for increased wellness
 - -Effective present status or function

Wellness NDX

- Usually one-part statements
 - -Related factors are always the same:
 - Motivated to achieve a higher level of wellness

Examples of wellness NDX

- Readiness for enhanced family processes
- Readiness for enhanced hope
- Sedentary lifestyle

- Syndrome NDX- Comprise a cluster of predicted actual or high risk nursing diagnosis r/t a certain event or situation
- Mostly they are one part diagnostic statements

Examples of syndrome NDX

- Chronic Pain Syndrome
- Post-trauma Syndrome

Problems to avoid

- DO NOT use the medical diagnosis
- Must be a problem the nurse and/or client can change or do something about
- Relating the problem to an unchangeable situation
- Focus on the human responses to the problem

Problems to avoid

- Be specific
- Don't combine NDX
- Don't relate one NDX to another.
- Don't make assumptions or statements you can't prove with assessment data
- Be sure your statement is legally advisable

NDX VS Medical Diagnosis

Nursing Diagnosis

- Describes clients response
- Responses vary
 between individuals
- Changes as client responses change
 - Nurse orders interventions

Medical Diagnosis

- Refers to the disease process
- Somewhat uniform between clients
- Remains same during disease process
- Physician orders interventions

Scenario

- Mr. K 36 years old is admitted in the surgical ward following RTA. On assessment
 - -SPO₂: 76%
 - -Degloving wound -left femoral area
 - -Bleeding profusely
 - -Difficulty in breathing
 - -Fracture -left femur-upper third