

Content validation of defining the Nurses Diagnosis features “Impaired Physical Mobility” in multiple trauma victims

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Abstract

Objectives: this study sought to validate the contents of the defining characteristics of said nursing diagnosis, described by NANDA-I in patients suffering from multiple traumas. **Method:** This is a quantitative methodological study, which was used to validate the content proposed by Fehring. **Results:** 53 nurses answered the data collection questionnaire, none had to be excluded, whose scores ranged from eight to 15,00 average of 11.43. The average performance time as a nurse is 12.65 years and care customers trauma is 7,43 years . 19 defining characteristics were analyzed, of which 18 have been validated. The other except Engages in replacements movements .**Conclusion:** Research achived the goal proposed. Also highlighted the need for more studies regarding the nursing diagnosis studied nursing diagnosis and victims of multiple traumas, because as trial jurors illustrates significantly the conditions presented by patients.

Key words: *Nursing Diagnosis, Validation Studies, Multiple Trauma.*

Introduction

The injury can be considered a multisystem disease, appearing as a public health problem, since it is the leading cause of disability in economically active workforce. US studies show that trauma is also responsible for 10% of all deaths among both sexes. Also indicate that more than 50 million of multiple trauma victims receive medical care each year, becoming responsible for about 30% of all hospitalizations in intensive care units (ICUs).

Several Nursing Diagnoses (ND) include the problems in this clientele, but the diagnosis that proved constant in all studies on the subject, with relevant incidence was "Impaired Physical Mobility". In this context of quality of care, the minimum requirement for an ND included in NANDA-I taxonomy is consistent theoretical argument, meaning thereby, that EDs approved for classification need to be validated ensuring an accurate practical use.

So this study sought to validate the contents of the defining characteristics of said nursing diagnosis, described by NANDA-I in patients suffering from multiple traumas.

This is a quantitative methodological study, which was used to validate the content proposed by Fehring

Results and Discussion

The sample consisted of 53 nurses experts, with 73.58% (n = 39) were female, with higher prevalence in the age group of 30-40 years, mean 37.40 years, median 34.00, standard deviation 10 25, minimum 23 years and maximum of 60, Q1 23 and Q3 42. the training time average is 14.12 years, median 11 years, standard deviation 10.25, minimum of 3 and maximum of 39 years Q1 and Q3 7 18. Since the average operating time as a nurse is 12.65 years, median 10 years, standard deviation 9.63 years, minimum of one and maximum of 38, 5 Q1 and Q3 17. The average operating time of care for victims of trauma and trauma is 7,43anos, 5 median, standard deviation of 6.45 years maximum of 25.17 years and a minimum of one year, and Q3 10 Q13. Among the phases of the NP most used by experts are Evolution and nursing history with 86.79%, since the least used stage is nursing prescription. And the percentage of expert nurses who responded use all phases of the NP was 58.49%.

As the defining characteristics (DC) 19 (%) DCs were analyzed, among which 94.74% (n = 18) were validated. Validated as larger (weighted average $\geq 0,8$) were 11.11% (n = 2) which is limited ability to perform gross motor skills and difficulty to turn around. The others, except for DC Engages in replacements movements, which has not been validated (weighted average $< 0,5$) were rated as minor (weighted average $\geq 0,5 \leq 0,8$) 88.89% (n = 16). In this research, 35.85% (n = 19) of the sample have master, 47.17% (n = 25) doctorate, 7.55% (n = 4) have residence and 11.32% (n = 6) with expertise in areas relevant to this study. Experts, 94.34% (n = 50) have search (s) held (s) and published (s) over the past five years over the study area and 92.45% (n = 49) articles (14,16 , 18.42 to 45).

It was evident in this study that although the introduction of NANDA-I and its NDs taxonomy in Brazil is still considered recent, since 1990 (46), 98.11% (n = 52) to know.

Conclusions

Research achived the goal proposed. Also highlighted the need for more studies regarding the nursing diagnosis studied nursing diagnosis and victims of multiple traumas, because as trial jurors illustrates significantly the conditions presented by patients.

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