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by Tanty Wulandari

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Development of Diagnosis Determination Model in Nursing Process based on Patient Centered Theory

Moch Bahrudin¹, Ni Luh Putu Eka Sudiwati², Tanty Wulandari¹

¹Health Polytechnic of Surabaya, ²Health Polytechnic of Malang

Abstract

Determination of nursing diagnosis based on the theory used, one of them is the theory of Carpenito, namely the patient response. The theory is not in line with the current situation. If the diagnosis is based on the patient's response, this theory cannot answer the patient's needs because patients who are hospitalized do not always respond or complain. The purpose of this study is to develop a model for determining the diagnosis in the nursing process based on the Patient-Centered Theory. The results of this study indicate that some nurses in establishing nursing diagnoses were still based on client responses so that they were not in line with medical diagnosis. Based on the findings, the determination of the Standard for Nursing Diagnosis must refer to the client's physiological disorders that are in accordance with the theory of Abdella Fayella. In Indonesia, in determining nursing diagnosis it is very important for nurses to carry out their practice in all spheres of nursing services, because nursing diagnoses are part of nursing care, so that the standard diagnostic is original Indonesian nurses are expected to improve standardized nursing services.

Keywords: Nursing diagnosis, patient-centered

Introduction

Nurses who work in the medical-surgical nursing room are not only dealing with patients but also with family responses both physiologically, psychologically, socially, spiritually and financially in dealing with health problems⁽¹⁾. The nursing process is a method for nurses to provide nursing care to clients. Some of the meanings of the nursing process are: a method of giving systematic and rational nursing care⁽²⁾.

The method of providing nursing care that is organized and systematic focuses on the unique responses of individuals to actual and potential health problems⁽³⁾. A dynamic and ongoing activity that includes client-nurse interactions and problem-solving processes. The nursing process is not just a systematic approach and is organized through six steps in recognizing client problems, but is a method of problem-solving both episodically and linearly. Then the medical diagnosis can be formulated, and how to solve the problem.

Determination of nursing diagnoses based on the theory used, one of them is the theory of Carpenito⁽⁴⁾, namely the patient response. The theory is not in line with the current situation. If the diagnosis is based on

the patient's response, this theory cannot answer the patient's needs because patients who are hospitalized do not always respond or complain, not in line with the medical team. The wrong diagnosis will have an impact on the preparation of the intervention will also be wrong.

Based on the theory of the Carpenito⁽⁴⁾, where the theory does not answer the patient's problem, the researcher wants to make a guideline in determining diagnoses that are able to answer the difficulties of the nurse in determining the diagnosis.

One of the duties of nurses is to make nursing care (assessment, nursing diagnosis, interventions, implementations and evaluations). Based on a preliminary study in the hospital, there were 90% of nurses still experiencing difficulties in determining nursing diagnoses, because of differences in understanding of the guidelines used in compiling the diagnosis between patient responses or physiological disorders.

Based on interviews with 10 nurses, 90% nurses used the patient's response as a problem or problem. Even though treated patients do not always respond to the disease, it is not in line with the benchmark

of the medical team in making medical diagnoses, inconsistencies from nurses in using benchmarks in the use of guidelines in determining nursing diagnoses.

The difference in determining nursing diagnoses will cause problems, including the unresolved problems of patients, the absence of synchronization between nursing services and patient problems, not in line with nursing and medical services. This will have an impact on the extension of nursing time and higher costs.

The researcher made a breakthrough about the procedures for determining nursing diagnoses based on Faye Glenn Abdellah's theory with the patient-centered theory. This theory gives instructions to nurses that the determination of nursing problems is based on bodily dysfunction rather than on the patient's response⁽⁵⁾.

The expectation of a medical-surgical nurse in determining a diagnosis is the existence of the same standard to be used by all surgical medical nurses.

The data above is what underlies the researchers to conduct research on the development of models for determining nursing diagnoses in the nursing process based on the patient-centered theory.

Method

This study examined the influence between factors of assessment, determination of diagnosis, preparation of interventions, implementation of intervention and evaluation. Relationship analysis was also carried out on the effect of the interaction between sub-variables and analyzed the influence of the application of the development of the patient-centered model. The population were all nurses in the HCU Hospital, Bangil who treated heart patients. The sample size was determined based on the rule of thumb = 125 respondents, selected by consecutive sampling. This study conducted on July to August 2017. The research was carried out in several stages, namely:

Stage I Model preparation

a. Survey of the factors that influence the determination of nursing diagnosis based on the assessment: patient identity, disease history, and physical examination.

b. Carry out a literature review to identify models for determining nursing diagnoses.

c. The results were combined with relevant literature studies to develop a model for determining nursing diagnoses.

d. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the strategic issues relating to problems.

Stage II Modeling

Implementation to support the preparation of models based on statistics about the determination of nursing diagnoses based on the patient-centered theory. At this stage, a group discussion in the treatment room will be conducted which aims to complete the model formed based on statistics.

Findings

The nursing assessment instrument could not be evaluated because there was no assessment instrument in the room. The assessment instrument was still one with the emergency room. The diagnostic diagnoses of bishop nursing were in accordance with the standards, but in determining or formulating nursing diagnoses were still based on the patient's response.

FDG activities were carried out with the aim of adding information for researchers regarding the condition of the documentation instrument keperawatan according to the views of nurses who were in the hospital and as the basis for the preparation of SKDI-based nursing documentation instruments that were in line with the expectations of participants. This activity was held on 30 September 2017 at 09:30 in the meeting room and there were 4 participants.

Recommendations from the FGD on the form of the IDHS-based documentation instrument that will be applied in the inpatient room, especially HCU:

1. Study instrument: participants agreed, using a special review of system review format made for HCU treatment rooms not from the emergency room because the format could be more specific, the data obtained was more accurate in accordance with the patient's development. Patients in the HCU room are possible every second there will be a change, by using a special assessment in the HCU room, the data is more acute. Assessment using a checklist will facilitate nurses in filling out the assessment format.

2. The participant nursing diagnoses instrument

agree with the arrangement of instruments presented by the researcher, namely the formulation of nursing diagnoses that are in accordance with the IDHS which consists of PES. But in determining the diagnosis of nursing does not use the response of patients but participants recommend using body function disorders such as coronary heart patients who have been using a diagnosis of discomfort in pain and then switch to impaired coronary perfusion, this is in line with the guidelines in the IDHS.

The success of the socialization and training program was seen based on an evaluation of the ability and opinion of nurses in the application of the determination of nursing diagnoses measured using research instruments.

Table 1. Evaluates the ability of nurses to determine nursing diagnosis

No	Nursing Diagnosis	Category		Total
		Response	Physiology	
1	CHD	53	31	84
2	patients Heart failure	32	9	41
	Total	85	40	125

The table 1 informs that as a whole the activities of composing or determining nursing diagnoses mostly use patient responses in determining nursing diagnoses.

Based on the results, it is known that new findings occur in determining nursing diagnoses based on physiological disorders of patients rather than based on patient complaints, with these findings it is expected that there is uniformity of nurses in establishing nursing diagnoses. This uniformity will reduce the misunderstanding of nurses or nursing students in establishing nursing diagnoses in patients treated.

Discussion

The practical contribution of the research that directly contributes to the optimal process of the nursing model in determining nursing diagnoses. The development of nursing in Indonesia is still developing

in a better direction since it was ratified (September 2014) Nursing Law No.38/2014 which is the basis on which the nursing profession in carrying out nursing practices and makes it clear that nurses have their own body of nursing science.

The Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI) is a Professional Organization that is recognized in the Nursing Law having the responsibility to improve and develop the knowledge and skills, dignity and professional ethics of nurses in Indonesia. PPNI developed standards that include competency standards, nursing care standards, and professional performance standards. Nursing care standards are required for Nursing Diagnosis Standards, therefore today (29 December 2016) the PPNI publishes the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standard (IDHS).

The standard of IDHS is very important for nurses in carrying out their practice in all spheres of nursing services. Nursing diagnosis is a clinical assessment of the experience/response of individuals, families, or communities on health problems.

The expectation of the future standard of nursing diagnoses is recognized in the National Health Insurance system as well as other health professionals, this needs to be fought because nursing services are part of health services so as to improve the welfare of nurses in Indonesia

Nursing diagnoses are statements that describe the human response from individuals or groups where nurses are able to identify and give definite interference to maintain health status to reduce limiting, prevent, and change⁽⁴⁾.

Nursing Diagnosis is a clinical decision about the response of individuals, families and communities about actual or potential health problems, where based on their education and experience, nurses can identify and provide definite interventions to maintain, reduce, limit, prevent and change the client's health status⁽⁴⁾.

IDHS states that nursing diagnoses are "clinical decisions about the response of individuals, families and communities about actual or potential health problems, as the basis for selection of nursing interventions to achieve nursing care goals in accordance with nurses' authority" all nursing diagnoses must be supported by data, which according to IDHS as "characterization

definition” the character definition is called “sign and symptom” sign is something that can be proven and symptoms are something that is felt by the client

Nursing diagnosis ¹ is a component of the analysis steps, where the nurse identifies “individual responses to actual and potential health problems.” In some countries (eg, Kansas, New York) diagnosing is identified in the Nursing Practice as a legal responsibility of a professional nurse, nursing diagnosis provides a basic guideline to provide definite therapy where nurses are responsible in it.⁽⁶⁾

Nursing diagnoses cannot be longer recognized as part of the future of nursing. Nursing diagnosis is now. This provides a challenge for educators and nursing administrators to support not only current nursing students but also registered nurses now are staff in nursing bodies who have never been introduced to nursing diagnoses in their basic education programs.

Conclusion

The recommendations of the FGD in the development of the IDHS, namely the assessment instrument with a review of system approach, nursing diagnoses, are still lacking in standard standards so it needs to be standardized. The development of an instrument for determining diagnoses with physiology approach is valid and reliable using IDHS, nursing intervention instruments according to nursing diagnoses are valid and reliable.

Additional Informations

Ethical Clearance- Yes

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Conflict of Interest- No

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