Identification of Nursing Diagnoses in Patients with Respiratory Disorders

Resti Yulianti Sutrisno[1], Ratna Sitorus[2], I Made Kariasa[2]
[1]Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Medical Surgical Nursing, Bantul, Indonesia,
[2]Universitas Indonesia, Medical Surgical Nursing, Depok, Indonesia.
e-mail: restiyulianti@yahoo.com

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Background

Respiratory disorders have a variety of symptoms and require an appropriate nursing care. The quality of nursing care is determined by the accuracy in determining nursing diagnoses by using NANDA taxonomy. By having an accurate nursing diagnoses, nurses will be able to have an appropriate choices of outcome and intervention.

Objective

To identify the most priority nursing diagnoses of patients with respiratory disorders.
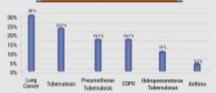
Methods

A descriptive case study has been applied in this study. This study was conducted in Persahabatan Hospital from February to December 2015. Diagnosed using NANDA taxonomy II.
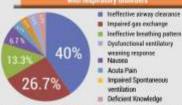

Result

Age of Patients

Mean	46 years
Minimum	20 years
Maximum	77 years

Sexuality of Patients

- Male
- Female

Thirty patients were cared in Persahabatan Hospital. The average age of the patients was 46 years and male predominated (n=23).

Medical Diagnoses of Patients

Patients were diagnosed with lung cancer (n=6), tuberculosis (n=7), pneumothorax tuberculosis (n=6), hidropneumothorax tuberculosis (n=3), COPD (n=6), and asthma (n=1).

The most priority nursing diagnoses in patients with respiratory disorders

- Ineffective airway clearance
- Impaired gas exchange
- Ineffective breathing pattern
- Dysfunctional ventilatory weaning response
- Nausea
- Acute Pain
- Impaired Spontaneous ventilation
- Deficient Knowledge

The most priority nursing diagnoses in patients with respiratory disorders were: ineffective airway clearance (n=12), impaired gas exchange (n=8), ineffective breathing pattern (n=4), nausea (n=2), acute pain (n=1), impaired spontaneous ventilation (n=1), dysfunctional ventilatory weaning response (n=1), deficient knowledge (n=1).

Conclusion

The most nursing diagnoses appeared on respiratory disorders is ineffective airway clearance.

Key words : nursing diagnoses, respiratory disorders

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