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CIPE[®] diagnostics, results and interventions for people living with Aids: a methodological study

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ABSTRACT

Aims: to identify the phenomena of nursing practice in the evaluation of the health of people living with AIDS; to elaborate nursing diagnoses, results and interventions based on the CIPE[®], directed to the phenomena of the practice; and to validate CIPE[®] Nursing diagnoses, results and interventions, by specialist nurses. **Method:** a cross-sectional study developed in three stages in a hospital in the Northeast of Brazil: 1st: identification of nursing practice phenomena for people living with AIDS; 2nd: elaboration of nursing diagnoses, results and interventions; 3rd: validation and statistical analysis of the statements. **Results:** 146 phenomena of nursing practice for people living with AIDS were identified. When elaborating 96 diagnoses and results without synonymy and 210 diagnoses with degree of repetition, 35 were validated. **Conclusion:** from the phenomena of the practice it was possible to elaborate the nursing diagnoses, results and interventions of CIPE[®].

Descriptors: Nursing Process; Terminology; Nursing Diagnosis; Nursing; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

INTRODUCTION

The Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a worldwide public health problem due to its high incidence. From 1980 to June 2017, 882,810 cases of AIDS were reported in Brazil⁽¹⁾. The elaboration of the nursing diagnosis becomes a vital step because it is considered the intellectual activity that nursing professionals develop in their daily life in order to judge the human responses that require nursing interventions and the quality of the results of their use, thus elaborating a clinical reasoning⁽²⁾. The International Classification for Nursing Practice (CIPE[®]) consists of a standardized terminology of the nursing language and its structure of terms allows the collection, description and systematic documentation of nursing practice⁽³⁾.

AIMS

To identify the phenomena of nursing practice in the evaluation of the health of people living with AIDS; to elaborate the nursing diagnoses, results and interventions based on the CIPE[®] version 2013, directed to the phenomena of the practice; and to validate CIPE[®] diagnoses, results and nursing interventions by specialist nurses.

METHOD

Methodological study developed in three stages: 1st – identification of the phenomena of nursing practice for people living with AIDS; 2nd – elaboration of nursing diagnoses, results and interventions; 3rd – validation and statistical analysis of the statements related to the diagnoses, results and interventions. The sample consisted of 120 people living with AIDS, hospi-

talized in a hospital located in the Northeast of Brazil and 26 experts. In the first stage a database was developed using Microsoft Excel (Office 2009), with the nursing phenomena, so that the statements of nursing diagnoses, results and interventions of CIPE[®] for people living with AIDS could be elaborated. In the second stage two spreadsheets were built in Microsoft Office Excel, containing the diagnostics/results and another spreadsheet for nursing interventions. In the 3rd step, the validation and statistical analysis of the statements were performed. Subsequently, after the extraction of the validated diagnoses, the proposals of interventions prepared by the researchers were sent to the specialists, adopting as reference the criteria related to the basic human needs considered as priority, from the focus of practice. Validation was carried out by selected experts in the Lattes Platform of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (*Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico* – CNPq). Data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The concordance index (CI > 0.80), the concordance validation index (IVC > 0.80) and the binomial test ($p < 0.005$) were used to analyze the degree of agreement among the specialist nurses. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte with CAAE No. 47380915.2.0000.5537.

RESULTS

Were identified 146 phenomena of nursing practice for people living with AIDS and were elaborated 96 diagnoses and results without synonymy and 210 with degree of repetition. The statements were categorized according to the basic human needs, and 72 were related to the axis of psychobiological needs, and of these,

35 were validated. In the scope of psychosocial needs, 20 statements were elaborated and of the spiritual, only three, and of these, 11 are validated. In relation to the nursing interventions, 230 were elaborated; of these, 191 obtained validation by the specialists.

DISCUSSION

In what refers to the sociodemographic and economic characterization of people living with AIDS, the majority were male, aged between 35 and 45 years, with no partner, autonomous, white, Catholic, with incomplete elementary education, family income of a minimum wage and resident in the countryside region of Rio Grande do Norte. Regarding the clinical aspects, sexual contraction of HIV and addiction to alcohol and illicit drugs prevailed. After the analysis, the nursing diagnoses and results were categorized according to psychobiological, psychosocial and spiritual needs. It was noted that nursing care for people living with AIDS requires prior knowledge of the entire cyclic chain of disease, including the epidemiological agent and the determinant and conditioning factors of health, so that interventions can be promoted to interrupt the cycle of the disease and provide better quality of life. In this sense, nursing stands out for implementing new care technologies, such as the elaboration of nursing diagnoses, which is a scientific and critical activity of the basic human needs.

CONCLUSION

From the phenomena of the practice it was possible to elaborate the nursing diagnoses, results and interventions of CIPE[®], since a

systematic instrument in this area allows the improvement and clinical judgment.

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