

JOINT EVENT

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Determination of frequently used nursing diagnoses in maintenance plans of home care students**Gulsum Yetis**

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Statement of the Problem: Process usage has the advantages of providing individualized care, critical thinking, priority determination, good and effective use of time/labor, planned and systematic communication with the patient. A care plan consisting of data collection, diagnosis, goal setting, planning, implementation and evaluation phases provides systematic perspective to nurses and caregivers in maintaining the care of individuals. Although all the stages of the progress are important, establishing a correct nursing diagnosis ensures other stages to be correct and systematic. The purpose of this research is to determine frequently used nursing diagnoses in the patient care plans of the homecare students.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This descriptive type of study is based on patient care plans of university homecare programme students between 2016 and 2018. A total of 479 nursing diagnoses were analyzed in 116 care plans.

Findings: 62.9% of the care plans belonged to second grade students. The diagnoses included in plans were about; digestive system (24.1%), neurological system (15.5%), orthopedics (11.2%) and hematology/oncology (10.3%). The diseases in the other care plans were nephrology (9.5%), cardiology (9.5%), respiration (7.8%), endocrine (7.8%) and psychiatry (4.3%). Students had an average of 4.12 ± 1.59 diagnoses in their care plans. The most commonly detected two diagnoses were pain while the third and fourth were infection risk. Students had identified at least one infection risk (66.8%) and pain (56.3%) diagnoses, in the first four orders of plans. The least written diagnoses were; missing knowledge (13.8%) and psychological/social problems. While the most common diagnoses in care plans are pain and infection, psychological and social problems are overlooked.

Conclusion: Patients should be evaluated not only in physical dimension but also in psychological and social aspects. For the students' holistic approach to patients, educators should provide necessary training and counseling support.

Biography

Gulsum Yetis has her expertise in Public Health Nursing. She is from Turkey and a PhD student. She is an instructor in Inonu University.

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