

Nursing Diagnosis among Adult Patients Suffering from ICU-Acquired Acute Kidney Injury

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most frequent complications in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) is Acute Renal Injury (ARI), a syndrome with high morbidity and mortality (1) [cited in 2, p3], (3-5).

Early detection of ARI is essential to ensure a good course of the syndrome (2, 5). Therefore, Nursing Diagnoses (ND), which are the expression of nursing clinical judgment, are the tool to ensure this excellent care (6).

AIMS

To identify the diagnoses formulated in the critically ill patient who acquires AKI.

METHODOLOGY

A narrative review was conducted in the data bases: Cinhal, Cochrane, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Epistemonikos, KCI-Korean Journal Database, Medline & PsycInfo.

LIMITS

- 2012-2022
- English & Spanish
- Articles addressing the Pediatric ICU were excluded

RESULTS

Articles identified were: a systematic review, a narrative review, a cross-sectional study, a clinical report and a prospective observational study.

Health perception and health management

- Risk for infection [00004] (7,8)
- Risk for physical trauma [00038] (8)

Nutrition and metabolism

- Excess fluid volume [00026] (7-9,11)
- Risk for electrolyte imbalance [00195] (7,9,10)
- Risk for imbalanced fluid volume [00025] (7,11)
- Impaired skin integrity [00046] (7)
- Deficient fluid volume [00027] (8,9)

Activity and exercise

- Ineffective breathing pattern [00032] (8)
- Impaired gas exchange [00030] (7)
- Bathing self-care deficit [00108] (8)
- Dressing self-care deficit [00109] (8)
- Risk for bleeding [00206] (7)
- Risk for shock [00205] (9)

Sleep and rest

- Disturbed sleep pattern [00198] (8)

Self-perception and self-concept

- Fear [00148] (8)

CONCLUSIONS

- 15 NDs formulated according to the NANDA-International taxonomy are identified.
- The most frequently reported NDs are: "Excess fluid volume [00026]" and "Risk of electrolyte imbalance [00195]".
- Due to the low quality and quantity of scientific evidence available, further research is needed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY



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