

Introduction

Nursing care to COVID-19 patients is a challenge and standardized language use directs clinical reasoning, decision making and contributes to the best outcomes of patients.

Objective

To describe nursing care for COVID-19 patients according to NANDA-I (International Nursing Diagnosis), Outcomes Nursing Classification (NOC) and Intervention Nursing Classification (NIC) taxonomy.

Methods

Case study by two adult and elderly resident nurses during practice at the COVID-19 patients hospitalization unit at a University Hospital located in São Paulo, Brazil, in April 2021.

After patient assessment, Nursing diagnoses were identified using the NANDA-I classification (2021-2023).

From the diagnoses, the results and nursing interventions were established according to NOC e NIC taxonomy and the prescription of nursing elaborated.

NURSING CARE TO PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 USING STANDARDIZED NURSING TERMINOLOGY

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Results

Were identified eight nursing diagnostics, of the domains Elimination and exchange, Activity/rest, Coping/stress tolerance and Safety/protection, three focused on the problem. 17 nursing activities were prescribed, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: COVID-19 Nursing care.

NANDA-I	NOC	NIC
1- Impaired gas exchange (00030)	Respiratory condition: gas exchange (0402)	Respiratory Monitoring (3350) Oxygen Therapy (3320)
2- Impaired spontaneous ventilation (00033)	Mechanical Ventilation Response: Adult (0411)	Mechanical Ventilation Management: Invasive (3300)
3- Fear (00148)	Fear Self-Control (1404)	Emotional Support (5270)
4- Risk for infection (00004)	Risk Control: Infectious Process (1924)	Infection Protection (6550)
5- Risk for aspiration (00039)	Aspiration Prevention (1918)	Aspiration Precautions (3200)
6- Risk for pressure ulcer (00249)	Tissue Integrity: Skin & Mucous (1101)	Pressure Ulcer Prevention (3540)
7- Risk for corneal injury (00245)	Risk Control (1902)	Eye Care (1650)
8- Risk for venous thromboembolism (00268)	Tissue Perfusion: Peripheral (0407) Tissue Perfusion: Pulmonary (0408)	Embolus Precautions (4110)

Conclusion

Nursing care to COVID-19 patient using taxonomies made it possible to identify physiological and psychological diagnoses, outcomes and interventions, contributing to integral and individualized care. This case study is an important example to advance and refine the use of standardized nursing language and generate new knowledge about nursing care to COVID-19 patient..

References

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