

Nursing Outcomes its Classification and Evaluation

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Abstract

International tests and instruments are widely used by researchers works where organizations or individual researchers select and adapt questionnaires developed in others countries and cultures. The classification of nursing outcomes is comprehensive, standardized for patient nursing classification of outcomes to assess the impact of nursing interventions.

Keywords: Nurse; Patients; Hospital setting; Education

Introduction

The aim to submit the Nursing Outcomes Classification Questionnaire prepared in Lithuanian and evaluation of the geometrical properties of the instrument. The Lithuanian questionnaire for the classification of nursing results was prepared after completion traditional methodological procedures of translation and adaptation to the Lithuanian language and culture. Research the instrument was tested in a sample of nurses in supportive care and nursing hospitals (n = 70). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the characteristics of the participants. Newly developed instrument the quality and practical suitability of the content is confirmed by psychometric properties, reliability and validity, measurements. The analysis of the psychometric properties of the instrument was performed using statistical [1].

The development of a standardized international nursing language differences are particularly difficult. Any practice the nursing classification introduced in the organizational standards and existing information and the basics of terminology. It is said that Lithuanian the likelihood of adapting an instrument variant increases met if the questionnaire has already been successfully adapted in a non-English language and cultural environment. Until to date, the first version of the Classification of Nursing Outcomes and her questionnaire has been translated (and adapted) into Dutch, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Korean. Second version of this classification and a questionnaire without the above languages translated and adapted into Portuguese (Brazil) and in the Icelandic languages. Classification of nursing outcomes translation into Lithuanian was started in 2004 for the third version [2-3]. The aim of the article is to prepare Lithuanian nursing acceptable, statistically reliable and reasonable to the abbreviated version of the performance classification questionnaire close version. The relevance of the study is based on the assumption that only linguistic and cultural aspects are acceptable, a reliable and reasonable research instrument allows for accurate determine the performance of nurses in the selected in the field of nursing practice. Permission to translate Questionnaire on the classification of nursing outcomes in Lithuanian derived from the Nursing Classification and Clinical Efficacy Centre for Nursing at the University of Iowa legions (USA). The purpose of translation is to achieve semantic meanings of terms or sentences) and conceptual (concepts and theoretical imagery) equivalence between English and Lithuanian variants. Questionnaires for translation and adaptation into Lithuanian and the most important steps described in the scientific Literature comparison of the two English texts and harmonization to the point of complete overlap and assessment [4].

In determining whether questions from content that is house, usually a simple subjective test is performed review of issues. Four

practitioners' nurses analysed the classification of nursing outcomes she selected the text of her Lithuanian questionnaire and selected inaccurate ones phrases that were subsequently corrected [5].

Although all patients are different, those with active TB frequently experience a range of common health problems. The nursing response to patients with these problems is not a haphazard activity but rather a systematically planned approach based on the analysis of good quality patient assessment data [6]. This in turn drives the development of relevant nursing diagnoses, patient outcomes, and nursing interventions. The use of international classifications for nursing practice to depict patient phenomena and associated nursing interventions and outcomes provides a shared terminology to describe the elements of nursing practice. As TB occurs throughout the world, and as nursing science continues to evolve in different parts of the world, the principle of the nursing diagnoses as an organizing framework for caring for patients with this disease is ideal. It allows nurses wherever they work to compare practice across clinical settings, patient populations, geographical regions, or time [7]. The nursing care plan described in this chapter is not meant to be all-inclusive but simply to demonstrate how it might be used in any patient setting. Further resources to support the use of nursing diagnoses are listed in the references [8].

Data from nursing assessments are necessary to identify problems in the order of clinical significance at a specific time and according to the urgent need for nursing interventions [9]. The information may include general and specific data on the presenting problems as defined by the patient and the caregiver, medical diagnoses, prescribed medical treatments, status of physical and mental functions, alternate healthcare resources, patient goals and expectations, safety risks, self-care abilities for recovery, including the ability to perform activities of daily living, and other information that a nurse considers clinically relevant to the case or situation [10].

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