Abstract 068
Category: Research on nursing diagnosis

TITLE: **Nursing diagnoses in adult and elderly patients during preoperative care: a comparative study**

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Introduction with problem statement:
Accurate assessment, planning and implementation are essential parts of nursing care. During preoperative phase, assess the biopsychosocial-spiritual is crucial to the needs of patients, in addition to instruct about surgical procedure and preparation. However, few studies have proposed nursing diagnoses related to this phase. The purpose of this study was to analyze nursing diagnoses in hospitalized adult and elderly patients during preoperative phase, based on NANDA International Taxonomy; and to compare their nursing diagnoses and defining characteristics.

Methods:
This is a cross-sectional, exploratory and quantitative study. It was developed in a general surgical ward, with 51 adult and elderly patients during preoperative phase, between March and August of 2017. Statistical descriptive and inferential data analysis was developed.

Results and discussion:
From the total, there were 32 (62.7%) adults and 19 (37.3%) elderly patients. On them, 80 nursing diagnoses were identified, with 15 highlights distributed in 5 domains. In the adult group, the major nursing diagnoses were: anxiety, 26 (81.3%); fear, 16 (50%); risk for infection, 14 (43.8%) and risk for delayed surgical recovery, 12 (37.5%). While in the elderly group were: anxiety, 13 (68.4%); risk for infection, 12 (63.2%); impaired comfort, 11 (57.9%) and risk for delayed surgical recovery, 10 (52.6%). Both groups presented differences with statistical significance.

Impact on the discipline:
These findings show relevant types of nursing diagnoses during preoperative care in both groups. Therefore, accurate nursing care may reduce chances of complication and hazards, reducing costs and length of hospital stay. This study may contribute to improve quality of nursing care, especially during preoperative phase.

References:
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