

Abstract 089

Category: Research on nursing diagnosis

TITLE: Proposal of a new risk factor in adults for the nursing diagnosis, *risk for infection*

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Introduction with problem statement

In a hospital context, risk of infection is considered a phenomenon with different magnitudes, that when associated with exposure increases the likelihood of its occurrence. The nursing diagnosis, *risk for infection* (RI – 00004) is one of the most commonly used in clinical settings. It is believed that risk stratification could favor the nurse's diagnostic accuracy for the selection of appropriate interventions to achieve the best outcomes for the patients. The goal is to propose the inclusion of a risk factor for the RI diagnosis, based on the score of the scale of evaluation of the risk of infection in hospitalized adult.

Methods

The research was conducted in Porto Alegre (Brazil), and enabled the construction and validation of a scale for RI measurement, which was conducted in three stages: 1) structuring the scale based on a systematic review with metaanalysis; 2) establishing face and content validity by specialists, and 3) predictive criterion validation and reliability assessment through a cohort study. All ethical aspects were respected.

Results and discussion

The scale developed is a valid and reliable tool to measure RI of the hospitalized adult. The risk factor "Adult: scoring on the risk scale of infection in the hospitalized adult ≥ 17 " is the best cutoff point (Sensitivity: 68%, Specificity: 64% and area under the ROC curve: 0.71), to identify the nursing diagnosis RI, based on the NANDA-I diagnosis.

Impact on the discipline

This is considered to be a broad, innovative tool that allows measurement of the low, moderate, and severe *risk for infection* that the patient is experiencing, supporting practice, education, and research.

References

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