

Death in patients with heart failure: nursing diagnoses and clinical indicators

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Introduction

Measuring data from nursing records and analyzing their relationship with clinical outcomes

→ opportunity to use Standardized Nursing Languages

→ Records of Nursing Diagnoses to enabling comparison between different scenarios and decision-making in health.

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Objective

To analyze Nursing Diagnoses and clinical indicators of patients with heart failure who died during hospitalization.

Methodology

Design: Observational study

Sample: 155 individuals hospitalized for Heart Failure in the emergency room.

Data Collection: Sociodemographic, clinical and Nursing Diagnosis.

Data Analysis: means, standard deviation, percentage and absolute frequencies were calculated as well as Fisher's exact test, Mann-Whitney test and Odds Ratio (OR) for death and non-death groups, considering the 95% confidence interval.

Results

Risk for infection (100%/p=0.21)

Risk for falls (82.8%/0.34)

Risk for decreased cardiac output (65.6% /p=0.001)

Excess Fluid Volume (55.2%/p=0.007)

Ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion (44.8%/p=0.007)

Results

Among the clinical indicators, it was observed that patients with below normal hemoglobin levels had more chance of death than those with normal hemoglobin level.

The last record of NDs inferred severity and showed a significant association with those patients who died, as well as length of stay.

Impact

NDs when carefully identified and described with its elements, can point the severity of the individual.