Nursing diagnosis

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000110 Version number: 2

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Authority: Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: Nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgement about individual, family or

community responses to actual or potential health problems/life processes. Nursing diagnoses provide the basis for selection of nursing interventions to achieve outcomes for which the nurse is

accountable.

Context: Enables analysis of information by diagnostic variables especially in

relation to the development of outcome information, Goal of care and Nursing intervention. Nursing diagnosis and the data element Nursing intervention have shown to be more predictive of resource

use than client's functional status or medical diagnosis.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric

Representational CODE

form:

Representation N.N.N.N.N.N

layout:

Minimum Size: 3 Maximum Size: 11

Data Domain: NOVAL The North American Nursing Diagnosis

Association (NANDA) Taxonomy, 1997-1998

Guide For Use: Up to seven nursing diagnoses may be nominated, according to

the following:

1. Nursing diagnosis most related to the principal reason for

admission (one only)

2-6. Other nursing diagnoses of relevance to the current episode.

The NANDA codes should be used in conjunction with a nursing

diagnosis text. The NANDA coding structure is a standard format for reporting nursing diagnosis. It is not intended in any way to change or intrude upon nursing practice, provided the information available can transpose to the NANDA codes for the Community Nursing Minimum Data Set - Australia (CNMDSA).

Collection Methods: In considering how nursing diagnosis could be implemented, agencies may opt to introduce systems transparent to the clinician if there is confidence that a direct and reliable transfer to NANDA codes can be made from information already in place.

> Agencies implementing new information systems should consider the extent to which these can facilitate practice and at the same time lighten the burden of documentation. Direct incorporation of the codeset or automated mapping to it when the information is at a more detailed level are equally valid and viable options.

Related metadata: relates to the data element Nursing interventions version 2 relates to the data element Goal of care version 2

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: NANDA Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification 1997-

1998. (1997)

North American Nursing Diagnosis Association.

Source Organisation: Australian Council of Community Nursing Services

Comments: The CNMDSA Steering Committee considered information from users of the data in relation to Nursing diagnosis. Many users have found the taxonomy wanting in its ability to describe the full range of persons and conditions seen by community nurses in the Australian setting. In the absence of an alternative taxonomy with wide acceptance, the CNMDSA Steering Committee has decided to retain NANDA. The University of Iowa has a written agreement with NANDA to expand the relevance of NANDA. The Australian Council of Community Nursing Services (ACCNS) has sought collaboration with a US project at the University of Iowa which is seeking to refine, extend, validate and classify the NANDA taxonomy.

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element MIHIM Physical wellbeing

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

Draft DSS - CNMDSA for Community From 01-Jul-00 to Nursing

