

Research Article

Identifying the Use of Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards In COVID-19 Patients In Malang Private Hospital

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Abstract.

This study aimed to determine the number and name of the diagnoses that often appear in COVID-19 patients in 2020-2022 at RIC-19, one of the private hospitals in Malang, as seen from medical records. The method used was a descriptive retrospective with a quantitative approach. This study used secondary data in the form of medical records of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in private hospitals in Malang from March 2020 to March 2022. The results found that there were eight nursing diagnoses including hyperthermia, ineffective airway clearance, impaired gas exchange, acute pain, diarrhoea, risk of ineffective cerebral perfusion, nausea, and risk of nutritional deficits. The nursing diagnoses that often appear in COVID-19 patients in private hospitals in Malang are the same as the results of the study according to Hidayati et al. (2022) which states that the nursing diagnosis “cleansing ineffective airway” is the most dominant. However, these results do not include the signs and symptoms of minor and major patients in detail. The findings above illustrate that the documentation of nursing care by nurses is still not optimal, not structured assessment of initial nursing performed by the nurse on duty affects the implementation of nursing care. This can be an input for hospitals to continue to improve quality in documenting nursing care in the future.

Keywords: Standard Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis; COVID-19; Nursing care

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2019, an acute disease that attacks the upper respiratory tract, known as Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), emerged. Transmission of the virus is in the form of droplets so that its spread is widespread in various countries making the number of positive cases continue to increase [2]. Cases of COVID-19 in Malang City according to data Malang

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City COVID-19 Task Force (2022) which was updated as of May 16 2022, showing a total of 27,163 positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 with a total of 1,243 deaths and a total of 25,915 recovered cases. The emergence of COVID-19 has forced nurses as one of the frontline health care workers to document nursing care plans in an appropriate and quality manner.

Nursing care planning (Nursing Care Plan) which includes nursing diagnoses, care plans, nursing interventions and evaluation of the actions that have been given is an important task for nurses, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. During COVID-19 there was no report on nursing care plans, especially the enforcement of nursing diagnoses based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (IDHS) for COVID-19 patients in Malang City.

Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (IDHS) is a standard nursing diagnosis compiled by nurse organizations that are members of the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI) in order to improve professionalism nurses and quality of nursing care [4]. This standard of diagnosis is based on a combination of three main references, namely: the North American Nursing Association (NANDA), the International Classification of Nursing Practice (ICNP) and Carpenito Nursing Care Plans (CNCP) [4]. However, in Indonesia, there have been no studies reporting on diagnosis and special measures to be given to COVID-19 patients in general and to private hospitals in Malang in particular.

The above problems made researchers want to identify the use of the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standard (IDHS) as a guideline for establishing nursing diagnoses in COVID-19 patients at the General Hospital of Malang.

2. METHODS

The research design used in this study is a retrospective descriptive method with a quantitative approach. This study used secondary data in the form of medical records of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 at a private hospital in Malang from March 2020 to March 2022 of 301 medical records. The data to be examined is in the form of nursing diagnoses written by nurses from the medical records of COVID-19 patients at the RIC-19 private hospital in Malang.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 explains that the number of nursing diagnoses based on the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (IDHS) states that out of the 301 medical records studied,

TABLE 1: Identification of medical record results based on nursing diagnoses.

SDKI code	Diagnosis of Frequently Appearing Covid-19 Patients Based on IDHS	F	%
D. 0129	Hyperthermia	77	30.68%
D. 0001	Ineffective airway clearance	96	38.25%
D. 0003	Impaired gas exchange	1	0.40%
D. 0110	Knowledge deficit	0	0.00%
D. 0004	Shock risk	0	0.00%
D. 0108	Impaired spontaneous ventilation	0	0.00%
D. 0077	Self care deficit	0	0.00%
D. 0039	Acute pain	61	24.30%
D. 0020	Diarrhea	2	0.80%
D. 0076	Spontaneous circulatory disorders	0	0.00%
D. 0054	Risk of ineffective cerebral perfusion	3	1.20%
D. 0016	Nausea	7	2.79%
D.0032	Risk for nutritional deficiency	4	1.59%
	Total	251	100%

8 types of nursing diagnoses were found in accordance with the IDHS. The nursing diagnoses that occupy the highest position are: ineffective airway clearance (D. 0001) in 96 patients (38.25%). While the lowest nursing diagnosis is impaired gas exchange (D. 0003) in 1 patient (0.40%). Besides that, there are also some medical records that are not equipped with nursing diagnoses. The signs and symptoms of the diagnosis of Ineffective Breathing Pattern when viewed from the patient’s medical record most often appear, namely shortness of breath, shortness of breath, anxiety, and an increase in the patient’s respiratory rate per minute.

Determination of the diagnosis must be in accordance with the assessment of the patient. However, the results of the study did not reveal major or minor signs and symptoms as a form of a structured nursing care plan. So, there is a risk of inaccuracy in determining the implementation given to patients. In addition, from the results of interviews most likely caused by the disproportionate number of nurses on duty in carrying out the initial assessment with the incoming patients is very significant. As is well known, during the Covid-19 pandemic the levels were high where the incoming patients and the nurses on duty were not balanced. As a result, documentation is often not comprehensive.

In carrying out nursing care, a nurse must first carry out stages such as establishing a diagnosis (data grouping/data analysis, data interpretation, data validation and preparation of nursing diagnoses) until finally a nurse can evaluate the patient’s condition properly and correctly on an ongoing basis. This shows that the independent function

of nurses, which is the main task of nurses, is still not running optimally, especially in providing nursing care. Incomplete documentation carried out by nurses such as empty nursing diagnoses in the patient's medical record will have an impact on patient safety and can even lead to negligence or even nurses will find it difficult to provide evidence of actions that have been taken if at any time there are legal problems with patients.

4. CONCLUSION

There are 8 nursing diagnoses from 301 medical records of Covid-19 patients that appear, including: hyperthermia, ineffective airway clearance, impaired gas exchange, acute pain, diarrhea, risk of ineffective cerebral perfusion, nausea, and risk of nutritional deficits. In addition, several medical records were found that were not equipped with assessments, nursing diagnoses and evaluations. This can result in the inaccuracy of nursing interventions given with the patient's nursing diagnoses.

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