104 - ANALYSIS ON THE NURSING ASSISTANCE DEMAND TO HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN A HEALTHCARE CENTER

ALUANA MORAES[1]
HALANA BATISTEL BARBOSA[1]
TEREZINHA CAMPOS[1]
ANAIR LAZZARI NICOLA[2]
[1]Enfermeiras. Residentes de Enfermagem em Gerenciamento em Clinica Médica e Cirúrgica da UNIOESTE
[2] Enfermeira. Doutora. Professora do Colegiado de Enfermagem e Coordenadora da Residência de Enfermagem em Gerenciamento em Clinica Médica e Cirúrgica da Universidade estadual do Oeste do Paraná.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Brazil has been going through a demographic transition process and it brings a progressive increase in its old age population. This factor is responsible by many social and cultural changes as well as when it comes to health issues. According to data from the Geography and Statistics Brazilian Institute (IBGE), in 2050, one fifth of the world population will be composed of senior citizens. To Brazil, the estimate is that this number will exceed 30 million over the next decades, and this doubles the current number (BRASIL, 2010).

This changes on the population pyramid cause modifications to happen on the epidemiological profile over the country, especially when it comes to Non-transferable Chronic Diseases (DCNT). Furthermore, it creates significant social and economic impact, the DCNT are considered, nowadays, as an epidemiologic problem in Brazil (BRASIL, 2011; CARDOZO; MARTINS, 2012).

In the DCNT group, cardiovascular diseases, as well as neoplasia, mellitus diabetes and respiratory diseases are common risk factors and demand ongoing assistance and onus on the direct reason of people ageing (ALVARES, 2013).

Therefore, new demands are created on the health system. Researches show that observed indicators from the senior population health quality evaluation point to a wider usage of services in this age group if compared to the younger population (CARDOZO; MARTINS, 2012). Thereby, this part of the population hospitalization has awakened the attention of health professionals and managers due to the hospitalization time; to some kinds of risks and complications that may occur; to costs and, also, due to workload that this kind of assistance demands.

OBJECTIVE

To analyze the permanence time of patients in clinical treatment as well as the assistance complexity level on a healthcare center at Western Paraná State University Hospital.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive, retrospective and documentary study with quantitative approach. The data was collected from an electronic record from patients in a large scale helathcenter: Western Paraná State University Hospital. The research was carried out from March 01st to August 31st 2013. This unit has 28 beds, 13 of them are used by the healthcenter clinic and 15 by the surgical clinic. However, we only included in this research those from the healthcenter clinic.

The variables which were evaluated were gender, age, permanence time, assistance complexity level and medical diagnosis. To analyze the nursing assistance complexity level among the patients who colaborated with the study we used the patients classification system (SCP) theorized by Fugulin (SANTOS; ROGENSKI; BAPTISTA; FUGULIN, 2007). The SCP is made from 12 specific attention areas and each of these areas has a rank that goes from zero to four. This mechanism is used to rate the patients into cathegories that measure the attention needed: minimum attention (12 to 17 points), intermediate (18 to 22 points), high attention needed (23 to 20 points), semi-intensive (29 to 34 points) and intensive (over 34 points).

The SCP defines these five attention areas, however, the Resolution n. 293/2004 from the Nursing Federal Council (COFEN), classify the attention need in four categories: intensive attention, semi-intensive, intermediate and minimum. We mixed the data that discussed high attention with the data that discussed the semi-intensive attention needs.

We analyzed the data for this reasearch through descriptive statistics made on the software program Microsoft Excel 2010®. The project was approved by the Institution's Ethics Committee, Sentence n. 014/2011 from March 30th, 2012 on the Research Ethics Committee from Western Paraná State University.

RESULTS

We evaluated 244 patients who were hospitalized on the unit we used on our reasearch. We considered the following variables: gender, age, hospitalization permanence time according to the age, medical diagnosis and the patient classification system (SCP). As for the gender variable 142 (58,2%) of the patients were male and 102 (41,8%) were female. As for the age 15 (6,2%) were under 18 years old, 134 (54,9%) were between 18 and 59 and 95 (38,9%) were over 60 years old. The hospitalization time, when studied alongside with the age, was 14,16 days; the patients under 18 years old were hospitalized for about 10,8 days and those over 60 years old for about 16,65 days.

Concerning the SCP analysis, the evaluated patients were rated according to this system for a total of 440 times. Therefore, 84 (19,1%) patients needed minimum attention, 136 (30,9%) intermediate attention, 199 (45,3%) semi-intensive and 21 (4,8%) intensive attention.

The result of the hospitalized patients daily classification according to the assistance complexity level indicated that most patients, from those we watched in this research, were rated as needing semi-intensive attention, followed by intermediate and minimum attention, according to the SCP analysis.

The patients rating system consists in a fundamental component to the nurse's administrative practice which makes possible to identify the assistance profile of the patients and this helps the professional to manage the available human and material resources, as well as to guide the assistance given and the planning of it. It makes possible, also, to plan and develop a distinguished assistance in quantitative and qualitative nature and this makes harder to standardize the nursing work process as if the patients demanded an equal amount of attention. Furthermore, it makes possible to the professional to justify the amount of attention and human resources focused on a specific part of the nurse's work (MUKAI; JERICÓ; PERROCA, 2013).

The hospitals have been increasingly adopting new managing technologies in order to assure the assistance quality, aiming at fullfilling its basic obligations to achieve the demands of the strict regulations of the area. The provided services have to

meet the patients demands and this implies worring in evaluating the quality of the given assistance, once this makes possible to identify ways of improving and changing the services in a positive way.

To identify the assistance demand is important once it looks for adequating the workforce according to patients needs, as well as to the institutional objectives. The presented data and the number of patients under intensive needs, which are in serious conditions, indicate that is necessary to think about hospital bed distribution in intensive care units, in the sense of adequating them to the patient's needs or of adequating the hospitalization units with enough resources to meet these customers needs.

As for the medical diagnosis we could expose that 48 (19,67%) were related to respiratory diseases, 32 (13,11%) to cardiovascular system diseases, 39 (15,98%) to gastrointestinal diseases, 17 (6,96%) to diseases related to the kidney system, 18 (7,37%) to endocrine system diseases, 12 (4,91%) to the masculine genitourinary system, 11 (4,50%) to the feminine genitourinary system, 18 (7,37%) to the neurological system, 11 (4,50%) to the orthopedic system, 16 (6,55%) to infeccious diseases and 22 (8,60%) to other kinds of diseases. We present a demonstrative graphic with the diagnosis quantitative ratio.

The patients with more than one diagnosis were about 59,8 years old, followed by those carrying hepatic system diseases, who were about 59,5 years old; those carrying respiratory system diseases were about 56,1 years old and, lastly, those with infection diagnosis were about 55,3 years old. The results show us that hepatic, respiratory and infeccious diseases predominate among young adult patients and that most of them had more than one diagnosis.

CONCLUSION

The results show us that most of the population hospitalized in our study unit were between 18 and 59 years old followed by those over 60 years old. As for the gender variable, the highest demand was coming from male patients. The permanence time, when studied alongside with the age, showed us that those who stay for a longer time are the patients over 60 years old. The diagonsis which was made more often identified respiratory diseases, followed by gastrointestinal and cardiovascular diseases.

As for the assistencial complexity level we identified, according to the SCP, that the unit has a considerable number of patients needing semi-intensive attention, followed by those needing intermediate care and this data make possible for us to think about the given assistance to these patients who have a greater need of attention and care, in specialized hospitalization units, what does not happen in the unit where we carried out this research.

In this sense, it is important to emphasize the SCP purpose, which is to generate information on the patient so that he/she may be taken care of, and this will improve the service quality for the patient him/herself and his/her family.

REFERENCES

ALVARES, O. S. S. Perfil Clínico- Epidemiológico dos pacientes internados por Acidente Vascular Cerebral, segundo área de abrangência da Estratégia Saúde da Família, no Município de Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brasil. 2013. Dissertação (Mestrado em Saúde Coletiva) Instituto de Saúde Coletiva, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, 2013.

CONSELHO FEDERAL DE ENFERMAGEM. Resolução n.293/2004. Fixa e estabelece parâmetros para o dimensionamento do quadro de profissionais de Enfermagem nas unidades assistenciais das instituições de saúde e assemelhados. [legislação na internet]. São Paulo: COREN-SP; 2004. [acesso 12 nov. 2013] Disponível em: <http://www.corensp.org.br/resoluções/resolucao293.htm>.

BRASIL. Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Censo demográfico 2010. Disponível em: <http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/censo2010/default.shtm>. Acesso em: 23 out. 2013.

_____ Ministério da Saúde. Versão preliminar para seminário DCNT 13 a 16 de Junho – Plano de ações estratégicas para o enfrentamento das doenças crônicas não transmissíveis (DCNT) no Brasil, 2011 – 2022. Disponível em: http:/tabnet.datasua.gov.br/. Acesso em outubro 2013.

CARDOZO, A.C.O.; MARTINS, C.R.A.L. Correlação entre o envelhecimento e a hereditariedade no desenvolvimento de diabetes mellitus tipo 2: um estudo transversal analítico. Revista de Divulgação Científica Sena Aires Julho-Dezembro n.2: 133-140, 2012.

MUKAI, H. A.; JERICÓ, M. C.; PERROCA, M. G. Necessidades de cuidados e carga de trabalho de enfermagem a pacientes psiquiátricos institucionalizados. Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem. v.21, n.1, p.340-47, 2013.

PERROCA, M. G. Desenvolvimento e validação de conteúdo da nova versão de um instrumento para classificação de pacientes. Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem. v.19, n.1, p.58-66, 2011.

SANTOS, F; ROGENSKI, N. M. B; BAPTISTA, C. M. C; FUGULIN, F. M. T. Sistema de Classificação de Pacientes: proposta de complementação do instrumento de Fugulin et al. Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem. v.15, n.5, set-out, 2007.

ANALYSIS ON THE NURSING ASSISTANCE DEMAND TO HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN A HEALTHCARE CENTER

ABSTRACT

To analyze patients permanence time in clinical treatment as well as the assistance complexity level in a specific healthcare center. Methodology: descriptive, retrospective and documentary study with quantitative approach. The data was collected from an electronic record from patients in a Public Teaching Hospital. To analyze the assistance complexity level we used the Patient Classification System according to Fugulin. Results: 244 patients were evaluated; 38,9% were over 60 years old and presented a wider permanence time when compared to other age groups; 45,3% were classified as chronical patients with full nursing assistance dependence. Conclusion: The SCP usage provides us with information regarding the patients in order to improve the given assistance for them and their families.

L'ANALYSE DE LA DEMANDE DE SOINS INFIRMIERS AUX PATIENTS DANS UNE UNITÉ DE MÉDECINE CLINIQUE

RÉSUMÉ

Objectif: analyser la durée de séjour des patients dans le traitement clinique ainsi que le niveau de complexité des soins répandue dans l'unité de soins dans une clinique médicale. Méthodologie: descriptive, rétrospective d'une approche quantitative et documentaire. Les données ont été recueillies à partir des dossiers médicaux électroniques des patients dans un hôpital d'enseignement public. Pour analyser le niveau de complexité des soins utilisé le Système de classification des patients proposé par Fugulin. Résultats: Nous avons évalué 244 patients dont 38,9% étaient âgés de 60 ans et a eu plus de séjours à l'hôpital par rapport aux autres groupes d'âge et 45,3% ont été classés comme patients ayant une dépendance totale chronique

sur les soins infirmiers. Conclusion: Il est souligné que la mise en œuvre de la SCP génère des informations sur le patient pour l'administration des soins, reflétant les soins prodigués au patient / famille.

MOTS-CLÉS: santé, soins infirmiers, les patients

ANÁLISIS DE LA DEMANDA DE ATENCIÓN DE ENFERMERÍA A LOS PACIENTES EN UNA UNIDAD DE MEDICINA CLÍNICA

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar el tiempo de estancia de los pacientes en tratamiento clínico, así como el nivel de complejidad de la atención prevalente en la unidad de enfermería en una clínica médica. Metodología: Estudio descriptivo, retrospectivo, con abordaje cuantitativo y documental. Los datos se obtuvieron de los registros médicos electrónicos de pacientes en un hospital público de enseñanza. Para analizar el nivel de complejidad de la atención se utiliza el sistema de clasificación de pacientes propuesto por Fugulin. Resultados: Se evaluaron 244 pacientes en los que el 38,9% eran mayores de 60 años y tuvo una estadía hospitalaria más prolongada en comparación con otros grupos de edad y el 45,3% fueron clasificados como pacientes con dependencia total crónica en la atención de enfermería. Conclusión: Se destaca que la aplicación de la SCP genera información sobre el paciente para la administración de la atención, lo que refleja la atención prestada al paciente / familia.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Cuidado, enfermería, pacientes

ANÁLISE DA DEMANDA DE ASSISTÊNCIA DE ENFERMAGEM AOS PACIENTES INTERNADOS EM UMA UNIDADE DE CLINICA MÉDICA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar o tempo de permanência de pacientes em tratamento clínico bem como o nível de complexidade assistencial predominante na assistência de enfermagem numa unidade de clinica médica. Metodologia: estudo descritivo, retrospectivo e documental com abordagem quantitativa. Os dados foram coletados a partir do prontuário eletrônico dos pacientes de um Hospital Público de Ensino. Para analise do nível de complexidade assistencial utilizou-se o Sistema de Classificação de Pacientes proposto por Fugulin. Resultados: Foram avaliados 244 pacientes onde 38,9% apresentavam idade superior a 60 anos e apresentaram maior tempo de permanência em relação às outras faixas etárias e 45,3% foram classificados como pacientes crônicos com total dependência da assistência de enfermagem. Conclusão: Ressalta-se que a aplicação do SCP, gera informação sobre o paciente para administração do cuidado, refletindo a assistência oferecida para o paciente/família.

PALAVRAS CHAVE - Cuidado, enfermaria, pacientes.