Objective: evaluating the scientific literature about content validation of nursing diagnoses according to the year of publication, country, publishing journal, used model, diagnosis researched, structural component and field / specialty. Method: an integrative review guided by the question "What is being produced about validation of nursing diagnosis content in the world scientific literature?" in the databases Scopus, CINAHL and MEDLINE. Results: there were identified 265 searches and 24 were selected. The year with greater publication was 2008 with four (16,6%) articles; 13 (54,2%) published in international journal and 11 (45,8%) in national; most used the model of Fehring and the most covered area was Cardiology. Conclusion: despite the increase in the number of content validation publications, the amount of published researches is small considering the amount of nursing diagnoses and their areas. It emphasizes the need for study involving other structural components of the diagnosis and the subject of research in other areas of nursing.

Descriptors: Validation Studies; Diagnosis of Nursing; Evidence-Based Nursing.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to evaluate the scientific literature regarding content validity of nursing diagnoses according to the year of publication, country, publishing journal, used model, diagnosis researched, structural component and field / specialty. Method: an integrative review guided by the question "What is being produced about validation of nursing diagnosis content in the world scientific literature?" in the databases Scopus, CINAHL and MEDLINE. Results: 265 searches were identified and 24 were selected. The year with the greatest publication was 2008 with four (16.6%) articles; 13 (54.2%) published in international journals and 11 (45.8%) in national; the most used model was Fehring and the most covered area was Cardiology. Conclusion: although the increase in the number of content validation publications, the amount of published research is small considering the amount of nursing diagnoses and their areas. It emphasizes the need for study involving other structural components of the diagnosis and the subject of research in other areas of nursing.

Descriptors: Validation Studies; Diagnosis of Nursing; Evidence-Based Nursing.

RESUMO

Objetivo: avaliar a produção científica sobre validação de conteúdo de diagnósticos de enfermagem segundo o ano de publicação, país, periódico de publicação, modelo utilizado, diagnóstico pesquisado, componente estrutural e área/especialidade. Método: revisão integrativa norteada pela questão "O que está sendo produzido sobre a validação de conteúdo de diagnóstico de enfermagem na literatura científica mundial?" nas bases de dados Scopus, CINAHL e MEDLINE. Resultados: identificaram-se 265 pesquisas e foram selecionadas 24. O ano com maior publicação foi 2008 com quatro (16,6%) artigos; 13 (54,2%) publicados em periódico internacional e 11 (45,8%) em nacional; a maioria utilizou o modelo de Fehring e a área mais abordada foi a Cardiologia. Conclusão: apesar do aumento no número de publicações de validação de conteúdo, a quantidade de pesquisas publicadas é pequena considerando-se a quantidade de diagnósticos de enfermagem e suas áreas. Ressalta-se a necessidade de estudo envolvendo outros componentes estruturais dos diagnósticos e a investigação do tema em outras áreas da enfermagem. Descritores: Estudos de Validação; Diagnóstico de Enfermagem; Enfermagem Baseada em Evidências.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: evaluar la literatura científica acerca de la validación de contenido de los diagnósticos de enfermería según el año de publicación, país, periódico de publicación, el modelo utilizado, diagnóstico investigado, el componente estructural y de campo/especialidad. Método: esta es una revisión integradora guiada por la pregunta "¿Qué se está produciendo acerca de la validación de contenido de diagnóstico de enfermería en la literatura científica mundial?" en las bases de datos Scopus, CINAHL y MEDLINE. Resultados: se identificaron 265 búsquedas y fueron seleccionadas 24. El año con más publicación fue 2008, con cuatro (16,6%) artículos; 13 (54,2%) publicados en periódico internacional y 11 (45,8%) en el nacional; la mayoría utilizó el modelo de Fehring y el área más cubierta fue la Cardiología. Conclusión: a pesar del aumento en el número de las publicaciones de validación de contenido, la cantidad de investigaciones publicadas es pequeña teniendo en cuenta la cantidad de diagnósticos de enfermería y sus áreas. Se hace hincapié en la necesidad de estudio de otros componentes estructurales de los diagnósticos y la investigación del tema en otras áreas de la enfermería. Descriptores: Estudios de Validación; Diagnóstico de Enfermería; Enfermería Basada en Evidencias.
Nursing, with its own body of knowledge, acts on the responses that people have experienced the situation. The methodology uses the Nursing Process (PE-in Portuguese) defined as a methodological tool that directs the care provided by nursing professionals. The Nursing Process has legal support from COFEN, according to COFEN-Resolution 358/2009. This process consists of five parts, namely: data collection, nursing diagnosis (DE), planning, implementation and evaluation.

Nursing Diagnosis corresponds to the second stage of the nursing process and according to the North American Nursing Diagnosis International Association (NANDA-I) is defined as “clinical judgment of responses/experiences of the individual, family or community to health problems/real life processes or potential”. It has as structural components the Statement Diagnosis, definition, defining characteristics, related factors and risk factors.

In the 1990s, publications related to validation of DE become frequent in order to improve and legitimize the diagnoses described by the taxonomy (NANDA). The NANDA-I is an association that organizes the standardization of the language of a nursing diagnosis classification system, and its publication is updated every two years. Taxonomy II has three levels, with 13 domains, 47 classes and 221 nursing diagnoses.

Certain types of research, such as: content validation, analysis of concepts related to validation criteria, constructs and consensus are essential to the taxonomy of NANDA keep evidence-based.

Content validity refers to the domain of a given construct or content of the universe. The content of the universe is the one who provides the foundation and framework for matters that are formulated in which to represent adequately the content. Research on content validation provide the basis for improvement of approved nursing diagnoses and the establishment of new diagnoses.

Therefore, considering the importance of diagnostic content validation studies for the improvement of existing diagnoses in nursing and in order to identify gaps in the subject studied for the development of new research.

METHODOLOGY

Article extracted from the Master's dissertation <<Content validation of the defining characteristics of the nursing diagnosis: nausea in patients undergoing chemotherapy>> Nursing Graduate Program of the School of Nursing at the State University of Campinas (Unicamp).

The integrative review guided by the following question was made: << What is being produced regarding the validation of nursing diagnosis content in the world scientific literature? >>.

The integrative review is an important tool in health care, it summarizes the available research on a specific topic and guides the practice based on scientific knowledge. This is recommended in the initial stage of the nursing diagnosis validation studies.

Data collection was conducted in March 2014 by search articles indexed in the Scopus database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE).

The survey was conducted with the following descriptors, using the Boolean AND operator: nursing diagnosis and validation studies. In consultation with the Descriptors in Health Sciences (DeCS) of the Regional Library of Medicine (BIREME) and the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). In addition to the descriptors there were used the terms content validation and diagnostic validation. The association made between descriptors and terms were: nursing diagnosis and validation studies and content validation and nursing diagnosis and validation studies and diagnostic validation.

The inclusion criteria to select the articles were: articles with abstracts available regarding validation of nursing diagnosis content, in Portuguese, English and Spanish indexed on the selected databases and be available in full.
During the research process in the databases there were identified 265 articles using the combinations. After reading the abstracts there were selected 24 studies. In Cinahl database there were selected 15 (62,5%) articles, Scopus 9 (37,5%) and Medline all articles were indexed in other databases mentioned.

The objectives of the analyzed articles were validating the contents of different diagnoses, in order to improve the legitimacy thereof. The year with the highest publication was in 2008 with four (16,6%) articles. Of the 20 articles included in the analysis (83,3%) there were produced in Brazil, one (4,1%); in Spain, one (4,1%); in Japan, one (4,1%) multicentric (Belgium, Canada, Colombia, England, France and the United States) and one (4,1%) in Slovakia.

Among the 24 articles, 13 (54,2%) were published in international journal and 11 (45,8%) in national periodical. The journal with greater international publication was the International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications with seven (29,1%) articles and the national journal was the Acta Paulista of Nursing, with four (16,6%). Table 1 shows the relationship of the journals.

Table 1. Distribution of articles by journals. Campinas, 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Acta Paulista of Nursing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Latin American Journal of Nursing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Nursing Diagnosis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Brazilian Nursing Magazine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Nursing in Critical Care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-International Journal of Nursing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Science and Nursing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Clinical Nursing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-University of São Paulo Nursing Magazine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Gaucha Nursing Magazine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the model used, most used the Content Model Validation proposed by Fehring. The Delphi Technique, Walker and Avant and Proposal for Hoskins were addressed in some of the work.

According to diagnosis, there were searched debit decreased heart, hopelessness and anxiety; nausea; delayed surgical recovery; fatigue; impaired skin integrity, skin integrity risk impaired and integrity impaired tissue; debit decreased risk heart; spiritual distress; impaired memory; risk for vascular trauma; impaired gas exchange; ineffective protection; lack of knowledge; sexual dysfunction and ineffective sexuality patterns; sedentary lifestyle; conflict in the performance of the parent paper / mother; fear; physical mobility impaired; disturbance in body image; physical inactivity and clearing ineffective airway.

About the structural component of the diagnoses, 15 (62,5%) works addressed only the CDs (Diagnostic Contents-in Portuguese), two (8,3%) the statement, conceptual...
Oliveira AM, Duran ECM.

Content validation of nursing diagnosis: an integrative... defining characteristic and risk factors. Thus defining characteristics was the most researched structural component.

Regarding the area/specialty, it was observed that most of the research addressed the Cardiology. In Table 1 an overview of the analyzed articles is presented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Reference</th>
<th>Diagnosis Searched</th>
<th>Structural Component of the Diagnosis</th>
<th>Area/Specialty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014⁴</td>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>Statement/Definition/Position in the structure/Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Postoperative period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013⁵</td>
<td>Delayed Surgical Recovery</td>
<td>Defining characteristic and related Factors</td>
<td>Postoperative period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013⁷</td>
<td>Debit risk decreased</td>
<td>Conceptual definition</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012¹⁰</td>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Oncology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012¹¹</td>
<td>Impaired skin integrity/risk of Impaired skin integrity and Impaired Tissue Integrity</td>
<td>Diagnostics/settings/operating Settings defining characteristic/risk factors</td>
<td>Dermatology/Oncotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011¹⁴</td>
<td>Risk of decreased cardiac output</td>
<td>Risk Factors</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011¹³</td>
<td>Hopelessness</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Social and cultural context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011¹⁴</td>
<td>Decreased cardiac debut</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010¹⁵</td>
<td>Decreased cardiac debut</td>
<td>Defining characteristics: currently approved plus those identified through literature review</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010¹⁶</td>
<td>Impaired memory</td>
<td>Definition/defining characteristics and related Factors</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010¹⁷</td>
<td>Spiritual Anguish</td>
<td>Title/definition/defining characteristic/Disposal in Taxonomy II</td>
<td>Nursing assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009¹⁸</td>
<td>Risk for Vascular Trauma</td>
<td>Title/definition/Mechanisms of vulnerability/risk factors</td>
<td>Vascular Puncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008¹⁹</td>
<td>Impaired gas exchange</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008¹²</td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Nursing Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008²¹</td>
<td>Ineffective Protection</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Nephrology/Dialysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008²²</td>
<td>Deficient knowledge</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Cardiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007²³</td>
<td>Sexual Dysfunction and Sexual standards Ineffective</td>
<td>Title/defining characteristic</td>
<td>Sexuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007²⁴</td>
<td>Sedentary lifestyle</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Cultural context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006²⁵</td>
<td>Performance of the role conflict parent</td>
<td>Defining characteristics</td>
<td>Neonatology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004²⁶</td>
<td>Fear and Anxiety</td>
<td>Defining characteristics</td>
<td>Burned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002²⁷</td>
<td>Impaired physical mobility</td>
<td>Defining characteristics</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002²⁸</td>
<td>Disturbance in body image</td>
<td>Defining characteristics</td>
<td>Cultural context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001²⁹</td>
<td>Sedentarism</td>
<td>Defining characteristics</td>
<td>Community nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991³⁰</td>
<td>Anxiety/Despair/Cle arance ineffective air tract</td>
<td>Defining characteristic</td>
<td>Intensive therapy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Description of articles selected content validation according to the year and reference, diagnosis and researched Area/Specialty. Campinas, 2013.
DISCUSSION

Most of the work was produced in Brazil, with publications in international and national journals with versions of the articles in English. These publications provide more visibility to the national experience. This shows the involvement of Brazilian researchers on this topic.

Regarding diagnoses identified in this study it is noticed that different diagnoses of NANDA-I were studied. Taxonomy II has three levels, namely: 13 domains, 47 classes and 221 nursing diagnoses.

This taxonomy symbolizes one of the most important components of the nursing process, to mean that the professionals possess an independent function and cooperative with the other members of the healthcare team. In their daily work the nursing diagnoses derived from the taxonomy is the basis of work performed. So is a hallmark of professional nursing practice and indispensable in the care provided. So many diagnoses have yet to be validated.

Concerning the model used, most used the Content Model Validation proposed by Fehring. In a study of published research in Brazil, which used as a methodology to diagnostic content validation, interventions and nursing outcomes, the authors concluded that the use of Fehring’s content validation methodology was constituted as the largest application by researchers. This methodology can be adapted and is subsidizing the validation studies.

There were addressed in the works all structural components of a diagnosis: the statement, definition, defining characteristic of related factor and risk factor, and the defining characteristic has been the most studied. It was observed in integrative review study published in 2012 that approximately 91% of the work validated the defining characteristics, reinforcing the results found in this study. It highlights the importance of researching the other components of Nursing diagnosis.

Analyzing all structural components: it provides the foundation for understanding the studied nursing diagnosis and its sphere of activity. The diagnosis statement refers to the diagnosis name and includes at least the judgment of Nursing and the focus of diagnosis.

The definition is precise and clear and helps distinguish it from similar diagnoses. This gives the nurse the decision to use a nursing diagnosis. A study concerning the validation of content Nausea nursing diagnosis in patients in the postoperative period, 82.70% of experts agreed to require a definition of the diagnosis studied.

The defining characteristics are “Clues/inferences that cluster as manifestations of a real diagnosis of nursing or health promotion. Risk factors are elements that increase the vulnerability of an individual, group, community or family, a damaging event. It is present only in the risk diagnoses. And finally the structural components of the diagnosis, it has been related factors occurring in actual nursing diagnoses and syndromes.

The content validation in cardiology was the most investigated. Study that addressed the content validation of the defining characteristics present in the NANDA-I and new features added after review of the nursing diagnosis literature cardiac output decreased, shows the need to introduce new features and review of features currently accepted in the taxonomy to such a diagnosis.

It notes the need to develop research validation involving other areas of knowledge of nursing. In national and international literature, in various areas of knowledge, validation studies are used in the survey, which highlights the importance of this issue.

Diagnostic validation research with well-structured development are the path to the future progress of studies involving nursing interventions. Therefore the nursing diagnoses must be validated and when they deem appropriate, reformulated. Allowing the growth and development of nursing diagnoses.

CONCLUSION

It was identified through integrative review the scientific literature to validate the content of nursing diagnoses in the literature. The results showed that the year with the highest publication was 2008; most articles were published in international journal; the Content Model Validation proposed by Fehring was the most used; different validated diagnoses; the most researched structural component was the defining characteristics and area/specialty was cardiology.

Despite the increase in content validation of publications by researchers, the amount of published research is considered small relative to the amount of nursing diagnoses of NANDA-I and the areas surrounding nursing.
Oliveira AM, Duran ECM.

There is a clear need for further research involving other structural components of the nursing diagnosis in addition to defining characteristics and the investigation of content validity in other areas of nursing knowledge, in order to contributing to the practice of nursing.

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file:///C:/Users/Andresa%20Mendon%C3%A7a/Downloads/3034-40871-1_PB.pdf


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