TRANSLATION, TRANSCULTURAL ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE QUALITY OF DIAGNOSES INTERVENTIONS AND OUTCOMES (Q-DIO) FOR ITS APPLICATION IN BRAZIL

(MSM) Maria Staub-Muller, Pflege PBS.
(ERR) Eneida Rejane Rabelo, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul – Brazil, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre.

Abstract

Submitted for poster presentation

Background and Purpose: With the knowledge about the use of nursing taxonomies in clinical practice comes the need to evaluate such classifications. Instruments capable of evaluating the quality of diagnoses, interventions and outcomes became a subject to be explored. In this context, the Quality of Diagnoses, Interventions and Outcomes (Q-DIO) was developed. The Q-DIO is an instrument that evaluates the quality of documented nursing diagnoses (documentation) with or without the use of standardized nursing language. Its application can be used with electronic health records or not. Thus, it can be used to evaluate the quality of documented nursing diagnoses (indicator); to compare quality of documented nursing diagnoses with and without standardized nursing language; to set goals; to evaluate the impact of implementation of educational programs (training); and it also can be used as audit tool for the quality of documented nursing diagnoses, interventions and outcomes. Since Q-DIO development and validation, studies with it have been demonstrating its efficiency and usefulness in the evaluation of documented nursing diagnoses, with or without standardized nursing language. Q-DIO considers that the quality of documented nursing diagnoses reflects/has repercussions in the care provided to patients. In Brazil, sometimes the documentation is made, but without standardized nursing language based on classification systems. However, advances in technology allied to the development of electronic health records increasingly depend on the improvement of nursing classification systems and the evaluation of its effectiveness in real clinical environment. For all these reasons, we sought to validate Q-DIO in Brazilian Portuguese. The purpose of this study is translate, adapt and validate Q-DIO with a sample of patient records from a university hospital.

Methods: Methodological study. Q-DIO was developed and validated in 2007, and later published in 2009. In this study, the eligible registers are all documented nursing diagnoses that also contain documented interventions and outcomes in a sample of patient records from a university hospital in Brazil. The following methodological steps were followed: translation, synthesis, backtranslation, review by the committee of experts, pre-testing and evaluation of psychometric properties. The internal consistency of Q-DIO and its four areas will be assessed by the Cronbach Alpha coefficient. For the reliability analysis, Kappa’s significance test and Pearson coefficient of correlation will be used.

Preliminary Findings: Up until now, the steps of translation, synthesis and backtranslation were accomplished. Semantic adaptations were made and in the present moment Q-DIO is being reviewed by the committee of experts.

Conclusions: We expect this instrument to be a feasible and useful tool for the evaluation of quality of documented nursing diagnoses in Brazilian clinical practice.

Keywords: Nursing diagnoses, Nursing records, Classifications.

Summary: The Quality of Diagnoses, Interventions and Outcomes (Q-DIO) is an instrument that evaluates the quality of documented nursing diagnoses (documentation) with or without the use of standardized nursing language. The purpose of this study is translate, adapt and validate Q-DIO with a sample of patient records from a university hospital.