Pediatric Nursing Diagnoses in Primary Health Care: Integrative Literature Review

RESUMO | Objetivo: identificar os Sistemas de Classificação de Diagnósticos de Enfermagem na Prática Clínica de Enfermagem Pediátrica, na Atenção Primária em Saúde. Método: revisão integrativa de literatura de artigos publicados entre 2007 a 2016, nas bases de dados Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature, Medline e Lilacs, pelos descritores: diagnóstico de enfermagem, criança e atenção primária em saúde. Resultados: dos 12 artigos incluídos, NANDA foi o mais abordado 58%, CIPE® 25% considerado marco unificador da prática clínica de enfermagem no SUS, contribuíram nas intervenções das necessidades básicas da criança e família, ressignificando o papel do enfermeiro junto à equipe de saúde e dos seus usuários. Conclusão: a adoção destes sistemas no âmbito do SUS colabora com a sistematização da prática clínica da profissão junto às crianças e suas famílias, ao mesmo tempo em que fortalece a importância do profissional enfermeiro na atenção à saúde integral infantil.
Descritores: Diagnóstico de Enfermagem; Criança; Atenção Primária em Saúde; Enfermeiras Pediátricas; Cuidados de Enfermagem.

ABSTRACT | Objective: identify Nursing Diagnosis Classification Systems in the Pediatrical Nursing Clinical Practice , in Primary Health Care. Method: integrative literature review of articles published from 2007 to 2016, on data bases Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature, Medline and Lilacs, by descriptors: nursing diagnosis, child and primary health care. Results: out of the 12 included articles, NANDA was the most approched one 58%, CIPE ® 25% considered a unifying framework of nursing clinical practice at SUS, they contributed to interventions in the basic needs of children and family, reframing the nurse's role alongside the health team and their users. Conclusion: the adoption of these systems within SUS collaborates in clinical practice profession systematization alongside children and their families, while strengthening the importance of the professional nurse in the integral child health care.
Keywords: Nursing Diagnosis; Child; Primary Health Care; Pediatric Nurses; Nursing Care.

RESUMEN | Objetivo: identificar los sistemas de clasificación de diagnósticos de enfermería en la práctica clinica de enfermería pediátrica, en la Atención Primaria de Salud. Método: revisión integrativa de literatura de artículos publicados entre 2007 y 2016, en las bases de datos Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature, Medline y Lilac, por los descriptores: diagnóstico de enfermería, niño y atención primaria en salud. Resultados: de los 12 artículos incluidos, NANDA fue el más abordado 58%, CIPE ® 25% considerado marco unificador de la práctica clínica de enfermería en SUS, contribuyeron en las intervenciones de las necesidades basicas del niño y familia, resignificando el papel del enfermero junto al equipo de salud y sus usuarios. Conclusión: la adopción de estos sistemas en el ámbito del SUS colabora con la sistematización de la práctica clínica de la profesión junto a los niños y sus familias, al mismo tiempo en que fortalece la importancia del profesional enfermero en la atención a la salud integral del niño.
Palabras claves: Diagnóstico de Enfermería; Niño; Atención Primaria en Salud; Enfermeras Pediátricas; Cuidados de Enfermería.

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INTRODUÇÃO

The present study has as theme the Pediatric Nursing Diagnosis Classification Systems at the Health Basic Care (APS) to increase actions on behalf of children's health, with emphasis on those who concerns to Morbimortality Rates reduction and to the Health Promotion during the enfance [1].

To the nurse, as an multiprofessional team member at APS[2] is specifically attributed to Nursing Consultation (CE) to diverses life's cycles between them the children for it contribute To Public Politics strengthening in health dedicated to childhood in all Brazil's National Territory[3], characterized as Pediatric Nursing Consultation [4,5].

The 358/2009 resolution affirms that the Nursing Process (PE) is organized in five stages: Nursing Data Collection (or Nursing Background); Nursing Diagnosis; Nursing Planning; Implementation and Nursing Evaluation. For didactic matters, these stages are described separately in sequential order. It is worth to mention, likewise

as Horta has proposed, the stages are interrelated and, for that, one depends on the other. Moreover, these stages are overlapped, given that the PE is continuous [5].

Many theoretical and conceptual models contribute to a proper vocabulary for the nursing practice, from which the nurse's role is fundamented; Proposing ways to nursing assistance that promote the comfort, the well-being with low damage possible; through one common language over the receptor of the nursing care (be bio-psycho-socio--spiritual. holistic, with needs that need to be attended, the care will have signification if its unity and totality were considered) at the uniformization its language task, as well as NANDA[6] - North American Nursing Diagnosis Association, NIC - Nursing Interventions Classification, NOC - Nursing Outcomes Classification e CIPE[7] Nursing Practices International Classification and Public Health Nursing Practices International Classification (CIPESC®)[8].

The taxonomies developing represent a turning point in the theory's constitution. The conceptual models are non-contested, but transcended. The nursing theories or conceptual models must be, if necessary, applied, evaluated and reformulated, for there is no definitive, finished acknowledgement; it is constant [5,6,7].

At the institutions, the care model adopted must be collectively constructed for all the nursing team, supported at the nursing references and other applicable references as biomedical, risk epidemiological, of family, etc., beyond the nursing classifications and this must be reflected at PE stages [5].

Even considering the increases at scientific acknowledgement production in what concerns the Nursing Systems Classification, barriers to this production incorporation at APS[9] are still found, for it is still centered at a medical-hegemonic model, privileging practices primarily curative, fragmen-

ted and of low resolubility.

For that matter, the present study searched to answer the following question: which of the nursing diagnosis classification systems have been used at the pediatric nursing clinical practice at Health Basic? What are the teoric references applied?

Having as base the above, this study has aimed to identify the nursing diagnosis classification systems at Health's Basic Care.

METHOD

The method is about an literature integrative revision (RI), that in around the different kinds of literature systematic revision, aims to proportionate an acknowledgement produced synthesis about determined theme, as well as verifying the applicability incorporation of results of the significant studies at practice [10].

For its elaboration it is proposed the six stages compliance recommended by the literature, which involves: the clinical problem definition, the necessary information identification, the conduction of the study searching at the literature and its critical evaluation, the publishing data applicability identification and their evidence determination[11].

To answer this RI question, the starting point was searching correlate studies at the literature considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the concerning scientific production, a research was made at the literature considering the inclusion criteria: original scientific articles (not from revision), published in full, at the period of january 2007 to may 2016, at the languages english, portuguese or spanish and with potentiality of each one responding to the established study question.

The articles selection was made through the database Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Health Virtual Library

Portal (BIREME): databases MEDLINE and LILACs, through a boolean combination "and" at the descriptors in english, portuguese and spanish, included at Health Sciences Descriptors (Decs): Nursing Diagnosis "adn" Child and Health Basic Care.

A revision of the literature was made[12] through the Instrumento Prisma for the better conduction of the revision script with the goal of searching discoveries and analyse them statistically[13].

In sequence two demonstrative tables were made (annex I and annex II) with the publications characteristics and the synthesis of employed methods, for the keys-information analysis, demonstrating their characteristics in common and an integrated analysis of the results and data treatments after that.

RESULTS

At the searching, on the databases listed above, 12 articles were included, who contemplate the inclusion criteria, answering the study question. At the CINAHL database, only 10 articles were contemplated, taken from the english descriptors after reading the title, abstract and full texts. Only three articles were included at the database MEDLINE also after title, abstract and full texts reading. Those last ones were, although, the same ones found at the CINAHL database. At LILACs' database there were only two articles found at english descriptors after title, abstract and full texts reading, being a total of 12 articles selected.

The origin country of seven of those studies was Brazil, being also found two publications from Spain, one at France, one at UEA and one at Haiti, six of these studies were published in national periodicals and the other six in international ones, all of the published specifically in nursing periodicals.

The studies survey allow identifying the Nursing Classifying and Diagno-

sis Systems and Teorichal References adopted at the study.

After this survey at databases, the results were represented in two tables: the table 1 has shown the 12 included articles publishing characteristics and at the table 2 were represented the synthesis and the integrated analysis of their objectives, methods and results

	Table 1 – Characteristics of the publications of the articles that were included at the revision.				
N	Title	Year	Country	Authors	Magazin/DOI
1	Helping a 10-year-old haitian girl with vaginitis[14]	2014	Haiti	Anne Marie B. Leveille-Tulce	International Journal of Nursing Knowledge/ DOI: 10.1111/2047-3095.12019
2	Child development in the NANDA-I and International Classification for Nursing Practices Nursing Classifications[15]	2012	Brazil	Juliana Martins de Souza e Maria de La Ó Ramallo Veríssimo	International Journal of Nursing Knowledge/ DOI: 10.1111/j.2047-3095.2012.01228.x
3	Household Accidents and nursing diagnosis in children exposed to HIV at birth [16]	2014	Brazil	Ivana Cristina Vieira de Lima, Nathália Lima Pedrosa, Marli Teresinha Gimeniz Galvão, Larissa de Fátima Pontes Aguiar, Simone Sousa Paiva e Eliane Rolim de Holanda	Escola Anna Nery Revista de Enfermagem/ DOI: 10.5935/1414-8145.20140031
4	Cross-checking mapping of nursing diagnosis at childcare using the International Nursing Practices Classification[17]	2014	Brazil	Thaís Savini Luciano, Maria Miriam Lima da Nóbrega, Eliana Campos Leite Saparolli e Alba Lucia Bottura Leite de Barros	Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP/DOI: 10.1590/S0080-623420140000100008
5	Case Study: Child With Global Developmental Delay[18]	2010	EUA	Pearline Okuma kpeyi	International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications/DOI: 10.1111/j.1744-618X.2010.01159.x
6	Role of a clinical nurse specialist within a pediatric multidisciplinary weight-management programme team[19]	2010	France	Sophie Epstein, Edwige Geniteau, Patricia Christin, Pascale Hermouet, Elise Mok, Julie Fournier e Regis Hankard	Journal of Clinical Nursing/DOI:10.1111/j.1365-2702.2010.03296.x
7	The possibilities of child violence coping at systematized nursing query [20]	2012	Brazil	Maíra Rosa Apostólico, Paula Hino e Emiko Yoshikawa Egry	Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP/ DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0080-62342013000200007
8	CIPESC® contribution at children's health care politics execution at Curitiba's - Paraná munícipe [21]	2007	Brazil	Maíra Rosa Apostólico, Márcia Regina Cubas, Denise Meira Altino, Kelly Cristina Máxima Pereira e Emiko Yoshikawa Egry	Texto Contexto de Enfermagem/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0104-07072007000300011
9	Application of an OPT model in a pediatric nursing clinical case in primary health care[22]	2011	Spain	Rosa Rifà Ros e Isabel Pérez Pérez	Enfermería Clinica /DOI: 10.1016/j.enf-cli.2010.10.013
10	Biopsychosocial approach in a multidisciplinary intervention a report of a case of a newborn with mentally disabled parents[23]	2012	Spain	Sofía Berlanga-Fernándeza, Noelia González-López, Eva Cujó-López e Ana María López-Parada	Enfermería Clinica/DOI: 10.1016/j.enf-cli.2011.07.017

| 11 | Household care proposal for childrens with chronic kidney disease [24] | 2011 | Brazil | Tamara Andrade Ramalho de Freitas, Kenya de Lima Silva, Maria Miriam Lima da Nóbrega e Neusa Collet | Revista RENE/URL: http://www.revistarene.ufc.br/vol12n1_pdf/a15v12n1.pdf: |
| 12 | Nursing diagnosis prevalence of breastfeeding at mother-children binome in Basic Care Unit [25] | 2014 | Brazil | Ocilia Maria Costa Carvalho, Karolina Rodrigues Silva, Lívia Zulmyra Cintra Andrade; Viviane Martins da Silva e Marcos Venícios de Oliveira Lopes. | Revista RENE/DOI: 10.15253/2175-6783.2014000100013 |

SOURCE: Prepared by the authors themselves

Table 2 – Pursuits, methods (type of studies), results and conclusions of the articles included at the revision syntesis.				
N	**Titles**	**Purposes**	**Methods (types of studies)**	**Results/Conclusions**
1	Helping a 10-Year-Old Haitian Girl With Vaginitis[14]	Demonstrate how nurses who work with haitians childrens and their families may use the NANDA-S (diagnosis), the NOC (nursing results classification) and NIC (nursing intervention classification) to help at the care of childrens with vaginitis symptoms	Qualitative approach of research of the case studying type.	The nurse 's clinical decision has proportionate cares for a 10 year girl with vaginitis symptoms. It was concluded that the increase of acknowledgement and conscientization about adequate health behaviors may increase the patients power and allow them to act and freely adopt health behaviors to increase the health results. It is recommended to put the patients at the center of the nursing process and with partnership with the patients to plan and develop interventions who allow them to take actions and increase the health results
2	Child Development in the NANDA-I and International Classification for Nursing Practices Nursing Classifications[15]	Identifying and analysing the diagnosis from NANDA-I and the focus terms from Nursing Practices International Classification (CIPE), related to child's development.	Qualitative approach of study' s case type research.	The actual diagnosis proposed by NANDA-I and the focus words from CIPE do not cover the extension of the child development fenomen 's. It is concluded that it is necessary to study the child development concept to increase the focus-terms definition at CIPE and the accuracy of the NANDA-I diagnosis, for discussing the nursing classifications may increases its understanding and use
3	Household Accidents and nursing diagnosis in children exposed to HIV at birth [16]	Identifying household accidents risk factors in children's exposed to HIV at birth and point the associate nursing diagnosis, based at the taxonomie NANDA 2012-20147	Qualitative research approach , of the descriptive transversal study type.	The major incidence risk accidents identified were: fall and trauma; intoxication; electrical shock; asphyxia/suffocation; choking. It was concluded that identified risks have based the nursing diagnosis classification. The domiciliary environment must be an continuous evaluation focus, in a way to provide interventions to decrease the vulnerability of children's health aggravations.
4	Cross-checking mapping of nursing diagnosis at childcare using the International Nursing Practices Classification [17]	Analysing the nursing diagnosis of children 's from 0 to 36 months constant charts, assisted in nursing consultations at childcare.	Quantitative research approach, of descriptive and retrospective study type.	188 different nursing diagnoses were found, from which 33 (58,9%) corresponded to diagnoses contained at Nursing Intervention Diagnosis Classification and 23 (41,1%) were provenient from CIPE® Version 1.0. From the 56 nursing diagnoses, 43 (76,8%) were considered abnormalities. It was concluded that children 's nursing assistance allows identifying normality and abnormality situations, emphasizing the abnormality diagnosis. The language's padronization increases the nursing documentation which contributes to the patient's care and eases the communication between the nurses and other health professionals

5	Case Study: Child With Global Developmental Delay[18]	Describing diagnosis, interventions and nursing results who relate to the assistance of a child with general delayed development.	Qualitative research approach, of case's study type.	Diagnosis was pointed, the nursing interventions and results pertinent to a general delayed development child. It was concluded that the interdisciplinary team approach, the family participation as well as the use of NANDA, NIC and NOC contributes to increasing the general delayed development of child care.
6	Role of a clinical nurse specialist within a pediatric multidisciplinary weight-management programme team[19]	Relate the initial visits results evaluation, made by the clinical nurse, specialist in teenagers (diagnosis), in a weight monitoring program. Based on Marjorie Gordon 's prototype.	Quantitative research approach, of transversal and exploratory study type	The data suggests that the suffering between obese or overweight teenagers do not depend on IMC. In that way, the suffering estimative between all teenagers must be useful for care-needed patients triaging, mainly considering that suicide is the second death cause in this age group and that suicide attempt are common, particularly in girls. It was concluded that making a nursing diagnosis puts the patient at nursing processes who include the functional health patterns, as well as habitual nurse's missions (care, health education). Particularly at obese teenagers population, a reference at a clinical nurse in the place of a psychologue is frequently seen as less stigmatized by the patients. Although, the approach is complementary, what asks for a psychological forwarding, for the month-to-month reunions and multidisciplinary assistance helps to identifying the patients who require specialized interventions
7	The possibilities of child violence coping at systematized nursing query [20]	Identifying the limits and potentialities of CIPESC® at nursing consultation with childrens victims of household violence	Qualitative research approach, case studying type	Although the CIPESC® have shown potentialities, the diagnosis and interventions which were at the classification weren't fully triggered by the researchers. It has shown worrying limits in what concerns recognizing the needs and vulnerabilities who englobes the violence phenomenon. It was concluded that it must include at the classification the attributes which refers to freedom and autonomy, essentials to violence' s facing, beyond evidence-based ways of intervention.
8	CIPESC® contribution at children's health care politics execution at Curitiba's - Paraná munícipe [21]	Describing the diagnosis and nursing interventions, made at nursing consultations, at children assistance, based at CIPESC® system.	Quantitative research approach, of descriptive and transversal study type.	The results show that the munícipe have obtaining better epidemiological profiles at child health if compared to the rest of the country and that nursing have been contributing for those results, increasing the care quality, by the classificatory system use, which allows identifying the health needs and the diagnosis, the ones from wear as much as those of strengthening
9	Application of an OPT model in a pediatric nursing clinical case in primary health care[22]	Identifying diagnosing hipotesis from a 10 year child's situation who goes with its mother to the health center in a Catalune' s rural area, due to parietal contusion, in pediatric nurse's appointment, based at Pesut and Herman's and Marjory Gordon' s model and at NANDA, NIC and NOC taxonomies	Qualitative research approach, of case-study type.	The model shows the diagnosing process and promotes a critical thought, favouring a wide view of the situation, allowing the efficient holistic diagnosing approach of the case.

10	Biopsychosocial approach in a multidisciplinary intervention a report of a case of a newborn with mentally disabled parents[23]	Show a case of a newborn, frequent visitor of nursing pediatric appointment at basic cares, whose parents have mental disability, based at Virginia Henderson's basic needs model and at NANDA, NIC and NOC taxonomies.	Qualitative research approach, of case-study type.	Foram detectados os diagnósticos de «deficiente conhecimento» and «parental deterioration» diagnosis were detected. The nursing and social services objectives were: making an evaluation, support and familiar biopsychosocial integral monitoring which allows the child's growth and development at the best conditions possible; intervene at the minor-aged protection and try to increase the livability of their residencies. The conclusion was that the care 's evaluation has reflected at an increase in «conhecimento: cuidados infantis» ; «Control' s risk: drugs use»; «Child care: psychosocial security» and «parents role execution». The coordinated and collective work of the different services involved has centered directed to their goals realization. allowing biopsychosocial care to the baby and his family.
11	Household care proposal for childrens with chronic kidney disease [24]	Develop a care proposal to the family of the childrens with chronic kidney disease, from the challenges faced at home and using as theoretical reference the Basic Human Needs And the International Classification for Nursing Practices (CIPE®) to nominate the nursing diagnosis and the interventions at chronic kidney disease	Qualitative research approach, descriptive transversal type.	At material analysis it was identified the following nursing diagnosis: high anxiety; Low accepting of the state of health; Poor acknowledgement about the disease and its treatment; Non-acceptance to the children's treatment; harmed family routine.
12	Nursing diagnosis prevalence of breastfeeding at mother-children binome in Basic Care Unit [25]	Identifying the breastfeeding nursing diagnosis, according to the NANDA-I taxonomy, its occurrence frequency, its defining characteristics and the mother's trust value based at the self-efficacy scale in breastfeeding.	Qualitative research approach, descriptive transversal type.	The most prevalent diagnosis was efficace breastfeeding (50%). The self-efficacy scale in breastfeeding has revealed significance with the diagnose presence: efficace breastfeeding and with absence of interrupted breastfeed. Although the diagnosis: efficient breastfeeding had an expressive occurrence, it was evident the need for effective actions of the nurse at this breastfeeding process.

SOURCE: Prepared by the authors themselves

and conclusions.

DISCUSSION

After the elaboration and analysis of the tables concerning to the 12 articles included at this RI, it was identified that the use of 58% NANDA I 2012-2014[14,15,16,18,22,23,25], 25% CIPE®[15,17,24] and 17% CIPESC20,21, with reference of diagnosis who permeated the different approaching areas of the child at clinic practice of the APS nurse, with Gordon's and Carpenito's Theoretical Referential relates.

It is observed that the NANDA 2012-2014 it's still evident at the national [15,16] studies as much as at the international ones [14,18,22,23,25] this assertion is also complemented in other study, in which was mentioned allowing the patient's problems identification at nurse's clinical practice with aim to the reestablishing and health promotion, In other hand, the use of CIPE ®[15,17,24] Have been increasing at the APS's context, as well as CIPESC [20,21].

Outstands the relevance of the nursing diagnosis at the APS ambit about the growth evolution and child development as it is considered one of the best indicators of the child's health, because of its strong dependence on related social factors 1.

It calls attention at this revision that 33% of the included articles have not described the adopted referencial [16,18,19,25], being the Maslow' s Human Basic Needs Theory[15,17,24] one of the most prevalent 25% referent to fundamental human needs, characterized by the phyramid that has its base the

physiological needs (Breathing, feeding, sleeping and sex), followed by the safety needs (work, home, social safety, public safety) social ones (love, fellowship and friendship), selfsteem needs (convictions, seflafirmation and awearness) and selfawearness needs (potential and capacities developing).

The Public Health of nursing praxis intervention theory (TIPESC)[20,21] 17%, considered as a support tool to the APS's nurses clinical practice, its being fully applied at Curitiba/Parané, providing the basis to CIPESC, both brazilian and that enable responding to Public Health actions.

The theoretical references gathered were identified in 17% of the studies the Marjory Gordon's Functional Patterns Model [14] relates to the functional health patterns as health perception patterns, nourishing, evacuating, general activities and exercising, cognition and perception, sleep and resting, self perception and self concept, role and relationship, sexuality and reproduction, stress tolerance, values and beliefs.

It has also mentioned Pesut and Herman's model [22] (8%), characterized for failing to have problem solution logic and start to guide nursing decisions based on the critical thinking and clinical reasoning process.

At Carpenito's Bifocal Model [22] (8%) the nursing diagnosis is a useful method for the organization of the nursing acknowledgement, having an own acknowledgement corpus and developing actions with self determination and autonomy.

And finally, the Virginia Henderson Basic Needs Model [23] (8%), using a holistic approach to establishing a care plan, globalized and inserted at the human basic needs line, model in Spain.

Caveats were identified, however, in what concerns the scope about the limits of especifical situation of diagnosis existence, as in cases of violence [20], risk of childish accidents [16] and even in general situations, as in child's growth

> " O desenvolvimento das taxonomias representa um marco na construção de teorias. Os modelos conceituais não são contestados, mas transcendidos. As teorias de enfermagem ou modelos conceituais devem ser se necessário aplicados, avaliados, criticados e reformulados, pois não existe saber acabado, definitivo; é constante "

and develop [15], using CIPE as well as NANDA [1] 2012-2014. Those evidences indicate the nurse's importance in being prepared for making a critical use of the nursing diagnosis classification systems, wherever they were in a way to deepen the possibilities and ways of application, advancing at acknowledgement and profession's practice.

CONCLUSION

At the present RI was possible to identify that the most used classification system is NANDA, though CIPE® and CIPESC may contribute for systematizing the Brazilian Public Health System nursing assistance, revealing CIPE® as a unifying marker and the Basic Human Needs Theory the theoretical reference most applied and cited, between others who also base themselves in human needs likewise TIPESC, Marjory Gordon, Pesut and Herman, Carpenito and Virgínia Henderson.

The major contributions of those systems are related to the possibility of establishing priority interventions; assisting children and family basic needs and reframing the nursing role through the visibility of his job joined the health team and the users of the health's primary attention services.

At last, the Brazilian Health System pediatric nursing classification systems adoption collaborates, above it all, with the systematization of the professions clinic practice, joined at children's and their families, at the same time that it increases the nursing professionals importance at the retreated area; and having as base the pointed fragilities at nursing diagnosing from the classification systems application at the studied context, it suggests the deepening of others who explore the possibility of widening the scope of nursing diagnosis, viewing the integrative attention at children's health.

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