The influence of the type of admission on nursing workload in patients in the Intensive Care Unit

Juliana Lemos Romano, Paulo Carlos Garcia, Daniela Vieira Silva, Lilia de Souza Nogueira

School of Nursing / University of São Paulo

juliana.romano@usp.br

Objectives

Compare patients, subdivided into clinical, scheduled or unscheduled surgical admission, according to nursing workload required and nursing interventions realized in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and identify if the type of admission is predictive factor of nursing workload on the first day or during hospitalization stay of patients in ICU.

Material and Methods

Quantitative, cross-sectional study realized by retrospective analysis of medical records of patients admitted to the ICU of a hospital located in São Paulo. The convenience sample was composed by patients with aged above 16 years and admitted in ICU, between May and September 2015, for clinical or surgical treatment. The severity of the patients was calculated by the indexes Simplified Acute Physiologic Score 3 (SAPS 3) and Logistic Organ Dysfunction System (LODS) and the nursing workload was measured by the Nursing Activities Score (NAS). Descriptive and inferential statistics were performed on data analysis, with 5% significance level. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (Protocol No. 1,363,959).

Results

Among the 211 patients analyzed (56.9% men, mean age of 60.3±18.7 years), there were statistically significant differences between the groups in relation to the nursing workload required by patients (Table 1) and in 9 of 23 nursing interventions realized on the first 24 hours in the ICU.

Table 1. Comparison of the groups according to NAS of patients on the first 24 hours and during the ICU stay, São Paulo, May-September, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Clinical admission</th>
<th>Scheduled surgical admission</th>
<th>Unscheduled surgical admission</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAS during stay in ICU</td>
<td>77.3 (18.3)</td>
<td>78.5 (18.7)</td>
<td>77.8 (18.3)</td>
<td>0.025*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS - during stay in ICU</td>
<td>78.5 (18.7)</td>
<td>80.0 (18.0)</td>
<td>68.8 (18.0)</td>
<td>0.025**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The predictive factors of NAS on the first day in ICU were origin and SAPS 3; the predictive variables for NAS calculated while the patient was in critical unit were clinical outcome of ICU and LODS. The type of admission was not predictor of NAS.

Conclusions

In the analyzed sample, there were differences among the groups in relation to the NAS on the first day in ICU and in 9 nursing interventions in this period. The type of admission was not nursing workload predictor.

References


Financial Support: Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq