



# The influence of nursing interventions in dialysis patients and organizations outcomes – A framework propose

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# Presentation outline

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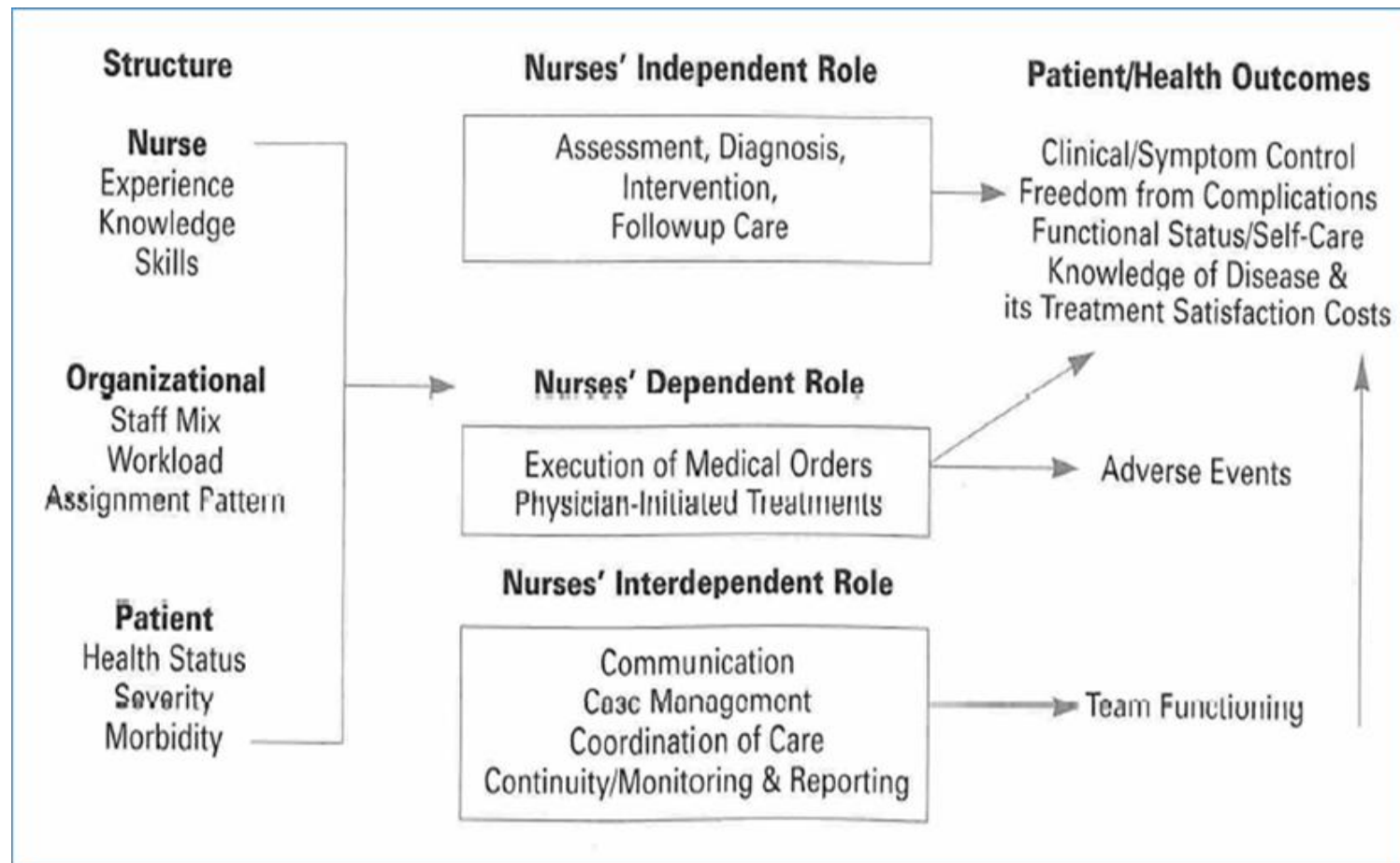
# Introduction (1/3)

- The quality of health care can be established involving the technical component and the ability to assess and establish the appropriate intervention strategy for each situation.
- The Nursing Role Effectiveness model proposed by Irvine, Sidane and Hall, based on Donabedian's model of structure, process and health care quality results, established relationships between the different roles of nursing in the health care setting and the expected outcomes of nursing care.

# Introduction (2/3)

- The structural component consists of variables related to nursing, patient, and organisation.
- The process consists of nursing interventions that can be classified autonomous, dependent, and interdependent.
- The patient's results sensitive to nursing care are those in which changes are encouraged in function, status, perception on patient behaviour through the nursing care provided.

## The Nursing Role Effectiveness Model



# Objective and method

## Objective:

- To develop a framework to identify variables to assess the quality of nursing care in haemodialysis.

## Method:

- Literature review regarding nursing outcome assessment and dialysis nursing outcomes.

# Results (1/3)

## Structural indicators related to nurses:

- Length of experience;
- Expertise;
- Specific competences in nursing care to patient in critical and/or chronic/palliative situation.

## Structural indicators related to patients:

- Age, gender, and co-morbidities.

## Structural indicators related to organisation:

- Nurse/patient ratio.

# Results (2/3)

## Process indicators:

- Physical examination of the vascular access;
- Autonomy and self-care;
- Therapeutic administration and dialysis treatment;
- Physical exercise;
- Cannulation of vascular access;
- Emotional support in chronic disease;
- Adherence of dietary and fluid intake restrictions.



# Results (3/3)

## Patient outcome indicators:

- Patient dialysis efficiency;
- Hgb and ESA consumption;
- Quality of life;
- Self-care ability;
- Inter-dialytic weight gain.

## Quality/organizational outcome indicators:

- Clinical indicators;
- Costs;
- Professional and patient satisfaction;
- Rate of incidents and infections.

# Conclusions

- Improvement of nursing care in haemodialysis treatment has promoted autonomous interventions, requiring indicators to assess their impact on patients.
- These results reveal the need for research in nursing-sensitive outcomes related to patient on haemodialysis and identify scales that can be validated and used in future studies related to dialysis patients population.

**Thank You Very Much  
for Your Attention!**

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