THE SELF- CONTROL: BREATHE IN PERSON WITH COPD AND THE PROCESS OF NURSING CARE

PROBLEMATIC

We can conclude of the literature revision that in the generality all the people with COPD, FVE 1 < 30% e < 50% of the predicted one (Degree III and IV in accordance with the classification of project GOLD), they have improvements with the respiratory rehabilitation program. Improvements to the level of the dyspnea; self care; self control: breath and quality of life. The reduction of the number internment days and of the episodes of exacerbation also is evidenced.

However, the studies suggest the necessity of more inquiry on the effectiveness of the respiratory rehabilitation programs and the evaluation of the impact of these. Also it was evidenced, the nurses formation necessity in this domain through the initial, advanced and continuous formation, developing the necessary skills for one practical daily one of health promotion. The nurses have an important role in the fight of the COPD pandemic, promoting and keeping the people health the biggest time possible (KARA: 2004). Thus, it is pertinent and current the inquiry on the process of nursing care in the answers human beings of the people with COPD.

OBJECTIVES

To know the process of nursing care in use of the person with COPD; To evaluate the nurses' opinion on the knowledge's and nowadays practices in who care of the person with COPD; To describe the nurses' care behaviour when in contact with a COPD person in hospital context; To know the nurses' formation necessities in a respiratory rehabilitation program; To know the profile of the people with COPD hat benefit of nursing care.

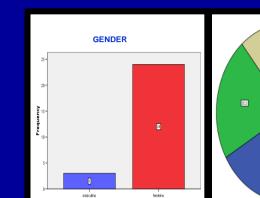
METHOD

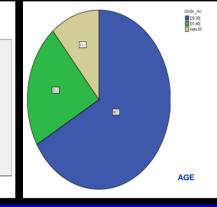
The study kind is action-research; the context is a unit of medicine at hospital; the sample is constituted by the 27 nurses and 9 sick people; the instruments of data harvest applied to the patients – Initial assessment– Social, Demographic and Clinical information; biofisiologic parameters; SCALES: Dyspnea evaluation – BORG and MRC; Life Quality – EUROQ-5D; Life Activities – CR McGAVIN. The instruments of data harvest applied to the nurses had been: Caring Behaviour Inventory - LOUREIRO, Luis (2004); valuation of the nurses knowledge; Consultation of nursing registers and a health information systems (SIE/SAPE); Clinic process of the people with COPD. All the ethical procedures had been respected; Data management: SPSS; content analysis technique.

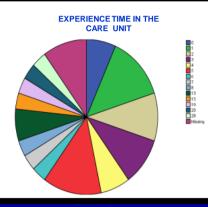
A- THE DIAGNOSTIC

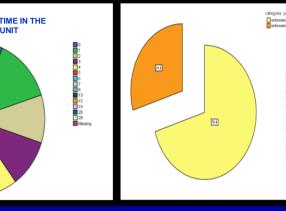
NURSES CHARACTERIZATION

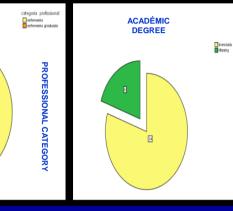
1 - Gender, Age, Experience time in care unit, Academic degree, Professional category











NURSES KNOWLEDGE

2 - The nurses' knowledge happens on the physiopathology of the COPD. To the level of the national and international directives and the program of respiratory rehabilitation is not valued by the nurses. They don't evidence knowledge about scales, dyspnea evaluation, life quality and life activities, in COPD specific.

THE DRAWING OF THE STUDY AND ITS PHASES TANDARD TO THE PERSON WITH: To the interned patients with self-control diagnostic: breath not efficie To be continue The doctoral work

NURSING CARING BEHAVIOURS

3 – Caring Behaviour Inventory: Positive Dimension; Comprehensive Dimension; Technique Dimension Comunicacional Dimension; Ethical Dimension (Loureiro 2004)

> **Descriptive Statistics** ICC DAPositiva D

Cronbach`s Alfa coefficient was 0.943 Positive Alfa Cronbach`s 0,881 Comprehensive Alfa Cronbach`s 0,788 Technique Alfa Cronbach`s 0,770 Communicational Alfa Cronbach`s 0.815

aims at the self-control of COPD person.

THE EXPLICIT *SIE* AND THE CARES PROCESS IN USE

The total of nurses – male and female and independently of their professional category and experience time in care unit – value

the techniques and ethics dimensions, being considered in last the communication dimension, basic in the process of care that

4 - It has a divergence between the knowledge and share in care of the person with COPD and the action, and evident in the nursing information system – SIE, the care process in use.

PATIENTS CHARACTERIZATION

5-The profile of COPD person is in accordance with described in manuals: the age, professions, gender, smokers, social and economic stratus. Related to the perception of their health declare that they are worse than twelve months before. No person knows the process of the illness. They evaluate its dyspnea (scale of Borg) as very strong. At daily life they are capable to walk 100 meters the normal step and in plain land. They do not obtain to carry light purchases. Comparing the state of perfect health, EuroQ5 dimensions is equal the 1,000, the evaluated patients present values in interval 0,0919 and 0,024. They had never been part of a respiratory rehabilitation program.

Ethical Alfa Cronbach`s 0,758

CONCLUSION - Analysis of important data and clinic practice will allow: Development of formation plan to the nurses; Construction of new process of nursing care; Translation and adaptation of the Education Manual of COPD person; Follow-up of COPD person to evaluate intervention: weekly by phone, and 1.°, 3.° and 6.° month in consultation.

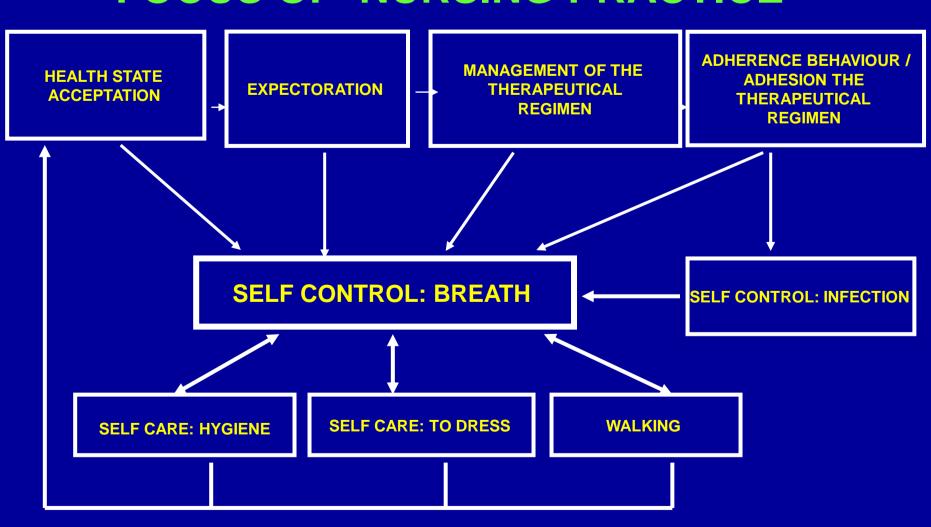
B – ACTION AND CHANGE

1 - FORMATION PLAN

Twenty session's whith experts in COPD. Thematic: illness, treatments, heath promotion, nursing cares process, Project Gold; the evidence; scales of evaluation of the dyspnea and the quality life (generic and specific), the national politics of prevention COPD; the psychological process.

2 - NURSING CARE NEW PROCESS

FOCUS OF NURSING PRACTICE



		NURSING	DOCUMENTATION STANDARD			
DATE THE HARVEST OF DATA:				CODE:		
DYSPNEA Beginning day//_ Borg's Scale®			Last day//			
Present in a l		Present in a moderate degree	Present in a high degree	Present in a	very high degree	
0,5 – Date:	- 1	2 – 3	4 – 6	7 - 10		
□ Beg	EXPECTORA ginning day/_	TION: NOT EFFICIENT		Last day _		
			ient in a moderate degree unable to eliminate secretions	Not efficient in a high degree unable to cough		
	Kno	owledge about:		Learned	abilities to:	
DIMENSION	Showed:	Not showed:	DIMENSION	Showed:	Not showed:	
uah techniaue	I		Cough technique		1	

o inhalation therapy

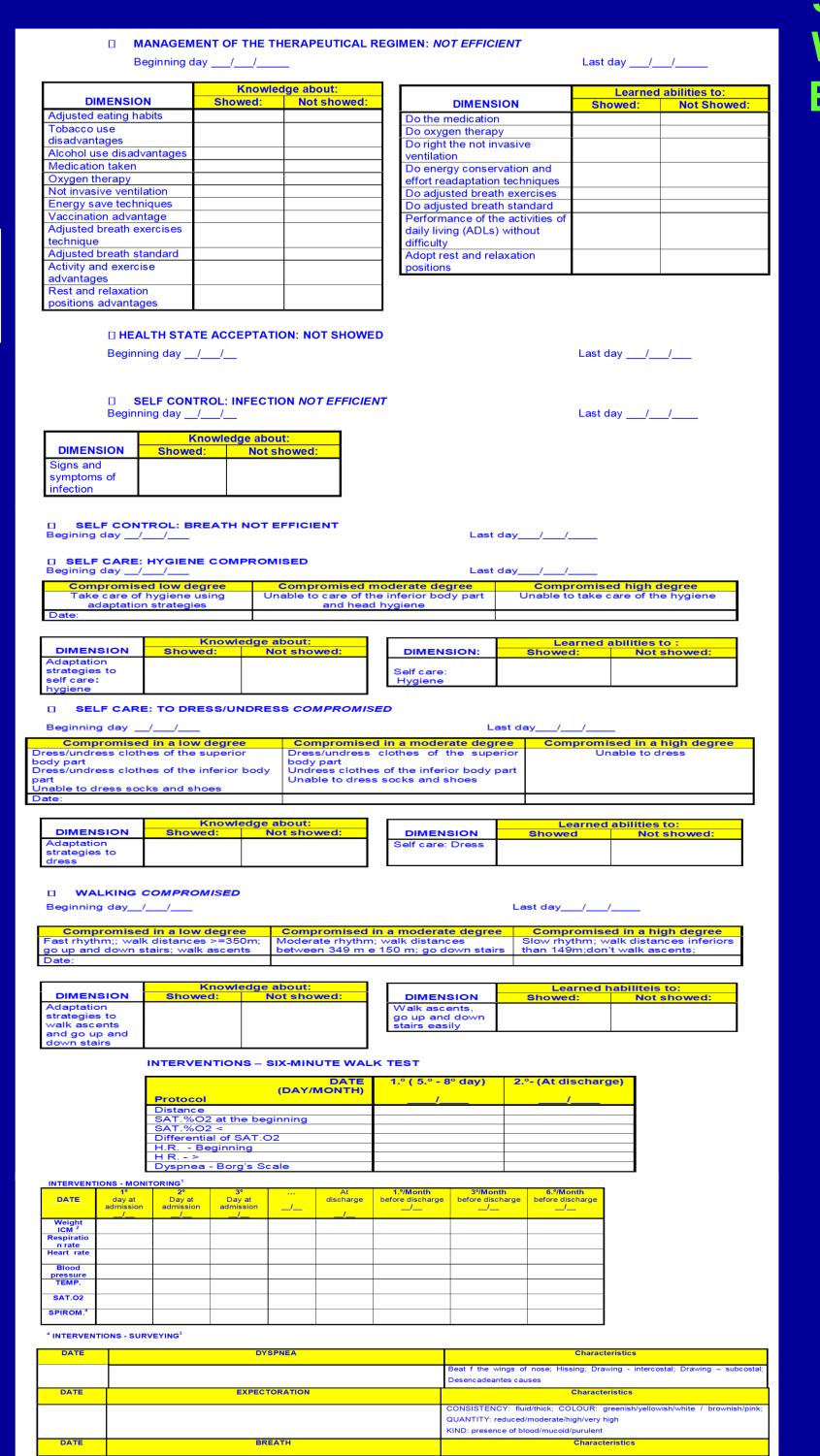
o self drain

halation therapy

elf drain

ngestion

leed liquids



KIND: RHYTHM: BREATH EFFORT

fin admission and high; the new watch kind intervention register should happen just in case of changes. fif in admission and in the first month (PIKO 6)

3 - PERSON WITH COPD **EDUCATION MANUAL**



(...)

4 - FOLLOW UP

Activities Performance

Not showed

Follow-Up Visits*	FOLLOW – UP: WEEKLY (teleph	one); 1. °. 3. ° and 6. °	° MONTH
MONITOR EXPOSURE TO RISK FACTORS:		, ,	
 Has your exposure to risk factors changed since your last visit? Since your last visit, have you quit smoking, or are you still smoking? If you are still smoking, how many cigarettes/how much tobacco 	☐ ADHERENCE BEHAVIOUR/A	DHESION TO THERA	APY
per day? • Would you like to quit smoking?		A 0.10	D (
Has there been any change in your working environment?	DIMENSION	Showed:	Performa Not sl
MONITOR DISEASE PROGRESSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLICATIONS:	Adjusted eating habits		
 How much can you do before you get short of breath? (Use an everyday example, such as walking up flights of stairs,up a hill, or on flat ground.) 	Do not tobacco use		
Has your breathlessness worsened, improved, or stayed the same since your last visit?	Adjusted alcohol use		
 Have you had to reduce your activities because of your breathing or any other symptom? Have any of your symptoms worsened since your last visit? 	Do the medication correctly		
 Have you experienced any new symptoms since your last visit? Has your sleep been disrupted by breathlessness or other chest symptoms? 	Inhalation therapy correctly		
Since your last visit, have you missed any work/had to see a doctor because of your symptoms?	Do the Oxygen therapy correctly		
MONITOR PHARMACOTHERAPY AND OTHER MEDICAL TREATMENT:	Do the not evasive ventilation correctly		
 What medicines are you taking? How often do you take each medicine? How much do you take each time? 	Do the energy conservation technique		
 Have you missed or stopped taking any regular doses of your medicine for any reason? Have you had trouble filling your prescriptions (e.g., for financial 	Do vaccination		
reasons, not on formulary)?Please show me how you use your inhaler.Have you tried any other medicines or remedies?	Adjusted breath exercises technique		
 Has your treatment been effective in controlling your symptoms? 	Do the adjusted breath standard Do self drain		
Has your treatment caused you any problems? MONITOR EXACERBATION HISTORY:	Do cough technique correctly Do adjusted activity / exercise and breath		
 Since your last visit, have you had any episodes/times when your symptoms were a lot worse than usual? If so, how long did the episode(s) last? What do you think 	Self control: respiration		
caused the symptoms to get worse? What did you do to control the symptoms?	Self control: infection		
(GOLD: 2007)	···		

BIBLIOGRAPHY GOLD (2007) – Global strategy for the diagnosis, management, and prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary

HYUNSOO, Oh; WHASOOK, Sao (2006) – Meta-analysis of effects of respiratory rehabilitation programmes on exercise capacity in accordance with programme characteristics. In Journal of Clinical Nursing, 16, 3-15. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. KARA; Magfiret (2005). - Preparing nurses for global pandemic of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Journal of Nursing Scholarship; 37:2, 127-133. Sigma Theita Tau International. LACASSE, Yves; WONG, Eric; GUYATT Gordon H; KING Derek; COOK Deborah J.; Goldstein ROGER S.(2006)- Meta-analysis of respiratory rehabilitation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;-Pulmonary y rehabilitation for chronic obstructive pulmonary

disease. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. LOUREIRO, Luis (2004) – Atitudes perante a morte e percepção dos comportamentos do cuidar dos enfermeiros – Contributo para a identificação das variáveis determinantes. Coimbra (it waits publication)