



Disaster Nursing

ICNP®

International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP®) Catalogue



**INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF NURSES**

*ADVANCING NURSING AND
HEALTH WORLDWIDE*

Disaster Nursing

A shared project with

the ICN Centre for Disaster Nursing
Research, Flinders University SA

International Classification
for Nursing Practice (ICNP®)

Catalogue

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ICNP® CATALOGUES

The International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP®) is a unified nursing language system that supports the standardisation of nursing documentation at the point of care. The resulting data-based information can be used for planning and managing nursing care, financial forecasting, analysis of patient outcomes and policy development. The ICNP Strategic Advisory Group and many other expert nurses involved with ICNP have recognised that manageable subsets of the terminology should be available to nurses working with patients or clients in selected specialties and settings.

Catalogues are subsets of ICNP that allow nurses to more readily integrate ICNP into their practice as they work in a specialty area or with clients having specific health conditions or needs.

Catalogues do not replace the clinical judgement of the nurse. Nurses can use Catalogues as reference tools for documenting care and reflecting on their practice. Nurses' clinical judgement and decision-making are essential for individualised care of patients and their families and cannot be replaced by any tool.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this catalogue are to facilitate:

- Documentation of nursing practice by nurses working in disaster situations
- Consistent and meaningful communication within the discipline of nursing and across other professions;
- Articulation of disaster nursing practice;
- Description, comparison and reuse of data by disaster nurses across the globe;
- Retrieval of comparable nursing data to evaluate quality of care and to direct policy.

The clients for disaster nursing include patients, families and groups experiencing a disaster in the community. This ICNP® catalogue focuses specifically on the provision of disaster nursing services worldwide.

SIGNIFICANCE TO NURSING

The ICNP Catalogue for disaster nursing is significant to nursing for several reasons: 1) reflects nursing leadership and research in disaster nursing; 2) shows how the nursing process guides nursing care; and, 3) demonstrates the commitment of nursing to high quality health care. This section of the catalogue will briefly discuss these main points.

Nursing leadership and research in disaster nursing

Nursing has been a part of the response to a wide range of natural disasters (e.g., floods, cyclones, earthquakes, extremes of heat and cold) and disasters related to human activity (e.g., industrial explosions, airplane crashes, war, terrorism) for many years. The multiple types of patients the disaster nurse may care for and the environment in which the patient is treated dictates that the disaster nurse is prepared for a variety of challenges. The role of the disaster nurse is multifaceted and includes practice, education, management, consultation, advocacy and research. Disaster nurses come from a variety of specialty nursing areas and

all bring a wealth of expertise of different types and levels to the people experiencing a disaster.

Interest in clarifying the roles carried out by disaster nurses, and the competencies they need to fulfil these roles, has intensified since the late 1990's and continues today. Some attention has been paid to disaster and emergency skills needed by all nurses (World Health Organization & International Council of Nurses, 2009) while others have considered only individual specialty nurses such as those in the areas of public health practice, emergency departments, intensive care units, flight nurses and nurses involved in military service. Given the extensive range and specialisation of nurses from around the globe who are involved in the complexity of the entire spectrum of disaster health from pre-event planning through recovery, it is not surprising that there are multiple perspectives on what nurses need to know, and how they will apply that knowledge. Figure 1 illustrates the intersection of issues for nursing and disasters.

Figure 1. The intersection of disaster phases and nursing. (Adapted from Walsh et al., 2012)

Disaster Phase ↓ Nursing Group →	Planning	Prevention/ mitigation	Immediate response	Long term response	Recovery
Any practicing nurse	Preparing individual disaster plan with patient Participate in workplace planning	Participate in community activities to minimize disaster impacts	Provide immediate care if on the disaster site	Provide ongoing care to disaster victims admitted to place of practice	Provide ongoing care to anyone with extended post-disaster concerns/problems
Nurses in emergency/trauma care	Preparing work site to receive injured	Participate in community activities to minimize disaster impacts	Prepare for/ provide care to those brought to hospital		Share lessons learned with planners for improvement
Nurses on disaster response teams	Participate in exercises/preparation for mobilisation	Participate in community activities to minimize disaster impacts	Provide care for assigned population when mobilised to disaster site	Provide ongoing care to disaster victims if mobilisation continues	Share lessons learned with planners for improvement
Nurses in policy positions	Assure nursing perspectives are included in planning	Participate in community activities to minimize disaster impacts	Prepare organisation to receive victims	Assure that needed continued care is provided to victims	Take steps to assist in returning organisation to pre-disaster state. Evaluate all nursing response activities and include in improved planning

Nursing process guides nursing care

Regardless of the precise manner in which an individual nurse becomes involved in practice related to disasters and major emergencies, it is useful for them to use consistent language to communicate with one another about the assessments and diagnoses they make, the interventions they carry out, and the outcomes of their patients. This catalogue identifies the ICNP concepts – nursing diagnoses, outcomes and interventions that are most likely to be helpful in disaster nursing. Capturing data through the use of a standardized terminology such as that found in this Catalogue also can be useful to nurse researchers as they seek to evaluate nursing practice and patient and family outcomes, through the use of a standardised clinical data set and thus make the processes and outcomes of disaster nursing care more visible.

Commitment of nursing to high quality health care

Given that the ICNP terminology is intended primarily for use at the point of care, the concepts included in this Catalogue are most likely to be of value during the immediate and longer-term response phases by those nurses who are providing care to individuals and families. However, nurses with disaster experiences and roles illustrated in figure 1 should make every effort to use the terminology presented when it is possible, as a way of continuing to strengthen communication across the global nursing profession.

Establishing consistent evidence-based practice standards in nursing is important to guide practice. Representing these practice standards using ICNP can facilitate the capture of information about the effect of nursing on patient outcomes.

DISASTER NURSING DIAGNOSTIC, OUTCOME AND INTERVENTION STATEMENTS

This Catalogue fills a practical need by listing ICNP® statements for diagnoses, outcomes and interventions for disaster nursing. The list provided below aims to be comprehensive but it is understood that the list does not exhaust the domain. The statements are intended to be examples only and are not intended to be prescriptions for practice. Catalogues cannot replace the clinical judgement of the professional nurse.

The statements were organised into a framework by the disaster nursing group involved with development of this catalogue. Physiological, psychological, social, and environmental needs of patients and families are addressed in this framework. The framework categories include: Cardiovascular, Caregiver/Care Process, Cognitive, Communication, Death and Dying, Fluid Balance/Nutrition, Integument, Medication Management, Metabolic/Thermoregulatory, Musculoskeletal, Neurological, Pain, Psychological, Respiratory, Safety/Mitigation, Social/Environmental, and Trauma.

Nursing diagnoses and nursing outcomes are listed alphabetically under each category. In ICNP, nursing diagnoses may include either a positive assets or a problem condition of a client. Nursing outcomes are the measure or status of a nursing diagnosis at points of time after a nursing intervention (ICN, 2008). In this catalogue, diagnosis and outcome statements are listed under the heading Nursing Diagnoses and Outcomes. These statements would be documented in the client's health record according to how they are used

in practice. For example, *effective airway clearance* may be identified as either a diagnosis or outcome statement.

Nursing interventions are also listed alphabetically under each category. The interventions are not necessarily exclusive to one category. Likewise, the same diagnoses or outcome statement could be represented in different categories.

Concept Type	Nursing Categories	Code	ICNP Statement (2012 Release)
Interventions			
		10015523	Prescribing Medication
	Metabolic / Thermoregulatory	10033905	Assessing Risk For Hyperthermia
		10002809	Assessing Risk For Hypothermia
		10033914	Assessing Risk For Negative Thermoregulation
		10007195	Evaluating Response To Thermoregulation
		10041721	Managing Fever
		10035286	Managing Hyperglycaemia
		10035272	Managing Hypoglycaemia
		10041212	Measuring Blood Glucose
		10032006	Measuring Body Temperature
		10032034	Monitoring Blood Glucose
		10012165	Monitoring Body Temperature
	Musculoskeletal	10038917	Assessing Ability To Walk
		10040044	Assessing Active Range Of Motion
		10037945	Assessing Activity Tolerance
		10030527	Assessing Mobility
		10038972	Implementing Immobilisation Regime
	Neurological	10036772	Assessing Neurological Status
		10035326	Monitoring Neurological Status
	Pain	10002710	Assessing Control Of Pain
		10038889	Assessing Hyperalgesia
		10026119	Assessing Pain
		10026161	Assessing Symptom Control
		10034053	Evaluating Response To Pain Management
		10009872	Implementing Pain Guideline
		10039808	Initiating Nurse Controlled Analgesia
		10011660	Managing Pain
		10038929	Monitoring Pain
		10039896	Monitoring Risk for Negative Response To Nurse-Controlled Analgesia
		10039883	Monitoring Risk for Negative Response To Patient-Controlled Analgesia
		10039798	Nurse Controlled Analgesia
	Psychological	10001938	Advocating For Patient
		10026249	Assessing Acceptance Of Health Status
		10035684	Assessing Aggressive Behaviour

Concept Type	Nursing Categories	Code	ICNP Statement (2017 Release)
Interventions			
		10041745	Assessing Anxiety
		10002723	Assessing Coping
		10030589	Assessing Emotional Support
		10026086	Assessing Fatigue
		10024267	Assessing Fear
		10011527	Maintaining Dignity And Privacy
		10035970	Managing Aggressive Behaviour
		10031711	Managing Anxiety
		10031851	Managing Negative Emotion
		10031867	Managing Negative Response To Situation
		10024429	Managing Negative Response To Treatment
		10024589	Supporting Decision Making Process
Respiratory			
		10036786	Assessing Respiratory Status
		10002799	Assessing Respiratory Status Using Monitoring Device
		10036740	Assessing Risk For Apnoea
		10010503	Interpreting Arterial Blood Gas Result
		10031674	Maintaining Airway
		10037351	Maintaining Airway Clearance
		10036646	Maintaining Ventilation
		10032047	Monitoring Blood Oxygen Saturation Using Pulse Oximeter
		10012196	Monitoring Respiratory Status
		10037092	Monitoring Respiratory Therapy
		10039369	Oxygen Therapy
		10044097	Pulmonary Resuscitation
		10016785	Reporting Arterial Blood Gas Result
Safety / Mitigation			
		10036182	Applying Physical Restraint
		10002472	Applying Safety Device
		10044013	Assessing Exposure To Contagion
		10002821	Assessing Susceptibility To Infection
		10030924	Checking Device Safety
		10004588	Collecting Specimen
		10005093	Continuous Surveillance
		10031140	Diagnostic Testing
		10035217	Evaluating Immunisation Status
		10036565	Implementing Safety Regime
		10037398	Maintaining Isolation Technique
		10011656	Managing Management Of Specimen
		10011687	Managing Specimen

Concept Type	Nursing Categories	Code	ICNP Statement (2017 Release)
Interventions			
		10011639	Managing Specimen Collection
		10031965	Managing Symptom
		10032099	Monitoring Laboratory Result
		10012203	Monitoring Signs And Symptoms Of Infection
		10024527	Providing Safety Devices
		10016839	Reporting Test Result
		10042958	Triaging
		10024953	Violence Prevention
Social / Environmental			
		10030493	Arranging Transport Of Device
		10024171	Arranging Transportation Service
		10026064	Assessing Environment
		10039751	Assessing Environmental Safety
		10037899	Assessing Food Supply
		10039767	Assessing Knowledge Of Environmental Safety
		10038046	Assessing Sanitation
		10037997	Assessing Waste Service
		10037932	Assessing Water Supply
		10042507	Environmental Safety Management
		10011694	Managing Transporting
		10038509	Providing Adequate Water Supply
		10020095	Transporting Patient
Trauma			
		10044021	Assessing Chemical Injury
		10044032	Assessing Electrical Injury
		10042943	Assessing Injury
		10002775	Assessing Radiation Exposure
		10044045	Assessing Radiation Injury
		10041713	Assessing Risk for Disease
		10030723	Assessing Risk For Transfer Injury
		10044050	Assessing Transfer Injury
		10015631	Preventing Chemical Injury
		10015649	Preventing Cross Infection
		10015654	Preventing Electrical Injury
		10036916	Preventing Infection
		10015683	Preventing Mechanical Injury
		10033220	Treating Injury

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