

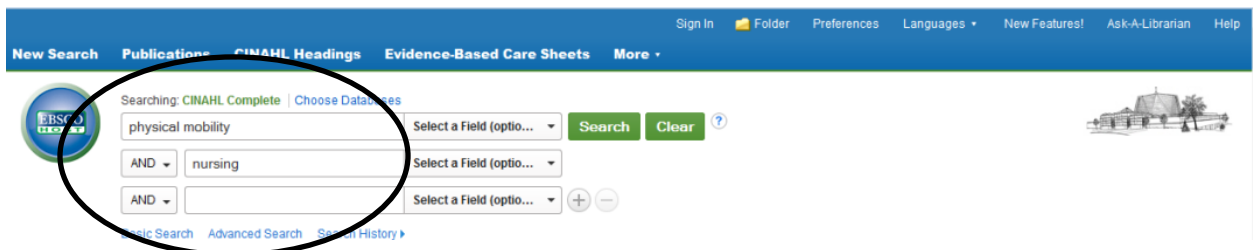
How do I rephrase nursing diagnosis language?

NOTE: NANDA diagnosis language enables nurses to communicate their practice, interventions, observations, and experience within patient care. “Translating” a diagnosis into conventional language is required by the databases. A search, using exact NANDA phrasing, typically returns an entry in the diagnosis handbook. When searching for articles, the language must be changed.

Step One: Consider your search terms. Nursing diagnosis language should be rephrased into basic concepts. Consider this scenario -- “How would I phrase this diagnosis to a patient?” If the NANDA language reflects a *medical* diagnosis, use its current phrasing as your search terms. Possible examples include:

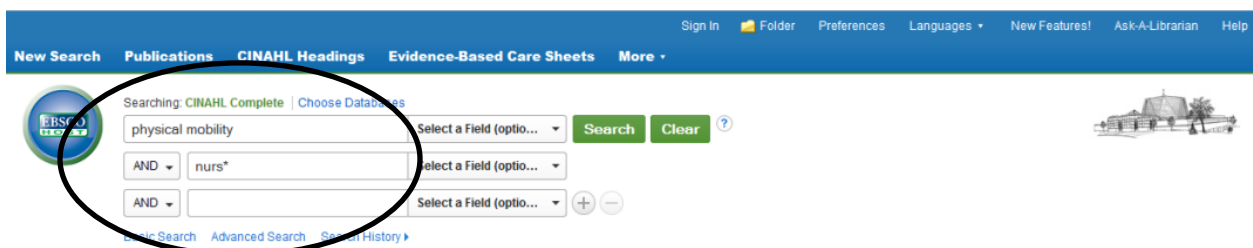
Nursing Diagnosis	Suggested Search Terms
Risk for allergy response	Allergic reaction + (allergen)
Impaired physical mobility	Physical mobility
Disorganized infant behavior	Soothing infant
Neonatal jaundice	Neonatal jaundice

Step Two: Insert search term(s) into search field(s). In the right field, use pull-down menu to specify topic as keyword, subject, or part of an abstract. Now pair your search terms with the word “nursing” or “nurs*” to isolate nursing journals. These publications will offer discussions of nursing interventions.



The screenshot shows a search interface with a blue header. The search bar contains 'physical mobility'. Below it, there are three search fields. The first field has 'physical mobility' and a dropdown menu. The second field has 'AND' and 'nursing' and a dropdown menu. The third field has 'AND' and a dropdown menu. The search button is green and labeled 'Search'. There are also 'Clear' and 'Help' buttons. The interface includes navigation links like 'New Search', 'Publications', 'CINAHL Headings', 'Evidence-Based Care Sheets', and 'More'. There are also links for 'Sign In', 'Folder', 'Preferences', 'Languages', 'New Features!', 'Ask-A-Librarian', and 'Help'.

The abbreviation “nurs*” is a truncation, returning results with the words “nursing” and “nurse,” increasing search results.



The screenshot shows a search interface similar to the previous one. The search bar contains 'physical mobility'. Below it, there are three search fields. The first field has 'physical mobility' and a dropdown menu. The second field has 'AND' and 'nurs*' and a dropdown menu. The third field has 'AND' and a dropdown menu. The search button is green and labeled 'Search'. There are also 'Clear' and 'Help' buttons. The interface includes navigation links like 'New Search', 'Publications', 'CINAHL Headings', 'Evidence-Based Care Sheets', and 'More'. There are also links for 'Sign In', 'Folder', 'Preferences', 'Languages', 'New Features!', 'Ask-A-Librarian', and 'Help'.

Step Three: Selecting “Abstract” will trigger a search of peer reviewed journals. You may also select “Peer Reviewed” from the right column of search limiter options.


Limit your results

Full Text
 Abstract Available
 Author
 English Language

References Available
 Published Date
 Month: Year: - Month: Year:
 Publication
 Peer Reviewed


The resulting articles will be peer-reviewed. Search results will reflect associated abstracts (summaries of content), an element of scholarly publishing. Look for the “Academic Journal” icon on the left to indicate a journal article.

New Search Publications CINAHL Headings Evidence-Based Care Sheets More ▾


 Searching: CINAHL Complete | Choose Databases
 Select a Field (optio... Search Clear ?
 AND Select a Field (optio...
 AND Select a Field (optio... + -
[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#)

Refine Results
 Current Search
 Find all my search terms:
 physical mobility AND nurs*

Search Results: 1 - 50 of 932 Relevance ▾ Page Options ▾ Share ▾

1. **Frequency and Duration of Nursing Care Related to Older Patient Mobility.** 

 (Include Abstract) Doherty-King, Barbara; Yoon, Ju Young; Pecanac, Kristen; Brown, Roger; Mahoney, Jane, Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 2014 Mar, 46 (1): 20-7. (journal article - research, tables/charts) ISSN: 1527-6546 PMID: 24112775 CINAHL ID: 2012428451
 Abstract Purpose To evaluate the frequency and duration of nursing care activity related to mobilizing older patients in acute care settings and determining who initiates the mobility event (patient or nurse). Methods This was an observation study using time and motion. Observers shadowed 15 registered nurses (RNs) each for two to three 8-hr periods using hand-held computer tablets to collect data on frequency and duration of six mobility events (retaining, transferring, walking

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