Abstract 077
Category: Clinical Practice

TITLE: **Nursing outcomes and interventions for elderly care: proposal of linkages between, NOC, NIC and NANDA-I to clinical practice**

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INTRODUCTION:
Nursing care for the elderly requires a multidimensional assessment to diagnose their real needs and risk factors, in order to implement interventions appropriately and promote successful aging. Consistent with that approach, NANDA International (NANDA-I), the Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) and Nursing Interventions Classifications (NIC) describe nursing diagnoses, outcomes and interventions. However, the breadth and depth of the NOC and NIC classifications makes the number of combinations of outcomes and interventions for nursing diagnoses of NANDA-I very extensive, which motivates studies to select and validate outcomes and interventions for different patient groups and with different nursing diagnoses.

OBJECTIVE:
Select and validate outcomes from NOC and interventions from NIC for elderly patients for use with the nursing diagnoses, *risk for frail elderly syndrome* (00231) and *frail elderly syndrome* (00257) from NANDA-I.

METHODS:
Fifteen gerontological nursing specialists from different parts of the country formed a Brazilian consensus group for the study. Data were collected using a Google forms® instrument developed by the research team, and analyzed using descriptive statistics.

RESULTS:
For the risk diagnosis, eleven outcomes and seven interventions were validated. For the problem-focused diagnosis, twelve outcomes and eight interventions were validated.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE:
The study showed elements applicable to elderly care with *risk for frail elderly syndrome* and *frail elderly syndrome*. Those outcomes and interventions suggest that linkages between them and the nursing diagnoses can be applied in clinical practice.