

Abstract 081

Category: Nursing diagnosis

TITLE: Paradigm shift from *noncompliance* to *engagement*

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Focus Topic

NANDA-I retired the nursing diagnosis, *noncompliance* (00079), in its 2018 publication because it has not been revised since 1998. In addition, NANDA-I explained that this term “is no longer consistent with the majority of current research in the area, which has as its focus the concept of adherence rather than noncompliance” (Herdman & Kamitsuru, 2018, p. 9). This presentation describes the replacement of the retired NANDA-I nursing diagnosis, *noncompliance*, with *compromised engagement* and *risk for compromised engagement*, with the required components and supporting references.

Framework

Domain 1 Health Promotion

Class 2 Health Management

Methods/Outcome

The elements for compromised engagement (definition, defining characteristics and related factors) have research or literature support. The elements of risk for compromised engagement (definition and risk factors) also have research or literature support.

Impact on the discipline

Engagement in health care is a process or exchange that explores an individual’s / family’s knowledge, skills, ability, resources and willingness to manage their own health and care with interventions designed to increase activation and promote positive outcomes (Coulter, 2012). Bright et al. (2015) reported findings that “engagement appeared to be conceptualized in two inter-connected ways: as a gradual process of connection between the healthcare provider and patient; and as an internal state, which may be accompanied by observable behaviors indicating engagement.” (p. 645). “Patient engagement is the involvement in their own care by individuals (and others they designate to engage on their behalf), with the goal that they make competent, well-informed decisions about their health and health care and take action to support those decisions” (Bright et al., 2015, p. 645). These shifts in attitude, expectations and effort are required for all health care professionals to ensure that individuals/families have adequate knowledge and support to make well-informed decisions. It also encompasses the right of informed individuals and families to disagree with recommendations. International health care literature is full of engagement strategies directed toward health care professionals to improve health outcomes with individual/families, as cited in the reference list.

References

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