

In individuals with heart failure (HF), changes in functionality are frequent. These alterations can be influenced by pathophysiological factors, but also by psychological factors, such as selfesteem. On the other hand, self-esteem can also influence the functionality of patients, in a bidirectional relationship.

It is relevant that these relationships be investigated from the nursing point of view, in order to help in the qualification of assessment and in the nursing diagnosis process, support interventions to collaborate with the best functionality and self-esteem of patients with HF following hospital discharge.



To assess the relationship between the nursing diagnoses (NDs) Low situational self-esteem and Low chronic self-esteem and the functionality of patients with HF.

Longitudinal relationship between the nursing diagnoses Low situational self-esteem and Chronic low self-esteem and functionality of individuals with heart failure: a research project

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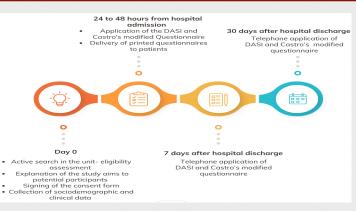


Patients admitted for decompensated HF at a hospital in São Paulo, Brazil, will be included.

Low situational self-esteem and Low chronic self-esteem will be evaluated through Castro et al.'s questionnaire, consisting of 18 questions on their defining characteristics, with response options about their extent and frequency, ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (extremely).

Functionality will be assessed using the Duke Activity Status Index (DASI), a 12-item questionnaire that assesses the individual's perception of their ability (yes or no) to perform daily activities and estimates functional capacity based on maximum oxygen consumption associated with aspects of quality of life. The final score varies between zero and 58.2, and the higher the score, the better the functional capacity.







The project was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of São Paulo.

Expected implications

The results will add to the body of knowledge about the influence of nursing diagnoses on health outcomes.

References

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