

Purpose: to analyze the validity of clinical indicators of the nursing diagnosis proposition Ocular dryness in adult patients admitted in an intensive care unit.

Method: accuracy study operationalized through cross-sectional design, conducted with 206 patients admitted to the adult intensive care unit of a university hospital located in the northeastern of Brazil. The collection instrument contained variables related to the clinical indicators, etiological factors, population at risk and conditions associated with the diagnostic proposition of this study. The research has obtained a favorable opinion from the Research Ethics Committee.

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CLINICAL VALIDATION OF THE NURSING DIAGNOSTIC PROPOSITION OCULAR DRYNESS IN AN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Results: The latent class model shows the prevalence of Ocular dryness was diagnosed in 76.22% of the sample. The clinical indicators Decreased tear volume and Excess mucus secretion showed high specificity values. In addition, Dilated blood vessels on the ocular surface, Excess mucus secretion, Mucoïd filament and Chemosis had higher values for sensitivity.

Impact: the results can contribute to a better understanding of the manifestation of the diagnosis Ocular dryness in adults admitted to the intensive care unit, as well as the most important signs for inference of this diagnosis and also allows the improvement of standardized nursing language.



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