Prevalence of diagnostic proposal risk factors risk of excessive liquid volume

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Introduction

Patients undergoing hemodialysis

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Nursing diagnosis excessive fluid volume

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Increased hospitalization, morbidity and mortality rates

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It is necessary the nurse identifies and intervenes of risk factors responsible for increasing the chances of this problem.

Study Gap/Problem

To prevent excessive fluid volume in this patients, nurses need to identify the presence of risk factors.

The diagnosis risk of excessive fluid volume does not exist in the NANDA-I taxonomy (HERDMAN; KAMITSURU, 2018).

The most similar diagnosis would be the risk of unbalanced fluid volume. However, its definition and associated conditions do not match for hemodialysis patients (FERNANDES, 2018).

Study purpose/aims

To identify the prevalence of risk factors of the diagnostic proposition risk of excessive fluid volume in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

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Methodology

✓ **Study Design:** retrospective case control;

✓ **Sample:** conducted with 196 cases and 196 controls undergoing hemodialysis in Brazil;

✓ **Data collection and instruments:** The data collection - January and May 2018; with an instrument composed of sociodemographic characteristics and 22 risk factors for excessive fluid volume;

✓ **Data analysis:** descriptive statistics.

Results

Inadequate fluid removal during hemodialysis (67.9%)

Comorbidity (60.2%)

Altered body mass index (52.0%)

Poor fluid assessment (67.9%)

Excessive fluid intake (58.2%)
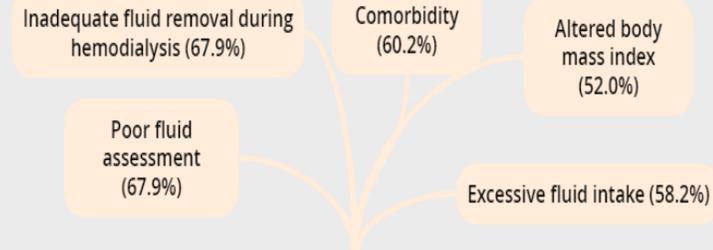
Risk factors of excessive fluid volume (case group)

Decline in renal function (100%)

Excessive sodium intake (89.8%)

Thirst (95.4%)

Excessive protein intake (85.2%)

Xerostomia (93.9%)

Decreased urinary volume (75.0%)
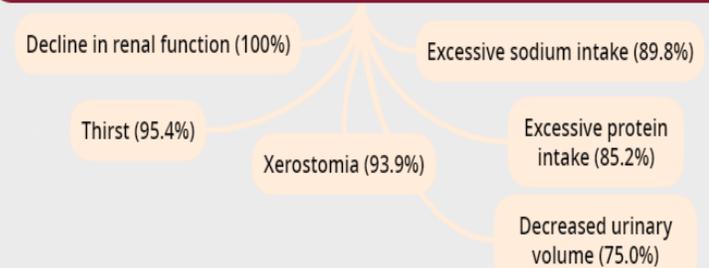
Impact

Recognition of the most prevalent factors allows for early identification of the risk of excessive fluid volume. Thus, preventive measures can be employed by nurses to prevent real harm to the patient.

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