## Introduction: Perroca's classification system, developed by Brazilian nurse, categorizes а patients into minimum, intermediate, semi-intensive and intensive workload nursing care. Nursing workload is influenced by patients' characteristics, staff, and institutional organization, which can increase or decrease the time and effort required by nurses. One of the gaps is to understand how nursing diagnoses interfere into nursing workload.

**Aim:** Evaluate nursing workload classification for patients with impaired tissue integrity nursing diagnosis in clinical and surgical inpatient units.

**Methods:** Part of a larger study carried in a Brazilian university hospital. The sample was adult patients 18 years old and older hospitalized from 2015 to 2019. Data were collected from electronic health records and analyzed using descriptive statistics with Dataiku. It was approved by ethical committee (#2021-0591).

## Impaired tissue integrity nursing diagnosis as a predictor nursing workload

Ninon Girardon da Rosa<sup>1</sup>, Tiago Andres Vaz<sup>2</sup>, Stephani A. Lukasewicz Ferreira<sup>3</sup>, Lisiane Pruinelli<sup>4</sup>, Amália de Fátima Lucena<sup>5</sup>

| Perroca's classification | Ν         | %    |
|--------------------------|-----------|------|
| Minimal                  | 72/3778   | 1.9  |
| Intermediate             | 1453/3778 | 38.5 |
| Semi-intensive           | 2070/3778 | 54.8 |
| Intensive                | 183/3778  | 4.8  |

<sup>1</sup>RN, PhD Student, Full Professor at School of Nursing at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil ngrosa@hcpa.edu.br

<sup>2</sup>Computer Scientist, PhD in Epidemiology tv@portalqualis.com.br

<sup>3</sup>RN, Qualis Tecnologia em Infectologia, PhD Student at School of Nursing at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil stephani.luka@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup><u>PhD, MS, RN, FAMIA</u>, Associate Professor, School of Nursing, Affiliate Faculty, Institute for Health Informatics, University of Minnesota, US pruin001@umn.edu

<sup>5</sup>RN, PhD in Sciense, Full Professor at School of Nursing at Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil afatimalucena@gmail.com



**Results:** A total of 5,847 unique patients with 7,051 admissions were identified. Of these, 3,778 (53.6%) had the nursing diagnosis of impaired tissue integrity. The majority (93.3%) of the patients needed semi-intensive or intermediate care. Perroca's classification for these patients is described in Table 1.

**Discussion:** Workload indicators show that patients with impaired tissue integrity nursing diagnosis need a greater complexity of nursing care. Other factors that contributed to this classification were not evaluated.

We are a group of Brazilian researchers, which involves a system analyst and nurses, who have been developing activities in management, teaching, and research in a university hospital in southern Brazil. The main studies have been based on the nursing process using standardized language systems. We use the computerized nursing process and, in addition to improving its use in clinical practice, we have been sought a solution in nursing administration. We are currently developing artificial intelligence solutions to improve the processes developed by nursing teams.





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