



## **Tannure MC, Gonçalves AMP. Nursing Care Systematization: a practical guide. 2<sup>a</sup> ed. Rio de Janeiro (RJ): Guanabara Koogan; 2010**

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This book deals with the establishment of the Nursing Care Systematization, when it addresses administrative tools of computerization and in-service education, considered strategic to the implementation of the Nursing Process, besides dealing with the International Classification of Nursing Practices in Public Health. This piece of work is divided into 16 chapters, which complement the first edition, and at the end of each of them, questions that must evaluate the reader's understanding of the subject were included. Some chapters present case studies that aim to better elucidate what was discussed.

Chapters one and two deal with the Nursing care systematization and the nursing theories that underpin it. The authors discuss the importance of this systematization for the quality of Nursing care, warning about the correct choice of a Nursing theory for the proper development of the Nursing care systematization. It is elucidated that this systematization is part of the private function of the nurse and that it has support in the legal bases of the resolution of the Nursing Federal Council 358/2009 and in the Decree-Law 94406/87, which regulates the Nursing profession.

Chapter three presents the contributions on the Nursing process and it defines how the method is used to put into practice a Nursing theory. It is reported that, in 1929, the first care organizations were based on case studies. The Nursing Process is described as divided into five phases: research, diagnosis, planning, implementation and assessment.

The following five chapters describe the steps of Nursing Care Systematization. The authors state that an investigation is the first step to determine a patient's health state, followed by a Nursing diagnosis, which is composed by the presentation of its concept, its types and the way one builds the structure of a Nursing diagnosis, besides instructing how to use the taxonomy proposed by the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA). In the planning's description of the expected results, which is the third step of the process, it is clear that priorities should be set for the diagnosed problems and for the establishment of the results. The next step, the Nursing prescription, presents a prescription through a taxonomy of Nursing interventions (NIC, which stands for Nursing Interventions Classification). In the last step of the process, three topics that are part of care are addressed: structure, process and outcome. Throughout this chapter, when and how patients' assessment should be performed is defined.

The Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) is described in a very enlightening way. One presents the concept and the early studies citing Florence Nightingale, who developed them during the Crimean War. It is also described the creation of the NOC taxonomy at the University of Iowa, United States, in 1991.

The International Classification for Nursing Practice and the aforementioned International Classification of Nursing Practice in Public Health are also presented. The reasons that led to the creation of

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the International Classification for Nursing Practice, its structure, its available versions (1.0 and 2.0) are also discussed, and how to build diagnoses, develop results and conduct Nursing prescriptions using this classification. According to the authors, the International Classification of Nursing Practice in Public Health clarifies about the need of Nursing care in public health, referring to the Federal Constitution of 1988 and the creation of the Unified Health System. Besides, the reasons for its creation are justified and it is reported how it was developed in Brazil.

The Classification of Nursing in research is also discussed. It is presented an explanation about the concern of Nursing with this classification, as well as its start, held by Florence Nightingale in 1859. It is made a reference to the NANDA, the most indicated taxonomy in terms of classification of Nursing practice, besides explaining how validations of diagnoses are made, discussing the NIC and NOC classifications in research practice.

It is also discussed about the management of the Nursing Care Systematization, emphasizing its importance in the management of health services and how this systematization should be implemented from the perspective of the Nursing manager.

The systematization is presented as the achievement of health quality indicators. It is the beginning of quality in services, until it gets to the hospital accreditation recommended by the World Health Organization. The chapter is finalized by establishing a relationship between the Nursing Care Systematization and health indicators, considering that this systematization is embedded in the three levels of hospital accreditation of the Ministry of Health

Computerization is presented as a tool to assist in the Nursing care systematization. It makes a historical reference to the registration of health information, dating from Old Age - registration which is attributed to the Egyptian physician Imhotep, coming to the Nursing pioneer Florence Nightingale, until the creation of electronic medical records.

Computerization serves the implementation of systematization in practice.

The last chapter discusses specifically continuing education as a strategy for the implementation of the Nursing Care Systematization. It is shown that the Nursing Care Systematization became prominent in higher education institutions after the resolutions of the Federal Nursing Board 272/02, revoked by 358/09, and the National Curriculum Guidelines for Undergraduate Nursing Courses in 2002. It is informed that the pillars of permanent education, defined by the United Nations for Education, Science and Culture are necessary steps for the implementation of continuing education in pursuit of the implementation of the Nursing Care Systematization.

This piece of work was written by Meire Chucre Tannure, registered nurse, PhD in Nursing and Nursing professor at the *Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais* [Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais], who teaches the courses of Nursing Care Systematization and symptomology/physical examination techniques. She is a member of the NANDA-I Computer Committee. The other author of this piece of work is Ana Maria Pinheiro, registered nurse, who holds a master's degree and has 18 years of healthcare clinical experience. She has been a professor at the *Faculdade Pitágoras* [Pitágoras College] in Belo Horizonte/MG since 2000 and teaches Nursing Care Systematization and symptomology/physical examination techniques.

The authors deal with the subject by seeking its origins and the evolution of the process of Nursing care systematization, relating them to Nursing's historical and social moments. The great merit of this piece of work lies in its practicality in addressing the deployment and implementation of this procedure in hospital practice and in public health. It is a textbook, as it presents concise, objective, simple and easy to understand language. It is aimed at professional nurses who work with care, teaching and management, as well as undergraduate Nursing students.

It is defended here that the teaching of this subject is essential, both in nurses' training and continuing education. The present compendium is a relevant didactic reference, considering the fact that the Nursing Care Systematization is currently governed by law as a private nurses' assignment, ie, an optimizer guide to Nursing service.

## **Collaborations**

Silva Junior MG contributed to the creation and writing of the text. Gonçalves LHT and Oliveira MFV contributed to the creation, drafting and final approval of the text.