

TYPES OF NURSING DIAGNOSES

ACTUAL: This diagnosis has 3 parts and follows the PES format. It will actually paint a picture of the existing health problem. The evidence in this diagnostic statement must be specific.

Example: Impaired gas exchange r/t status of secretions associated with difficulty coughing up secretions from fatigue

A.E.B.

1. Large amounts thick green-yellow sputum
2. Frequent coughing with expectoration of sputum
3. Crackles throughout both lung fields
4. O₂ sat of 90% without oxygen

RISK: This diagnosis indicates from the data, a strong likelihood that it will occur if actions are not taken. The Risk diagnosis only has 2 parts. It can be used with any NANDA diagnosis.

Example: Risk for falls r/t to unsteady gait

P.C. OR POTENTIAL COMPLICATION:

This is also known as a collaborative diagnosis. This is a problem the nurse cannot treat independently. Nursing care will focus on monitoring and preventing the problem. A collaborative diagnosis can be written as a one or two part statement.

Example: P.C. of surgery: Hemorrhage
or
P.C. of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: respiratory failure

WELLNESS: This diagnosis involves a judgment about an individual, family or community in transition from one level of wellness to a higher level of wellness.

Example: Readiness for enhanced spiritual well-being