Abstract

The study aims at identifying nursing diagnoses of premature infants attended in a neonatal intermediary care unit in the countryside of São Paulo State, Brazil. That was a retrospective study conducted from 118 patient records of hospitalized premature infants. The most frequent nursing diagnosis were sleep deprivation (83.1%), risk for infection (76.3%) and dysfunctional family processes (75.4%), belonging to NANDA domains: activity/rest, security/protection and role relations, this order. Study results articulated the diagnosis frequency with NANDA domain to which they belong identifying their approach limitation and main domains pointed in assistance systematization to premature newborn in intermediary care.

Keywords

Nursing diagnosis, Infant, premature, Intensive care, neonatal, Neonatal nursing.