

Conceptualizations Of Care Map In The Evolution Of The Nursing Care Process

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Abstract

A documentary review was carried out on the production and publication of research papers related to the study of the variables Care Map, Patient Care and Nursing. The purpose of the bibliometric analysis proposed in this document was to know the main characteristics of the volume of publications registered in the Scopus database during the period 2018-2023 with respect to the study of the aforementioned variables, achieving the identification of 472 publications in total. The information provided by this platform was organized through graphs and figures, categorizing the information by Year of Publication, Country of Origin, Area of Knowledge and Type of Publication. Once these characteristics have been described, the position of different authors on the proposed topic is referenced through a qualitative analysis. Among the main findings made through this research, it is found that the United States, with 75 publications, was the country with the highest scientific production registered in the name of authors affiliated with institutions of that nation. The Area of Knowledge that made the greatest contribution to the construction of¹bibliographic material related to the study of the Map of Care, Patient Care and Nursing was Medicine with 246 published documents, and the Type of Publication that was most used during the period indicated above was the Journal Article, which represents 89% of the total scientific production.

Key words: Care Map, Patient Care, Nursing.

1. Introduction

Nursing care processes are broken down by their broad care skills and the capabilities that this role of health plays in patient care. Professionals in this area ensure the need to act professionally and be responsible with the care and attention of patients in which quality services can be offered, ensure planning and have a successful effective delivery of care by nursing.

As these care processes are redirected to the implementation of scientific methods and systematic methods, these two pillars offer to improve care practices, in order to improve care

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with high standards of professionalism and the conceptualization of care schemes. This scheme, integrated by the EAP, is made up of several stages; Diagnosis, planning, execution and evaluation. (Table 1) This series of processes are interconnected, and these work allow for better management in collecting and organizing data on the patient's health in a systemic manner. . The nursing care processes, based on the care map, do not change their structure, only a series of changes are executed in which new horizons are sought with a broader vision, which allow nursing professionals to improve care, personalized attention to the needs of each patient.(ramires-elias, 2016)(C, 2011)

Board 1 Phases of the Nursing Care Process (P.A.E)

Assessment	Diagnosis	Planning	Execution	Evaluation
Collection of information about the patient's health status.	Clinical judgment about the responses dictated by the patient based on life processes, actual and potential health problems.	Resetting outcomes, priorities, selecting nursing interventions and prescriptions.	Carry out the necessary interventions for the prevention, solution and control of the disease.	Systematized description of the interventions in which the planned results are corroborated through the solution of the patient's problems.

However, the integration of ICT and its application in nursing care processes is a practice that has been implemented in recent years thanks to the effects of globalization and the digital age. Its effectiveness as a work tool allows nursing professionals to improve patient data recording processes, better individual planning, improvements in care management, among others, this transformation in health schemes has experienced a process of growth and adaptability. In addition, the use of information and communication technologies has become an excellent ally that allows to restructure healthcare models today, reinforce, help and improve are the main objectives in guaranteeing better care, coverage and continuity of care, as well as improving the skills of nurses in terms of communication processes. adequacy of health resources and demand for the needs required by each patient.

Based on this context, as the care processes in PAE nursing are strengthened, it would be possible to improve decision-making in the clinical judgment regarding each patient based on the collection of data and the diagnosis presented, with this structure it seeks to plan and intervene in a timely manner the needs that each patient requires. For this reason, this article seeks to describe the main characteristics of the compendium of publications indexed in the Scopus database related to the variables Care Map, Patient Care and Nursing, as well. Such as the description of the position of certain authors affiliated with institutions, during the period between 2018 and 2023.

2. General Objective

To analyze, from a bibliometric and bibliographic perspective, the production of research works on the variables Map of Care, Patient Care and Nursing registered in Scopus during the period 2018-2023 by institutions at a global level.

3. Methodology

A quantitative analysis of the information provided by Scopus is carried out under a bibliometric approach on the scientific production related to the study of the Map of Care, Patient Care and Nursing. Likewise, from a qualitative perspective, examples of some research works published in the area of study mentioned above are analyzed, from a bibliographic approach to describe the position of different authors regarding the proposed topic.

The search is carried out through the tool provided by Scopus and parameters referenced in Figure 1 are established.

3.1 Methodological design

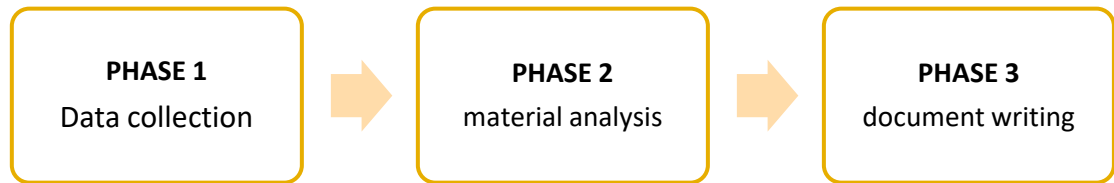


Figure 1. Methodological design

Source: Authors' own creation

3.1.1 Phase 1: Data collection

Data collection was carried out through the Search tool on the Scopus website, through which a total of 193 publications were identified. To this end, search filters were established consisting of:

- ✓ TITLE-ABS-KEY (care AND map, AND patient AND care, AND nursing) AND PUBYEAR > 2017 AND PUBYEAR < 2024
- ✓ Published documents whose study variables are related to the study of the variables Care Map, Patient Care and Nursing.
- ✓ Without distinction of country of origin.
- ✓ Without distinction of area of knowledge.
- ✓ No distinction of type of publication.

3.1.2 Phase 2: Construction of analytical material

The information identified in the previous phase is organized. The classification will be made by means of graphs, figures and tables based on data provided by Scopus.

- ✓ Co-occurrence of Words.
- ✓ Year of publication
- ✓ Country of origin of the publication.
- ✓ Area of knowledge.
- ✓ Publication Type

3.1.3 Phase 3: Drafting of conclusions and outcome document

After the analysis carried out in the previous phase, we proceed to the drafting of the conclusions and preparation of the final document.

4. Results

4.1 Co-occurrence of words

Figure 2 shows the co-occurrence of keywords within the publications identified in the Scopus database.

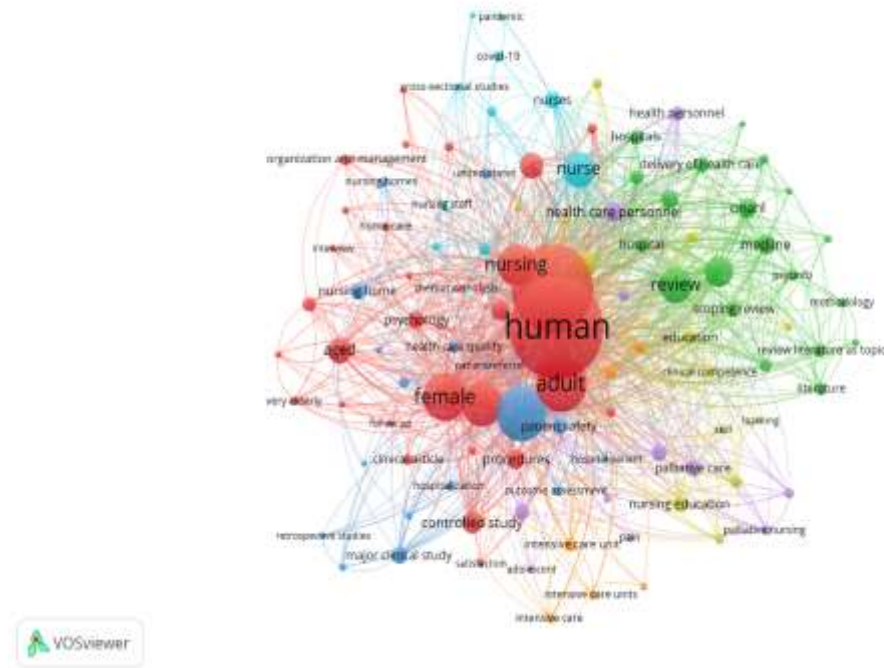


Figure 2. Co-occurrence of words

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Nursing was the most frequently used keyword within the studies identified through the execution of Phase 1 of the Methodological Design proposed for the development of this article. Study Control is among the most frequently used variables, associated with variables such as Medical Information, Health Professionals, Nursing Practice, Nursing Education, Hospitalization, Pandemic, Covid-19, Technology and Information, Psychology. Care maps provide a clear structure to organize information about the patient's health, needs, and care plans. This makes it easier for nurses to understand and track the patient's progress over time. By tracking developments over time, nurses can adjust and modify care plans as needed. At the same time, it seeks to involve the patient in the understanding of their own care plan, it is essential. Care schemes can be used as educational tools to explain in a visual and understandable way the key aspects of care and progress in treatment at the end, one of the objectives generated by these maps in care is that it can adopt a more patient-centered approach, taking into account their needs, preferences and goals in the care process.

4.2 Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.

Figure 3 shows how scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication, taking into account that the period between 2018 and 2023 is taken.

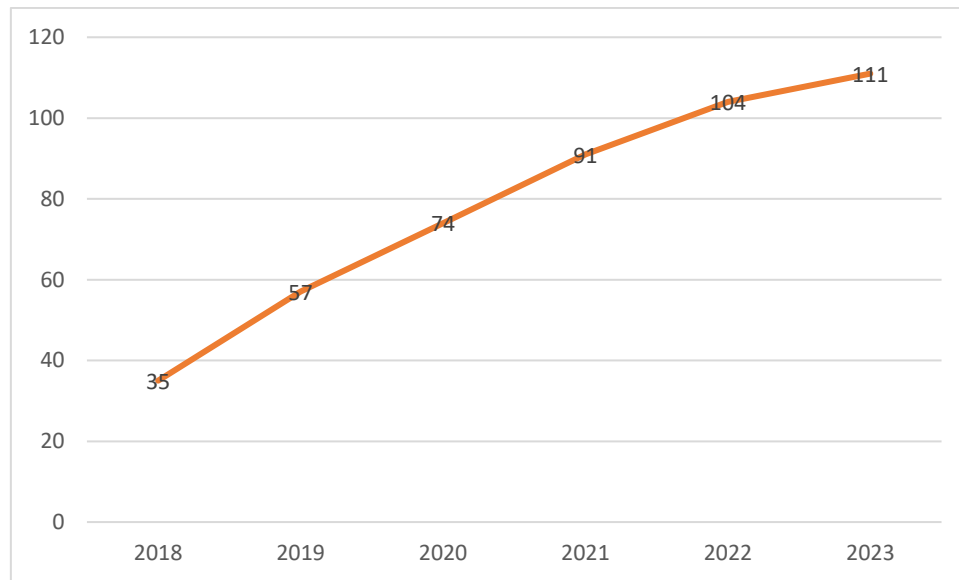


Figure 3. Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Among the main characteristics evidenced by the distribution of scientific production by year of publication, there was an increase in the number of publications registered in Scopus during 2023, reaching a total of 111 documents published in journals indexed on this platform. This can be explained by articles such as the one titled "Genomics-Based Nursing Strategies and Health Equity: A Scoping Review Protocol" The goal of this scoping review is to map the available evidence on strategies that nurses can use to facilitate genomic-based healthcare to address health disparities. Introduction Advances in genomics over the past two decades have led to an increase in the provision of genomics-based health care. Although the integration of genomics into health care services continues to improve patient outcomes, access to genomic technologies is not equitable, exacerbating existing health disparities among certain populations. Like most healthcare workers, nurses play a critical role in delivering equitable genomics-based care. However, little is known about how nurses can help address health disparities in the context of genomics-based healthcare. A literature review will provide the necessary foundation to identify promising practices, policies, and knowledge gaps for other areas of research.(Dordunoo, 2023)

4.3 Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.

Figure 4 shows how the scientific production is distributed according to the nationality of the authors.

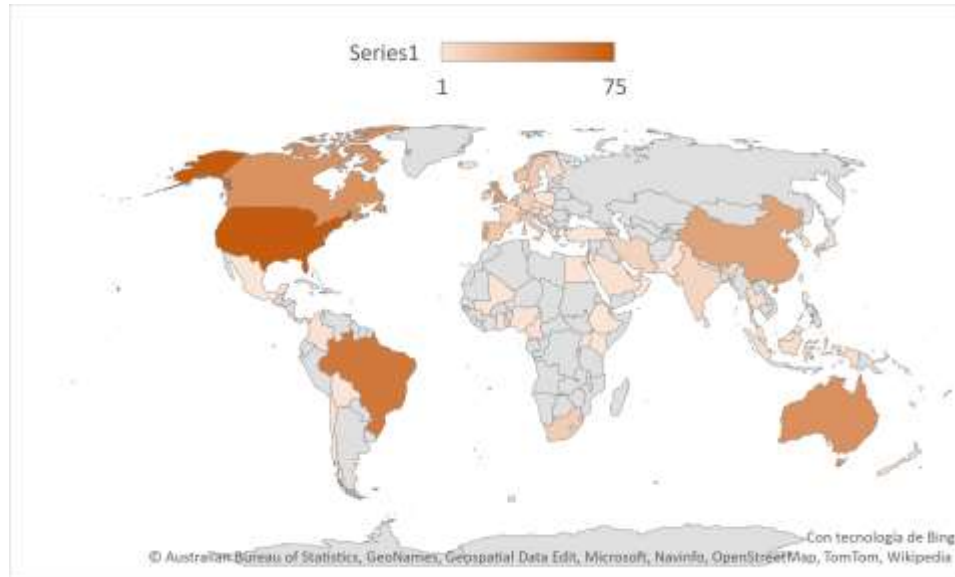


Figure 4. Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Within the distribution of scientific production by country of origin, the records from institutions were taken into account, establishing the United States as the country of this community, with the highest number of publications indexed in Scopus during the period 2018-2023, with a total of 75 publications in total. In second place, Brazil with 59 scientific papers, and Australia occupying third place presenting to the scientific community, with a total of 46 documents among which is the article entitled "Characteristics of telemedicine workflows in nursing homes during the COVID-19 pandemic" The aim of this study was to identify and document the work processes associated with different types of telemedicine meetings held in NH during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: A mixed-methods convergent study was used. The study was conducted in a convenience sample of two NHs that had recently adopted telemedicine during the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants included NH staff and providers involved in telemedicine meetings held in the NHs of the study. The study involved semi-structured interviews and direct observation of telemedicine encounters and post-encounter interviews with staff and providers involved in telemedicine encounters observed by research staff. Semi-structured interviews were structured using the Systems Engineering for Patient Safety Initiative (SEIPS) model to gather information on telemedicine workflows. A structured checklist was used to document the steps taken during direct observations of telemedicine encounters. The information from the interviews and observations served as the basis for the creation of a process map of the NH telemedicine meeting. (Ford, 2023)

4.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge

Figure 5 shows how the production of scientific publications is distributed according to the area of knowledge through which the different research methodologies are executed.



Figure 5. Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Medicine was the area of knowledge with the highest number of publications registered in Scopus, with a total of 246 documents that have based its methodologies Map of Care, Patient Care and Nursing. In second place, Nursing with 223 articles and Social Sciences in third place with 38. The above can be explained thanks to the contribution and study of different branches, the article with the greatest impact was registered by Medicine entitled "Should I stay or should I go? Why Nurses Are Leaving Community Nursing in the UK" The aim of the study was to map working conditions as well as identify differentiating characteristics of community nurses who intend to leave their profession. Design: The eligibility criteria were community nurses working in all 4 countries of the United Kingdom. All data were collected through a cross-sectional survey through the largest private, closed, community nursing online forum. Logistic regression was performed to determine the effects of the variables on the intention to leave. Results: The total number of respondents was 533. The results showed that one in two of all community nurses ($\approx 46\%$) report job dissatisfaction. We considered the length of unpaid overtime per shift (odds increase by 30% for each hour of overtime), manager support, proportion of permanent staff, team size, length of shifts, travel mileage, worsening conditions in the past year, and self-rated overall working conditions.(Senek, 2023)

4.5 Type of publication

Figure 6 shows how the bibliography is distributed according to the type of publication chosen by the authors

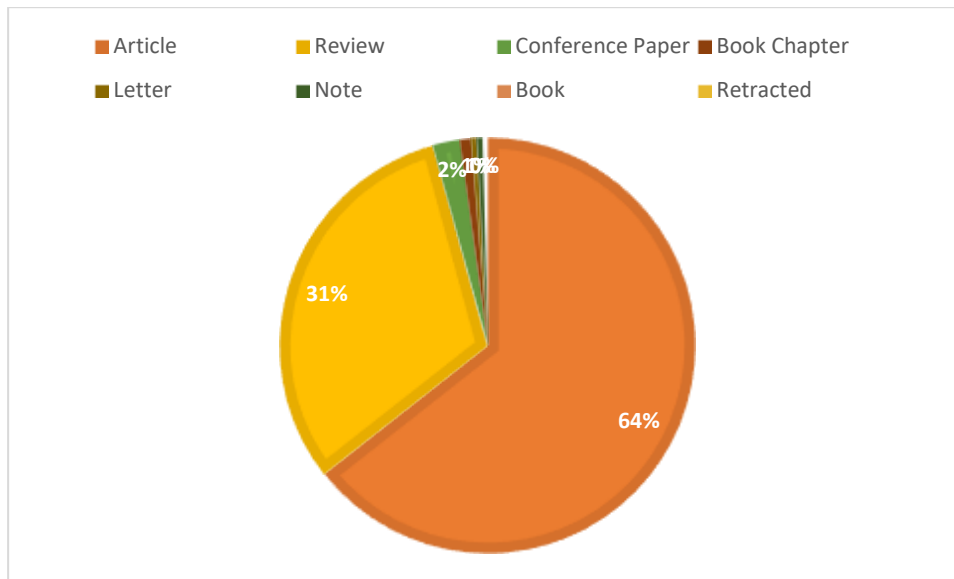


Figure 6. Publication Type

Source: Authors' own elaboration (2023); based on data provided by Scopus.

The type of publication most frequently used by the researchers referenced in the body of this document was the one entitled Journal Article with 64% of the total production identified for analysis, followed by Journal with 31%. Session Paper are part of this classification, representing 2% of the research papers published during the period 2018-2023, in journals indexed in Scopus. In the latter category, the one entitled "Patient participation in defining best practices in the provision of rheumatology services in Aotearoa, New Zealand: a qualitative study with consumers of services" stands out. The objective of this study was to describe what people with inflammatory rheumatic diseases who have used rheumatology services see as important in those services. and to map these views into previously collected statements describing the best practice components of rheumatology services based on international recommendations. If these statements did not capture all aspects of service that people with inflammatory rheumatic diseases considered important, our goal was to co-create new statements with our patient-participants.(Ngan Kee, 2023)

5. Conclusions

Through the bibliometric analysis carried out in this research work, it was established that the United States was the country with the highest number of published records for the variables Care Map, Patient Care and Nursing. With a total of 75 publications in the Scopus database. The results obtained from the bibliometric analysis demonstrate the importance of the application of the care map in nursing care processes, since it would allow health professionals to make accurate and objective decisions about future treatment or care that the patient needs. In addition, the implementation of technological tools would allow us to review and improve care using nursing diagnosis, with this we could execute future interventions and improve the evolution of the results, these innovative processes allow us to improve the traditional paradigms in health systems, improve the methodologies which in turn would present more unified processes, personalized and power over the care of patients. However, despite the

benefits that technological tools can provide in these care processes, it is necessary to recognize the importance of these resources and how they help to have new care systems for evaluation. In addition to being able to help effectively manage new care in a standardized way, following a work methodology, it is sought that these processes are in favor of the normalization of these cares, this with the purpose of being based on a scientific methodology in which it seeks an information system that adapts to the needs of each patient. Therefore, these computerization processes could be a fundamental tool in the improvement of records in nursing staff, since the importance of these resources and how they are useful must be recognized. Without these records, nursing would be limited to its possibilities in terms of care, resource management and research. Addressing these challenges could lead to quality processes, i.e., ensuring and procuring patients' health problems in a comprehensive manner and in a timely and timely manner. In this way, future evolutions in health care have generated new methods of records in which the work of nursing professionals is sought to be facilitated and to improve the quality of care in nursing care and records for a more optimal and quality processes.

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