

Development of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack

A guide for nurses, midwives and services seeking to select and assess nursing and midwifery interventions.

SEPTEMBER 2006



National Council for the
Professional Development
of Nursing and Midwifery

An Chomhairle Náisiúnta d'Fhorbairt
Ghairmiúil an Altranais agus
an Chnáimhseachais

Mission Statement of the National Council

The Council exists to promote and develop the professional role of nurses and midwives in order to ensure the delivery of quality nursing and midwifery care to patients/clients in a changing healthcare environment.

© National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery 2006

Published by

National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery
6-7 Manor Street Business Park
Manor Street
Dublin 7

t: 353 1 882 5300
f: 353 1 868 0366
e: admin@ncnm.ie
w: www.ncnm.ie

Contents

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms	iii
Foreword	v
Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack - Introduction	vii
Part 2	
Development of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack	
Introduction to Part 2	3
Section 1. Guidance for Nurses and Midwives: Ten Questions	5
Section 2. Internet Resources for Nursing and Midwifery Interventions	11
Section 3. Internet Resources for Healthcare	15
Section 4. Identifying Your Own Sources and Resources	21
Section 5. Developing Interventions and Outcomes Measurement: An Interactive Approach	23
References	25
Bibliography	26

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

ACENDIO	Association for Common European Nursing Diagnoses, Interventions and Outcomes A membership organisation established in 1995 to promote the development of nursing's professional language and provide a network across Europe for nurses interested in the development of a common language to describe the practice of nursing. www.acendio.org
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative A global campaign by the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which recognises that implementing best practice in the maternity service is crucial to the success of programmes to promote breastfeeding. www.ihph.ie/babyfriendlyinitiative/ www.unicef.org/programme/breastfeeding/baby.htm
CINAHL	Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature www.cinahl.com
CNCCE	Centre for Nursing Classification and Clinical Effectiveness, University of Iowa www.nursing.uiowa.edu/centers/cncce/
DoHC	Department of Health and Children www.dohc.ie
DVD	digital versatile/video disc/disk
Essence of Care	Essence of Care (first published by the NHS in 2001 and updated in 2003) comprises patient-focused benchmarks of best practice for health and social care practitioners and covers nine areas of fundamental care. It provides a tool to help practitioners take a patient-focused and structured approach to comparing, sharing and developing practice to improve the quality of care. www.cgsupport.nhs.uk/PDFs/articles/Essence_of_Care_2003.pdf
Excellence Ireland Quality Association	The national partner organisation for European Foundation for Quality Management programmes in Ireland. www.eiqa.com
HIQA	Health Information and Quality Authority www.hiqa.ie
HPH	Health Promoting Hospitals An initiative of the World Health Organisation's Collaborating Centre for Health Promotion in Hospitals and Health Care, which aims to support the development of hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Europe and other regions of the world into healthy and health-promoting settings and organisations. www.hph-hc.cc www.hphallireland.org
HSE	Health Service Executive The HSE is responsible for providing health and personal social services for everyone living in the Republic of Ireland. As outlined in the <i>Health Act, 2004</i> , the objective of the HSE is to use the resources available to it in the most beneficial, effective and efficient manner to improve, promote and protect the health and welfare of the public. www.hse.ie
ICN	International Council for Nurses A federation of national nurses' associations founded in 1899 and representing nurses in more than 120 countries. www.icn.ch
ICNP	International Classification for Nursing Practice ® A unified nursing language system aimed at facilitating the development of and the cross-mapping among local terms and existing terminologies. www.icn.ch/icnp.htm

IHSAB	<p>Irish Health Service Accreditation Board</p> <p>An independent organisation whose primary purpose is to establish, continuously review and operate an accreditation scheme for the Irish health system within a quality improvement framework.</p> <p>www.ihsab.ie</p>
ISO	<p>International Organisation for Standardisation</p> <p>A network of the national standards institutes of over 150 countries with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>www.iso.org</p>
JCAHO	<p>Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations</p> <p>An independent, not-for-profit organisation, the JCAHO is a standards-setting and accrediting body in health care in the USA.</p> <p>www.jcaho.org</p>
JCI	<p>Joint Commission International Centre for Patient Safety</p> <p>An on-line resource for healthcare professionals and the public with links to patient safety websites, tips, tools and resources for addressing patient safety problems.</p> <p>www.jcipatientsafety.org</p>
NANDA	<p>North American Nursing Diagnosis Association</p> <p>Created in 1982 and originally comprising American and Canadian members, NANDA International is committed to increasing the visibility of nursing's contribution to patient care by continuing to develop, refine and classify phenomena of concern to nurses.</p> <p>www.nanda.org</p>
NDA	<p>National Disability Authority</p> <p>An independent statutory agency established under the aegis of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform by the National Disability Authority Act 1999 and focusing on promoting and securing the rights of people with disabilities.</p> <p>www.nda.ie</p>
NHS	<p>National Health Service</p> <p>Founded in 1948, the NHS comprises the four publicly funded healthcare systems of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>www.nhs.uk</p>
NIC	<p>Nursing Interventions Classification</p> <p>Introduced by the College of Nursing, University of Iowa, USA, in 1987. See the website of the Centre for Nursing Classification and Clinical Effectiveness (CNCCE).</p>
NMDS	<p>nursing minimum data set</p> <p>A nursing minimum data set provides a formal structure for (electronic) data sets to support nursing care in all settings.</p>
NOC	<p>Nursing Outcomes Classification</p> <p>Introduced by the College of Nursing, Iowa, USA, in 1991. See the website of the Centre for Nursing Classification and Clinical Effectiveness (CNCCE).</p>
OECD	<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p> <p>An affiliation of 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. Its work covers economic and social issues including health.</p> <p>www.oecd.org</p>
QUASAR	<p>Quality Assurance Surveys and Reports</p> <p>A commercially produced audit software package.</p>
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

Foreword

The National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery is delighted to publish *Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack*. This two-part publication comprises a report of a study on the extent to which nurses and midwives in Ireland document their interventions and the outcomes of these interventions (Part 1) and some preliminary guidance and assistance to those nurses, midwives and services coming to grips with the challenges of determining what interventions to select and assess (Part 2).

Nurses and midwives have the potential to carry out a wide range of interventions in a variety of health care settings and with patients and clients with varying and diverse needs. By identifying their interventions and measuring the outcomes of these interventions, nurses and midwives can articulate and clarify their roles and functions in relation to both the settings in which they work and the patients and clients to whom they deliver services and care. This publication is timely given the current climate of health service reform and service quality improvement, in which healthcare professionals are increasingly required to demonstrate the effectiveness of what they do and articulate how they are contributing to the quality of patient and client care. Furthermore, *Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack* reflects the National Council's continuing consultative approach to working with nurses and midwives at all levels in the health service and across different sectors in order to explore how they integrate professional and health system matters with the demands of service delivery.

I extend my thanks to all the individuals and organisations who participated in the study and to those who supported others to participate. Particular thanks are extended to my colleagues Kathleen Mac Lellan (Head of Professional Development and Continuing Education), who steered the overall project, and Christine Hughes (Professional Development Officer), who undertook the research and compiled the two documents. I am also grateful to Jenny Hogan, Elizabeth Adams and Sue McGovern for their respective contributions.

Yvonne O'Shea
Chief Executive Officer

Introduction

In the current climate of health service reform and service quality improvement, healthcare professionals are increasingly required to demonstrate the effectiveness of what they do and articulate how they are contributing to the quality of patient and client care. Nurses and midwives have the potential to carry out a wide range of interventions in a variety of health care settings and with patients and clients with varying and diverse needs. By identifying their interventions and measuring the outcomes of these interventions, nurses and midwives can articulate and clarify their roles and functions in relation to both the settings in which they work and the patients and clients to whom they deliver services and care.

The National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery has a well-established history of reviewing developments in nursing, midwifery and healthcare and of consulting nurses and midwives working across a range of services and settings in Ireland to assess the extent to which the developments are taking place. In 2005 the National Council commenced a study of nursing and midwifery interventions and the measurement of their outcomes taking place in Ireland. This study comprised extensive literature reviews, development of terms of reference, a questionnaire survey and focus group discussions with nurses and midwives. Documented in Part 1 (*An Evaluation of the Extent of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions in Ireland*), the data gathered show that nurses and midwives working in general hospitals, children's hospitals, older person care settings, mental health services, primary care settings and intellectual disability settings are indeed striving to demonstrate, record and articulate what it is they do. They are taking part in hospital- and organisation-wide quality improvement and assurance programmes and they are using recognised instruments, scales and assessment tools to guide and document their interventions. In addition, the data have also indicated the guidance and resources already available, as well as indicating what is needed to enable nurses and midwives to continue to work as effectively in the future. Using this information the National Council has developed the *Guidance and Resource Pack* in Part 2. This pack builds upon the literature reviewed in Part 1 as well as the findings from the study. Its aim is to assist nurses, midwives and services seeking to select and assess nursing and midwifery interventions as part of a service quality improvement initiative or other type of enterprise.

Healthcare is dynamic and constantly evolving in response to new evidence, policies and models of service provision. Inevitably, any resource pack will have a limited shelf-life. The *Guidance and Resource Pack* will be available on the National Council's website, where it can be updated and added to by nurses and midwives with experience and expertise in interventions and outcomes measurement in diverse settings.

Structure of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack

The entire *Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack* is divided into two separate documents.

Part 1: An Evaluation of the Extent of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions in Ireland

This document comprises the following chapters:

1. Introduction to Part 1
2. Literature Review
3. Findings
4. Conclusions and Recommendations

These chapters make up a report on the study undertaken into the extent of interventions and outcomes measurement being carried out by nurses and midwives in Ireland. References for and appendices to these chapters are also contained in Part 1.

Part 2: Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack

This document was developed from the literature review and the findings of this study. It comprises five sections:

1. Guidance for Nurses and Midwives: Ten Questions
2. Internet Resources for Nursing and Midwifery Interventions
3. Internet Resources for Healthcare
4. Identifying Your Own Sources and Resources
5. Developing Interventions and Outcomes Measurement: An Interactive Approach

Sections 1 to 3 of Part 2 were developed on the basis of the findings from the study. Part 2 contains its own references.

Both parts contain the same foreword, overall introduction, glossary and bibliography.

PART 2

Development of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance & Resource Pack

Introduction to Part 2

Both Part 1 and Part 2 of this document are intended by the National Council to be used by nurses and midwives seeking guidance and resources in nursing and midwifery interventions and the outcomes of their measurement. Part 1 (*An Evaluation of the Extent of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions in Ireland*) contains a review of issues relating to interventions and outcomes measurement and the broader healthcare agenda for quality improvement and assurance. The references cited within the literature review and within the bibliography may also prove useful to the intended audience. The study conducted by the National Council is a resource in itself in that it provides some insights into the information needed by nurses and midwives about interventions, instruments, scales and tools used to guide and document their interventions and how the data gathered are or might be used. It also provides some evidence of the projects and activity already underway in health services in Ireland.

Part 2 of this document builds upon the literature reviewed for this study and the findings from the questionnaire survey and focus groups. The intention of Part 2 is to give assistance to those nurses, midwives and services coming to grips with the challenges of determining what interventions to select and assess. Some issues to consider are presented in a question and answer format. Resources relating to nursing, midwifery and healthcare interventions and outcomes and to quality improvement and assurance topics are identified and briefly described. (The Glossary contains website addresses for the organisations referred to in Part 1.) Both parts contain the same foreword, overall introduction, glossary and bibliography.

The *Guidance and Resource Pack* will be available on the National Council's website, where it can be updated and added to by nurses and midwives with experience and expertise in interventions and outcomes measurement in diverse settings.

Guidance for Nurses and Midwives: Ten Questions

Q 1. I would like to start identifying nursing and midwifery interventions and measuring their outcomes. Where do I start?

First of all you need to be sure what you mean by nursing or midwifery interventions and outcomes. Refer to Chapter 2 in Part 1 and the glossary in this document for definitions of these terms.

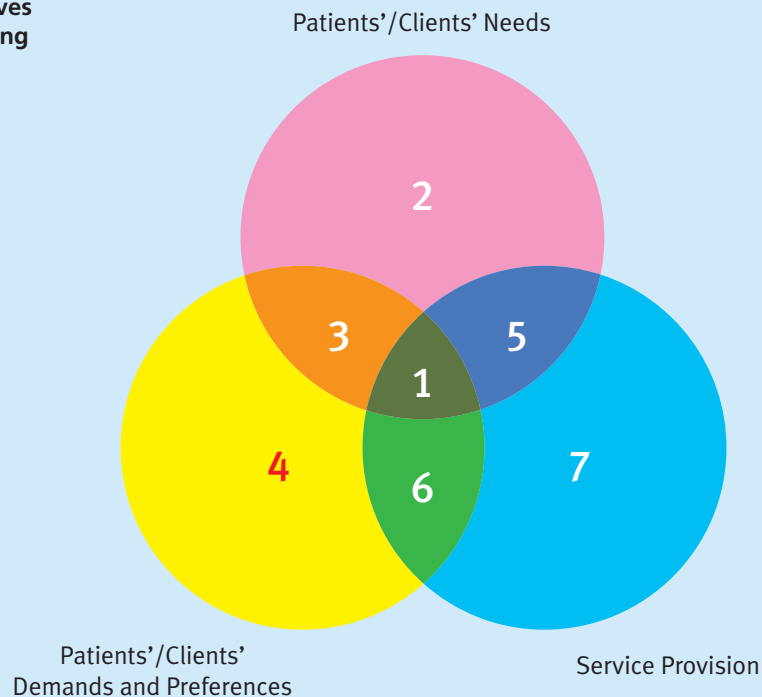
Q 2. How should I begin to select interventions and measure them?

Nursing and midwifery interventions cover a very wide range of activities, some of which we may take for granted or carry out without consciously noting that they are nursing or midwifery interventions. However, clarifying the objectives is the starting point for defining the right outcome measures. You should also clarify what approach you are taking to identifying and prioritising your interventions and expected outcomes. You and your team could start by asking:

- What are we trying to achieve?
- If we are trying to achieve "better care", what exactly do we mean by it?
- What aspects of care are we trying to measure? For example, mouth care, pressure sores, etc?
- What approach are we taking? An audit cycle approach (see Question 4)? Are we participating in a hospital- or service-wide accreditation scheme? Are we focusing on the structures used in our own unit or ward?
- If an accreditation scheme or quality improvement programme is in operation within this hospital or service, what are the key interventions being measured or to be measured, for example, patient satisfaction, etc? Which themes and terms are being used, for example, quality, person-centredness, partnership, empowerment, dignity, etc? Should we link in with these programmes?
- Do we understand precisely what these themes and terms mean within the context of the accreditation scheme or quality improvement programme?
- Are others in the service already measuring what we are interested in? Who can we contact to find out: for example, the nursing/midwifery practice development co-ordinator, the clinical nurse/midwife specialist or someone in another service area in the hospital?

Figure 1 on the next page shows some factors to consider when selecting interventions.

Figure 1: Three Perspectives to Consider when Selecting Interventions



KEY

1. Interventions that are needed, demanded and well produced
2. Interventions that are needed but not demanded nor provided (for example, from patients with dementia or psychiatric illness, or who are chronically ill or have language problems)
3. Interventions that are both needed and demanded but not provided (due to budget restraints or long waiting lists)
4. Interventions that are demanded but not needed nor provided (for example, if a client or insurance company requests x-rays or investigations that are required for reasons that are not evidence-based)
5. Interventions that are needed and provided but not demanded (including preventive measures such as influenza vaccinations, or screening for functional decline)
6. Interventions that are demanded and provided but not needed (for example, over-diagnosis, or activities performed 'to be on the safe side', either from the patient's/client's view or the professional view or both. Examples include patients/clients receiving help with cooking or transport even if they do not need it, 'to be on the safe side')
7. Interventions that are provided but are neither needed nor demanded (such as services that are already provided by others).

Source: Adapted from Lundgren (2004) Needs Assessment

Q 3. Should I only be considering nursing or midwifery interventions and outcomes?

Building up co-operation for quality between different professionals, units and organisations serving the same clients is the starting point for implementing any quality scheme in an integrated system. While nursing and midwifery interventions and outcomes are important, you should consider whether it would be appropriate and beneficial to:

- participate in multidisciplinary interventions and outcomes at unit level
- participate in an organisation-wide audit or quality programme or
- use a specific nursing and midwifery intervention measurement tool.

Although nurses and midwives are always working as part of a multidisciplinary team, it is still important for them to be able to identify and articulate their contribution and which outcomes are sensitive to nursing and midwifery interventions.

Q 4. How often should I review the nursing or midwifery interventions used in my hospital or service?

This activity should be organised as an on-going, cyclical and interactive process involving everyone participating in the delivery of care. The review process should be related to what you are measuring and the relevant evidence-base. For example, it might be appropriate to carry out a pressure sore prevalence audit on a six-monthly basis, but the effectiveness of pain management approaches may need to be measured more frequently.

This on-going cyclical review process (see Figure 2) may form part of your overall audit and other quality improvement or assurance work. Such audit work, whether it be clinical or service audit, will enable you to establish whether or not your interventions are meeting expected outcomes and improving patient and client care.

Figure 2. Reviewing Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: The Audit Cycle Approach



Q 5. How should I document nursing or midwifery interventions?

This may depend on the type of interventions you are carrying out and the available formats (paper or electronic) for documenting these interventions. For example, the Waterlow Score Card (see www.judy-waterlow.co.uk) has explicit instructions for its completion. In general, documentation of nursing and midwifery care should:

- Be objective
- Be comprehensive
- Reflect accurately the status of the patient/client
- Be representative of prudent nursing and midwifery practice
- Demonstrate compliance with service/organisation policy (Carpenito-Moyet 2004).

You should bear in mind why you are documenting nursing and midwifery interventions. Do you want to:

- Communicate the patient's/client's progress and condition to other members of the healthcare and/or health and social care team?
- Define the nursing or midwifery focus for the patient/client or group?
- Differentiate the accountability of the nurse or midwife from that of other members of the healthcare and/or health and social care team?
- Provide the criteria for reviewing and evaluating care as part of a quality improvement programme?
- Provide the criteria for patient/client classification?
- Provide or contribute to a justification for re-imburement from a health insurer?
- Provide data for an administrative and legal review?
- Comply with legal, accreditation and professional standard requirements?
- Provide data for research and educational purposes?

Your hospital or service should be able to advise you on any *Data Protection*, *Freedom of Information* and similar requirements.

Q 6. How can I ensure I have support for identifying and communicating nursing and midwifery interventions and outcomes?

You can do this by identifying those people who have a direct or indirect interest in your project (i.e., stakeholders) and who will be able to influence the success of your project. Stakeholders will include patients and clients receiving care directly, their families and carers, other nurses and midwives and other members of the multidisciplinary health and social care team. Other stakeholders can be identified at local regional, national and international levels; for example, the hospital or service, committees or working groups within the hospital or service, professional networks, etc.

Figure 3 may be of some assistance to you when identifying your stakeholders and how they can help.

Figure 3. Stakeholder Analysis

Project: <i>Introduction of Use of Tool to Assess Skin Integrity</i>					
Stakeholder	Benefits to the stakeholder from participation in project	Importance of stakeholder to success of project			Strategies for obtaining support from stakeholder
		High	Mid	Low	
<i>Patients</i>	<i>Prevention of pressure areas Prevent extended length of stay</i>	✓			<i>Inform about benefits of tool</i>
<i>Nursing practice development co-ordinator</i>	<i>Has already conducted literature review and research in this area Has good working relationship with CNS (Tissue Viability)</i>	✓			<i>Request assistance Involve in audit</i>
<i>Service</i>	<i>Prevent extended length of stay</i>	✓			<i>Present findings about cost-effectiveness</i>

Q 7. What resources are available to me for selecting interventions and measuring their outcomes?

There are numerous national and international resources available to you in terms of instruments, scales and assessment tools, documentation formats, evidence supporting the validity and reliability (or otherwise) of the instruments, and experience.

- The National Council has provided financial and other support for many continuing education programmes for nurses and midwives in Ireland (National Council 2001). These have included support for programmes concerned with nursing- and midwifery-sensitive outcomes, the implementation of bench-marking frameworks and audit. Details of these programmes and the application forms can be found on the National Council's website (www.ncnm.ie).
- The National Council's website also contains an all-Ireland database of practice and quality initiatives undertaken by nurses and midwives. This can help put you in touch with nurses and midwives who are willing

to share their experience and knowledge. There are also many international on-line databases.

- The nursing and midwifery planning and development units around the country have a wealth of experience between them in relevant projects and can put you in touch with other services in your region with similar experience.
- The Health Service Executive (HSE) is now providing an on-line library service for its employees. Contact webmaster@hselibrary.ie or log on to www.hselibrary.ie to find out more about the services available. Organisations or services in the voluntary sector may have their own local or organisation-wide service. Examples of other Irish on-line health libraries and data sources are Health Intelligence (www.ich.ie), Ireland and Northern Ireland's Population Health Observatory (www.inispho.org) and the Health Research Board (www.hrb.ie). If you have access to the library of a university or institute of technology, you can seek guidance from the teaching staff and librarians.
- In many instances, instruments for guiding and documenting interventions can be downloaded from the Internet. Use a search engine to find or track down what you are looking for – it helps if you know the exact name of the instrument or document you are looking for.
- This document contains references and a bibliography and lists websites containing information or resources identified in the course of the study undertaken in Part 1. You should read the Disclaimer on page 14.

Q 8. What training is available in nursing and midwifery interventions and outcomes?

Training has been provided by the centres of nursing and midwifery education and in association with the nursing and midwifery planning and development units. Where access to the centres, units and corporate learning may be limited, it may be helpful to approach your colleagues in another part of your service or in another agency in order to draw up a training proposal that maximises resources.

The findings from the National Council's study *An Evaluation of the Extent of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions in Ireland* (see Part 1) indicate that training is vital to the successful implementation and on-going use of interventions and outcomes measurement. Topics that might be included in a training programme are:

- Interventions and outcomes: concepts; tools; documentation (paper and electronic formats); reliability and validity; care-planning.
- Quality improvement and assurance: concepts; strategies and tools; clinical governance; audit; multidisciplinary working.

Q 9. I am interested in interventions and outcomes relating to quality of life. How can I find out more about these?

A useful starting point is *Measuring Health: A Review of Quality of Life Measurement Scales* (Bowling 2005). This contains information on the content, scoring, validity and reliability of instruments for measuring functional ability, psychological well-being, social networks and social support.

Q 10. Can I use the instruments, scales and assessment tools freely and without charge?

You should always check what copyright restrictions are in place. A charge or fee may be involved. A librarian is best placed to advise you. Also you should be sure that whatever instrument you use is backed by supporting evidence. There are many examples in the nursing, midwifery and healthcare literature of studies undertaken to assess the extent to which a data-gathering instrument, scale or assessment tool will give the same results when used repeatedly (i.e., reliability) and the extent to which its use reflects what it is supposed to measure or give information about (i.e., validity).

SECTION 2

Internet Resources for Nursing and Midwifery Interventions

This section of the Resource Pack contains information about Internet resources relating to the areas of intervention most frequently identified by the nurses and midwives participating in the National Council's survey in 2005.

1. WATERLOW PRESSURE AREA RISK ASSESSMENT

Name of website/webpage:	Waterlow
URL:	www.judy-waterlow.co.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	<p>The main aim of this website is to provide easy access to up-to-date information on improving pressure ulcer care, prevention, and risk assessment, plus information on the Waterlow Scale and how to use it effectively. The site is primarily aimed at nurses, healthcare professionals, students, care-home owners, home carers and people interested in pressure ulcer care and risk assessment.</p> <p>The Waterlow scale, like all risk assessment scoring systems, is a simplistic tool so professional judgement must be used in determining the risk status of the patient/client. All assessments and reassessments must be documented and the plan of care adjusted as necessary.</p>
Items of particular interest:	Resources available to download free of charge include the <i>Waterlow Score Card</i> , the <i>Waterlow Pressure Ulcer Manual (2005)</i> and a chart for recording frequency of turning patients.

2. FALLS RISK ASSESSMENT (FRASE)

While no single official website for FRASE was identified, most websites offer a modified version. A sample 2-page falls risk assessment form for nurses (adapted from the Ohio Falls Risk Work Group 1999) was identified at the URL below.

URL:	http://mqa.dhs.state.tx.us/QMWeb/Falls/riskassessment.pdf#search=%22falls%20risk%20assessment%22
Country:	USA
Brief description:	The main headings in this form are Falls History, Lifestyle Factors, Internal Risk Factors and External Factors.

3. PAIN MANAGEMENT TOOLS

No specific pain management and/or assessment tool was named but a useful review of different tools is contained in *Acute Pain Management: Scientific Evidence* (2nd ed) (Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Medicine 2005).

Name of website/webpage:	Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Medicine
URL:	www.anzca.edu.au
Country:	Australia and New Zealand
Brief description:	This website is primarily aimed at anaesthetists but the <i>Acute Pain Management</i> manual can be viewed and downloaded from this website – follow the links to Publications.
Particular interest:	Chapter 2 (<i>Assessment and Measurement of Acute Pain and its Treatment</i>) contains a review of instruments used in pain management.
Additional note:	The McGill Pain Index is a scale of rating pain developed at McGill University, Canada, in 1971 (Melzack 1975). By typing in the name of this scale in your search engine of choice you can locate studies concerning the usefulness of this scale with patients with different conditions and in different settings.

4. BARTHEL INDEX

The Barthel Index (BI) is a commonly used scale that measures disability or dependence in activities of daily living in people who have had strokes. The BI was developed in 1965 and later modified by Granger et al (1979) as a scoring technique that measures the patient's performance in ten activities of daily life. The items can be divided into a group that is related to self-care (feeding, grooming, bathing, dressing, bowel and bladder care, and toilet use) and a group related to mobility (ambulation, transfers, and stair climbing).

The Maryland State Medical Society currently holds the copyright for the BI, which may be used freely for non-commercial purposes with the following citation:

Mahoney F. I., Barthel D (1965) Functional evaluation: the Barthel Index. *Maryland State Med Journal*, 14, 56-61. Used with permission.

A modified version of the BI is also available.

Name of website/webpage:	The Internet Stroke Center, Washington University, St Louis
URL:	www.strokecenter.org
Country:	USA
Brief description:	This is an independent web resource for information about stroke care and resources.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Professionals & Students/Scales & assessment tools to find a wide range of stroke scales and clinical assessment tools used in the areas of pre-hospital stroke assessment, acute assessment, function assessment, outcome assessment (including the Barthel Index), and other diagnostic and screening tests.

5. MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION/TEST SCORE

The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)/Test Score (or Folstein Test) (Folstein, Folstein and McHugh 1975) is a 30-point questionnaire test used to detect cognitive impairment, assess its severity and to monitor cognitive changes over time.

Name of website/webpage:	Mini-Mental State Examination
URL:	www.minimental.com
Country:	USA
Brief description:	Copyright of the MMSE has been enforced so it is not possible to publish further information here. A sample report can be viewed at the website Psychological Assessment Resources (PAR) Inc (www.parinc.com) by typing MMSE into the search box.

6. MANUAL HANDLING ASSESSMENT CHART

Name of website/webpage:	Health and Safety Authority (HSA)
URL:	http://www.hsa.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The Health and Safety Authority is the national body in Ireland with responsibility for securing health and safety at work. It is a state-sponsored body, operating under the <i>Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005</i> and it reports to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.
Particular interest:	<i>Guidance on the Management of Manual Handling in the Workplace</i> (HSA 2005) (€10.00) contains information on the relevant legislation, developing manual handling programmes, policies and risk assessment, and measures for reviewing the effectiveness of controls.

7. WOUND ASSESSMENT TOOLS

There are numerous websites providing information about wound healing. Search for the one that suits your clinical environment and patient caseload. You should also conduct a literature search and review on any tools you identify in order to establish their effectiveness, validity and reliability.

Name of website/webpage:	World Wide Wounds
URL:	www.worldwidewounds.com
Country:	USA

Brief description:	This first web address is a very straightforward website that brings the reader straight into a wound assessment tool. Some wound assessment tools can be downloaded from the following URLs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.dd-management.com/CO/forms/HBU_Wound_Tool_Rev_3.4.05.pdf • http://borun.medsch.ucla.edu/modules/Pressure_ulcer_prevention/puBWAT.pdf#search=%22wound%20assessment%20tools%22 (Bates-Jensen Wound Status Tool) • www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk/primarycarelibrary/2_ClinicalPractice/home_cp.htm
---------------------------	---

8. CONTINENCE ASSESSMENT TOOLS

There are numerous websites providing information about continence assessment. Search for the one that suits your clinical environment and patient caseload. You should also conduct a literature search and review on any tools you identify in order to establish their effectiveness, validity and reliability.

Name of website/webpage:	Continence Foundation of Australia
URL:	http://www.continence.org.au/
Country:	Australia
Brief description:	The Continence Foundation of Australia (CFA) was established in 1989 and began as an idea put forward by a group of interested people back in the mid-1980s. Their vision was to bring together the disparate healthcare professions treating and managing incontinence in various ways across Australia.
Name of website/webpage:	Australian Government: Department of Health and Ageing
URL:	http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/continence-ncms-res.htm-copy2
Country:	Australia
Brief description:	The Australian Department of Health and Ageing has established a National Continence Management Strategy (NCMS). This website contains a wide range of resources.
Other resources:	<i>Continence: Adults with Urinary Dysfunction. Best Practice Statement</i> (Nursing and Midwifery Practice Development Unit, NHS Scotland 2002) contains guidelines for developing best practice statements as well as guidance in assessment, care planning and audit of the effectiveness of best practice statements. Download from www.nhshealthquality.org/nhsqis/files/BPSContinence_adults_urinary_dysfunction.pdf#search=%22Continence%20Assessment%20Tools%22

9. BRADEN SCALE

The Braden Scale is used to predict the risk of developing pressure sores. Its subscales measure functional capabilities of the patient that contribute to either higher intensity and duration of pressure or lower tissue tolerance for pressure.

Name of website/webpage:	Prevention Plus
URL:	www.bradenscale.com
Brief description:	This website aims to provide health care professionals with a simple way to obtain information related to the Braden Scale for Predicting Pressure Sore Risk [®] and its appropriate use in a programme of prevention of pressure ulcers. Some products are available without charge to professionals who agree not to resell them or to profit from their use. Permission should be sought to use those products that are copyrighted.

10. NORTON SCALE

The Norton Scale was devised in 1960 and can be used to predict if a patient is at risk for development of pressure ulceration. The parameters which are evaluated include physical condition, mental condition, activity, mobility and incontinence. No single "Norton website" was identified, but as above it is possible to access the scale using an internet search engine.

Download from:	www.woundcarehelpline.com/NortonScale.pdf#search=%22norton%20scale%22
-----------------------	--

11. ROPER-LOGAN-TIERNEY MODEL

The Roper-Logan-Tierney model of nursing provides a framework for nursing care based on the activities of daily living. The original textbook (Roper N., Logan W. W. & Tierney A.J. (1980) *The Elements of Nursing*. Churchill Livingstone) has been updated in 1985, 1990 and 1998. Other authors have evaluated and critiqued this framework. *Applying the Roper-Logan-Tierney Model in Practice* (Holland K., Jenkins J., Solomon J. & Whittam S. (2004) Churchill Livingstone) focuses on adult patients and contains exercises aimed at enabling readers to find evidence to support their practice.

No dedicated website identified.

Disclaimer

The National Council does not accept liability for any injury, loss or damage incurred by use of or reliance on the information contained in this document. The National Council cannot guarantee and assumes no legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information on the websites or in any of the other sources listed within this document. These websites, linkages to other websites or any publications referred to should not be taken as an endorsement or a recommendation of any content, products or services.

Internet Resources for Healthcare

This section of the Resource Pack contains information about Internet resources relating to the areas of healthcare interventions, audit, documentation, quality in healthcare, clinical governance and cost-effectiveness in healthcare.

HEALTHCARE INTERVENTIONS

Name of website/webpage:	Department of Health and Children (DoHC)
URL:	www.dohc.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The Department of Health and Children's statutory role is to support the Minister in the formulation and evaluation of policies for the health services. It also has a role in the strategic planning of health services. This is carried out in conjunction with the Health Service Executive, voluntary service providers, Government Departments and other interests.
Particular interest:	Various useful links, e.g., Publications
Name of website/webpage:	The Cochrane Library (access via the website of the Health Research Board)
URL:	www.hrb.ie – click on the link to the Cochrane Library.
Country:	
Brief description:	The Cochrane Library contains high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. It includes reliable evidence from Cochrane and other systematic reviews, clinical trials, and more.
Particular interest:	Follow the links For clinicians.
Name of website/webpage:	Healthdata
URL:	www.health-data.info
Country:	All-Ireland
Brief description:	Healthdata is a provider in Irish health and health care information. The data relates to current all-island quality and health promotion initiatives and allied research on health and social gain outcomes. Healthdata recognises and encourages the documentation and sharing of innovative activities, projects, programmes and research led by statutory, voluntary and community groups agencies and all who are contributing to health and well-being.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to E-Library
Name of website/webpage:	Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)
URL:	www.esri.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The ESRI's mission is to produce high-quality research, relevant to Ireland's economic and social development, with the aim of informing policy-making and societal understanding.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to HIPE and NPRS. The Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) and National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) Unit is an integral part of the Health Policy and Information Division of the ESRI. Both the HIPE system and the NPRS are responsible for the timely and accurate collection of national health data.

Name of website/webpage:	Health Evidence Network
URL:	www.euro.who.int/HEN
Country:	International
Brief description:	An agency of the World Health Organisation (Europe) and conceived as a network of technical members and financial partners, involving United Nations agencies with a mandate related to health, organisations working with evidence-based health policy and health technology assessment, other institutions and governments, HEN provides answers to policy questions in the form of evidence-based summaries and easy access to evidence and information from a number of websites, databases and documents.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Evidence Reports and browse by topic. Also it has useful links to agencies via the Sources of Evidence page.

Name of website/webpage:	Centre for Statistics in Medicine
URL:	www.csm-oxford.org.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	The Centre for Statistics in Medicine collaborates in health care research and conducts applied statistical research.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Projects/Healthcare interventions

Name of website/webpage:	Scottish Executive
URL:	www.scotland.gov.uk
Country:	Scotland
Brief description:	The website of the devolved government for Scotland.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Health and Community Care to download the <i>Guide to the Production and Provision of Information about Health and Healthcare Interventions</i> (2003).

Name of website/webpage:	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
URL:	www.nice.org.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and treating ill health
Particular interest:	Type "guidelines manual 2006" to download the <i>NICE Guidelines Manual 2006</i> .

AUDIT

Name of website/webpage:	NHS Clinical Governance Support Team
URL:	www.cgsupport.nhs.uk/default.asp
Country:	UK
Brief description:	The website of the Clinical Governance Support Team was established in 1999 to support the implementation of clinical governance across the NHS.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Resources/Audit to download the handbook <i>A Practical Handbook for Clinical Audit</i> (2005).

Name of website/webpage:	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
URL:	www.nice.org.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and treating ill health
Particular interest:	Type "guidelines manual 2006" to download the <i>NICE Guidelines Manual 2006</i> .

Name of website/webpage:	Australian Centre for Evidence Based Clinical Practice (ACEBCP)
URL:	www.acebcp.org.au
Country:	Australia
Brief description:	The ACEBCP is a resource centre for clinicians, researchers, health service managers and consumers with an interest in improving the quality and safety of healthcare through the application of best evidence. The ACEBCP is a joint initiative of Flinders Medical Centre Division of Medicine and the Flinders University Schools of Medicine and Nursing. Its primary aim is to facilitate best practice in health care by assisting health care professionals develop and apply the skills needed for evidence-based practice (EBP).
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Clinical Audit Tool to register for a free audit tool. You should check with your organisation before doing so.

DOCUMENTATION

Name of website/webpage:	An Bord Altranais
URL:	www.nursingboard.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The function of An Bord Altranais is to provide for the registration, control and education of nurses and midwives and to provide for other matters relating to the practice of nursing and midwifery and the persons engaged in such practice
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Policy Guidelines to download <i>Guidance to Nurses and Midwives on the Development of Policies, Guidelines and Protocols</i> (An Bord Altranais 2000).

Name of website/webpage:	Nursing Midwifery Council (NMC)
URL:	www.nmc-uk.org
Country:	UK
Brief description:	The Nursing and Midwifery Council is an organisation set up by the British Parliament to protect the public by ensuring that nurses and midwives provide high standards of care to their patients and clients.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Popular links/Publications/NMC core publications/Guidance to download <i>Guidelines for Records and Record Keeping</i> (NMC 2005)

QUALITY IN HEALTHCARE

Name of website/webpage:	Irish Society for Quality & Safety in Healthcare (ISQSH)
URL:	www.isqsh.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The Society is a charitable, non-governmental organisation dedicated to improving the quality and safety of healthcare and to supporting the development of professionals in healthcare quality through professional education, training and research.
Particular interest:	Patient safety and evidence-based care

Name of website/webpage:	NHS Quality Improvement Scotland
URL:	www.nhshealthquality.org
Country:	Scotland
Brief description:	NHS Quality Improvement Scotland (NHS QIS) was established as a Special Health Board by the Scottish Executive in 2003, in order to act as the lead organisation in improving the quality of healthcare delivered by NHS Scotland. By 'improve', they mean the improving of the experiences of patients and the outcomes of their treatment while in the care of NHS Scotland. The organisation works to achieve these goals through an analysis of scientific evidence, by listening to the needs and preferences of patients and carers, as well as the experiences of healthcare professionals.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Our Findings and Advice

Name of website/webpage:	Nursing Care Quality at NQF (National Quality Forum)
URL:	http://www.qualityforum.org/nursing/default.htm
Country:	USA
Brief description:	The NQF is leading an effort to understand more fully the extent to which nurses contribute to improved patient safety and healthcare outcomes and promote nursing care quality. This site provides an overview of NQF activities in this area and supports a growing community of stakeholders — including healthcare professionals, researchers, consumers, public and private purchasers, employers, health plans, accrediting bodies, labour organisations, and organisations involved in healthcare research or quality improvement — that are interested in collaborating in this endeavour.
Particular interest:	Useful resources for identifying the nursing contribution to quality.

Name of website/webpage:	National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
URL:	www.nice.org.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and treating ill health
Particular interest:	Evidence-based patient care

CLINICAL GOVERNANCE

Name of website/webpage:	Irish Society for Quality and Safety in Healthcare (ISQSH)
URL:	www.isqsh.ie
Country:	Ireland
Brief description:	The ISQSH is a not-for-profit, charitable, non-governmental organisation. It is dedicated to improving the quality and safety of healthcare, to supporting the development of professionals in healthcare quality through professional education, training and research and to providing a network for those working in or interested in healthcare quality to learn from and share with each other. The ISQSH has strong collaborative links with a number of national and international partners including the European and International Societies for Quality in Healthcare.
Particular interest:	E-mail the ISQSH to receive their electronic newsletter. Follow the links to Resources.

Name of website/webpage:	NHS Quality Improvement Scotland
URL:	www.nhshealthquality.org
Country:	Scotland
Brief description:	NHS Quality Improvement Scotland (NHS QIS) was established as a Special Health Board by the Scottish Executive in 2003, in order to act as the lead organisation in improving the quality of healthcare delivered by NHS Scotland. By 'improve', they mean the improving of the experiences of patients and the outcomes of their treatment while in the care of NHS Scotland. The organisation works to achieve these goals through an analysis of scientific evidence, by listening to the needs and preferences of patients and carers, as well as the experiences of healthcare professionals.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to Support for Professionals/Clinical Governance and Patient Safety

Name of website/webpage:	NHS Clinical Governance Support Team
URL:	www.cgsupport.nhs.uk
Country:	UK
Brief description:	The NHS Clinical Governance Support Team works to help health and social services to implement clinical governance. Essence of Care is well documented on this website.
Particular interest:	Follow the links to (1) Programmes and (2) Essence of Care to find out more about the patient-focused benchmarks for clinical governance.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS IN HEALTHCARE

Name of website:	Cost-Effectiveness and Resource Allocation
URL:	www.resource-allocation.com/home/
Country:	USA
Brief description:	Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation is an Open Access, peer-reviewed, online journal that considers manuscripts on all aspects of cost-effectiveness analysis, including conceptual or methodological work, economic evaluations, and policy analysis related to resource allocation at a national or international level. It is aimed at health economists, health services researchers, and policy-makers with an interest in enhancing the flow and transfer of knowledge relating to efficiency in the health sector.
Particular interest:	View and download full-text articles and abstracts of articles of interest.

Name of website/webpage:	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) – follow links to Research findings/Health Care Costs
URL:	www.ahrq.gov/research/costix.htm
Country:	USA
Brief description:	The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) has been conducting and funding research to provide information for decision-makers about costs.
Particular interest:	Read its fact sheets on specific AHRQ research focusing on health care costs and on cost-effectiveness analysis.

Name of website/webpage:	Commonwealth Fund – Follow links to Health System Performance/Costs & Efficiency
URL:	http://www.cmwf.org/index.htm
Country:	USA
Brief description:	The Commonwealth Fund is a private foundation that aims to promote a high-performing health care system that achieves better access, improved quality, and greater efficiency.

Disclaimer

The National Council does not accept liability for any injury, loss or damage incurred by use of or reliance on the information contained in this document. The National Council cannot guarantee and assumes no legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information on the websites or in any of the other sources listed within this document. These websites, linkages to other websites or any publications referred to should not be taken as an endorsement or a recommendation of any content, products or services.

Identifying Your Own Sources and Resources

Inevitably, this document will not contain everything you need for your own work or specialised area of practice. You may already have located or be in the process of locating your own resources.

You can photocopy this page and record details of articles, websites and other materials you have found useful.

WEBSITES

Name of website/webpage: _____

URL: _____

Country: _____

Brief description: _____

Particular interest (*e.g., publications sourced, free on-line journal, e-mail address(es), etc:*

Date last accessed: _____

This page can be photocopied in order to have clean record sheets for updating purposes.

ARTICLES OR DOCUMENTS

Author(s): _____

Year of publication: _____

Title of article/document: _____

Name of journal or book: _____

Pages: _____

Brief description: _____

Particular interest (e.g., publications sourced, free on-line journal, e-mail address(es), etc.):

Useful references: _____

Obtained from (e.g., contact person, library, website, etc):

This page can be photocopied in order to have clean record sheets for updating purposes.

SECTION 5

Developing Interventions and Outcomes Measurement: An Interactive Approach

Nurses, midwives and other healthcare professionals, as well as the various healthcare providers and related agencies, are constantly developing and updating their interventions, practices and structures in response to accumulating evidence.

Similarly, this resource pack can reflect that data and information available to the National Council only up to a certain point. The National Council recognises that this document contains resources that will become obsolete or were identified during the course of the data collection and literature search. In order to ensure that this document develops interactively, the National Council intends to create an on-line resource for nurses and midwives. The National Council therefore welcomes your comments and suggestions for future activities, items to be included, etc.

Please complete the form below and return to:

Interventions and Outcomes Measurement Project
National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery
6-7 Manor Street Business Park
Manor Street
Dublin 7

DEVELOPING INTERVENTIONS AND OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT

Comments on *Development of Measurement of Nursing and Midwifery Interventions: Guidance and Resource Pack* (National Council, September 2006).

What I found useful about the Resource Pack:

What I didn't find useful about the Resource Pack:

Other comments on the Resource Pack:

DEVELOPING INTERVENTIONS AND OUTCOMES MEASUREMENT CONT.

USEFUL WEBSITES

Name of website: _____

URL: _____

Country: _____

Items of particular interest (*eg: publications sourced, free on-line journal, documents to download, nursing and midwifery database, etc*):

Other suggestions _____

CONTACT DETAILS (OPTIONAL)

Name _____

Job title _____

Type of service/setting _____

Telephone and/or e-mail _____

References

- Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Medicine (2005) *Acute Pain Management: Scientific Evidence* (2nd ed). Retrieved from <http://www.medeserv.com.au/anzca/publications/acutepain.htm> on 11 September 2006.
- Bowling A. (2005) *Measuring Disease: A Review of Disease-Specific Quality of Life Measurement Scales* (3rd ed). Open University Press, Buckingham & Philadelphia.
- Carpenito-Moyet L.J. (2004) *Nursing Care Plans and Documentation: Nursing Diagnoses and Collaborative Problems*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia.
- Folstein M., Folstein S. & McHugh P. (1975) Mini-Mental State. A practical method for grading the cognitive state of patients for the clinician. *Journal of Psychiatric Research*, 12, 189–198.
- Granger C.V., Devis L.S., Peters M.C., Sherwood C.C., Barrett J.E. (1979) Stroke rehabilitation: analysis of repeated Barthel Index measures. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation* 60, 14–17.
- Lundgren G. (2004) *Needs Assessment*. European Health Management Association. Retrieved from http://www.ehma.org/carmen/is_04.html on 1 August 2006.
- Melzack R. (1975) The McGill Pain Questionnaire: major properties and scoring methods. *Pain* 1, 277-299.
- National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery (2001) *Criteria and Processes for the Allocation of Additional Funding for Continuing Education*. National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery, Dublin.

Bibliography

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (2004) *2004 National Healthcare Disparities Report*. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD.
- An Bord Altranais (2000) *Guidance to Nurses and Midwives on the Development of Policies, Guidelines and Protocols*. An Bord Altranais, Dublin.
- An Bord Altranais (2002) *Recording Clinical Practice: Guidance to Nurses and Midwives*. An Bord Altranais, Dublin.
- Aquila A. (2001) The Vascular Project: using data to improve processes and outcomes. *Journal of Vascular Nursing* 19(3), 80-86.
- Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists and Faculty of Medicine (2005) *Acute Pain Management: Scientific Evidence* (2nd ed). Retrieved from <http://www.medeserv.com.au/anzca/publications/acutepain.htm> on 11 September 2006.
- Aydin C.E., Bolton L.B., Donaldson N., Brown D.S., Buffum M., Elashoff J.D. & Sandhu M. (2004) Creating and analyzing a statewide nursing quality measurement database. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship* 36(4), 371-378.
- Baker C. & Schuller D.E. (1995) A functional status scale for measuring quality of life outcomes in head and neck cancer patients. *Cancer Nursing* 18(6), 452-457.
- Behrenbeck J.G., Timm J.A., Griebenow L.K. & Demmer K. A. (2005) Nursing-sensitive outcome reliability testing in a tertiary care setting. *International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications* 16(1) (January-March 2005), 14-20.
- Best M. & Neuhauser D. (2004) Avedis Donabedian: father of quality assurance and poet. *Quality and Safety in Health Care* 13, 472-3.
- Beyea S.C. (1999) Standardized language: making nursing practice count. *American Organization of Registered Nurses Journal* 70(5), 831-834.
- Blewitt D. & Jones K. (1996) Using elements of the nursing minimum data set for determining outcomes. *Journal of Nursing Administration* 26(6), 48-56.
- Bostick J.E., Riggs C.J. & Rantz M.J. (2003) Quality measurement in nursing: an update of where we are now. *Journal of Nursing Care Quality* 18(2), 94-104.
- Boter H., Rinkel G.J.E. & de Haan R.J. (2004) Outreach nurse support after stroke: a descriptive study on patients' and carers' needs, and applied nursing interventions. *Clinical Rehabilitation* 18, 156-163.
- Bowling A. (2001) *Research Methods in Health: Investigating Health and Health Services*. Open University Press, Maidenhead.
- Bowling, A. (2005) *Measuring Disease: A Review of Disease-Specific Quality of Life Measurement Scales* (3rd ed). Open University Press, Buckingham & Philadelphia.
- Brooker C., Repper J.M. & Booth A. (1996) The effectiveness of community mental health nursing: a review. *Journal of Clinical Effectiveness* 1(2), 44-49.
- Bruhn J.G. (2001) Ethical issues in intervention outcomes. *Family Community Health* 23(4), 24-35.
- Bryant L.L., Floersh N., Richard A.A. & Schlenker R.E. (2004) Measuring healthcare outcomes to improve quality of care across post-acute care provider settings. *Journal of Nursing Care Quality* 19(4), 368-376.
- Bryant-Lukosius D. & DiCenso A. (2004) A framework for the introduction and evaluation of advanced practice roles. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 48(5), 530-540.
- Bulechek G.M. & McCloskey J.C. (1989) Nursing interventions: treatments for potential nursing diagnoses. In Carroll-Johnson R.M. (ed) *Current Issues in Nursing* (3rd ed), pp. 23-28. C V Mosby, St Louis.
- Burns S. M. (2001) Selecting advanced practice nurse outcome measures. In Kleinpell R.M. (ed) *Outcome Assessment in Advanced Practice Nursing*, pp. 73-89. Springer Publishing Company Inc, New York.
- Butler M. (2002) *Evaluation in the Irish Health Sector. Committee for Public Management Research Report No 21*. Institute of Public Administration, Dublin.
- Campbell N.C., Thain J., Deans H.G., Richie L.D., Rawles J.M. & Squair J.L. (1998) Secondary prevention clinics for coronary heart disease: randomised trial of effect on health. *British Medical Journal* 316, 1434-1437.
- Carpenito-Moyet L.J. (2004) *Nursing Care Plans and Documentation: Nursing Diagnoses and Collaborative Problems*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia.
- Cavendish R., Konecny L., Mitzeliotis C., Russo D., Luise B.K., Lanza M., Medefindt J. & Bajo M.A.M. (2003) Spiritual care activities of nurses using Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) labels. *International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications* 14(4) (October-December 2003), 113-124.
- Chatterjee P. & Reader A.R. (2003) Some psycho-social components in assessment and nursing intervention of cancer patients. *Nursing Journal of India* 94(10), 225-226.

- Corner J., Halliday D., Haviland J., Douglas H.R., Bath P., Clark D., Normad C., Beech N., Hughes P., Marples R., Seymour J., Skilbeck J. & Webb T. (2003) Exploring nursing outcomes for patients with advanced cancer following intervention by Macmillan specialist palliative care nurses. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 41(6), 561.
- Cunningham R.S. (2004) Advanced practice nursing outcomes: a review of the selected empirical literature. *Oncology Nursing Forum* 31(2), 219-232.
- Currie L. & Harvey G. (1998) Care pathways development and implementation *Nursing Standard* 12(30), 35-38.
- Dale J. & Dolan B. (1994) Cut and thrust. *Health Service Journal* 9, 26-27.
- Deaton C. (1998) Outcomes measurement. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* 12(4), 49-51.
- Delaney C., Andowich I., Coenen A. & Warren J. (2003) *Brief Synopsis of the Nursing Minimum Data Set (NMDS)*. Retrieved from www.nursing.uiowa.edu/NI/collabs_files/Synopsis%20NMDS%20Nov%202003.pdf on 1 August 2006.
- Department of Health (1998) *A First Class Service – Quality in the New NHS*. Department of Health, London.
- Department of Health/National Health Service (NHS) Modernisation Agency (2003) *Essence of Care: Patient-Focused Benchmarks for Clinical Governance*. Department of Health, London. Retrieved from http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4005475&chk=AoA4iz on 28 September 2006.
- Department of Health and Children (2001) *Quality and Fairness – A Health System for You*. Department of Health and Children, Dublin.
- Department of Health and Children (2003) *Audit of Structures and Functions in the Health System (Prospectus Report)*. Department of Health and Children, Dublin.
- Dimond B. (2005) Abbreviations: the need for legibility and accuracy in documentation. *British Journal of Nursing* 14(12), 665-666.
- Dochterman J. & Bulechek G. (Eds) (2004) *Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)* (4th ed). Mosby, St Louis, MO.
- Donabedian A. (1966) Evaluating the quality of medical care. *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 44, 166-206.
- Donabedian A. (1980) *Explorations in Quality Assessment and Monitoring Volume I. Definition of quality*. Health Administration Press, Michigan.
- Donabedian A. (1985) *The methods and findings of quality assessment and monitoring: an illustrated analysis (vol 3)*. Health Administration Press, Ann Arbor, MI.
- Duffy M. (2001) Designing a health outcomes research study in infusion nursing practice: how to get from a great idea to research results. *Journal of IV Nursing* 24(1), 25-31.
- Dunbar S.B., Funk M., Wood K. & Valderrama A.L. (2004) Ventricular dysrhythmias: nursing approaches to health outcomes. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* 19(5), 316-328.
- Fagerhaugh S.Y. & Strauss A. (1977) *Politics of Pain Management: Staff-patient Interaction*. Addison Wesley, London.
- Fall M., Walters S., Read S., Deverill M. & Lutman M. (1997) An evaluation of a nurse-led ear-service in primary care: benefits and cost consequences. *British Journal of General Practice* 47, 699-703.
- Faucett J. (1999) Chronic low back pain: early interventions. *Annual Review of Nursing Research* 17, 155-182.
- Fonteyn M. & Cooper L. (1994) The written nursing process: is it still useful to nursing education? *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 19, 315-319.
- Frauman A.C. & Gilman C.M. (2001) Identification and measurement of nurse sensitive outcomes in pediatric nephrology nursing. *Nephrology Nursing Journal* 28(4), 395-399.
- Freise C.R. & Beck S.L. (2004) Advancing practice and research: creating evidence-based summaries on measuring nursing-sensitive patient outcomes. *Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing* 8(6), 675-677.
- Gallagher R.M. & Rowell P.A. (2003) Claiming the future of nursing through nursing-sensitive quality indicators. *Nursing Administration Quarterly* 27(4), 273-284.
- Gallagher R.M. (2005) National quality efforts: what continuing and staff development educators need to know. *Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing* 36(1), 39-45.
- Gaugler J.E. (2005) Staff perceptions of residents across the long-term care landscape. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 49(4), 377-386.
- Geanelos R. (2002) Exploring the therapeutic potential of friendliness and friendship in nurse-client relationships. *Contemporary Nurse* 12(3), 235-245.

- Given B., Given C.W., McCorkle R., Kozachik S., Cimprich B., Rahbar M.H. & Wojcik C. (2002) Pain and fatigue management: results of a nursing randomized clinical trial. *Oncology Nursing Forum* 29(6), 949-956.
- Griffiths P. (1995) Progress in measuring nursing outcomes. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 21(6), 1092-1100.
- Griffiths P. & Wilson-Barnett J. (1998) The effectiveness of 'nursing beds': a review of the literature. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 27, 1184-1192.
- Griffiths P., Harris R., Richardson G., Hallett N., Heard S. & Wilson-Barnett J. (2001) Substitution of a nurse-led inpatient unit for acute services: randomized controlled trial of outcomes and cost of nursing-led intermediate care. *Age and Ageing* 30, 483-488.
- Head B.J., Maas M. & Johnson M. (2003) Validity and community-health-nursing sensitivity of six outcomes for community health nursing with older clients. *Public Health Nursing* 20, 385-398.
- Head B., Aquilino M.L., Johnson M., Reed D., Maas M. & Moorhead S. (2004) Content validity and nursing sensitivity of community-level outcomes from the Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC). *Journal of Nursing Scholarship* 36(3), 251-259.
- Health Boards Executive (HeBE), Irish Society for Quality and Safety in Healthcare (ISQSH) & Health Services National Partnership Forum (HSNPF) (2003) *Measurement of Patient Satisfaction Guidelines. Health Strategy Implementation Project 2003*. Health Boards Executive, Dublin.
- Health Service Executive (2005) *National Service Plan 2006*. Health Service Executive, Dublin.
- Hill J., Bird H.A., Harmer R., Wright V. & Lawton C. (1994) An evaluation of the effectiveness, safety and acceptability of a nurse practitioner in a rheumatology outpatient clinic. *British Journal of Rheumatology* 33, 283-288.
- Hodgins M.J. (2002) Interpreting the meaning of pain severity scores. *Pain Research and Management* 7(4), 192-198.
- Houser J. (2003) A model for evaluating the context of nursing care delivery *Journal of Nursing Administration* 33(1), 39-47.
- Howell D., Butler L., Vincent L., Watt-Watson J. & Stearns N. (2000) Influencing nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and practice in cancer pain management. *Cancer Nursing* 23(1), 55-63.
- Hughes R.A., Aspinall F., Higginson I.J., Addington-Hall J.M., Dunckley M., Faull C. & Sinhu A. (2004) Assessing palliative care outcomes for people with motor neuron disease living at home. *International Journal of Palliative Nursing* 10(9), 449-453.
- Huston Jorgensen C. (1999) Outcomes measurement in healthcare: new imperatives for professional nursing practice. *Nursing Case Management* 4(4), 188-195.
- Irish Health Services Accreditation Board (IHSAB) (2004) *Acute Care Accreditation Scheme Standards and Guidelines. A Framework for the Continuous Improvement of the Quality and Safety of Patient-/Client-Centred Care* (2nd ed). IHSAB, Dublin.
- Irish Health Services Accreditation Board (IHSAB) (2005) *IHSAB 2005 Newsletter* (Spring 2005).
- Irvine Doran D., Sindani S., Keatings M. & Doidge D. (2002) An empirical test of the Nursing Role Effectiveness Model. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 38(1), 29-39.
- Irvine, D., Sudani, S. & Hall, L.M. (1998) Finding value in nursing care: a framework for quality improvement and clinical evaluation. *Nursing Economics* 16 (3), 110-116, 131.
- Johnson M. & Maas M. (1997) *Nursing Outcomes Classification*. Mosby, St. Louis.
- Johnson M. & Maas M. (1999) Nursing-sensitive patient outcomes: development and importance for use in assessing health care effectiveness. In Cohen E. & de Back V. (eds), *The Outcomes Mandate: Case Management in Health Care Today* pp. 37-48. Mosby, St Louis, MO.
- Johnson M., Bulechek G.M., McCloskey Dochterman J., Maas M. and Moorhead S. (2001) *Nursing Diagnose, Outcomes and Interventions. NANDA, NOC and NIC Linkages*. Mosby, St. Louis
- Jones K.R. & Burney R.E. (2002) Outcomes research: an interdisciplinary perspective. *Outcomes Management* 6(3), 103-109.
- Kärkkäinen O. & Eriksson K. (2005) Recording the content of the caring process. *Journal of Nursing Management* 13, 202-208.
- Keenan G.M. (1999) Use of standardized nursing language will make nursing visible. *Michigan Nurse* 72(2), 74-83.
- Keenan G., Barkauskas V., Stocker J., Johnson M., Maas M., Moorhead S. & Reed D. (2003) Establishing the validity, reliability and sensitivity of NOC in adult care nurse practitioner setting. *Outcomes Management* 7(2), 74-83.
- Keenan G., Stocker J., Barkauskas V., Treder M. & Heath C. (2003) Towards collecting a standardized nursing data set across the continuum: case of adult care nurse practitioner setting. *Outcomes Management* 7(3), 113-120.
- Kingston P., Jones M., Lally F. & Crone P. (2001) Older people and falls: a randomized controlled trial of a health visitor (HV) intervention. *Reviews in Clinical Gerontology* 11(3), 209-214.
- Kirker S.G.B., Young E. & Warlow C.P. (1995) An evaluation of a multiple sclerosis liaison nurse. *Clinical Rehabilitation* 9, 219-226.

- Layman E. (2003) Health informatics: ethical issues. *Health Care Manager* 22(1), 2-15.
- Leeper B. (2004) Nursing outcomes: percutaneous coronary interventions. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* 19(5), 346-353.
- Lindsay B. (2004) Randomized controlled trials of socially complex nursing interventions: creating bias and unreliability? *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 45(1), 84-94.
- Lundgren G. (2004) Needs Assessment. European Health Management Association. Retrieved from http://www.ehma.org/carmen/is_04.html on 1 August 2006.
- Lyte G. & Jones K. (2001) Developing a unified language for children's nurses, children and their families in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 10, 79-85.
- Maas M., Reed D., Reeder K.M., Kerr P., Specht J., Johnson M. & Moorhead S. (2002) Nursing outcomes classification: a preliminary report of field testing. *Outcomes Management* 6(3), 112-119.
- MacKenzie A.E., Le D.T. & Ross F.M. (2004) The context, measures and outcomes of psychosocial care interventions in long-term health care for older people. *International Journal of Nursing Practice* 10(1), 39-44.
- Mackintosh C. & Bowles S. (1997) Evaluation of a nurse-led acute pain service. can clinical nurse specialists make a difference? *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 25(1), 30-37.
- MacNeela P., Quinn M., Scott P.A., Treacy M. & Hyde A. (2006) Nursing minimum data sets: a conceptual analysis and review. *Nursing Inquiry* 13(1), 44-51.
- Marek K.D. (1997) Measuring the effectiveness of nursing care. *Outcomes Management for Nursing Practice* 1(1), 8-13.
- Maryland Health Care Commission (no date) *Report on the Nursing Facility Performance Evaluation System*. Retrieved from http://www.mhcc.state.md.us/legislative/nhevalsysrpt_01.pdf on 23 August 2005.
- McBride K.L., White C.L., Sourial R., Mayo N. (2004) Post-discharge nursing interventions for stroke survivors and their families. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 47(2), 192-200.
- McMurray A., Theobald K. & Chaboyer W. (2003) Researching continuity of care: can quality of life outcomes be linked to nursing care? *Contemporary Nurse* 16(1-2), 51-61.
- Melynk B. M. Feinstein N. F., Moldenhouer Z. & Small L. (2001) Coping with parents of children who are chronically ill: strategies for assessment and intervention. *Pediatric Nursing* 27(6), 548-558.
- Mental Health Commission (2005a) *Invitation to Tender to Conduct a Scoping Exercise on Current Mental Health Information Systems in Use in Ireland and Elsewhere with a View to Recommending the Requirements for a National Mental Health Information System*. Mental Health Commission, Dublin.
- Mental Health Commission (2005b) *Quality in Mental Health - Your Views. Report on Stakeholder Consultation on Quality in Mental Health Services*. Mental Health Commission, Dublin.
- Moore K., Lynn M.R., McMillan B.J. & Evans S. (1999) Implementation of the ANA Report Card. *Journal of Nursing Administration* 29(6), 48-54.
- Moorhead S. & Johnson M. (2004) Diagnostic-specific outcomes and nursing effectiveness research. *International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications* 15(2), 49-87.
- Morrison J.C. & Chauhan S.P. (2003) Current status of home uterine activity monitoring. *Clinical Perinatology* 30(4), 757-801.
- Mrayyan M.T. (2005) The influence of standardized languages on nurses' autonomy. *Journal of Nursing Management* 13, 238-241.
- National Health Service (NHS) Executive (1998) *Achieving Effective Practice: A Clinical Effectiveness and Research Information Pack for Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors*. Department of Health, London. Retrieved from http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4005638&chk=24n2Ky on 21 September 2005.
- National Institute for Clinical Excellence (2002) *Principles for Best Practice in Clinical Audit*. Radcliffe Medical Press, Oxford.
- Neasham J. (1996) Nurse-led pre-assessment clinics. *British Journal of Theatre Nursing* 6(8), 5-10.
- Norman I. & Redfern S. (1995) The validity of Qualpacs. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 22(6), 1174-1181.
- Office for Health Management (2002) *Public and Patient Participation in Healthcare: A discussion paper for the Irish health services*. Office for Health Management, Dublin.
- Page P., Lengacher C., Holsonback C., Himmelgreen D., Pappalardo L.J., Lipana M. J. & Lein K. (1999) Quality of care-risk adjustment outcomes model: testing the effects of a community-based educational self-management program for children with asthma. *Nursing Connections* 12(3), 47-58.
- Pearson A. (2003) Multidisciplinary nursing: re-thinking role boundaries. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 12, 625-629.

- Pellino T., Tluczek A., Collins M., Trimborn S., Norwick H., Engelke Z.K. & Broad J. (1998) Increasing self-efficacy through empowerment: preoperative education for orthopaedic patients. *Orthopaedic Nursing* 17(4), 48-51, 54-59.
- Prior D. (2001) Caring in palliative nursing: competency or complacency. *International Journal of Palliative Nursing* 7(7), 339-344.
- Priest H. & Gibbs M. (2004) *Mental Health Care for People with Learning Disabilities*. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh.
- Radwin L., Alster K. & Rubin K.M. (2003) Development and testing of the Oncology Patients' Perceptions of the Quality of Nursing Care Scale. *Oncology Nursing Forum* 30(2), 283-290.
- Ridsdale L., Robins D., Cryer C. & Williams H. (1997) Feasibility and effects of nurse-run clinics for patients with epilepsy in general practice: randomised control trial. *British Medical Journal* 314, 120-122.
- Riley M.A. & Thelian K. (1999) Attachment impacts a culturally diverse population in the homecare setting. *Journal of IV Nursing* 22(6), 135.
- Ritter-Teitel J. (2001) An exploratory study of a predictive model for nursing-sensitive patient outcomes derived from patient care unit structure and process variables. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania.
- Ritz L.J., Nissen M.J., Swenson K.K., Farrell J.B., Sperduto P.W., Sladek M.L., Lally R.M. & Schroeder, L.M. (2000) Effects of advanced nursing care on quality of life and cost outcomes of women diagnosed with breast cancer. *Oncology Nursing Forum* 27(6), 923-932.
- Robinson J. (1999) Domiciliary health visiting: a systematic review. *Community Practitioner* 72(2), 15-18.
- Scally G. & Donaldson L.J. (1998) Clinical governance and the drive for quality improvement in the new NHS in England. *British Medical Journal* 317, 61-65.
- Shaw C.D. & Collins C.D. (1995) Health service accreditation: report of a pilot programme for community hospitals. *British Medical Journal* 310, 781-784.
- Sheely C., Saewert K.J., Bell S.K., Steinbinder A., Cromwell S.L. & McNamara A.M. (2000) Using clinical models to frame outcomes evaluation: the Arizona Nurses' Association Nursing Report Card Project. *Outcomes Management for Nursing Practice* 4(1), 13-18.
- Sidani S. & Irvine D. (1999) A conceptual framework for evaluating the nurse practitioner role in acute care settings. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 30(1), 58-66.
- Spilsbury K. & Meyer J. (2001) Defining the nursing contribution to patient outcomes: lessons from a review of the literature examining nursing outcomes, skill mix and changing roles. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 10(1), 3-14.
- Stevens B., Johnston C., Franck L., Petryshen P., Jqack A. & Foster G. (1999) The efficacy of developmentally sensitive interventions and sucrose for relieving procedural pain in very low birth weight neonates. *Nursing Research* 48(1), 35-43.
- Swearingen P.L. & Keen J.H. (2001) *Manual of Critical Care Nursing: Nursing Interventions and Collaborative Management*. Mosby, St Louis.
- Thomas L., McColl E., Priest J., Bond S. & Boys R. (1996) Newcastle Satisfaction with Nursing Scale: an instrument for assessing the quality of nursing care. *Quality in Health Care* 5(2), 67-72.
- Turrill S. (2003) A focus of care for neonatal nursing: the relationship between neonatal nursing practice and outcomes. Part 1. *Paediatric Nursing* 15(4), 13-17.
- Turrill S. (2003) A focus of care for neonatal nursing: the relationship between neonatal nursing practice and outcomes. Part 2. *Paediatric Nursing* 15(5), 30-34.
- Twycross A. (2002) Educating nurses about pain management: the way forward. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 11, 705-714.
- Van Achterberg T., Holleman G., Heijnen-Kaales Y, Van der Brug Y., Roodbol G., Stallinga H.A., Hellema F., Frederiks C.M.A. (2005) Using a multidisciplinary classification in nursing: the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 49(4), 432-441.
- Van Meijel B., Gamel C., van Swieten-Duijffjes B. & Grypdonck M.H.F. (2004) The development of evidence-based nursing interventions: methodological considerations. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 48(1), 84-92.
- Varama M. (2004) *Quality Management*. European Health Management Association. Retrieved from http://www.ehma.org/carmen/is_13.html on 1 August 200.
- Verger J., Trimarchi T. & Barnsteiner J.H. (2002) Challenges of advanced practice nursing in paediatric acute and critical care: education to practice. *Critical Care Nursing Clinics of North America* 14(3), 315-326.
- Vincent D., Hasting-Tolsma M. & Park J. (2003) Down the rabbit hole: examining outcomes of nurse midwifery care. *Journal of Nursing Care Quality* 19(4), 361-367.
- Walsh B., Pickering R.M. & Broking, J.I. (1999) A randomized controlled trial of nurse led inpatient care for post-acute medical patients: a pilot study *Clinical Effectiveness in Nursing* 3(2), 88-90.

- Werley H.H., Devine E.C. & Zorn C.R. (1991) The Nursing Minimum Data Set: Abstraction Tool for standardized, comparable, essential data. *American Journal of Public Health* 81(4), 421-426.
- Wheeler E.C. (2000) The CNS's impact on process and outcome of patients with total knee replacement. *Clinical Nurse Specialist* 14(4), 159-169.
- Whitman G., Davidson L., Rudy E. & Wolf G. (2001) Developing a multi-institutional nursing report card. *Journal of Nursing Administration* 31(2), 78-84.
- Wild L.R. & Mitchell P.H. (2000) Quality pain management outcomes: the power of place. *Outcomes Management for Nursing Practice* 4(3), 136-143.
- Wilson-Barnett J. (1995) Specialism in nursing: effectiveness and maximization of benefit. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 21(1), 1-2.
- Wong S.T., Stewart A.L. & Gillis C.L. (2000) Evaluating advanced practice nursing care through use of a heuristic framework. *Journal of Nursing Care Quality* 14(2), 21-32.
- Woods P. & Richards D. (2003) Effectiveness of nursing interventions in people with personality disorders. *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 44(2), 154-172.

Notes



*National Council for the
Professional Development
of Nursing and Midwifery*

*An Chomhairle Náisiúnta d'Fhorbairt
Ghairmiúil an Altranais agus
an Chmáimhseachais*

National Council for the Professional Development of Nursing and Midwifery
6-7 Manor Street Business Park, Manor Street, Dublin 7

t: 353 1 882 5300. f: 353 1 868 0366. e: admin@ncnm.ie w: www.ncnm.ie