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Simpósio Internacional de Fissuras Orofaciais e Anomalias Relacionadas, III, 2013, Bauru.

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NURSING DIAGNOSIS IN CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WITH OROFACIAL CLEFTS AND RELATED PROBLEMS ADMITTED TO SEMI-INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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OBJECTIVE: To identify nursing diagnosis in caregivers of children with orofacial clefts and related anomalies, admitted to a semi-intensive care unit. **METHOD:** A prospective study, accomplished on the semi-intensive care unit at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of University of São Paulo, in the months May and June 2013. The sample consisted of 20 caregivers. The inclusion criterion was accepting to participate. Through a structured interview, the participants were assessed at two different moments, namely on child's admittance and at hospital discharge. Diagnoses were formalized according to the NANDA-International taxonomy with psychosocial approach. **RESULTS:** The sample was composed exclusively of mothers with mean age 28.35 years, completed high school (60%), middle socioeconomic class (60%) with stable marital union (75%) and living in owned homes (75%). At the moment of admission, there was predominance of domain roles and relationships (22%); class of roles of the caregiver (85%), and nursing diagnosis of stress about the caregiver role (100%), anxiety (100%), disposition for increased knowledge (85%), disposition for increased control of the therapeutic regimen (80%) and disturbed pattern of sleep (55%). At the moment of discharge, there was predominance of the domain of stress coping and tolerance (33%); class of coping responses (72%), and nursing diagnosis of disposition for improved maternity (50%), willingness to increased coping (50%), disposition for increased family coping (50%). **CONCLUSION:** Although the caregivers initially presented stress, possibly due to the need of learning for maintenance of care after hospital discharge, subsequently there was progression towards acceptance and coping of the situation.