

DIAGNOSES, INTERVENTIONS AND NURSING OUTCOMES CONCERNING CORNÉLIA DE LANGE SYNDROME: EXPERIENCE REPORT

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OBJECTIVE: To identify the Diagnoses (ND), Interventions (NI), and Nursing Outcomes (NO) according to North American Nursing Diagnosis (NANDA-I), Nursing Intervention Classification (NIC) and Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC), applying a tutorial about Cornelia de Lange Syndrome through Problem-Based Learning. **EXPERIENCE REPORT:** The nursing care plan includes the ND, NI and NO and is developed by the discipline Nursing Assistance to Critical Patient, of the Nursing Graduation Course of Medical School of UNESP-Botucatu. Learning about the critical patient care process requires knowledge concerning the techniques and the imbalances of the organic functions, presented by critical health condition, articulated by reasoning and clinical observation and nursing care student analysis. **METHODS AND RESULTS:** The content of the classifications mastered by the professor, during the theoretical and practical classes, aims to subsidize the elaboration of care planning, by the student. The tutorial is the description of the problems and is presented by the tutor-professor, who will conduct the eight steps of the procedure: a 9 month-old baby, interned in a Pediatric Intensive Unit, with medical diagnoses of Cornelia de Lange Syndrome, congenital cardiopathy and infectious endocarditis, repetitive pneumonia, gastroesophageal reflux, presenting hyperthermia, tachycardia, low peripheral pulse, pale skin and mucosa. Two ND were identified: decreased cardiac output and ineffective thermoregulation and 11 indicators of the RE and nursing activities concerning the IE were elaborated. **CONCLUSION:** Nursing care intensive plan may be facilitated by the Problem-Based Learning Method and the Nursing Classifications, because they constitute theoretical frameworks for active knowledge acquisition.