




**Describing Strengths of Elders
with Chronic Illness**

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First International Conference on Research Methods for Standardized Terminologies
 April 3, 2013

**Funding Acknowledgment and
Conflict of Interest**

- Parent study and data source: **Community Connections: Enhanced Nurse Care Coordination with Community Service Partners**, funded by the Minnesota Department of Health/Health Care Homes and Mayo Clinic
- Secondary analysis study: funded by Robert and Virginia Melin through the **Omaha System Partnership**; a practice-based research-network within the University of Minnesota School of Nursing, Center for Nursing Informatics.
- Authors report no conflicts of interest




Background

A strengths-based approach to assessment:

- Recognizes and values the positive aspects of patients' experiences to empower them to manage their chronic illness by recognizing existing resources and support systems
- Patient strengths are rarely documented in EHRs due to lack of standardized terminologies
- The Omaha System holds promise to document strengths relative to the 42 defined health concepts
 - knowledge (superior knowledge)
 - behavior (consistently appropriate behavior)
 - status (no signs/symptoms)




Study Purpose

Identify Omaha System concepts within existing strengths-assessment narrative data



Methods

- **Design:** Secondary analysis of existing data
- **Sample:** narrative data from interviews that included patient-identified strengths
 - 33 older community dwelling adults with multiple chronic conditions
 - Average age 76.9 years
 - Caucasian, non-Hispanic
 - Primarily female
 - 12 to 15 co-morbid conditions
 - Average of 17 daily medications
- **Setting:** Large Health Care Home in the upper Midwest



Methods

Procedures:

Free text mapping process - Existing definitions of Omaha System concepts used to classify strengths phrases

1. Graduate nursing student trained in Omaha System concept definitions created an initial mapping with annotated rationale
2. Researchers from the parent study (CEV and DEH) reviewed and revised the initial mapping
3. The entire research team created a final mapping through consensus.

Data Analysis: Summarized using descriptive statistics



Results

- 411 Strengths phrases mapped to concepts
 - 30 strengths phrases mapped to 2 concepts
 - 9 strengths phrases mapped to 3 concepts
 - 2 strengths phrases mapped to 4 concepts
- Strengths mapped to 18 of 42 possible concepts
 - Strengths predominately mapped to concepts in the Psychosocial domain



Examples of Mapping Text to Omaha System Concepts

ID	Spirituality	ID	Interpersonal Relationship
A	Faith, attends church weekly	F	Daughter is good support, helps by talking w/ him when he worries
C	Spiritually and mentally active	G	Wife is great support
D	Feels blessed	H	Close relationship with family
D	Faith in God	I	Good family support; keeps in close contact with siblings
D	Involved in church	I	Granddaughter helped with spring cleaning of windows & screens
E	Attends church regularly	K	Loves her family
J	Has her faith	K	Support from family (intergenerational support)
L	Attends church		

Social Contact			
ID	ID		
B	Lots of activities, enjoys the activities	T	Patient feels she has many people to talk to
M	Helps at food shelf	F	Gets out with friends once in a while
O	Member of Senior Center	W	Very social
J	Belongs to Orchid Society resulting in travel	W	Belongs to many organizations
J	Quilter, attends classes, annual shows	L	Volunteer work-VFW, American Legion, etc.
N	Belongs to Red Hat Society	V	Enjoyed visiting with friends recently
N	Provides community services for others in community	Z	Go to Peace Church for senior dining



Patient Strengths Profiles

- Patients had an average of 7.2 strengths (Range = 4 to 12)
- No two strengths profiles alike

Patient X
Caretaking / parenting
Cognition
Communication with community resources
Health care supervision
Income
Medication regimen
Mental health
Nutrition
Residence

Patient Y
Cognition
Health care supervision
Interpersonal relationship
Mental Health
Personal Care
Social contact



Discussion

- Elders with multiple chronic conditions have numerous strengths, primarily in psychosocial domain
- The Omaha System data architecture can accommodate a strengths based approach
- Interventions can be planned and directed toward patient strengths



Conclusions

- Strengths descriptions should be standardized using defined terms
- Potential to extend use of Omaha System concepts that includes strengths
- Encourage a strengths-based approach



Next Steps

- Standardized descriptors for strengths to allow for a holistic representation of individual's strengths as well as problems
- Develop and test care plans that incorporate standard language that includes strengths in planning and interventions



Thank you!

Questions?


