

Use of SOAPIER format in rotating interns of the Nursing career

Utilização do formato SOAPIER no plantão de estagiários da carreira de Enfermagem

Uso del formato SOAPIER en internos rotativos de la carrera de Enfermería

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: the format SOAPIER is a systematic structure used for recording and interpreting the problems and care that the patient deserves. Objective: Identify the use of the SOAPIER format in rotating interns of the Nursing Career of the Technical University of Ambato. Methods: The research has a cross-sectional quantitative-descriptive approach. The sample consisted of 78 rotating inmates; a modified questionnaire was applied and validated by experts, with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.811, thus guaranteeing the reliability of the instrument. Results: The 75.6% apply the recording of subjective data, as do 79.5% apply the recording of objective data. 61.5% apply the recording of nursing diagnoses. 61.5% plan the nursing activities in the nursing records. 56.4% make nursing notes by applying SOAPIER. 56.4% record the evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition. 62.8% apply the recording of the re-evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition. Conclusions: The use of the SOAPIER format is evident, which reflects that during the academic training the Nursing Care Process has been implemented and how to capture it through this record based on scientific evidence.

Keywords: SOAPIER; Nursing records; Nursing; Interns.

RESUMO

Introdução: O formato SOAPIER é uma estrutura sistemática usada para registrar e interpretar os problemas e cuidados que o paciente requer. Objetivo: Identificar a utilização do formato SOAPIER na rotação de estagiários da Carreira de Enfermagem da Universidade Técnica de Ambato. Métodos: A pesquisa tem abordagem quantitativo-descritiva do tipo transversal. A amostra foi composta por 78 presidiários rotativos; Foi aplicado um questionário modificado e validado por especialistas, com Alpha de Cronbach de 0,811, garantindo assim a confiabilidade do instrumento. Resultados: 75,6% aplicam o registro de dados subjetivos, assim como 79,5% aplicam o registro de dados objetivos. 61,5% aplicam o registro de diagnósticos de enfermagem. 61,5% planejam as atividades de enfermagem em registros de enfermagem. 56,4% fazem anotações de enfermagem aplicando o SOAPIER. 56,4% registram a avaliação das intervenções de enfermagem com base na evolução do estado do paciente. 62,8% aplicam o registro de reavaliação das intervenções de enfermagem com base na evolução do estado do doente. Conclusões: É evidente a utilização do formato SOAPIER, o que reflete que durante a formação acadêmica foi realizado o Processo de Cuidar em Enfermagem e como capturá-lo por meio deste registro com base em evidências científicas.

Palabras clave: SOAPIA; registros de enfermagem; Enfermagem; estagiarios.

RESUMEN

Introducción: El formato SOAPIER es una estructura sistemática utilizada para el registro e interpretación de los problemas y cuidados que el paciente amerita. Objetivo: Identificar el uso del formato SOAPIER en internos rotativos de la Carrera de Enfermería de la Universidad Técnica de Ambato. Métodos: La investigación tiene un enfoque cuantitativo-descriptivo de tipo transversal. La muestra estuvo conformada por 78 internos rotativos; se aplicó un cuestionario modificado y validado por expertos, con un Alfa de Cronbach del 0.811 garantizando así la fiabilidad del instrumento. Resultados: El 75.6% aplica el registro de los datos subjetivos, al igual que el 79.5% aplica el registro de los datos objetivos. El 61.5% aplica el registro de los diagnósticos de enfermería. El 61.5% planifica las actividades de enfermería en los registros enfermeros. El 56.4% realiza las notas de enfermería aplicando el SOAPIER. El 56.4% registra la evaluación de las intervenciones de enfermería en base a la evolución del estado del paciente. El 62.8% aplica el registro de la reevaluación de las intervenciones de enfermería en base a la evolución del estado del paciente. Conclusiones: Se evidencia el empleo del formato SOAPIER, lo que refleja que durante la formación académica se ha ejecutado el Proceso de Atención de Enfermería y cómo plasmarlo a través de este registro en base a la evidencia científica.

Palavras-chave: SOAPIER; Registros de enfermagem; Enfermería; Internos.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Colca et al. (2020), the SOAPIE model is a systematic structure used to record and interpret the problems and care that the patient needs, through the identification made by the nursing professional. In addition, López et al. (2019) mention that records that allow reflecting all the stages of the Nursing Care Process [PAE] contribute to the advancement of the profession, the clinical study and to strengthen care management. Otherwise, Idrogo and Vásquez (2020) describe SOAPIE as a legal tool, because it evidences the quality of nursing care with a scientific basis of the procedures performed on the patient.

The use of the SOAPIER format was highlighted by the Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador with the protocol "Nursing care to adult patients with COVID-19 without respiratory complications", since the use of this nursing record allows standardizing the care of physical and psychological needs by applying the NANDA taxonomies, NOC and NIC taxonomies because it keeps a record of assessment (subjective and objective data), nursing diagnoses (interpretation and analysis of data), planning (care plan), execution (intervention and implementation), evaluation (evaluation of expected results) and reassessment (identification of expected changes) of the care required by the patient (Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador, 2020).

Otherwise, the SOAPIER format is intended to document the care provided to the patient, since it is a legal and formal document that the nursing professional records. (Nicholson & Johnson, 2020) In addition, it facilitates active and continuous communication between the professional health team by verifying the objectives set out in the patient's care (Briscoe & Harding, 2020). After reviewing the literature on the SOAPIER format, studies conducted around the world show the level of knowledge of the nursing professional about the application of the Nursing Care Process through the correct use of the SOAPIE format in nursing records. And, they also establish the importance of continuing education through refresher courses, workshops and others.

In Shendi - Sudan, a quasi-experimental study conducted in Omdurman Military Hospital, evaluated the impact of the program on the knowledge and practice of nursing records, revealing that the staff had a poor knowledge of the management, content and type of nursing records, so an educational program was implemented for the nursing team in order to improve patient care through the proper recording of nursing notes (Ahmed & Nimer, 2022). On the other hand, Nicholson and Johnson (2020) in their study published by the Publications of the Journals National Association of School Nurses mention that the application of the Nursing Care Process from university education improves the quality of nursing records, since it organizes and documents in a dynamic way the interventions performed by the nursing professional, and also promotes the continuous evaluation and communication of the patient's condition through the use of documentation formats such as the SOAPIER.

In La Paz - Bolivia, a descriptive study conducted in the Critical Medicine and Intensive Care Unit of the Hospital del Seguro Social Universitario La Paz, determined the knowledge of the SOAPIE registry by the nursing professional of that service, thus evidencing that most of the staff does not know what the SOAPIE format or registry encompasses. In addition to not identifying the stages of the Nursing Care Process and its application (Villegas, 2019). While, in Lima - Peru, a descriptive study conducted in a Public Hospital in Callao and published in 2019, determined the level of compliance with the SOAPIE format by nursing professionals, denoting that the staff does not do it in a comprehensive manner, i.e., there are deficiencies in the application and registration (Jáuregui, 2019).

Muñoz et al. (2021) in their study conducted in the emergency department of the Hospital San Vicente de Paúl in the city of Ibarra, analyzed the quality of the nursing records, showing that the application of the Nursing Care Process is scarce, and therefore reflects a deficient knowledge about SOAPIE and its implementation within the nursing records. On the other hand, Jaramillo et al. (2020) in their study conducted in the internal medicine area of the General Hospital Isidro Ayora Loja evaluated the quality and usefulness of the nursing records where it was observed that most nursing professionals comply with the guidelines when making nursing notes, which reflects the theoretical knowledge about their structure and usability.

After reviewing the information collected, it was determined that the knowledge and application of the SOAPIE format is complex both nationally and internationally due to the fact that nursing professionals do not know how to use it correctly, and that despite its application in nursing records there are inaccuracies. Therefore, it is essential that both professionals and rotating nursing interns know about the SOAPIER format and how to implement it in health institutions through nursing records. Therefore, the objective of the present study is to identify the use of the SOAPIER format in rotating interns of the Nursing Career of the Technical University of Ambato.

METHODS

This research was developed under a cross-sectional quantitative-descriptive approach, since the collection of

information was conducted through a survey applied in a single time in which the study variables were not manipulated (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018).

For the execution of the present study, there was a total population of 98 rotating interns of the Nursing Career of the Technical University of Ambato, of the Cohort September 2022 - August 2023 that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. To obtain the sample size, a confidence level of 95% was applied, with a margin of error of 5%, thus obtaining a total sample of 78 rotating nursing interns. The sample was selected by simple random sampling. Inclusion criteria: rotating interns of the Nursing Career who accepted to participate voluntarily by means of informed consent. Exclusion criteria: rotating interns of the Nursing Career from different cohorts.

The technique used for the collection of information was the survey, using the Nursing Records Questionnaire, which was previously designed and validated (Inga & Sánchez, 2020). And, for the purposes of this study it was modified by the author and validated at the discretion of three experts in the field, who reported that the questions provide answers to the study variable. Likewise, the reliability of the questionnaire was obtained through Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient resulting in 0.811, which indicates that the instrument can be applied to the study population.

The questionnaire consisted of two sections; sociodemographic data addressed by 2 questions, followed by 14 items about the SOAPIER assessed with a Likert scale. The application of the questionnaire was carried out virtually through the Google Forms tool, in which the informed consent form was submitted and then the questionnaire. The data were digitized by the Microsoft Excel program and analyzed by means of frequency tables and percentages through the SPSS - IMB 26 statistical program. On the other hand, the study contemplated compliance with bioethical principles: beneficence, since the publication of the results will lead to the implementation of educational programs in order to highlight the importance of using the SOAPIER format; nonmaleficence, since the identity of the participants was not exposed at any time; autonomy, since the participants were included in the research voluntarily; and justice, since each participant was treated with the same respect and without violating his or her rights.

RESULTS

The analysis of the results made it possible to identify the use of the SOAPIER format in the rotating interns of the Nursing Career, thus complying with the stated objective. In relation to the sociodemographic data of the sample of 78 participants, Table 1 shows that 92.3% were in the age range of 20 - 25 years, and 7.7% were between 26 and 30 years; it also shows that the predominant gender was female with 78.2%, while the male gender was represented with 21.8%.

Table 1: Sociodemographic facts

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Age	20 – 25 years	72	92.3
	26 – 30 years	6	7.7
	Total	78	100.0
Gender	Male	17	21.8
	Female	61	78.2
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Table 2 shows the assessment stage by means of the item, recording of the patient's subjective data in the SOAPIER, where the data reveal that 3.8% do not apply it, followed by 20.5% who sometimes apply it, and 75.6% who do apply it. Likewise, in the item, recording of the patient's objective data in the SOAPIER, it is shown that 2.6% do not apply it, while 17.9% sometimes apply it, and 79.5% applied it; showing that a higher percentage of rotating interns apply the assessment of objective and subjective data in the SOAPIER in relation to those who do not apply it.

Table 2: Valuation

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Registration of subjective patient data.	Not apply	3	3.8
	Sometimes apply	16	20.5
	Apply	59	75.6
	Total	78	100.0
Registration of objective patient data.	Not apply	2	2.6
	Sometimes apply	14	17.9
	Apply	62	79.5
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Next, Table 3 shows the nursing diagnosis stage, where the item, recording nursing diagnostics in SOAPIER, shows that 6.4% do not apply, followed by 32.1% who sometimes apply, and 61.5% apply. While the item, recording of diagnostic labels according to the NANDA taxonomy when establishing the types of nursing diagnostics in SOAPIER, reveals that 7.7% of the sample does not apply, followed by 39.7% who sometimes apply, and 52.6% who apply; so denoting that the recording of nursing diagnoses according to the NANDA taxonomy is moderately applied within the SOAPIER format.

Table 3: Nursing diagnostics

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Registration of nursing diagnostic.	Not apply	5	6.4
	Sometimesapply	25	32.1
	Apply	48	61.5
	Total	78	100.0
Registration of diagnostic labels according to NANDA taxonomy when establishing types of nursing diagnostic.	Not apply	6	7.7
	Sometimesapply	31	39.7
	Apply	41	52.6
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Table 4 shows the planning stage, through the item, prioritizing the order of nursing diagnoses, which reveals that 7.7% of the rotating interns do not apply, followed by 33.3% who sometimes apply, and 59.0% who apply within SOAPIER. On the other hand, the item, planning expected results (NOC) based on the problem, 9.0% do not apply, while 35.9% sometimes apply, and 55.1% apply within SOAPIER. In addition, the item, planning of nursing interventions (NIC), 6.4% of the rotating interns do not apply, while 28.2% sometimes apply, and 65.4% apply. Similarly, the item, planning of nursing activities in the nursing records, 6.4% do not apply, followed by 32.1% who sometimes apply, and 61.5% who do apply in the SOAPIER; showing that most of the rotating interns record the expected results of the Nursing Care Process in the SOAPIER format.

Table 4: Planning

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Prioritize the order of nursing diagnostic.	Not apply	6	7.7
	Sometimesapply	26	33.3
	Apply	46	59.0
	Total	78	100.0
Plan the expected results (NOC) based on the problem.	Not apply	7	9.0
	Sometimesapply	28	35.9
	Apply	43	55.1
	Total	78	100.0
Planning nursing interventions (NICs).	Not apply	5	6.4
	Sometimesapply	22	28.2
	Apply	51	65.4
	Total	78	100.0
Plan nursing activities in nursing records.	Not apply	5	6.4
	Sometimesapply	25	32.1
	Apply	48	61.5
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Table 5 shows the execution stage, which describes the item, application of nursing interventions according to plan, where 3.8% do not apply, followed by 33.3% who sometimes apply, and 62.8% who apply. Meanwhile, in the item, application of nursing notes using the SOAPIER, 9.0% do not apply, followed by 34.6% who sometimes apply, and 56.4% who apply; showing that the SOAPIER format is used by the majority of rotating interns.

Table 5: Execution

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Implement nursing interventions as planned.	Not Apply	3	3.8
	Sometimes apply	26	33.3
	Apply	49	62.8
	Total	78	100.0
Perform nursing notes using SOAPIER.	Not Apply	7	9.0
	Sometimes apply	27	34.6
	Apply	44	56.4
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Table 6 shows the evaluation stage by means of the item, recording the evaluation of nursing interventions based on the expected results (NOC), showing that 9.0% do not apply, followed by 38.5% who sometimes apply, and 52.6% who apply within the SOAPIER. Similarly, in the item, recording the evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition, it is observed that 3.8% do not apply, while 39.7% sometimes apply, and 56.4% apply within the SOAPIER; showing that the recording of the evaluation of the activities performed on the patient is applied by a higher percentage of the rotating interns.

Table 6: Evaluation

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Record the evaluation of nursing interventions based on the expected outcomes (NOC).	Not apply	7	9.0
	Sometimesapply	30	38.5
	Apply	41	52.6
	Total	78	100.0
Record the evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition.	Not apply	3	3.8
	Sometimesapply	31	39.7
	Apply	44	56.4
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

Table 7 shows the last stage, which is reevaluation, in which it is identified through the item, I record the reevaluation of nursing interventions based on the expected results (NOC), that 10.3% of the rotating interns do not apply, while 32.1% sometimes apply, and 57.7% apply. Also, it was observed that, in the item, registering the re-evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition, 3.8% do not apply, followed by 33.3% who sometimes apply, and 62.8% who apply within the SOAPIER format; showing that, in spite of being a new stage within the format, most rotating interns use it in their nursing notes.

Table 7: Re-evaluation

Items		Frequency (FAQ)	Percentage (%)
Record the reassessment of nursing interventions based on expected outcomes (NOC).	Not apply	8	10.3
	Sometimesapply	25	32.1
	Apply	45	57.7
	Total	78	100.0
Record the re-evaluation of nursing interventions based on the evolution of the patient's condition.	Not apply	3	3.8
	Sometimesapply	26	33.3
	Apply	49	62.8
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Data based on the applied questionnaire.

DISCUSSION

The Nursing Care Process is made up of six stages that were detailed previously and which were the basis for the identification and interpretation of the results.

Thus, the assessment stage revealed that the highest percentage of rotating inmates apply the recording of subjective and objective data within the SOAPIER. These results disagree with the findings published by Saavedra (2022) who proposes to standardize the nursing records because in the first phase of his study it was observed that in most of the nursing notes reviewed there was no reference to the patient's subjective data since they had a conventional narrative model that did not follow the SOAPIE model.

With respect to the nursing diagnosis stage, the rotating interns partially apply the recording of nursing diagnoses, as well as the recording of diagnostic labels according to the NANDA taxonomy when establishing the types of diagnoses within the SOAPIER format. These data are similar to those found by Elera and Palacios (2019) where it was evidenced that a large part of the nursing notes analyzed contained the formulation of diagnoses following the NANDA taxonomy; in addition, they refer that the phases of SOAPIE are not chronologically complied with due to inadequate socialization of the correct handling of this format. However, Figueira et al. (2022) reported that of the nursing notes analyzed in their study, only one had a record of a nursing diagnosis, referring to the low level of compliance with the Nursing Process, which is related to our remaining percentage.

Regarding the planning stage, it was shown that most of the rotating interns recorded the expected results of the Nursing Care Process in the SOAPIER format. These results disagree with those published by Inga and Sanchez (2020) who pointed out that 68% of the nursing professionals regularly applied the planning stage in SOAPIE, which is not favorable in

patients' health care because it is this stage that gives way to create a care plan according to the needs of each patient and thus meet the outcomes that have been planned.

In execution stage, it was identified that most of the rotating interns record the nursing interventions according to what was planned and that they also make the nursing notes by applying the SOAPIER. These findings do not agree with the data published in the study by Rios (2018) in which it is reflected that the nursing professional does not comply with the recording of nursing notes applying the SOAPIE with respect to the interventions performed in patient care. However, the study conducted by Colca et al. (2020) in the emergency area of the Domingo Olavegoya Hospital revealed that most nursing professionals include this information within their nursing records, which significantly favors its use in agreement with this study. Likewise, Alvarez et al. (2021) revealed that a large percentage of university students of the Nursing Career know about the content of the execution stage, thus demonstrating that the implementation of the Nursing Care Process during their academic training favors theoretical-practical learning.

In the evaluation stage, it could be observed that a higher percentage of rotating interns apply the evaluation record of the activities performed on the patient within the SOAPIER format; thus, justifying this background, Soza et al. (2020) refer to the need for a standardized nursing record that reflects everything performed by the nursing professional in order to ensure the quality and warmth of care through the effective communication of the multidisciplinary team. In addition, Ferreira et al. (2022) mention that the critical assessment record reveals the patient's evolution, which gives visibility to the nursing team's interventions.

At re-evaluation stage, it was found that, despite being relatively new in the format, most rotating interns are familiar with it and use it in their nursing notes. Accordingly, Suasnabar et al. (2020) indicate that a high level of knowledge about SOAPIE is related to better quality nursing notes, which was proven in their study; based on this precedent, Velez (2022) refers to the importance of the implementation of an educational management model that aims at the meaningful learning of nursing students, which significantly favors their theoretical-practical learning.

CONCLUSIONS

It was possible to identify in the rotating interns of the Nursing Career of the Technical University of Ambato; a high percentage adequately executes the first phase which is the subjective and objective assessment, which is related to the fact that during their academic training they have been able to instruct about the differences between the relevant signs and symptoms presented by the patient, taking into account that it is the basis for the approach of the Nursing Care Process.

When raising the nursing diagnosis, the research denotes the use of the diagnostic labels according to the NANDA taxonomy, emphasizing that students differentiate the types of diagnoses; real, risk, health promotion, wellness and syndrome, which facilitates their applicability in practice, thus relating interventions and results, the development progress-dissemination and use of nursing diagnoses to be raised in each of the clinical rotations established as part of the academic training, which strengthens the role of the future nursing professional in his practical actions.

The NOC and NIC taxonomies are correlated to the needs of the patient, family or community, fostering critical thinking, and therefore decision making to identify, intervene and measure results to be applied in daily practice. The nursing record collaborates in patient safety, clinical evolution and active communication among the health team, which facilitates clinical decision making based on scientific evidence with the purpose of evaluating the expected results based on the interventions carried out for the patient's health, which allows a constant reevaluation of the care plan according to the clinical evolution and needs according to the patient's condition.

The rare existence of scientific articles on the SOAPIER format is evident, so it is recommended that it be used in its entirety in order to strengthen interdisciplinary communication and the multidisciplinary actions of the nursing professional. Finally, it is important to improve the teaching-learning process through continuous training on the SOAPIER format in hospital services in order to update the knowledge of the nursing staff working in health care facilities

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Contribution of each author to the manuscript:

Task	% of contribution of each author	
	A1	A2
A. theoretical and conceptual foundations and problematization:	85%	15%
B. data research and statistical analysis:	90%	10%
C. elaboration of figures and tables:	90%	10%
D. drafting, reviewing and writing of the text:	50%	50%
E. selection of bibliographical references	90%	10%
F. Other (please indicate)	85%	15%

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