## **Concepts for Nursing Practice: a Swedish Model for Nursing Documentation, the VIPS Model, Compared to Other Classifications**

M. Thunberg<sup>a</sup>, M. Ehnfors<sup>b</sup> and E. Hamrin<sup>c</sup>

<sup>®</sup>Dept. for Programs in the Caring Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Linköping, S-581 83 Linköping, <sup>®</sup>Dept. of Caring Sciences, Örebro University, S-701 82 Örebro, <sup>®</sup>Dept. of Caring Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Linköping, S-581 85 Linköping, Sweden

**Introduction:** The acronym VIPS stands for, in Swedish, the following words: <u>Välbefinnande</u> (Well-being), <u>Integritet</u> (Integrity), <u>Prevention</u> (Prevention) and <u>Säkerhet</u> (Safety)<sup>1</sup>. The structure and the key words of the VIPS model follows the nursing process and has key words on two levels for nursing history, nursing status and nursing interventions. The model is commonly used in Sweden. In this study the aim was to compare the VIPS model with internationally accepted classifications in order to explore the degree of agreement and conformity.

**Methods:** The key words of the model were related to and compared with the corresponding concepts in the following classifications: the Nursing Intervention Lexicon and Taxonomy (NILT)<sup>2</sup>, the Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)<sup>3</sup>, the Omaha system<sup>4</sup> and parts of the instrument of the WHO study of "People's needs for nursing care"<sup>5</sup>. The parts compared were the Health Assessment Form and the Categories of interventions.

**Results**: Regarding nursing interventions all the key words of the VIPS model could easily be brought to the seven categories of NILT. The NILT categories were clear and unambiguous. All of the VIPS key words for interventions could also be brought to the domains of NIC (schema 1992). The VIPS key words for nursing history, nursing status and nursing interventions could also be brought to all categories in the Omaha system. It was easy to establish good agreement with the submodel "Health Assessment Form (WHO). However some categories of Interventions of the WHO model ("doing acting for" and "doing acting with") were wide and ambiguous and difficult to compare. The study demonstrated that the VIPS model has content validity in comparison to other established classifications, and at the same time showing a common core of nursing. The good agreement between the Swedish VIPS model and models referred to, confirms the idea and the possibility of achieving an unified and international model for nursing documentation. The principles and the structure underlying the VIPS model will hopefully contribute to a more efficient nursing documentation.

## **References:**

- 1. Ehnfors M, Thorell-Ekstrand I, Ehrenberg A. Towards basic nursing information in patient records. Vård i Norden 1991;21(3/4):12-31.
- 2. Grobe SJ. & Hughes, L.C. 1993. The conceptual validity of a taxonomy of nursing interventions. J Adv. Nurs. 1993;18:1942-61.
- 3. Iowa Intervention Project. Nursing interventions classification (NIC). Taxonomy of Nursing Intervention. The University of Iowa, 1992.
- 4. Martin KS, Scheet JN. The Omaha System: Applications for Community Health Nursing. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1992.
- 5. Ashworth P et al. *People's needs for nursing care. A European study.* Copenhagen Denmark: World Health Organization, 1987.