

COMPLETE CLASSIFICATION OF NANDA NURSING DIAGNOSES 2024-2026



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Introduction

The NANDA classification provides a common, standardized language for identifying and documenting nursing diagnoses. It facilitates communication among healthcare professionals and improves continuity of patient care.

NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) is a nursing organization established in 1982 to define, maintain and promote the use of terminology that reflects nurses' clinical judgments.

NANDA-I aims to increase the international implementation of nursing diagnoses across healthcare systems, ensuring accurate documentation of the clinical judgments made by nursing professionals worldwide.

Nursing diagnoses are organized into classification systems. The NANDA taxonomy is the most widely used and has therefore become essential to everyday nursing practice.

NANDA-I has added 56 new nursing diagnoses to the Complete Classification of NANDA Nursing Diagnoses 2024-2026.

In the NANDA 2024-2026 classification, 123 nursing diagnoses have been revised to reflect the latest evidence and observations. In addition, 98 diagnostic labels have been changed to ensure consistency with current literature and accurately reflect human responses.

This classification also retires 16 nursing diagnoses and updates 24 nursing diagnoses. The NANDA-I 2024-2026 classification currently contains 277 nursing diagnoses.

What is the NANDA Taxonomy?

NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) is a nursing association founded to define, promote and continue working toward the implementation of terminology that reflects nurses' clinical judgments, also known as nursing diagnoses.

Diagnoses are organized into classification systems or diagnostic taxonomies. Several exist, but the NANDA taxonomy is essential to nurses' everyday professional practice.

The NANDA taxonomy is the most widely used and was created to meet several objectives:

- Provide the best evidence-based nursing diagnoses for use in practice and to specify outcomes and interventions.
- Support patient safety by incorporating evidence-based terminology into clinical practice and clinical decision-making.
- Fund research.
- Serve as a global platform for nurses committed to advancing nursing care and improving patient safety through evidence-based practice.

History of NANDA

In 1973, Kristine Gebbie and Mary Ann Lavin convened the First National Conference on the Classification of Nursing Diagnoses, forming a working group of nurses.

Participants were divided into groups to develop diagnoses related to specific functional systems. These diagnoses were accepted or rejected by a vote of the other participants.

This produced an initial classification and an alphabetical list of nursing diagnoses.

To identify diagnostic labels and lists of signs and symptoms, participants drew on their recollections of patient situations, clinical experience and literature reviews.

The conference also established three structures:

1. A National Clearinghouse for Nursing Diagnoses, based at Saint Louis University and directed by Ann Becker.
2. A nursing diagnosis newsletter, edited by Anne Perry.
3. The National Conference Group, led by Marjory Gordon, to standardize nursing terminology.

Establishment of NANDA

NANDA was finally established in 1982, with members from the United States and Canada. NANDA developed a nursing classification to organize nursing diagnoses into different categories.

Although the taxonomy was revised to accommodate new diagnoses, the need for a broader revision had become evident by 1994.

NANDA-I is organized around a board of directors and four committees:

1. Taxonomy Committee.
2. Diagnosis Development Committee.
3. Informatics Committee.
4. Education and Research Committee.

NANDA II was published in 2002 as a revised version of Marjory Gordon's Functional Health Patterns (1994).

NANDA also became NANDA International in response to increasing membership applications from outside North America. The acronym NANDA was retained because of its name recognition, but the organization is no longer simply "North American" and has had members from 35 countries since 2018.

Development of NANDA

Beginning with the third conference, Sister Callista Roy developed the conceptual basis for the classification scheme and its own taxonomy. Using an inductive method, she studied the alphabetical list of diagnostic labels and developed patterns that grouped common diagnoses.

These were presented at the fifth conference in 1982, when NANDA was officially established. Its main objective was to develop and refine nursing diagnoses and create its own diagnostic taxonomy.

Callista Roy presented the theoretical basis: the nine patterns of unitary man:

1. Exchanging: mutual giving and receiving.
2. Communicating: sending messages.
3. Relating: establishing connections.
4. Valuing: assigning relative values.
5. Choosing: selecting alternatives.
6. Moving: activity.
7. Perceiving: receiving information.
8. Knowing: understanding the meaning associated with information.
9. Feeling: subjective awareness of information.

At the seventh conference in 1986, the Patterns of Unitary Man were renamed Human Response Patterns.

The nine human response patterns are concepts at the first level of abstraction. They cannot be used as a theoretical framework or an assessment guide; they form the organizational structure of the classification.

- Their numbering does not indicate priority; no pattern is more important than another.
- A diagnostic label's position within the taxonomy is determined by its level of abstraction, from general to specific.
- A diagnosis is classified by considering both its definition and the definition of the human response pattern. These must be consistent with one another.

- The numbering system was developed to facilitate computerization of the taxonomy. One diagnosis per level was considered sufficient.

At the eighth conference in 1988, a proposal was made to submit a version of the taxonomy to the WHO for ICD-10 under the title "Conditions Requiring Nursing Care." The taxonomy was presented alongside the Omaha classification system and the work on DSM-III by the American Nurses Association's (ANA) Council on Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing.

The WHO rejected the proposal because it could not be included as a classification of medical diseases: ICD-10 was an International Classification of Diseases. It could, however, be included under factors influencing health status and contact with health services.

In 1989, the International Council of Nurses (ICN) created the International Classification of Nursing Practice.

In 1991, Cecile Boisvert established the European Francophone Association for Nursing Diagnoses.

In 1993, the ICN's 20th Quadrennial Congress was held in Madrid, where June Clark created the International Classification for Nursing Practice.

At the 1994 ANA Conference, the Taxonomy Committee encountered considerable difficulty when trying to classify newly accepted diagnoses within the revised Taxonomy I. It therefore decided to develop a new taxonomic structure.

Functional Health Patterns (Human Response Patterns), renamed Domains, were used as the basis for the new structure.

There are 13 Domains, each divided into Classes or diagnostic groups.

Complete Classification of NANDA-I Nursing Diagnoses 2024-2026

DOMAIN 1: HEALTH PROMOTION

Awareness of well-being or normal functioning and of the strategies used to maintain control, as well as to improve well-being or normal functioning.

Class 1. Health awareness:

Recognition of normal functioning and well-being.

- Decreased diversional activity engagement (00097)
- Risk for decreased diversional activity engagement (00448)
- Excessive sedentary behaviors (00355)
- Risk for excessive sedentary behaviors (00394)
- Imbalanced energy field (00273)

Class 2. Health management

Identifying, controlling, carrying out, and integrating activities to maintain overall health and well-being.

- Ineffective health self-management (00276)
- Risk for ineffective health self-management (00369)
- Readiness for enhanced health self-management (00293)
- Ineffective family health management (00080)
- Risk for ineffective family health management (00410)
- Ineffective community health management (00356)
- Risk for ineffective community health management (00413)
- Risk for ineffective blood glucose pattern self-management (00489)
- Ineffective dry eye self-management (00277)
- Ineffective dry mouth self-management (00352)
- Risk for ineffective dry mouth self-management (00412)
- Ineffective fatigue self-management (00397)
- Ineffective lymphedema self-management (00278)
- Risk for ineffective lymphedema self-management (00281)
- Ineffective nausea self-management (00384)

- Ineffective pain self-management (00418)
- Readiness for enhanced weight self-management (00447)
- Ineffective overweight self-management (00398)
- Risk for ineffective overweight self-management (00487)
- Ineffective underweight self-management (00485)
- Risk for ineffective underweight self-management (00486)
- Ineffective health maintenance behaviors (00353)
- Risk for ineffective health maintenance behaviors (00369)
- Ineffective home maintenance behaviors (00354)
- Risk for ineffective home maintenance behaviors (00370)
- Readiness for enhanced home maintenance behaviors (00371)
- Readiness for enhanced exercise engagement (00372)
- Inadequate health literacy (00373)
- Risk for inadequate health literacy (00374)
- Readiness for enhanced health literacy (00375)
- Readiness for enhanced healthy aging (00376)
- Elder frailty syndrome (00377)
- Risk for elder frailty syndrome (00378)

DOMAIN 2: NUTRITION

Activities of taking in, assimilating, and using nutrients to maintain and repair tissues and produce energy.

Class 1. Ingestion:

Taking food or nutrients into the body.

- Inadequate nutritional intake (00343)
- Risk for inadequate nutritional intake (00409)
- Readiness for enhanced nutritional intake (00419)
- Inadequate protein energy nutritional intake (00359)
- Risk for inadequate protein energy nutritional intake (00360)
- Ineffective breastfeeding (00371)
- Risk for ineffective breastfeeding (00406)
- Disrupted exclusive breastfeeding (00347)
- Risk for disrupted exclusive breastfeeding (00382)
- Readiness for enhanced breastfeeding (00479)

- Inadequate human milk production (00333)
- Risk for inadequate human milk production (00334)
- Ineffective infant feeding dynamics (00271)
- Ineffective child eating dynamics (00270)
- Ineffective adolescent eating dynamics (00269)
- Impaired swallowing (00103)

Class 2. Digestion:

Physical and chemical processes that convert food into substances suitable for absorption and assimilation.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 3. Absorption:

The transport of nutrients to body tissues.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 4. Metabolism:

Chemical and physical processes that occur in living organisms and cells to develop and use protoplasm, produce waste and energy, and release energy for all vital processes.

- Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia (00194)
- Risk for neonatal hyperbilirubinemia (00230)

Class 5. Hydration:

The intake and absorption of fluids and electrolytes.

- Risk for impaired water-electrolyte balance (00491)
- Risk for impaired fluid volume balance (00492)
- Excessive fluid volume (00026)
- Risk for excessive fluid volume (00370)
- Inadequate fluid volume (00421)
- Risk for inadequate fluid volume (00420)

DOMAIN 3: ELIMINATION AND EXCHANGE

Secretion and excretion of the body's waste products.

Class 1. Urinary function:

The process of secreting, reabsorbing, and excreting urine.

- Impaired urinary elimination (00016)
- Risk for urinary retention (00322)
- Disability-associated urinary incontinence (00297)
- Mixed urinary incontinence (00310)
- Stress urinary incontinence (00017)
- Urge urinary incontinence (00019)
- Risk for urge urinary incontinence (00022)

Class 2. Gastrointestinal function:

The absorption and excretion of the end products of digestion.

- Impaired gastrointestinal motility (00423)
- Risk for impaired gastrointestinal motility (00422)
- Impaired intestinal elimination (00344)
- Risk for impaired intestinal elimination (00346)
- Chronic functional constipation (00235)
- Risk for chronic functional constipation (00236)
- Impaired fecal continence (00424)
- Risk for impaired fecal continence (00345)

Class 3. Integumentary function:

The process of secretion and excretion through the skin.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 4. Respiratory function:

The process of gas exchange and elimination of the end products of metabolism.

- Impaired gas exchange (00030)

DOMAIN 4: ACTIVITY/REST

Production, conservation, expenditure, or balance of energy resources.

Class 1. Sleep/rest

Sleep, rest, relaxation, or inactivity.

- Ineffective sleep pattern (00337)
- Risk for ineffective sleep pattern (00407)
- Readiness for enhanced sleep pattern (00417)
- Ineffective sleep hygiene behaviors (00323)
- Risk for ineffective sleep hygiene behaviors (00408)

Class 2. Activity/exercise:

Moving parts of the body (mobility), working, or performing actions, often, though not always, against resistance.

- Impaired physical mobility (00085)
- Risk for impaired physical mobility (00324)
- Impaired bed mobility (00091)
- Impaired wheelchair mobility (00089)
- Impaired sitting ability (00363)
- Impaired standing ability (00364)
- Impaired transferring ability (00367)
- Impaired walking ability (00365)

Class 3. Energy balance:

A state of dynamic balance between the intake and expenditure of resources.

- Decreased activity tolerance (00298)
- Risk for decreased activity tolerance (00299)
- Excessive fatigue burden (00477)
- Impaired surgical recovery (00465)
- Risk for impaired surgical recovery (00464)

Class 4. Cardiovascular/pulmonary responses:

Cardiopulmonary mechanisms that support activity and rest.

- Risk for impaired cardiovascular function (00311)
- Risk for imbalanced blood pressure (00362)
- Risk for decreased cardiac output (00240)
- Risk for ineffective cerebral tissue perfusion (00201)
- Ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion (00204)
- Risk for ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion (00228)
- Ineffective breathing pattern (00032)
- Impaired spontaneous ventilation (00033)
- Impaired child ventilatory weaning response (00431)
- Impaired adult ventilatory weaning response (00430)

Class 5. Self-care:

The ability to perform activities to care for one's own body and bodily functions.

- Decreased self-care ability syndrome (00331)
- Risk for decreased self-care ability syndrome (00332)
- Readiness for enhanced self-care abilities (00442)
- Decreased bathing abilities (00326)
- Decreased dressing abilities (00327)
- Decreased feeding abilities (00328)
- Decreased grooming abilities (00330)
- Decreased toileting abilities (00329)
- Ineffective oral hygiene behaviors (00375)
- Risk for ineffective oral hygiene behaviors (00414)

DOMAIN 5: PERCEPTION/COGNITION

The human information-processing system, including attention, orientation, sensation, perception, cognition, and communication.

Class 1. Attention:

Mental readiness to notice or observe.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 2. Orientation:

Awareness of time, place, and person.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 3. Sensation/perception:

Receiving information through touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, and kinesthesia, and understanding sensory data to identify, associate, or recognize patterns.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 4. Cognition:

The use of memory, learning, thought, problem-solving, abstraction, judgment, insight, intellectual ability, calculation, and language.

- Acute confusion (00128)
- Risk for acute confusion (00173)
- Chronic confusion (00129)
- Ineffective impulse control (00222)
- Disrupted thought processes (00493)
- Inadequate health knowledge (00435)
- Readiness for enhanced health knowledge (00499)
- Impaired memory (00131)
- Impaired decision-making (00429)
- Readiness for enhanced decision-making (00184)
- Impaired emancipated decision-making (00242)
- Risk for impaired emancipated decision-making (00244)
- Readiness for enhanced emancipated decision-making (00243)

Class 5. Communication:

Sending and receiving verbal and nonverbal information.

- Impaired verbal communication (00051)
- Risk for impaired verbal communication (00434)
- Readiness for enhanced verbal communication (00368)

DOMAIN 6: SELF-PERCEPTION

Awareness of oneself, one's family, or one's group.

Class 1. Self-concept:

An individual's or family's perceptions of the whole self.

- Readiness for enhanced self-concept (00167)
- Disrupted personal identity (00494)
- Disrupted family identity syndrome (00495)
- Risk for disrupted family identity syndrome (00496)
- Risk for impaired human dignity (00488)
- Readiness for enhanced transgender social identity (00341)

Class 2. Self-esteem:

Evaluation of one's own or one's family's worth, capabilities, significance, and success.

- Chronic inadequate self-esteem (00483)
- Risk for chronic inadequate self-esteem (00480)
- Situational inadequate self-esteem (00481)
- Risk for situational inadequate self-esteem (00482)
- Inadequate health self-efficacy (00338)

Class 3. Body image

A mental image of one's own body

- Disrupted body image (00497)

DOMAIN 7: ROLE RELATIONSHIP

Positive and negative connections or associations among individuals or groups, and the ways in which those connections are expressed.

Class 1. Caregiving roles

Socially expected behavior patterns of people who provide care and are not healthcare professionals

- Impaired parenting behaviors (00436)
- Risk for impaired parenting behaviors (00437)
- Readiness for enhanced parenting behaviors (00438)
- Excessive parental role conflict (00387)

Class 2. Family relationships:

Associations among people who are related biologically or by choice.

- Disrupted family interaction patterns (00389)
- Risk for disrupted family interaction patterns (00440)
- Impaired family processes (00388)
- Readiness for enhanced family processes (00159)
- Risk for disrupted attachment behaviors (00439)

Class 3. Role performance:

The quality of functioning in relation to socially expected behavior patterns.

- Ineffective role performance (00055)
- Ineffective intimate partner relationship (00449)
- Risk for ineffective intimate partner relationship (00445)
- Readiness for enhanced intimate partner relationship (00446)
- Impaired social interaction (00052)
- Ineffective childbearing process (00221)
- Risk for ineffective childbearing process (00227)
- Readiness for enhanced childbearing process (00208)

DOMAIN 8: SEXUALITY

Sexual identity, sexual function, and reproduction.

Class 1. Sexual identity:

Being a particular person in relation to sexuality or gender.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 2. Sexual function:

The capacity or ability to participate in sexual activities.

- Impaired sexual function (00386)

Class 3. Reproduction:

Any process through which human beings are produced.

- Risk for impaired maternal-fetal dyad (00349)

DOMAIN 9: COPING/STRESS TOLERANCE

Dealing with life events and processes.

Class 1. Post-trauma responses:

Reactions that occur after physical or psychological trauma.

- Post-trauma syndrome (00141)
- Risk for post-trauma syndrome (00145)
- Risk for disrupted immigration transition (00484)

Class 2. Coping responses:

Processes for managing environmental stress.

- Maladaptive coping (00405)
- Readiness for enhanced coping (00158)
- Maladaptive family coping (00373)
- Readiness for enhanced family coping (00075)
- Maladaptive community coping (00456)
- Readiness for enhanced community coping (00076)

- Excessive caregiving burden (00366)
- Risk for excessive caregiving burden (00401)
- Maladaptive grieving (00301)
- Risk for maladaptive grieving (00302)
- Readiness for enhanced grieving (00285)
- Impaired resilience (00210)
- Risk for impaired resilience (00211)
- Readiness for enhanced resilience (00212)
- Readiness for enhanced hope (00185)
- Inadequate self-compassion (00325)
- Excessive anxiety (00400)
- Excessive death anxiety (00399)
- Excessive fear (00390)

Class 3. Neurobehavioral responses:

Behavioral responses that reflect nervous system and brain function.

- Risk for autonomic dysreflexia (00010)
- Ineffective emotion regulation (00372)
- Impaired mood regulation (00241)
- Acute substance withdrawal syndrome (00258)
- Risk for acute substance withdrawal syndrome (00259)

DOMAIN 10: LIFE PRINCIPLES

Principles underlying conduct, thoughts, and behavior concerning acts, customs, or institutions considered true or intrinsically valuable.

Class 1. Values:

Identifying and ranking preferred modes of conduct or end states.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 2. Beliefs:

Opinions, expectations, or judgments about acts, customs, or institutions considered true or intrinsically valuable.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 3. Value/belief/action congruence:

Correspondence or balance achieved among values, beliefs, and actions.

- Moral distress (00175)
- Impaired spiritual well-being (00454)
- Risk for impaired spiritual well-being (00460)
- Readiness for enhanced spiritual well-being (00068)
- Impaired religiosity (00169)
- Risk for impaired religiosity (00170)
- Readiness for enhanced religiosity (00171)

DOMAIN 11: SAFETY/PROTECTION

Freedom from danger, physical injury, or immune system impairment; prevention of loss and preservation of safety and security.

Class 1. Infection:

Host responses following invasion by pathogens.

- Impaired immune response (00361)
- Risk for infection (00004)
- Risk for surgical wound infection (00500)

Class 2. Physical injury:

Bodily injury or damage.

- Risk for physical injury (00336)
- Risk for burn injury (00350)
- Risk for cold injury (00351)
- Risk for corneal injury (00245)
- Risk for dry eye (00219)
- Risk for perioperative positioning injury (00087)
- Neonatal pressure injury (00287)

- Risk for neonatal pressure injury (00288)
- Child pressure injury (00313)
- Risk for child pressure injury (00286)
- Adult pressure injury (00312)
- Risk for adult pressure injury (00304)
- Risk for urinary tract injury (00250)
- Impaired tissue integrity (00044)
- Risk for impaired tissue integrity (00248)
- Impaired skin integrity (00046)
- Risk for impaired skin integrity (00047)
- Impaired nipple-areolar complex integrity (00461)
- Risk for impaired nipple-areolar complex integrity (00462)
- Impaired oral mucous membrane integrity (00045)
- Risk for impaired oral mucous membrane integrity (00247)
- Risk for child falls (00306)
- Risk for adult falls (00303)
- Risk for aspiration (00039)
- Ineffective airway clearance (00031)
- Risk for accidental suffocation (00463)
- Risk for excessive bleeding (00374)
- Risk for shock (00205)
- Risk for thrombosis (00291)
- Risk for impaired peripheral neurovascular function (00425)
- Risk for sudden infant death (00156)
- Risk for elopement attempt (00290)

Class 3. Violence:

The use of excessive force or power with the intent to cause injury or abuse.

- Risk for other-directed violence (00138)
- Risk for female genital mutilation (00272)
- Risk for suicidal self-injurious behavior (00466)
- Non-suicidal self-injurious behavior (00467)
- Risk for non-suicidal self-injurious behavior (00468)

Class 4. Environmental hazards:

Sources of danger in the immediate environment.

- Contamination (00181)
- Risk for contamination (00180)
- Risk for accidental poisoning (00469)
- Risk for occupational illness (00404)
- Risk for occupational physical injury (00402)

Class 5. Defensive processes:

Processes through which the self is protected from external influences.

- Risk for allergic reaction (00217)
- Risk for latex allergy reaction (00042)

Class 6. Thermoregulation:

Physiological processes that regulate heat and energy in the body to protect the organism.

- Ineffective thermoregulation (00008)
- Risk for ineffective thermoregulation (00274)
- Decreased neonatal body temperature (00474)
- Risk for decreased neonatal body temperature (00476)
- Decreased body temperature (00472)
- Risk for decreased body temperature (00473)
- Risk for decreased perioperative body temperature (00490)
- Hyperthermia (00007)
- Risk for hyperthermia (00471)

DOMAIN 12: COMFORT

A sense of mental, physical, or social well-being or relief.

Class 1. Physical comfort

A sense of well-being, relief, or freedom from pain.

- Impaired physical comfort (00380)
- Readiness for enhanced physical comfort (00378)
- Impaired end-of-life comfort syndrome (00342)
- Acute pain (00132)
- Chronic pain syndrome (00255)
- Chronic pain (00133)
- Labor pain (00256)

Class 2. Environmental comfort:

A sense of well-being or relief in or with one's surroundings.

- This class currently contains no diagnoses

Class 3. Social comfort

A sense of well-being or relief in one's social situation.

- Readiness for enhanced social comfort (00376)
- Inadequate social connectedness (00383)
- Inadequate social support network (00358)
- Excessive loneliness (00475)
- Risk for excessive loneliness (00335)

Class 4. Psychological comfort

A sense of mental well-being or peace.

- Impaired psychological comfort (00379)
- Readiness for enhanced psychological comfort (00377)

DOMAIN 13: GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT

Age-appropriate increases in physical dimensions, maturation of organ systems, or progression through developmental stages.

Class 1. Growth:

An increase in physical dimensions or maturation of organ systems.

- Delayed child growth (00348)
- Risk for delayed child growth (00478)

Class 2. Development:

Progression or regression through an established sequence of stages in life.

- Delayed child development (00314)
- Risk for delayed child development (00305)
- Delayed infant motor development (00315)
- Risk for delayed infant motor development (00316)
- Impaired infant neurodevelopmental organization (00451)
- Risk for impaired infant neurodevelopmental organization (00452)
- Readiness for enhanced infant neurodevelopmental organization (00453)
- Ineffective infant suck-swallow response (00295)