

INPLASY PROTOCOL

To cite: Souza et al. Self-care for oral hygiene in adults and the elderly in nursing: scope review protocol. Inplasy protocol 202220034. doi: 10.37766/inplasy2022.2.0034

Received: 11 February 2022

Published: 11 February 2022

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Review Stage at time of this submission: Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest:

None declared.

Self-care for oral hygiene in adults and the elderly in nursing: scope review protocol

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Review question / Objective: This scoping review will use the following question: What is the concept of self-care for oral hygiene in adults and elderly individuals in nursing care settings? Subsequent questions will be used in order to achieve better results, as follows: What does the demand for self-care for oral hygiene require? What is self-care for oral hygiene? What results stem from the self-care deficit for oral hygiene? The objective of this scoping review is to map the evidence available in the field of nursing on the antecedents, attributes and consequences of self-care for oral hygiene in adults and elderly individuals.

Information sources: Medline/Pubmed, CINAHL, Scopus, Web of Science, LILACS and IBECs will be used. As gray literature, the CAPES Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations and the OpenGrey platform will be evaluated.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 11 February 2022 and was last updated on 11 February 2022 (registration number INPLASY202220034).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: This scoping review will use the following question: What is the concept of self-care for oral hygiene in adults and elderly individuals in nursing care settings? Subsequent questions will be used in order to achieve better results, as follows: What does the demand for self-

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Rationale: The elderly population has shown considerable growth all over the world. In 2050, the world population of those over 60 years old will double. However, it is understood that oral health in this population is neglected, this is an important factor in the ability to achieve healthy aging (Ruíz, 2015). It is understood that, in order to achieve good oral health in adults and the elderly, it is necessary to consider multiple external and internal factors, such as physical, psychological, social, economic and cultural issues. As a result, health professionals are facing greater demands for oral hygiene care combined with a greater complexity in this care (Aagaard et al., 2020). The field of Nursing has much to contribute with regard to expertise in the situation of care for individuals' oral hygiene. Thus, it is relevant to propose studies on this topic, leading to reflections on the nursing diagnoses available in the Standardized Language Systems (SLP), such as the NANDA-International Taxonomy. Thus adults and the elderly, with a susceptibility to present impaired oral health care, it is crucial that the nursing team develop specific actions for this type of oral hygienic care. The NANDA-I is a reference as part of the SLP for these actions and presents four diagnoses aimed at the self-care deficit, as follows: Self-care deficit for bathing, intimate hygiene, dressing and eating (Herdman; Kamitsuro; Lopes, 2021). Therefore, the absence of a diagnosis of "Self-Care Deficit for Oral Hygiene" is clearly demonstrated, and it is an important part of consecutive, planned, evaluated, documented and evidence-based care. Therefore, elaborating a nursing diagnosis requires well-constructed steps based on methodological rigor in order to enable the actions of the nursing process. An initial and relevant step of this research agenda is through the scope review, which is the purpose of this work.

Condition being studied: Self-care is a concept of human regulatory function, where actions are taken to ensure the supply of materials necessary for continued life, its growth and development, and also for the maintenance of human

integrity (Orem, 2001). Potentially, at some stages of a person's life, impairments are presented regarding activities concerning day to day life. In these specific stages nursing is of fundamental importance and assistance where a deficit of self-care is presented in individuals. During this process, develops clinical reasoning and decision-making skills, known as the Nursing Process (NP). This is a methodological instrument that includes the following elements of practice: diagnoses, interventions and nursing results. One way of researching these processes is through a scope review to support an Analysis of the Concept in question, and in this to allow understanding, definition and clarity of the attributes, antecedents and consequences regarding "self-care for oral hygiene". It is also an interesting method in which to elaborate and validate the nursing actions in oral health care. In this, it will be possible to attain steps of a research agenda to elaborate upon the nursing diagnoses regarding self-care in oral hygiene, and consequently allowing better performance in nursing care as a whole.

METHODS

Search strategy: This review will be based on the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) scoping review guide set out in its eleventh chapter (Peters et al., 2020). The search and selection of works will be carried out in three stages. Medline (via Pubmed) and CINAHL (via EBSCO) databases will be used initially to test the use of keywords and search strategies. A complete secondary research will be carried out in Scopus databases (via Elsevier), Web of Science (via Clarivate Analytics), LILACS and IBECs (both Portal da Rede BVS - Biblioteca Virtual de Saúde). To access all the bases mentioned, the platform of the Portal periodicals of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) will be used through access to the Federal University of Bahia. For each database, the demand for adapting search strategies will be taken into account. In order to reach gray literature, the CAPES Digital Library of

Theses and Dissertations and the OpenGrey platform will be evaluated. In these two stages there will be the assistance of a librarian (Ferreira, F). The third phase will be a search examining reference lists of all literature that meets the inclusion criteria of this review. If, by chance, it is necessary, authors of the studies will be contacted to obtain more information in order to capture additional studies. The reference lists of the literature that meets the inclusion criteria will be evaluated.

Participant or population: This scoping review will consider all studies that include people over the age of 18.

Intervention: Not applicable.

Comparator: Not applicable.

Study designs to be included: Experimental and quasi-experimental, randomized and non-randomized controlled studies; before and after and interrupted time series work; analytical observational, prospective and retrospective cohort, case-control and cross-sectional studies; descriptive observational studies, including case series and individual case reports; qualitative research and clinical practice guidelines as government manuals. Systematic reviews and meta-analysis. Theses, dissertations and opinion articles.

Eligibility criteria: Participants: This scoping review will consider all studies that include people over 18 years of age. Concept: This scoping analysis will include literature that deals with the antecedents, attributes and consequences of the concept “self-care for oral hygiene”. Context: This scoping review will consider all contexts, which present the work of nursing professionals, which may go beyond hospital, long-term care, primary care, community services, psychological support centers and homecare. There will be a date limit commencing from 1985, since this is a landmark in the field of Nursing, and is after the publication of the General Theory of Nursing in the Self-Care Deficit constructed by the American nurse

Dorothea Orem. Orem has carried out revisions of his theory over the years. In 1985, the third edition was released, describing the theory formed by three related theoretical constructs, as follows: self-care, self-care deficiencies and nursing systems (Raimondo et al., 2012).

Information sources: Medline/Pubmed, CINAHL, Scopus, Web of Science, LILACS and IBECs will be used. As gray literature, the CAPES Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations and the OpenGrey platform will be evaluated.

Main outcome(s): Not applicable.

Additional outcome(s): Not applicable.

Data management: Data collection in the databases will be carried out by two reviewers (Souza, E; Ferreira, F). At the end of each search section, works found with their titles and abstracts will be typed into Excel spreadsheets. When repeated articles are identified, they will be excluded. A screening will follow, by reading titles and abstracts with a view to the inclusion criteria. This step will be performed by two blind reviewers (Souza, E; Silva, P). Two researchers (Souza, E; Silva, P) will extract the data, using a spreadsheet according to the review questions. A brief summary of each article will be added to the spreadsheet, including authors, year of publication, country of study, objective, study design, context, and population. There will be a field for answering questions on research with background attributes and the consequences of self-care for oral hygiene. During the process, doubts and disagreements regarding the collection of this data will be resolved by consensus between the two researchers and a third researcher (Silva, R). After reading, those that do not meet the criteria will be excluded, and the reasons punctuated in the final manuscript of the scope review. The selected literature will be collected in full text and analyzed according to the research questions, using the WebQDA program as an aid.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Not applicable.

Strategy of data synthesis: Figures, tables and/or graphs may be used to represent the data. Descriptive and reflective writing correlated with the relevant questions will be included, so that it is directed to the objectives of this review. To ensure transparency and quality of the writings, the PRISMA Statement checklist (PRISMA-Sh) will be used, this checklist is considered as the benchmark for the Report of Systematic Reviews, Meta-Analysis and Scope Reviews (Peters et al, 2020).

Subgroup analysis: Not applicable.

Sensitivity analysis: Not applicable.

Language: Studies published in English, Spanish and Portuguese will be considered.

Country(ies) involved: Brazil.

Other relevant information: In order to carry out this review, a preliminary search of systematic reviews was conducted in the Cochrane Register of Control Trials database and the JBI database of systematic reviews. No current or pending systematic or scope review on this subject matter was observed. In the revision protocol records databases used, (namely IOS and Fighshare), a Norwegian revision number 10.17605/OSF.IO/K6P8R (Rogers et al., 2020) was discovered, this is being developed in the field of Dentistry and does not present the same questions as this review. It is understood that this record uses a different approach field, as well as a search that uses dissimilar languages to this proposal. The on-screen study proposes searches in Portuguese, Spanish and English, while the ongoing review uses English, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish, which impacts the results. This impact is base on the social, cultural and economic determinants for the object of study in question.

Keywords: Self care; Self care deficit; Oral hygiene; Oral health; Nursing; Nursing Care; Adult; Aged.

Dissemination plans: It is intended to present the results at scientific health events and publicize the data through publications in peer-reviewed journals.

Contributions of each author:

Author 1 - Elaine Oliveira Souza - The author developed, prepared the protocol and verified the search methodology. The author will participate in data collection and management, extraction for accuracy and detail, as well as participating in the selection of studies based on inclusion criteria, as well as critically reviewing the scope review and manuscript construction. Email: eofonseca@uneb.br

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