

## THEORY OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS: CRITICAL CONTEXT ANALYSIS

### TEORIA DAS NECESSIDADES HUMANAS BÁSICAS: ANÁLISE CRÍTICA DE CONTEXTO

### TEORÍA DE LAS NECESIDADES HUMANAS BÁSICAS: UN ANÁLISIS CRÍTICO DEL CONTEXTO

 Ronny Anderson de Oliveira Cruz<sup>1</sup>  
 Valkenia Alves Silva<sup>2</sup>  
 Marta Miriam Lopes Costa<sup>3</sup>  
 Jacira dos Santos Oliveira<sup>3</sup>  
 Maria das Graças Melo Fernandes<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal da Paraíba - UFPB, Centro Profissional e Tecnológico, Departamento de Enfermagem, João Pessoa, PB - Brazil.

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal da Paraíba - UFPB, Hospital Universitário Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, PB - Brazil.

<sup>3</sup>Universidade Federal da Paraíba - UFPB, Programa de Pós-graduação em Enfermagem -PPGENF. João Pessoa, PB - Brazil.

**Corresponding Author:** Ronny Anderson de Oliveira Cruz

**E-mail:** ronnyufpb@gmail.com

#### Authors' Contributions:

**Conceptualization:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes; **Data Collection:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; **Investigation:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; **Methodology:** Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes; **Validation:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes; **Visualization:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes; **Writing – Original Draft Preparation:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes; **Writing – Review and Editing:** Ronny A. O. Cruz; Valkenia A. Silva; Marta M. L. Costa; Jacira S. Oliveira; Maria G. M. Fernandes.

**Funding:** No funding.

**Submitted on:** 09/04/2024

**Approved in:** 09/02/2025

**Responsible Editor:**

 Luciana Regina Ferreira da Mata

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** to analyze the contextual aspects surrounding the use of the Theory of Basic Human Needs (TBHN) in Brazil. **Methods:** theoretical-reflective study based on the contextual analysis framework proposed by Hinds, Chaves, and Cypress, serving as a source of meaning and knowledge. **Results:** context is understood in four distinct yet interrelated levels. In this study, the immediate context addresses the theory as a conceptual theoretical framework; the specific context considers the use of the theory in the educational process; the general context discusses its application in nurses' daily practice; and the metacontext reflects the theoretical support of the theory within the scope of Nursing knowledge. **Final Considerations:** the Theory of Basic Human Needs presents levels of contextual interaction in its applicability, especially during the implementation of the Nursing Process.

**Keywords:** Nursing Theory; Philosophy, Nursing; Nursing Process; Models, Theoretical; Models, Nursing.

#### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** analisar os aspectos contextuais que permeiam a utilização da Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas no Brasil. **Métodos:** estudo teórico-reflexivo, fundamentado no referencial da análise contextual proposto por Hinds, Chaves e Cypress, como fonte de significado e conhecimento. **Resultados:** o contexto é compreendido em quatro níveis distintos, porém inter-relacionados. Neste estudo, o contexto imediato aborda a teoria enquanto marco teórico conceitual; o contexto específico contempla o uso da teoria no processo de formação; o contexto geral trata da sua utilização na prática cotidiana dos enfermeiros; e o metacontexto reflete os subsídios da teoria no âmbito do conhecimento teórico de Enfermagem. **Considerações finais:** a Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas apresenta níveis de interação contextual em sua aplicabilidade, especialmente durante a aplicação do processo de enfermagem.

**Palavras-chave:** Teoria de Enfermagem; Filosofia da Enfermagem; Processo de Enfermagem; Modelos Teóricos; Modelos de Enfermagem.

#### RESUMEN

**Objetivo:** analizar los aspectos contextuales que influyen en el uso de la Teoría de las Necesidades Humanas Básicas en Brasil. **Métodos:** estudio teórico-reflexivo, basado en el marco de análisis contextual propuesto por Hinds, Chaves y Cypress como fuente de significado y conocimiento. **Resultados:** el contexto se comprende en cuatro niveles distintos, pero interrelacionados. En este estudio, el contexto inmediato aborda la teoría como marco teórico conceptual; el contexto específico contempla el uso de la teoría en el proceso de formación; el contexto general se refiere a su uso en la práctica diaria de enfermería; y el metacontexto refleja las contribuciones de la teoría dentro del ámbito del conocimiento teórico de enfermería. **Consideraciones finales:** la Teoría de las Necesidades Humanas Básicas presenta niveles de interacción contextual en su aplicabilidad, especialmente durante la aplicación del proceso de enfermería.

**Palabras clave:** Teoría de Enfermería; Filosofía de Enfermería; Proceso de Enfermería; Modelos Teóricos; Modelos de Enfermería.

#### How to cite this article:

Cruz RAO, Silva VA, Costa MML, Oliveira JS, Fernandes MGM. Theory of basic human needs: critical context analysis. REME - Rev Min Enferm [Internet]. 2025 [cited \_\_\_\_\_];29:e-1581. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.35699/2316-9389.2025.54421>

## INTRODUCTION

Nursing faces challenges in its evolution, as it is a science in the process of development. Criticisms are centered on its philosophical foundation, research object, disciplinary field, and interdisciplinarity. However, the research object of a science is instrumental to the specificity of scientific knowledge, as it delineates the field and establishes its boundaries as a discipline. Therefore, it is the responsibility of Nursing Science to define it to ensure the specificity of the scientific knowledge produced<sup>(1)</sup>.

The concept of discipline represents knowledge organized through methods and theories that evolve from multiple perspectives on the phenomenon of interest. It may also encompass a field of research characterized by a unique perspective and a distinctive way of viewing phenomena. As an emerging discipline, Nursing follows established disciplines that form the foundation of other sciences and has been evolving in its pursuit to move beyond the biomedical model based on logical positivism<sup>(2)</sup>.

Theories, especially those in Nursing, underline care models for the development of the profession and, consequently, support education, research, and clinical practice. They represent a set of concepts that demonstrate the systematic observation of a phenomenon, and they also support the knowledge and techniques that equip Nursing, elements essential to its advancement as a science<sup>(3)</sup>.

In this context, the Theory of Basic Human Needs (TBHN) stands out for incorporating the principles of adaptation and holism. Within the theoretical framework of Nursing, it is one of the most frequently referenced theories in studies and widely used in theses in Brazil<sup>(4)</sup>. This prominence can be attributed to the theorist's pioneering role in the Nursing Process (NP) in Brazil and to the experiences of implementing the Systematization of Nursing Care, which began in the 1990s. These initiatives, it is worth noting, contributed to the scientific advancement of Nursing practice, both in care delivery and in education and research<sup>(5)</sup>.

To explicitly understand a phenomenon, it is necessary to analyze its context, since conceptual frameworks provide theoretical and methodological support for professional practice. Furthermore, they allow for the clarification of purposes, variables, explanations, empirical evidence, and the use of new approaches in nursing practice, determining the nature of its descriptive elements and the aspects considered within the context<sup>(6)</sup>.

It is important to note that states of tension resulting from the imbalance of vital phenomena presented by individuals, families, or communities, which may be apparent or unapparent, conscious or unconscious, and

verbalized or not, stem from altered basic human needs that require resolution to restore balance<sup>(7)</sup>. Thus, considering the body of knowledge produced and the importance of the TBHN as a theoretical foundation for the nurse's practice across different fields, as well as in education and research, it is necessary to analyze the context involved in its applicability. In this way, the guiding question of this reflection emerges: What contextual aspects permeate the use of the TBHN in Brazil?

To address this question, the objective was defined as analyzing the contextual aspects that permeate the use of the Theory of Basic Human Needs in Brazil, based on the framework proposed by Hinds, Chaves, and Cypress<sup>(8)</sup>.

## METHODS

This is a theoretical study of analytical reflection, as described by Hinds, Chaves, and Cypress<sup>(8)</sup>, on the contextual aspects that permeate the use of the TBHN in Brazil. The authors define context as the environment (both objective and subjective) in which the phenomenon occurs, classified into four interactive and distinct layers, depending on the degree of shared meaning (from fully individualized to nearly universal), the predominant time frame (from present to future), and the speed at which change can occur and be perceived within these layers. According to this referential perspective, context clarification is achieved through knowledge of the elements present in the immediate, specific, general, and meta-contextual layers.

The present study was conducted between August and December 2022, as part of the course "Critical Analysis of Nursing Theories" offered by the Graduate Program in Nursing at the Universidade Federal da Paraíba (PPGENF-UFPB). Based on the theoretical perspective, the premises proposed by Hinds, Chaves, and Cypress were used, given that contextual analysis is also widely recommended by other theorists, such as Walker and Avant, and Chin and Kramer in their models for theory analysis in the field of Nursing<sup>(2)</sup>.

Regarding the methodological approach, a qualitative exploration of scientific literature was initially conducted between September and October 2022. This was carried out through a search for studies using the health sciences descriptor "Nursing theory" and the keywords "context" and "Theory of Basic Human Needs," combined using the Boolean operator AND in the LILACS, BDENF, and MEDLINE databases. In addition, theses and dissertations were consulted in the *Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações* [Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations]-BDTD of Capes, within graduate programs.

The studies were analyzed and categorized to address the proposed question. To ensure a more accurate analysis of current documents, the literature of interest was defined as that written in Portuguese, published within the last five years, and available in full. This process led to the identification of 368 articles, from which, after a thorough review of titles and abstracts, 10 (ten) were selected to compose the research corpus. Duplicate articles, abstracts, editorials, and conference proceedings were excluded.

From the perspective of the guiding framework of this study, the process of clarifying the context involved in the use of the TBHN is achieved through knowledge of the elements present in the four pre-established and representative categories of its layers. These are: the immediate context, which describes the phenomenon in its present temporal dimension; the specific context, which incorporates individualized knowledge and relevant aspects of the current situation; the general context, which involves subjective elements related to the phenomenon under study; and the metacontext, which encompasses aspects of the macro or broader layer of the research object (social and shared)<sup>(8)</sup>.

## RESULTS

Based on the above, the analytical categories of this study were classified as follows: immediate context, which incorporated units of analysis related to the use of the TBHN as a conceptual theoretical framework;

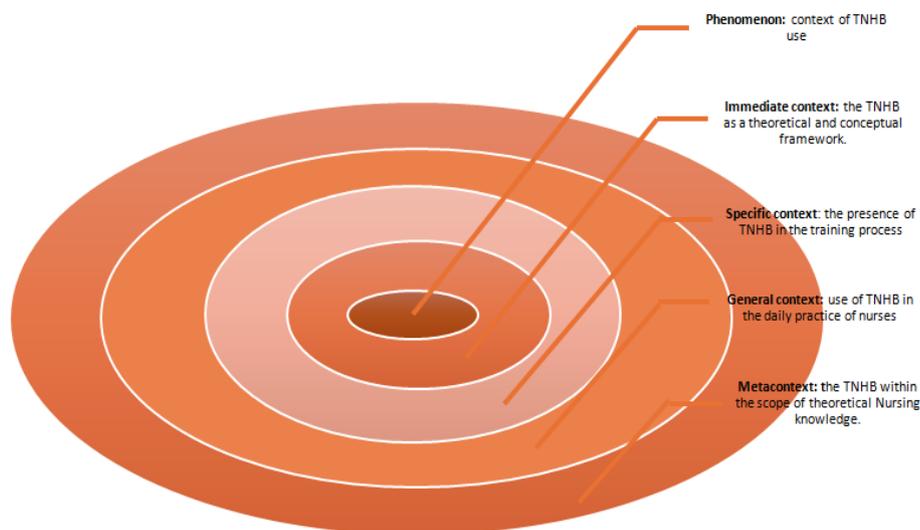
specific context, with record units referring to the use of the TBHN in the educational process; general context, which included records related to the use of the TBHN in nurses' everyday practice; and the metacontext, composed of record units concerning the use of the TBHN within the scope of theoretical Nursing knowledge (Figure 1).

### Immediate Context – TBHN as a Conceptual Theoretical Framework

In 1968, Wanda Aguiar Horta completed her dissertation entitled “Systematized Observation in the Identification of Nursing Problems in Their Physical Aspects” and earned her doctoral degree in Nursing from the Ana Néri School of Nursing. This study contributed to the publication of many other works, including propositions for the development of her theoretical model. Also, during this decade, the main and earliest publications on the topic of the nursing process and basic human needs were produced, which considered these needs as the concrete entity of Nursing and as part of the human being<sup>(9)</sup>.

The conceptual framework was based on Maslow's Theory of Human Motivation and João Mohana's classification. Maslow proposed the creation of a pyramid of primary human needs, with its base formed by the most basic needs of the individual, that is, physiological needs, followed by safety, social, esteem, and self-actualization needs. In the same context, Mohana classified basic human needs into three broad dimensions: psychobiological, psychosocial, and psycho-spiritual<sup>(10)</sup>.

Figure 1 - Description of the layers of context surrounding the phenomenon of the use of the Theory of Basic Human Need, João Pessoa, PB, Brazil, 2023.



Source: The authors, 2023.

Wanda Aguiar Horta's TBHN is founded on the principles of the law of balance (homeostasis or homeodynamics), which states that the entire universe is presumably maintained through the dynamic equilibrium among its beings; the law of adaptation, in which all beings in the universe remain in balance through adjustments; and the law of holism, which holds that the universe is a whole, the human being is a whole, and this whole is not merely the sum of each being's parts<sup>(11)</sup>.

The operationalization of Horta's conceptual model, as well as others used in the field of Nursing, occurs through the NP. The NP functions as an organizer of care and consists of a work methodology grounded in the scientific method, enabling nurses to act efficiently. This process is defined as the dynamic set of systematized and interrelated actions aimed at human care. The Systematization of Nursing Care, in turn, is understood as a scientific activity of Nursing that must be carried out in all settings, public or private, where nursing care takes place and is regulated by law and outlined in a specific resolution. The implementation of the NP requires the use of a guiding theoretical framework, with the aim of strengthening and ensuring the scientific nature of professional praxis<sup>(12)</sup>.

Thus, the importance of using the TBHN is evident, especially in the operationalization of the NP, which provides nurses with the necessary theoretical foundation for scientific support during care delivery. When performing the nursing process, improvements in the quality of care can be observed, as the application of its steps organizes care, prioritizes needs, and evaluates the patient's progress. It is worth emphasizing that such improvements lead to significant gains throughout the care process.

### Specific Context – TBHN as a Support Tool in the Educational Process

The primary purpose of Nursing theory is to improve Nursing practice and, consequently, the health and quality of life of individuals, families, and communities under care. In the field of Nursing, a reciprocal relationship between theory and practice is expected, as practice serves as the foundation for the development of theory, which, in turn, is validated through practice.

It is inferred that the greatest impact of the TBHN lies in the NP, given that Resolution No. 736/2024 of COFEN<sup>(13)</sup> states that the NP is organized into five interrelated, interdependent, recurring, and cyclical steps, and that its operationalization must be carried out in a deliberate and systematic manner in any socio-environmental context where Nursing care takes place. Furthermore,

the NP guides critical thinking and clinical judgment, aiming to direct the decision-making process of the Nursing team in the care of individuals, families, communities, and special groups.

In this regard, the TBHN has been adopted with the purpose of supporting education, research, and practice. This is evidenced by the inclusion of this theory in care instruments across various practice settings in Brazil, as well as by its presence in the curricula and political-pedagogical plans of undergraduate and graduate programs in the field.

However, there is a gap between theory and practice, which is revealed in the fragmentation between the theoretical foundation implemented in education and the theoretical basis that should be clearly observed in the implementation of the NP across the different levels of care within the health care network.

A study conducted with 100 Nursing faculty members from a state in northeastern Brazil revealed that the term "Nursing theory" was not present in most of the central themes of the participants' statements, and when identified, the TBHN emerged as the most frequently used. The study inferred that faculty members attributed importance and value to the steps of the NP due to their understanding of the logical sequence of ideas in practice but cognitively disconnected this from the epistemological structure and identity of the profession<sup>(14)</sup>.

### General Context: Use of TBHN in Nurses' Daily Practice

The practices carried out by nurses must be grounded in scientific knowledge, applied to preventive, curative, or rehabilitative actions. In developing its own body of knowledge, Nursing has found in the formulation and application of theories a means to support its theoretical and practical domains, positioning the nurse as the central agent of their praxis and contributing to the advancement of the profession toward the status of a science<sup>(3)</sup>.

Despite weaknesses in the recognition and use of theories, nurses apply them systematically, especially to support instruments such as data collection tools, educational booklets, and care protocols, which describe, explain, and prescribe care activities. The Nursing care process is dynamic, organized, and scientifically grounded in theories, which significantly contribute to care planning through a conceptual structure formulated from phenomena of interest to Nursing, supporting scientific reasoning and decision-making.

It is important to recognize the association between theory and practice, which should not be based solely on technical automatism or empiricism, but on scientific principles. A study identified that applying the core concepts of TBHN in the work practice of a health institution is a complex task, as it requires commitment, awareness, and involvement from all nurses<sup>(15,16)</sup>.

Another study analyzed the difficulties encountered by nurses in using the NP guided by the TBHN, revealing obstacles in the work process that hinder its execution, including excessive bureaucratic tasks, work overload, and inadequate Nursing staffing, which make systematized care unfeasible<sup>(16)</sup>.

A study conducted with patients affected by tuberculosis showed that the use of the TBHN promotes individualized and humanized care, in addition to scientifically strengthening the practice of Nursing actions and legitimizing theories as guiding frameworks for the work process<sup>(17)</sup>.

The NP must be grounded in theoretical support, such as theories and models of care, standardized language systems, validated risk prediction assessment tools, evidence-based protocols, and other related knowledge, including conceptual and operational theoretical frameworks. These are important instruments, as they provide descriptive, explanatory, predictive, and prescriptive properties that serve as their foundation, either individually or in combination<sup>(2)</sup>.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish methodological pathways that increasingly bridge theoretical knowledge with practical application, promoting the definition of roles, alignment with real-world contexts, and the consequent harmonization between the quality of professional performance and the qualification of Nursing and healthcare services.

### Metacontext: TBHN within the Scope of Theoretical Nursing Knowledge

Understanding the historical development of Nursing requires an analysis of the periods experienced and traversed by the profession. Initially, Nursing care was practiced empirically, often without reflection, as care was dissociated from scientific knowledge. This scenario fostered the need for changes in professional practices through the restructuring of care<sup>(18)</sup>.

Theories are divided into four levels of abstraction, with the broadest being metatheory, which reflects a worldview or philosophy. The other levels include grand theories, middle-range theories, and practice theories,

which offer progressively lower degrees of abstraction. Each level provides material for analysis and clarification within the scope of metatheory. Grand Nursing theories guide phenomena of interest at the middle-range level, while middle-range theories contribute to the refinement of grand theories and inform the prescriptions of practice theories<sup>(2)</sup>.

Theories can also be characterized as factor-isolating (descriptive), factor-relating (explanatory), situation-relating (predictive), and situation-producing (prescriptive). Horta's conceptual framework primarily aims to provide care to human beings by addressing their basic human needs, and it is classified within the body of knowledge pertaining to need-oriented theories and Level IV theories, which are considered prescriptive<sup>(2,7)</sup>.

Like any conceptual model, Horta presents broad central concepts that are interrelated with its propositions and assumptions. These, in turn, encompass the 42 principles of the law of balance, which presumes that the entire universe is sustained through the dynamic equilibrium among its beings; the law of adaptation, which posits that all beings in the universe maintain balance through adjustments; and the law of holism, which asserts that the universe is a whole, and the human being is also a whole—not merely the sum of each being's parts<sup>(7)</sup>.

It can be affirmed that TBHN constitutes a form of language through its categories and subcategories of needs, which should be increasingly utilized by professionals. It serves as a means of communicating problems in the organization of Nursing care for individuals, families, communities, and special groups, and is operationalized using the NP.

Discussions about the distinction between conceptual models and theories, as well as the development of Nursing theories, date back to the 1970s. Conceptual models are understood as a set of ideas or concepts (abstract elements) that are interrelated and represent a phenomenon, describing the relationships among the concepts that comprise them<sup>(19)</sup>.

Contemporary Nursing is experiencing advancements related to the care process, and in this context, both conceptual models and Nursing theories contribute to the strengthening and recognition of the profession in Brazil. Another relevant aspect is their role in raising the level and quality of research, to promote greater visibility, stimulate production, and disseminate access to knowledge beyond academia. The influence of Horta's TBHN continues to be felt in the daily practice of Nursing and in the training of new professionals. Alignment with healthcare practices, through patient-centered care and the

understanding of basic human needs, enables the appreciation and humanization of care<sup>(20)</sup>.

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Nursing, as a science, continues to develop its theoretical knowledge, philosophical foundation, and consolidation as a discipline. In this regard, this study enabled an analysis of the various contexts surrounding the TBHN and a reflection on the increasingly urgent need to support care processes using theories.

The layers that emerge within each context differ according to the scope of the content they encompass, ranging from more specific aspects to broader and universal ones, allowing for a comprehensive analysis and interpretation in this reflection. After examining the levels of contextual interaction, it is believed that the use of the TBHN is widely incorporated into the NP in Brazil, although it still requires improvements that go beyond the educational process and extend to the recognition of the importance of using theories.

The limitation of this study lies in its subjectivist and interpretive focus, inherent to the type of design adopted, which restricts the potential for generalization, even though that is not its objective. However, due to its critical-reflective nature and the fact that context is one of the key elements in theory analysis, this limitation can be minimized.

## REFERENCES

- Guimarães GL, Mendoza IYQ, Corrêa AR, Ribeiro EG, Guimarães MO, Chianca TCM. A proposed evaluation of postgraduate nursing according to Thomas Khun. *Texto & contexto Enferm* [Internet]. 2020 [cited 2024 Jun 12];29:e20190090. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-265X-TCE-2019-0090>
- Mcewen M, Wills EM. *Bases teóricas da enfermagem*. 4ª ed. Porto Alegre: Artmed; 2016.
- Bousso RS, Poles K, Cruz DALM. Nursing concepts and theories. *Rev Esc Enferm USP* [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2024 Jun 12];48(1):144-8. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0080-623420140000100018>
- Alves HLC, Lima GS, Albuquerque GA, Gomes EB, Cavalcante EGR, Viana MCA. Use of nursing theories in Brazilian theses: bibliometric study. *Cogitare Enferm* [Internet]. 2021 [cited 2025 Apr 04];26:e71743. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5380/ce.v26i0.71743>
- Valeriano MS, Santos TV, Andrade JS, Silva JCP, Souza PCEL. Metodologias educacionais aplicadas no ensino de teorias de enfermagem: revisão integrativa. *Res Soc Dev* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jun 12];11:e245111133499. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v11i11.33499>
- Martins ICL, Lavinsky AE, Simões JS, Oliveira AS, Castro JO, Silva ACS, et al. A aplicabilidade da Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas de Wanda de Aguiar Horta no processo de reabilitação em pacientes com câncer de mama. *OLEL* [Internet]. 2024 [cited 2025 Apr 04];22(10):10-39. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55905/oelv22n10-139>
- Horta WA. *Processo de Enfermagem*. Rio de Janeiro: Guanabara Koogan; 2017.
- Hinds OS, Chaves DE, Cypress SM. Context as a source of meaning and understanding. *Qual Health Res* [Internet]. 1992 [cited 2024 Jun 12];2(1):61-74. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1177/104973239200200105>
- Nóbrega TMA, Leandro GMSM, Vieira HTG, Vanderlei CD, Almeida JX, Feitosa RP, et al. Diagnóstico de enfermagem em cuidados paliativos: revisão integrativa. *Res Soc Dev* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jun 12];11(4):e52411423300. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v11i4.23300>
- Albuquerque RN, Xavier JS. Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas e a depressão pós-parto: uma reflexão para a Enfermagem. *Rev Pró-Univer SUS* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jun 12];13(1):2-6. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.21727/rpu.v13i1.3266>
- Borges KR, Bernardo THL, Soares IP, Sarmiento PA, Bastos MLA, Santos AAP, et al. Identificação dos diagnósticos de enfermagem em recuperação pós-anestésica segundo a Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas. *Res Soc Dev* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jun 12];10(3):e20210313201. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v10i3.13201>
- Rodrigues ARM, Rodrigues DP, Silveira MAM, Fontenele FMC. Contribuições da Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas para o cuidado de enfermagem durante a gravidez. *Res Soc Dev* [Internet]. 2020 [cited 2024 Jun 12];9(10):e2179107112. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v9i10.7112>
- Conselho Federal de Enfermagem (COFEN). Resolução COFEN nº 736, de 17 de janeiro de 2024. Dispõe sobre a implementação do Processo de Enfermagem em todo contexto socioambiental onde ocorre o cuidado de enfermagem. Brasília: COFEN; 2024 [cited 2024 Jun 10]. Available from: <https://www.cofen.gov.br/resolucao-cofen-no-736-de-17-de-janeiro-de-2024/>
- Silva IAS, Paiva MS, Suto CSS, Santos WS, Silva FR, Fernandes JD. Faculty members' social representations of the nursing process: structural approach. *REME Rev Min Enferm* [Internet]. 2019 [cited 2024 Jun 12];23:e-1162. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.5935/1415-2762.20190010>
- Oliveira NB, Peres HHC. Quality of the documentation of the nursing process in clinical decision support system. *Rev Latino-Am Enferm* [Internet]. 2021 [cited 2024 Jun 12];29:e3426. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1518-8345.4510.3426>
- Souza PS, Vasconcelos C, Parra AV. Processo de Enfermagem: dificuldades enfrentadas pelos enfermeiros de um hospital público de grande porte na Amazônia, Brasil. *Braz J Surg Clin Res* [Internet]. 2015 [cited 2024 Jun 12];10(1):05-20. Available from: [https://www.mastereditora.com.br/periodico/20150304\\_162920.pdf](https://www.mastereditora.com.br/periodico/20150304_162920.pdf)
- Batista JKS, Silva EG, Costa GV, Silva RO, Marcelino RS, Santos FF, et al. Cuidados de enfermagem ao paciente acometido com tuberculose através da CIPE® baseando-se na Teoria das Necessidades Humanas Básicas: relato de caso. *Braz J Dev* [Internet]. 2021 [cited 2024 Jun 12];7(4):34043-34060. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv7n3-049>
- Teodosio SSC, Padilha MI. "To be a nurse": a professional choice and the construction of identity processes in the 1970s. *Rev Bras Enferm* [Internet]. 2016 [cited 2024 Jun 12];69(3):401-7. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167.2016690303i>
- Taffner VBM, Pimentel RRS, Almeida DB, Freitas GF, Santos MJ. Nursing theories and Models as theoretical references for Brazilian theses and dissertations: a bibliometric study. *Rev Bras Enferm* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Jun 12];75(4):e20210201. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2021-0201>
- Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Paraná. Wanda de Aguiar Horta: pioneira da enfermagem brasileira e arquitetura do cuidado. [Site Internet]. 11 ago.2024 [cited 2025 Apr 04]. Available from: <https://www.corenpr.gov.br/wanda-de-aguiar-horta-pioneira-da-enfermagem-brasileira-e-arquitetura-do-cuidado/>