Background
Nursing diagnostic activity involves obtaining a set of data that is necessary to interpret, arrange, systematize, and assign meaning to constitute useful information. This approach is important in the beginning of the clinical decision-making process. It is important for nurses to better understand the complexity of the phenomenon "managing therapeutic regimen", particularly, the medication regime.

Objective: Identify the necessary data for description of Nursing Diagnoses about "Self - Care: managing the medication regime".

Methods
Integrative literature review using the EBSCOhost databases with the following keywords: "Medication" and "Therapeutic" from a previous research universe. Inclusion criteria: language; full text; publication date from 2007-01-01 to 2012-12-31; descriptors in at least one of the parties (TI, (AB), (MM), (MH), (SU)); peer reviewed articles.

Results
Of the 408 articles analysed it was possible to identify data that are essential to the diagnostic process. After a content analysis process, this data assumed different statuses: data that are manifestations, i.e. data which arise as a premise and are indispensable to diagnosis identification (e.g.: doesn’t take medication) and data that are competing factors for the diagnosis. These data are those which often have a causal relationship with the diagnosis (e.g. person, illness and medication regime characteristics).

We also find that many of the dates are more related with adherence than with managing therapeutic regime.

Conclusions
Since data collection is the first step of the nursing diagnosis process, nurses must improve their knowledge based on scientific evidence, to better identify the needs in nursing care in this area.

Keywords
Diagnostic process, self-care – managing medication regime, integrative literature review

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Art therapy as mental health promotion for children
Cláudia K. Rodriguez1, Márcia R. Kretzer2, Nazaré O. Nazário2
1Universidade Estadual Paulista ‘Júlio de Mesquita Filho’, 01049-010, São Paulo, Brazil; 2Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina, Palhoça, Santa Catarina, 88137-270 Brazil

Correspondence: Nazaré O. Nazário (nazare.nazario@unisul.br) – Universidade do Sul de Santa Catarina, Palhoça, Santa Catarina, 88137-270 Brazil

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Background
The contemporary world instigated by new technologies is resulting in changes in our perceptions and thus in society. This fact predisposes rising fears and mental conflicts, especially in children. Carl G. Jung speaks about the function of the so-called "symbolic. The process developed led to union and group trust, helping the children to share their fears, anxieties and stored feelings and position themselves positively in regard to their conflicts.

Conclusions
Therapeutic art activities experienced by the children enabled the significance of the symbols preventing and promoting mental health.

Keywords
Art therapy, mental health, children, cultural