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A nursing diagnosis is a part of the nursing process and is a clinical judgment that helps nurses determine the plan of care for their patients. These diagnoses drive possible interventions for the patient, family, and community. They are developed with thoughtful consideration of a patient's physical assessment and can help measure outcomes for the
nursing care plan. In this article, we'll explore the NANDA nursing diagnoses as outdated and arduous. However, it is an essential tool that promotes patient safety by utilizing evidence-based nursing diagnoses as outdated and arduous. However, it is an essential tool that promotes patient safety by utilizing evidence-based nursing diagnoses as outdated and arduous.
the nursing diagnosis is: "Nursing diagnosis is: "Nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about individual, family, or community responses to actual or potential health problems/life processes. A nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about individual, family, or community responses to actual or potential health problems/life processes. A nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment about individual, family, or community responses to actual or potential health problems/life processes.
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Content written by 80+ licensed, practicing nurses who are experts in their respective specialties. Learn more about our nurse contributors.
Learn more about our data resources. Consistent article updates to ensure they are as relevant and accurate as possible, utilizing the latest data and information when it becomes available. What is The Purpose of a Nursing Diagnosis? According to NANDA International, a nursing diagnosis is "a judgment based on a comprehensive nursing Diagnosis."
 assessment." The nursing diagnosis is based on the patient's current situation and health assessment, allowing nurses and other healthcare providers to see a patient's care from a holistic perspective. Proper nursing diagnoses can lead to greater patient safety, quality care, and increased reimbursement from private health insurance, Medicare, and
Medicaid. They are just as beneficial to nurses as they are to patients. NANDA diagnoses help strengthen a nurse's awareness, professional organization that develops, researches, disseminates, and refines the nursing terminology of nursing diagnosis. Originally an acronym for
the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association, NANDA was renamed to NANDA International in 2002 as a response to its broadening worldwide membership. According to its website, NANDA International's mission is to: Provide the world's leading evidence-based nursing diagnoses for use in practice and to determine interventions and outcomes
Contribute to patient safety through the integration of evidence-based terminology into clinical practice and 
based practice NANDA members can be found worldwide, specifically in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, and Nigeria-Ghana. NANDA-I adopted the Taxonomy II after consideration and collaboration with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) in regards to healthcare
terminology codes. Taxonomy II has three levels: domains, classes, and nursing diagnoses. There are currently 13 domains and 47 classes: Domain 1 - Health Promotion Metabolism Hydration Domain 3 - Elimination/Exchange Urinary Function Gastrointestinal
 Function Integumentary Function Respiratory Function Cognition Self-concept Self-est Activity/Rest Sleep/Rest Activity/Exercise Energy Balance Cardiovascular-Pulmonary Responses Self Care Domain 5 - Perception Cognition Communication Domain 6 - Self-Perception Self-concept Self-esteem Body image Domain 7 -
 Role Relationship Caregiving Roles Family Relationships Role Performance Domain 8 - Sexuality Sexual Identity Sexual Function Reproduction Domain 10 - Life Principles Values Beliefs Value/Belief Action Congruence Domain 11 - Safety/Protection
 Infection Physical Injury Violence Environmental Hazards Defensive Processes Thermoregulation Domain 12 - Comfort Physical Comfort Environmental Hazards Defensive Processes Thermoregulation Domain 13 - Growth/Development This refined Taxonomy is based on the Functional Health Patterns assessment framework of Dr. Mary Joy Gordon. Furthermore, the NLM
suggested changes because the Taxonomy I code structure included information about the location and the level of the diagnosis. NANDA-I nursing diagnoses and Taxonomy II comply with the International Standards Organization (ISO) terminology model for a nursing diagnoses. The terminology is also registered with Health Level Seven International
(HL7), an international healthcare informatics standard that allows for nursing diagnoses to be identified in specific electronic messages among different clinical information systems. A full list of NANDA-I-approved nursing diagnoses can be found here. Additional examples include: Dysfunctional ventilatory weaning response Impaired transferability
Activity intolerance Situational low self-esteem Risk for disturbed maternal-fetal dyad Impaired emancipated decision-making Risk for impaired emancipated decision-making Risk for impaired skin integrity Risk for metabolic imbalance syndrome Urge urinary incontinence Risk for unstable blood pressure Impaired emancipated decision-making Risk for impaired skin integrity Risk for impaired emancipated body image Relocation stress
syndrome Ineffective role performance Readiness for enhanced sleep The three main components of a nursing diagnosis are as follows. Problem and its definition Etiology Defining characteristics or risk factors Examples of proper nursing diagnoses may include: "Ineffective breathing patterns related to pulmonary hypoplasia as evidenced by
 intermittent subcostal and intercostal retractions, tachypnea, abdominal breathing, and the need for ongoing oxygen support." Or "Ineffective airway clearance related to gastroesophageal reflux as evidenced by retching, upper airway clearance related to gastroesophageal reflux as evidenced by retching, upper airway clearance related to gastroesophageal reflux as evidenced by retching, upper airway congestion, and persistent coughing." >> Related: What is the Nursing Process? There are 4 types of nursing
 diagnoses according to NANDA-I. They are: Problem-focused Risk Health promotion Syndrome Learn More Learn More
 hospitalization. However, depending on the nursing and medical care, it may be resolved during a shift. Problem-focused diagnoses have three components. Nursing diagnosis include: Decreased cardiac output Chronic functional constipation Impaired gas exchange
 Problem-focused nursing diagnoses are typically based on signs and symptoms present in the patient. They are the most common nursing diagnoses and the easiest to identify. 2. Risk nursing diagnoses are typically based on signs and symptoms present in the patient. They are the most common nursing diagnoses and the easiest to identify. 2. Risk nursing diagnoses and the easiest to identify.
 Examples of this type of nursing diagnosis include: Risk for imbalanced fluid volume Risk for impaired oral mucous membrane integrity This type of diagnosis often requires clinical reasoning and nursing judgment. 3. Health promotion diagnosis include: Risk for impaired oral mucous membrane integrity This type of diagnosis often requires clinical reasoning and nursing judgment. 3. Health promotion diagnosis often requires clinical reasoning and nursing diagnosis often requires clinical reasoning and nursing judgment.
overall well-being of an individual, family, or community. Examples of this type of nursing diagnosis include: Readiness for enhanced hope Sedentary lifestyle 4. Syndrome diagnosis refers to a cluster of nursing diagnoses that occur in a pattern or can all be addressed through the same or
 similar nursing interventions. Examples of this diagnosis include: Decreased cardiac output Decreased cardiac tissue perfusion Ineffective peripheral tissue perfusion
occurs when risk factors are present and require additional information to diagnose a potential problem and its definition Etiology or risk factors Defining characteristics or risk factors 1. The problem and its definition Etiology or risk factors Defining characteristics or risk factors are present and require additional information to diagnose a potential problem and its definition Etiology or risk factors.
needed to care for the patient. 2. Etiology, or related factors, describes the possible reasons for the problem or the conditions in which it developed. These related factors guide the appropriate nursing interventions. 3. Finally, defining characteristics are signs and symptoms that allow for applying a specific diagnostic label. Risk factors are used in
place of defining characteristics for risk nursing diagnosis. They refer to factors that increase the patient's vulnerability to health problems. >> Show Me Online Nursing diagnoses are the most difficult nursing diagnoses to write because they have multiple parts. According to NANDA-I, the simplest ways to write
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  (Defining Characteristics). RISK DIAGNOSIS The correct statement for a NANDA-I nursing diagnosis would be: Risk for
these nursing diagnoses are as follows: PROBLEM-FOCUSED DIAGNOSIS Problem-Focused Diagnosis related to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     (Related Factors) as evidenced by
                                         (Risk Factors). While all important, nursing diagnoses are primarily handled through specific nursing diagnoses are made by a physician or advanced healthcare practitioner. The nursing diagnoses are made by a physician or advanced healthcare practitioner.
 while the medical diagnosis involves the medical aspect of the patient's condition. A medical diagnosis does not change if the condition is resolved, and it remains part of the patient's health history forever. A nursing diagnosis does not change if the condition is resolved, and it remains part of the patient's health history forever. A nursing diagnosis does not change if the condition is resolved, and it remains part of the patient's health history forever. A nursing diagnosis does not change if the condition is resolved, and it remains part of the patient's health history forever. A nursing diagnosis does not change if the condition is resolved, and it remains part of the patient's health history forever. A nursing diagnosis include: Arthritis Congestive Heart
Failure Diabetes Insipidus Meningitis Scoliosis Stroke Collaborative problems are ones that can be resolved or worked on through both nursing and medical interventions. Oftentimes, nurses will monitor the problems while the medical providers prescribe medications or obtain diagnostic tests. 1973: The first conference to identify nursing knowledge
 and a classification system; NANDA was founded 1977: First Canadian Conference takes place in Toronto 1982: NANDA formed with members from the United States and Canada 1984: NANDA to govern the development of a classification
system for nursing diagnosis 1987: International Nursing Conference and the official journal renamed from "Nursing Diagnosis" to "Nursing
changes to NANDA International (NANDA-I) and Taxonomy II released 2020: 244 NANDA-I approved diagnoses and international nursing diagnoses are the
 same. Discrepancies may occur when the translation of a nursing diagnosis into another language alters the syntax and structure. However, since there are NANDA-I offices around the world, the non-English nursing diagnoses are essentially the same. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,144 active editors 7,022,728 articles in English
Sirius A with Sirius B, a white dwarf, indicated by the arrow A white dwarf is a stellar core remnant composed mostly of electron-degeneracy pressure. A white dwarf is very dense: in an Earth sized volume, it contains a mass comparable to the Sun. What light it radiates is from its
residual heat. White dwarfs are thought to be the final evolutionary state of stars whose mass is insufficient for them to become a neutron star or black hole. This includes more than 97% of the stars in the Milky Way. After the hydrogen-fusing period of such a main-sequence star ends, it will expand to a red giant and shed its outer layers, leaving
behind a core which is the white dwarf. This, very hot when it forms, cools as it radiates its energy until its material begins to crystallize into a cold black dwarf. The oldest known white dwarfs still radiate at temperatures of a few thousand kelvins, which establishes an observational limit on the maximum possible age of the universe. (Full article...)
 Recently featured: Battle of Groix Scott Carpenter Johann Reinhold Forster Archive By email More featured articles About A Royal 10 (pictured) used in the music video for "Fortnight" caused an interest in typewriters among Swifties? ... that the Brazilian government advocated the use of COVID kits, which contained a drug
 used to treat head lice? ... that Brave Bunnies was among the children's series streamed ad-free on Sunflower TV for Ukrainian refugees? ... that it took more than two years after the Romans invaded Africa in 204 BC for them to completely defeat the Carthaginians? ... that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported that "half of the residents of Mount Desert
Island, Maine, are convinced they are millionaires since the body of Karl N. Mellon" was discovered? ... that Laura LeRoy Travis was the first woman at the University of Delaware to coach a men's sports team? ... that the screenplay for Smashing Frank was developed from
an assignment in a filmmaking course? ... that the iconic 1937 photograph At the Time of the Louisville Flood identifiably depicts neither Louisville Flood iden
 telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. In ice hockey, the Florida Panthers defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup.
Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Kim Woodburn William Langewiesche Nominate an article June 24: Jaanipäev in Estonia Julia Gillard 1374 - An outbreak of dancing mania, in which crowds of
 people danced themselves to exhaustion, began in Aachen (in present-day Germany) before spreading to other parts of Europe. 1717 - The first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of England, was founded in London. 1724 - On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, Bach led the first performance of Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam,
BWV 7, the third cantata of his chorale cantata of his chorale cantata cycle. 1943 - Amid racial tensions, U.S. Army military police shot and killed a black serviceman after a confrontation at a pub in Bamber Bridge, England. 2010 - Julia Gillard (pictured) was sworn in as the first female prime minister of Australia after incumbent Kevin Rudd declined to contest a leadership
spill in the Labor Party. William Arnold (b. 1587)John Lloyd Cruz (b. 1983)Lisa (b. 1987)Rodrigo (d. 2000) More anniversaries: June 23 June 24 June 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis) is a medium-sized antelope found mainly in the dry areas of southern and southwestern Africa. A slender, long-
legged bovid, it reaches 71 to 86 cm (28 to 34 in) at the shoulder and weighs between 27 and 42 kg (60 and 93 lb). Both sexes have a pair of long black horns that curve backwards, a white rump flap. Primarily browsing at dawn and dusk,
it can live without drinking water for years, subsisting on succulent vegetation. Breeding peaks in the rainy season, when food is more abundant. A single calf is weaned at nearly six months of age and leaves its mother a few months later. Springbok herds in the Kalahari Desert and the semi-arid Karoo used to migrate in large numbers across the
countryside. The springbok is the national animal of South Africa. This male springbok was photographed in Etosha National Park, Namibia. Photograph credit: Yathin S Krishnappa Recently featured: Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Cape Barren goose Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with
 resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing
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 thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català العربية Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català
Retrieved from " 2 This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "1374" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this
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Yuga4474-4475Holocene calendar11374Igbo calendar374-375Iranian calendar752-753Islamic calendar775-776Japanese calendar775-776Japanese calendar3707Minguo calendar3707Minguo calendar378 before ROC民前538年Nanakshahi calendar—94Thai solar calendar1916-1917Tibetan calendar阴水牛年
 (female Water-Ox)1500 or 1119 or 347 — to —阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)1501 or 1120 or 348Year 1374 (MCCCLXXIV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar. April 23 - In recognition of his services, Edward III of England grants the English writer Geoffrey Chaucer a gallon of wine a day, for the rest of his life. June 24 - The
 illness dancing mania begins in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), possibly due to ergotism. October 27 - King Gongmin of Goryeo is assassinated and succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo (in modern-day Korea). November 25 - James of Baux succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo is assassinated and succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo (in modern-day Korea).
Empire (northern Greece and western Turkey). Rao Biram Dev succeeds Rao Kanhadev as ruler of Marwar (the modern-day Jalayir, as ruler of the Jalayirid Sultanate in modern-day Iraq and western Iran. Hasan proves to be an unpopular ruler and is executed on October
9 and succeeded by his brother. Shaikh Hussain Ialavir. Musa II succeeds his father, Mari Diata II, as Mansa of the Mali Empire (modern-day Mali and Senegal), Robert de Juilly succeeds Raymond Berenger as Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller. Princes from the Kingdom of Granada choose Abu al-Abbas Ahmad to succeed Muhammad as-Said, as
 Russian grand prince (d. 1434) probable Queen Jadwiga of Poland King Martin I of Sicily (d. 1409) March 12 - Emperor Go-Kōgon of Japan (b. 1338). June 5 or June 6 - William Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury June 29 - Jan Milíč of Kroměříž, Czech priest and reformer July 19 - Petrarch, Italian poet (b. 1304) September - Joanna of Flanders
Duchess of Brittany (b. 1295) October 27 - King Gongmin of Goryeo (b. 1330) November 25 - Prince Philip II of Taranto December 1 - Magnus Eriksson, king of Sweden (b. 1316) date unknown - Gao Qi, Chinese poet (born 1336) date unknown - Gao Qi, Chinese poet (born 1336) date unknown - Konrad of Megenberg, historian (b. 1309)[1] ^ "Book of Nature". World Digital Library. August 7, 2013
Retrieved August 27, 2013. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1201 to 1300 For the video game series, see XIII Century 13th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 14th century 120s 120s 1210s 1220s
1230s 1240s 1250s 1260s 1270s 1280s 1270s 1280s 1290s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments vte Mongol Emperor Genghis Khan whose conquests created the largest contiguous empire in history The 13th century was the century which lasted from January 1, 1201 (represented by the Roman numerals MCCI) through December 31,
 1300 (MCCC) in accordance with the Julian calendar. The Mongol Empire was founded by Genghis Khan, which stretched from Eastern Asia to Eastern Europe. The conquests of Hulagu Khan and other Mongol invasions changed the course of the Muslim world, most notably the Siege of Baghdad (1258) and the destruction of the House of Wisdom.
Other Muslim powers such as the Mali Empire and Delhi Sultanate conquered large parts of West Africa and the Indian subcontinent, while Buddhism witnessed a decline through the conquest led by Bakhtiyar Khilji. The earliest Islamic states in Southeast Asia formed during this century, most notably Samudera Pasai.[1] The Kingdoms of Sukhothai
and Hanthawaddy would emerge and go on to dominate their surrounding territories. [2] Europe entered the apex of the High Middle Ages, characterized by rapid legal, cultural, and religious evolution as well as economic dynamism. Crusades after the fourth, while mostly unsuccessful in rechristianizing the Holy Land, inspired the desire to expel
 Muslim presence from Europe that drove the Reconquista and solidified a sense of Christendom. To the north, the Teutonic Order Christianized and gained dominance of Prussia, Estonia, and Livonia. Inspired by new translations into Latin of classical works preserved in the Islamic World for over a thousand years, Thomas Aquinas developed
Scholasticism, which dominated the curricula of the new universities.[3] In England, King John signed the Magna Carta, beginning the tradition of Parliamentary advisement in England. This helped develop the principle of equality under law in European judisprudence.[4] The Southern Song dynasty began the century as a prosperous kingdom but were
later invaded and annexed into the Yuan dynasty of the Mongol invasion, but eventually sued for peace and became a client state of the Yuan dynasty.[5] In North America, according to some
 population estimates, the population of Cahokia grew to be comparable to the population of 13th-century London.[6] In Peru, the Kingdom of Cuzco began as part of the Late Intermediate Period. In Mayan civilization, the 13th century marked the beginning of the Late Postclassic period. The Kanem Empire in what is now Chad reached its apex. The
 Solomonic dynasty in Ethiopia and the Zimbabwe Kingdom were founded. Eastern Hemisphere in 1200 AD Main article: 1200s 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Mirebeau occurs on August 1, between Arthur I of Brittany and John of
England. 1204: Islamization of Bengal by Bakhtiyar Khalji and oppression of Buddhism in East India. 1204: Fall of Normandy from Angevin hands to the French King, Philip Augustus, end of Norman domination of France.
1205: The Battle of Adrianople occurred on April 14 between Bulgarians under Tsar Kaloyan of Bulgaria, and Crusaders under Baldwin I, (July 1172 - 1205), the first emperor of the Latin Empire of Constantinople. 1206: Genghis Khan is declared Great Khan of the Mongols. 1206: The Delhi Sultanate is established in Northern India under the Mamluk
Dynasty. 1209: Francis of Assisi founds the Franciscan Order. 1209: The Albigensian Crusade is declared by Pope Innocent III. Main article: 1210s A page of the Italian Fibonacci's Liber Abaci from the Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze showing the Fibonacci sequence with the position in the sequence labeled in Roman numerals and the value in Arabic-
 Hindu numerals. 1210: Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, fell down from a horse while playing chovgan (a form of polo on horseback) in Lahore and died instantly when the pemmel of the southern
half of the Iberian Peninsula, mainly from 1230-1248, with the defeat of Moorish forces. 1212: Frederick of Sicily is crowned King of the Romans at Mainz. 1213: The Kingdom of France defeats the English and Imperial German forces at the Battle of Bouvines. 1215: King John signs
 Magna Carta at Runnymede. 1216: Battle of Lipitsa between Russian principalities. 1216: Maravarman Sundara I reestablishes the Pandya Dynasty in Southern India 1217-1221: Fifth Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta; ultimately the Crusaders withdraw. Main article: 1220s c. 1220: The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was established
1220: Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor is crowned in Rome 1221: Merv, Herat, Bamyan and Nishapur are destroyed in the Mongol invasion of the Khwarazmian Empire. 1222: Andrew II of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the Golden Bul
the Minor Council, and the three leaders of the Quarantia. 1223: The Mongol Empire at the Battle of Samara Bend. 1225: Trần dynasty of Vietnam was established by Emperor Trần Thái Tông ascended to the throne after
his uncle Trần Thủ Độ orchestrated the overthrow of the Lý dynasty. 1226-1250: Dispute between the so-called second Lombard League and Emperor Frederick II. 1227: Estonians are finally subjugated to German crusader rule during the Livonian Crusade. 1227: Genghis Khan dies. 1228-1229: Sixth Crusade under the excommunicated Emperor
 Frederick II, who returns Jerusalem to the Crusader States in a negotiated settlement with the Sultan of Egypt, Al-Kamil 1228-1230: First clash between Gregory IX and Emperor Frederick II. Main article: 1230s Portrait of the Chinese Zen Buddhist Wuzhun Shifan, painted in 1238, Song dynasty. 1231: Emperor Frederick II promulgates the
Constitutions of Melfi, a far-reaching legal code influential in the development of continental European statehood.[7][8] 1232: The Mongols besiege Kaifeng, the last king of Kediri, thus established Singhasari kingdom[9] Ken Arok ended
the reign of Isyana Dynasty and started his own Rajasa dynasty. 1235: The Mandinka kingdoms unite to form the Mali Empire which leads to the downfall of Sosso in the 1230s. 1237: Emperor Frederick II virtually annihilates the forces of the second Lombard League at the Battle of Cortenuova. 1239-1250: Third conflict between the Holy Roman
Empire and the Papacy. 1237-1240: Mongol Empire conquers Kievan Rus. 1241: Mongol Empire defeats Hungary at the Battle of Legnica. Hungary and Polandat th
ravaged. 1242: Russians defeat the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1245: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1246: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1246: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1246: Ayyubids and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1246: Ayyubids and Ayyubids a
 Algarve. 1248-1254: Seventh Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta, crusaders ultimately withdraw, after the capture of French king Louis IX. Mamelukes overthrow Ayyubid Dynasty. Main article: 1250s Mongol Empire in 1227 at Genghis Khan's death By 1250, Pensacola culture, through trade, begins influencing Coastal Coles
Creek culture.[10] 1250: The Mamluk dynasty is founded in Egypt. 1250: Death of Emperor Frederick II on December 13th. 1257: Baab Mashur Malamo established the Sultanate of Ternate in Maluku. 1258: Baghdad captured and destroyed by the Mongols, effective conclusion of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad. 1258: Pandayan Emperor Jatavarman
 Sundara I invades Eastern India and northern Sri Lanka. 1259: Treaty of Paris is signed between Louis IX and Henry III Main article: 1260s 1260: Mongols first major war defeat in the Battle of Great Khan. 1261: Byzantines under Michael
VIII retake Constantinople from the Crusaders and Venice. 1262: Iceland brought under Norwegian rule, with the Old Covenant. 1265: Dominican theologiae. 1268: Fall of the Crusaders and Venice. 1270s The opening page of one of Ibn al-Nafis' medical works.
This is probably a copy made in India during the 17th or 18th century. 1270: Goryeo dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty is displaced by 
unite the churches of the Eastern Roman Empire with the Church of Rome. 1274: The Mongols launch their first invasion to settle at the islet Cauhmixtitlan (Eagle's Place Between the Clouds) 1275: Sant Dnyaneshwar who wrote
Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav was born. 1275: King Kertanegara of Singhasari launched Pamalayu expedition against Melayu Kingdom in Sumatra (ended in 1292). 1277: Passage of the last and most important of the Paris Condemnations by Bishop Tempier, which banned a number of Aristotelian propositions
1279: The Song dynasty ends after losing the Battle of Yamen to the Mongols. 1279: The Chola Dynasty in Southern India officially comes to an end. Main article: 1280s 1281: The Mongols launch their second invasion of Japan, but like their first invasion they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1282: Aragon acquires Sicily after the
 Sicilian Vespers. 1284: Peterhouse, Cambridge founded by Hugo de Balsham, the Bishop of Ely. 1285: Second Mongol raid against Hungary, led by Nogai Khan. 1289: The County of Tripoli falls to the Bahri Mamluks led by Qalawun. 1289:
Kertanegara insulted the envoy of Kublai Khan, who demanded that Java pay tribute to the Yuan Dynasty. [11][12] Main articles: 1290s and 1300s Hommage of Edward I (kneeling), to the Philippe le Bel (seated). As duke of Aquitaine, Edward was a vassal to the French king. The Mamluk Dynasty comes to an end and is replaced by the Khalji dynasty.
1290: By the Edict of Expulsion, King Edward I of England orders all Jews to leave the Kingdom of England. 1291: The Swiss Confederation of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden forms. 1291: Mamluk Sultan of Egypt al-Ashraf Khalil captures Acre, thus ending the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the last Christian state remaining from the Crusades). 1292:
 Jayakatwang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kertanegara, ending the Singhasari kingdom. 1292: Marco Polo, on his voyage from China to Persia, visits Sumatra and Lambri.[13] 1292: King Mangrai founds the Lanna kingdom. 1293: Mongol
 invasion of Java.[14] Kublai Khan of Yuan dynasty China, sends punitive attack against Kertanegara of Singhasari, who repels the Mongol forces. 1293: On 10 November, the coronation of Nararya Sangramawijaya as monarch, marks the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. 1296: First War of Scottish Independence begins. 1297
 Membership in the Mazor Consegio or the Great Council of Venice of the Venetian Republic is sealed and limited in the future to only those families whose names have been inscribed therein. 1299: Ottoman Empire is established under Osman I. 1300: Islam is likely established in the Aceh region. 1300: Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founds the Kingdom
of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai in the Tepian Batu or Kutai Lama. 1300: The Turku Cathedral was consecrated in Turku.[15] 1300: Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, known in his shortened name Sri Lumay, a half-Tamil and half Malay minor prince of the Chola dynasty in Sumatra established the Indianized Rajahnate of Cebu in Cebu Island on the
Philippine Archipelago. Alai Gate and Qutub Minar were built during the Mamluk and Khalji dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate. [16] Early 13th century - Xia Gui paints Twelve Views from a Thatched Hut, during the Southern Song dynasty (now in Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri). The motet form originates out of the Ars antiqua
tradition of Western European music. Manuscript culture develops out of this time period in cities for books. Pecia system of copying books develops in Italian university-towns and was taken up by the University of Paris in the middle of the century. Wooden movable type printing invented by
Chinese governmental minister Wang Zhen in 1298. The earliest known rockets, landmines, and handguns are made by the Chinese for use in warfare. The Chinese adopt the windmill from the Islamic world. Guan ware vase is made, Southern Song dynasty. It is now kept at Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, London. 1250 - Cliff Palace, Mesa
Verde, and other Ancestral Pueblo architectural complexes reach their apex[17] 1280s - Eyeglasses are invented in Venice, Italy. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, and the Amida Trinity - Descent of 
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Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/13th_century" NANDA International's Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and classification text is the definitive guide to nursing diagnoses, as reviewed and approved by the NANDA International (NANDA-I) Diagnosis Development Committee (DDC). In this new edition of a seminal text, the editors have provided a more in
depth discussion on diagnosis and its linkage to assessment, using Kamitsuru's Tripartite Model of Nursing Practice to differentiate between interdependent interventions based on nursing standards of care. Functional Health Patterns are used as an
assessment framework to guide nurses in collecting relevant data to drive accuracy in nursing diagnosis. Ontology, classification and taxonomy are described, and the axial structure of our diagnoses - which has seen significant revision - is explained in detail. An overview on all changes and revisions in the classification is provided, along with updated
research priorities and future foci for the Diagnosis Development Committee and the NANDA-I Association. Publications Include New and revised nursing diagnosis labels, ensuring they are consistent with current literature and reflect a human response. Updates to nursing diagnosis labels, ensuring they are consistent with current literature and reflect a human response.
definitions, including risk diagnoses. Standardization of diagnostic indicator terms (defining characteristics, related factors, associated conditions, and at-risk populations) to further aid clarity for readers and clinicians. Web-based resources include chapter and reference lists for new diagnoses. **If you are a member, please log in to the
must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license as the original
No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The
 license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Country primarily in North America Several terms redirect here. For the totality of North and South America, see Americas. For other uses, see America
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 undertakings" "Novus ordo seclorum" (Latin)"New order of the ages" Anthem: "The Star-Spangled Banner"[3]Show globe (states and D.C. only)Show the U.S. and its territories with boundaries of U.S. exclusive economic zoneCapitalWashington, D.C.38°53′N 77°1′W / 38.883°N 77.017°W / 38.883; -77.017Largest cityNew York
City40°43′N 74°0′W / 40.717°N 74.000°W / 40.710°W / 40.710°W / 40.710°W / 40.710°W / 40.710°W / 40.710°W /
Protestantism 22% Catholicism 11% other Christian 1% Mormonism 22% unaffiliated2% Judaism6% other religion3% unansweredDemonym(s)American[10][b]GovernmentFederal president JD Vance• House Speaker Mike Johnson• Chief Justice John Roberts LegislatureCongress• Upper
(2010) • Land area3,531,905 sq mi (9,147,590 km2) (3rd)Population • 2024 estimate • Total $30.507 trillion[15][e] (2nd) • Per capita $89,105[15] (8th)GDP (nominal)2025 estimate • Total $30.507 trillion[15] (1st) • Per capita
$89,105[15]$ (6th)Gini (2023) 41.6[16][f]medium inequalityHDI (2023) 0.938[17]very high (17th)CurrencyU.S. dollar ($) (USD)Time zoneUTC-4 to -12, +10, +11. Summer (DST)UTC-4 to -12, +10, +11. Summer (DST)UTC-4 to -12, +10, +11.
or America, is a country primarily located in North America. It is a federal republic of 50 states and a federal capital district, Washington, D.C. The 48 contiguous states border Canada to the north west and the archipelago of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The United States also asserts
sovereignty over five major island territories and various uninhabited islands in Oceania and the Caribbean.[j] It is a megadiverse country, with the world's third-largest land area[c] and third-largest population, exceeding 340 million.[k] Paleo-Indians migrated from North Asia to North America over 12,000 years ago, and formed various civilizations
and societies. Spanish exploration and colonization led to the establishment in 1513 of Spanish Florida, the first European colony in what is now the continental United States. Subsequent British colonization began with the first settlement of the Thirteen Colonies in Virginia in 1607. Forced migration of enslaved Africans provided the labor force
necessary to make the plantation economy of the Southern Colonies economically viable. Clashes with the British Crown over taxation and the denial of parliamentary representation sparked the American Revolutionary War
brought international recognition of U.S. sovereignty, and the country continued to expand westward across North America, resulting in the dispossession of native inhabitants. As more states were admitted, a North-South division over slavery led the Confederate States of America to attempt succession, battling the states loyal to the Union in the
1861-1865 American Civil War. With the victory and preservation of the United States, the newly passed Thirteenth Amendment abolished itself as a great power, a status solidified after its involvement in World War I. Following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the U.S. entered
World War II. Its aftermath left the U.S. and the Soviet Union as the world's superpowers and led to the Cold War, during which both countries struggled for ideological dominance and international influence. The Soviet Union's collapse and the end of the Cold War in 1991 left the U.S. as the world's superpower. The U.S. national government is a
presidential constitutional federal republic and representative democracy with three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. It has a bicameral national legislature composed of the House of Representative democracy with three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. It has a bicameral national legislature composed of the House of Representative democracy with three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. It has a bicameral national legislature composed of the House of Representative democracy with three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. It has a bicameral national legislature composed of the House of Representative democracy with three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.
 provides substantial autonomy to the 50 states as well as to Native American reservations. American values are based on a democratic political tradition that draws its inspiration from the European Enlightenment movement. Since the 1850s, the Democratic politics and Republican parties have dominated American politics. A developed country, the U.S. ranks
 high in economic competitiveness, productivity, innovation, and higher education. The U.S. accounted for over a quarter of nominal GDP since about 1890. It possesses the most wealth of any country and has the highest disposable household income per capit
among OECD countries, though U.S. wealth inequality is one of the most pronounced in those countries and customs, the culture of the U.S. has been shaped by centuries of immigration, and its soft power influence has a global reach. The U.S. is a member of multiple international organizations and plays a leading role
in global political, cultural, economic, and military affairs. Further information: Names of the United States, Demonyms for the United States, United State
Washington, wrote a letter to Joseph Reed, Washington's aide-de-camp, seeking to go "with full and ample powers from the United States of America to Spain" to seek assistance in the Revolutionary War effort. [22][23] The first known public usage is an anonymous essay published in the Williamsburg newspaper The Virginia Gazette on April 6, 1776.
[22] Sometime on or after June 11, 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote "United States of America" in a rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, [22] which was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. [24] The term "United States" and its initialism "U.S.", used as nouns or as adjectives in English, are common short names for the
country. The initialism "USA", a noun, is also common. [25] "United States" and "U.S." are the established terms throughout the U.S. federal government, with prescribed rules. [1] "The States" is an established terms throughout the U.S. federal government, with prescribed rules. [28] "America" is the
feminine form of the first word of Americas Vesputius, the Latinized name of Italian explorer America Vespucci (1454-1512): it was first used as a place name by the German cartographers Martin Waldseemüller and Matthias Ringmann in 1507, [29][m] Vespucci first proposed that the West Indies discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492 were part
of a previously unknown landmass and not among the Indies at the eastern limit of Asia.[30][31][32] In English, the term "America" rarely refers to topics unrelated to the United States, despite the usage of "the America" rarely refers to topics unrelated to the United States For a topical
guide, see Outline of the history of the United States. Main articles: History of Native American Pueblo peoples in present-day Montezuma County, Colorado, built between c. 1200 and 1275[34] The first inhabitants of North America migrated from
 Siberia over 12,000 years ago, either across the Bering land bridge or along the now-submerged Ice Age coastline. [35][36] The Clovis culture, which appeared around 11,000 BC, is believed to be the first widespread culture in the American cultures grew increasingly sophisticated, and some, such as the
Mississippian culture, developed agriculture, architecture, and complex societies. [39] In the post-archaic period, the Mississippian cultures were located in the midwestern, eastern, and southern regions, and the Algonquian in the Great Lakes region and along the Eastern Seaboard, while the Hohokam culture and Ancestral Puebloans inhabited the
southwest.[40] Native population estimates of what is now the United States before the arrival of European immigrants range from around 500,000[41][42] to nearly 10 million.[42][43] Main articles: Colonial history of the United States and Colonial American military history The colonial possessions of Britain (the Thirteen Colonies in pink and others in
purple), France (in blue), and Spain (in orange) in North America, 1750 Christopher Columbus began exploring the Caribbean for Spain in 1492, leading to Spanish-speaking settlements and missions from Puerto Rico and Florida,
chartered in 1513.[44][45][46][47] After several settlements failed there due to hunger and disease, Spain's first permanent town, Saint Augustine, was founded in 1565.[48] France established its own settlements in French Florida in 1562, but they were either abandoned (Charlesfort, 1578) or destroyed by Spanish raids (Fort Caroline, 1565);
permanent French settlements would be founded much later along the Great Lakes (Fort Detroit, 1701), the Mississippi River (Saint Louis, 1764) and especially the Gulf of Mexico (New Orleans, 1718).[49] Early European colonies also included the thriving Dutch colony of New Nederland (settled 1626, present-day New York) and the small Swedish
colony of New Sweden (settled 1638 in what is now Delaware). British colonization of the East Coast began with the Virginia Colony (1607) and the Plymouth 
constitutionalism that would develop throughout the American colonies.[52][53] While European settlers in what is now the United States experienced conflicts with Native Americans, they also engaged in trade, exchanging European tools for food and animal pelts.[54][n] Relations ranged from close cooperation to warfare and massacres. The colonial
authorities often pursued policies that forced Native Americans to adopt European lifestyles, including conversion to Christianity, [58] [59] Along the eastern seaboard, settlers trafficked African slaves through the Atlantic slave trade, [60] The original Thirteen Colonies [61] that would later found the United States were administered as possessions of the
British Empire,[61] and had local governments with elections open to most white male property owners.[62][63] The colonial population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia, eclipsing Native Americans population grew rapidly from Maine to Georgia grey from Maine to Georgia grey from Maine grey from 
colonies' distance from Britain allowed for the development of self-governance, [66] and the First Great Awakening, a series of Christian revivals, fueled colonial interest in guaranteed religious liberty, [67] Main articles: History of the United States (1776–1789), History of the United States (1789–1815), and American Revolution The Declaration of
Independence portrait depicts the Committee of Five presenting the Declaration to the Continental Congress on June 28, 1776, in Philadelphia. Following their victory in the French and Indian War, Britain began to assert greater control over local colonial affairs, resulting in colonial political resistance; one of the primary colonial grievances was a
denial of their rights as Englishmen, particularly the right to representation in the British government that taxed them. To demonstrate their dissatisfaction and resolve, the First Continental Congress met in 1774 and passed the Continental Association, a colonial boycott of British government that taxed them. To demonstrate their dissatisfaction and resolve, the First Continental Congress met in 1774 and passed the Continental Congress met in 1774 and pass
colonists resulted in the 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord, igniting the American Revolutionary War. At the Second Continental Congress, the colonies appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the Continental Congress, the colonies appointed George Washington and Concord, igniting the American Revolutionary War. At the Second Continental Congress, the colonies appointed George Washington and Concord, igniting the American Revolutionary War. At the Second Continental Congress, the colonies appointed George Washington commander-in-chief of the Continental Congress, the colonies appointed George Washington Congress appointed George Washington Congre
the Lee Resolution to create an independent nation the Declaration was adopted on July 4, 1776.[68] The political values of the American Revolution included liberty, inalienable individual rights; and the sovereignty of the people; [69] supporting republicanism and rejecting monarchy, aristocracy, and all hereditary political power; civic virtue; and
vilification of political corruption. [70] The Founding Fathers of the United States, who included Washington, Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, Thomas Paine, and many others, were inspired by Classical, Renaissance, and Enlightenment philosophies and ideas. [71][72] Though in practical effect
since its drafting in 1777, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union was ratified in 1781 and formally established a decentralized government that operated until 1789.[68] After the British surrender at the siege of Yorktown in 1781, American sovereignty was internationally recognized by the Treaty of Paris (1783), through which the U.S.
gained territory stretching west to the Mississippi River, north to present-day Canada, and south to Spanish Florida.[73] The Northwest Ordinance (1787) established the precedent by which the expansion of existing states.[74] The U.S. Constitution was drafted at the
  1787 Constitutional Convention to overcome the limitations of the Articles. It went into effect in 1789, creating a federal republic governed by three separate branches that together ensured a system of checks and balances. [75] George Washington was elected the country's first president under the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights was adopted in
 1791 to allay skeptics' concerns about the power of the more centralized government. [76] His resignation as commander-in-chief after the Revolutionary War and his later refusal to run for a third term as the country's first president established a precedent for the supremacy of civil authority in the United States and the peaceful transfer of power. [77]
Main articles: History of the United States (1815-1849) and History of the United States (1849-1865) Territorial expansion of the United States In the late 18th century, American settlers began to expand westward in larger numbers, many with a sense of manifest destiny, [78][79] The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 from France nearly doubled the
territory of the United States, [80][81] Lingering issues with Britain remained, leading to the War of 1812, which was fought to a draw, [82] Spain ceded Florida and its Gulf Coast territory in 1819, [83] The Missouri Compromise of 1820, which admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, attempted to balance the desire of northern states
to prevent the expansion of slavery into new territories with that of southern states to extend it there. Primarily, the compromise prohibited slavery in all other lands of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36°30′ parallel.[84] As Americans expanded further into territory inhabited by Native Americans, the federal government implemented policies of
Indian removal or assimilation.[85][86] The most significant such legislation was the Indian Removal Act of 1830, a key policy of President Andrew Jackson. It resulted in the Trail of Tears (1830-1850), in which an estimated 60,000 Native Americans living east of the Mississippi River were forcibly removed and displaced to lands far to the west, causing
13,200 to 16,700 deaths along the forced march.[87] Settler expansion as well as this influx of Indigenous peoples from the East resulted in the American Indian Wars west of the Mississippi.[88][89] The United States annexed the Republic of Texas in 1845,[90] and the 1846 Oregon Treaty led to U.S. control of the present-day American Northwest.[91]
Dispute with Mexico over Texas led to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). After the victory of the U.S., Mexico recognized U.S sovereignty over Texas, New Mexico, and California in the 1848 Mexican Cession; the cession; the cession; the cession; the cession; the cession; the cut of the U.S., Mexico recognized U.S.,
huge migration of white settlers to the Pacific coast, leading to even more confrontations with Native populations. One of the most violent, the California genocide of thousands of Native inhabitants, lasted into the mid-1870s.[93] Additional western territories and states were created.[94] Slave states and free states in 1858 During the colonial period.
 slavery had been legal in the American colonies, becoming the main labor force in the large-scale, agriculture-dependent economies of the Southern Colonies from Maryland to Georgia. The practice began to be significantly questioned during the American Revolution, [95] and spurred by an active abolitionist movement that had reemerged in the
1830s, states in the North enacted laws to prohibit slavery within their boundaries. [96] At the same time, support for slavery had strengthened in Southern elites. [97][98][99] Throughout the 1850s, this sectional conflict
regarding slavery was further inflamed by national legislation in Congress and decisions of the Supreme Court: The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 mandated the forcible return to their owners in the South of slaves taking refuge in non-slave states. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 effectively gutted the anti-slavery requirements of the Missouri
Compromise.[100] Finally, in its Dred Scott decision of 1857, the Supreme Court ruled against a slave brought into non-slave territory and declared the entire Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional. These events exacerbated tensions between North and South that would culminate in the American Civil War (1861-1865).[101][102] Beginning with
South Carolina, 11 slave-state governments voted to secede from the United States in 1861, joining to create the Confederacy bombarded Fort Sumter.[105][106] Following the January 1, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, many
freed slaves joined the Union army, [107] The war began to turn in the Union's favor following the 1863 Siege of Vicksburg and Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's favor following the 1863 Siege of Vicksburg and Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's favor following the 1863 Siege of Vicksburg and Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Union's victory in the Battle of Appoint to turn in the Union's victory in the Union'
immigrants arriving at Ellis Island in New York Harbor, a major point of entry for European immigrants in the late 19th and early 20th centuries[109][110] Efforts toward reconstruction that the three Reconstruction Amendments to the
Constitution were ratified to protect civil rights. The amendments codified nationally the abolition of slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for crimes, promised equal protection under the law for all persons, and prohibited discrimination on the basis of race or previous enslavement. [112][113][114] As a result, African Americans took
an active political role in ex-Confederate states in the decade following the Civil War.[115][116] The former Confederate states were readmitted to the Union, beginning with Tennessee in 1866 and ending with Georgia in 1870.[117][118] National infrastructure, including transcontinental telegraph and railroads, spurred growth in the American
frontier. This was accelerated by the Homestead Acts, through which nearly 10 percent of the United States was given away free to some 1.6 million homesteaders.[119][120] From 1865 through 1917, an unprecedented stream of immigrants arrived in the United States, including 24.4 million from Europe.[121] Most came through
the port of New York City, and New York City, and New York City and other large cities on the East Coast became home to large Jewish, Irish, and Italian populations, while many Germans and Central Europeans moved to the Midwest. At the same time, about one million French Canadians migrated from Quebec to New England. [122] During the Great Migration, millions
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of African Americans left the rural South for urban areas in the North.[123] Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867.[124] The Compromise of 1877 is generally considered the end of the Reconstruction era, as it resolved the electoral crisis following the South.[125] Immediately, the Redeemers began evicting the Carpetbaggers and quickly regained local control of Southern politics in the name of white supremacy.[126][127] African Americans endured a period of heightened, overt racism following Reconstruction, a time often called the nadir of American race relations.[128][129] A series of Supreme Court decisions, including Plessy v. Ferguson, emptied the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of their force, allowing Jim Crow laws in the South to remain unchecked, sundown towns in the Midwest, and segregation in communities across the country, which would be reinforced by the policy of redlining later adopted by the federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation.[130] An explosion of technological advancement accompanied by the exploitation of cheap immigrant labor[131] led to rapid economic expansion during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, allowing the United States to outpace the economies of England, France, and Germany combined.[132][133] This fostered the amassing of power by a few prominent industrialists, largely by their formation of trusts and monopolies to prevent competition.[134] Tycoons led the nation's expansion in the railroad, petroleum, and steel industries. The United States emerged as a pioneer of the automotive industry.[135] These changes were accompanied by significant increases in economic inequality, slum conditions, and social unrest, creating the environment for labor unions and socialist movements to begin to flourish.[136][137][138] This period eventually ended with the advent of the Progressive Era, which was characterized by significant reforms.[139][140] Pro-American elements in Hawaii overthrew the Hawaiian

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monarchy; the islands were annexed in 1898. That same year, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam were ceded to the U.S. by Spain after the latter's defeat in the Spanish-American War. (The Philippines was granted full independence from the U.S. territories.)[141]
American Samoa was acquired by the United States in 1900 after the Second Samoan Civil War. [142] The U.S. Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark in 1917. [143] Main article: History of the United States entered World War I alongside the
Allies in 1917 helping to turn the tide against the Central Powers. [144] In 1920, a constitutional amendment granted nationwide women's suffrage. [145] During the 1920s and 1930s, radio for mass communication and early television transformed communication and
President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded with the New Deal plan of "reform, recovery and relief", a series of unprecedented and sweeping recovery and relief projects combined with financial reforms and regulations. [147][148] Initially neutral during World War II, the U.S. began supplying war material to the Allies of World
War II in March 1941 and entered the war in December after the Empire of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.[149] The U.S. developed the first nuclear weapons and used them against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, ending the war.[150][151] The United States was one of the "Four Policemen" who met to plan the post-war
world, alongside the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China.[152][153] The U.S. emerged relatively unscathed from the war, with even greater economic power and international political influence.[154] Main articles: History of the United States (1980-1991)
Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty at the White House in 1987. The end of World War II in 1945 left the U.S. and the Soviet Union as superpowers, each with its own political, military, and economic sphere of influence. Geopolitical tensions between the two superpowers
soon led to the Cold War.[155][156][157] The U.S. utilized the policy of containment to limit the USSR's sphere of influence, engaged in regime change against governments perceived to be aligned with Moscow, and prevailed in the Space Race, which culminated with the first crewed Moon landing in 1969.[158][159] Domestically, the U.S. experienced
economic growth, urbanization, and population growth following World War II.[160] The civil rights movement emerged, with Martin Luther King Jr. becoming a prominent leader in the early 1960s.[161] The Great Society plan of President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration resulted in groundbreaking and broad-reaching laws, policies and a
               nal amendment to counteract some of the worst effects of lingering institutional racism.[162] The counterculture movement in the U.S. brought significant social changes, including the liberalization of attitudes toward recreational drug use and sexuality.[163][164] It also encouraged open defiance of the military draft (leading to the end of
conscription in 1973)[165] and wide opposition to U.S. intervention in Vietnam (with the U.S. totally withdrawing in 1975).[166] A societal shift in the roles of women was significantly responsible for the large increase in female paid labor participation during the 1970s, and by 1985 the majority of American women aged 16 and older were employed.
military affairs.[172][173] Main articles: History of the United States (1991-2016) and History of the United States (2016-present) The Twin Towers in New York City during the September 11 attacks in 2001 The 1990s saw the longest recorded economic expansion in American history, a dramatic decline in U.S. crime rates, and advances in technology
Throughout this decade, technological innovations such as the World Wide Web, the evolution of the Pentium microprocessor in accordance with Moore's law, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, the first gene therapy trial, and cloning either emerged in the U.S. or were improved upon there. The Human Genome Project was formally launched in 1990,
 while Nasdaq became the first stock market in the United States to trade online in 1998.[174] In the Gulf War of 1991, an American-led international coalition of states expelled an Iraqi invasion force that had occupied neighboring Kuwait.[175] The September 11 attacks on the United States in 2001 by the pan-Islamist militant organization al-Qaeda
led to the war on terror, and subsequent military interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.[176][177] The U.S. housing bubble culminated in 2007 with the Great Depression, the largest economic contraction since the Great Depression, the largest economic contraction since the Great Depression in the country increased between liberal and conservative
factions.[179][180][181] This polarization was capitalized upon in the January 2021 Capitol attack,[182] when a mob of insurrectionists[183] entered the U.S. Capitol and sought to prevent the peaceful transfer of power[184] in an attempted self-coup d'état.[185] The 2021 Taliban offensive (May-August) ended the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[183] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[183] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[183] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] when a mob of insurrectionists[180] entered the U.S. Capitol attack,[180] entered the U.S. Ca
U.S. signed a peace agreement with the Taliban.[186] Main article: Geography of the United States A topographic map of the United States and the District of Columbia have a combined area of 3,119,885 square miles
(8,080,470 km2).[12][187] In 2021, the United States had 8% of the earth's permanent meadows and pastures and 10% of its cropland.[188] Starting in the Piedmont plateau region.[189] The Appalachian Mountains and the Adirondack Massif separate the
 East Coast from the Great Lakes and the grasslands of the Midwest.[190] The Mississippi River System, the world's fourth-longest river system, runs predominantly north-south through the center of the country. The flat and fertile prairie of the Great Plains stretches to the west, interrupted by a highland region in the southeast.[190] The Grand
Canyon in Arizona The Rocky Mountains, west of the Great Plains, extend north to south across the country, peaking at over 14,000 feet (4,300 m) in Colorado.[191] The supervolcano underlying Yellowstone National Park in the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone Caldera, is the continent's largest volcanic feature.[192] Farther west are the rocky Great
Basin and the Chihuahuan, Sonoran, and Mojave deserts.[193] In the northwest corner of Arizona, carved by the Colorado River, is the Grand Canyon, a steep-sided canyon and popular tourist destination[194] known for its overwhelming visual size and intricate, colorful landscape. The Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges run close to the
Pacific coast. The lowest and highest points in the contiguous United States are in the State of California, [195] about 84 miles (135 km) apart. [196] At an elevation of 20,310 feet (6,190.5 m), Alaska's Denali is the highest peak in the country and continent.
entirely outside North America, the archipelago of Hawaii consists of volcanic islands, physiographically and ethnologically part of the United States includes most climate types.
East of the 100th meridian, the climate ranges from humid continental in the north to humid subtropical in the south.[199] The western Great Plains are semi-arid. [200] Many mountainous areas of the American West have an alpine climate is arid in the Southwest, Mediterranean in coastal California, and oceanic in coastal Oregon,
Washington, and southern Alaska. Most of Alaska is subarctic or polar. Hawaii, the southern tip of Florida and U.S. territories in the Caribbean and Pacific are tropical. [202] [203] States bordering the Gulf of Mexico are prone to hurricanes, and most of
the world's tornadoes occur in the country, mainly in Tornado Alley. [204] Due to climate change, extreme weather has become more frequent in the 1960s. [205][207] Since the 1990s droughts in the American Southwest have become more persistent and
more severe.[208] The regions considered as the most vulnerable.[209] Main articles: Fauna of the United States and Flora of
containing large numbers of endemic species about 17,000 species of vascular plants occur in the contiguous United States and Alaska, and over 1,800 species of flowering plants are found in Hawaii, few of which occur on the mainland.[211] The United States is home to 428 mammal species, 784 birds, 311 reptiles, 295 amphibians,[212] and around
91,000 insect species.[213] There are 63 national parks, and hundreds of other federally managed parks, forests, and wilderness areas, managed by the National Park Service and other agencies.[214] About 28% of the country's land is protected,
though some is leased for commercial use, and less than one percent is used for military purposes. [217][218] Environmental issues in the United States include debates on non-renewable resources and nuclear energy, air and water pollution, biodiversity, logging and deforestation, [219][220] and climate change. [221][222] The U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal agency charged with addressing most environmental-related issues. [223] The idea of wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the wilderness has shaped the wilderness has shaped the management of public lands since 1964, with the Wilderness has shaped the wilderness ha
States Fish and Wildlife Service implements and enforces the Act. [225] In 2024, the U.S. ranked 35th among 180 countries in the Environmental Performance Index. [226] Main article: Politics of the United States The Capitol Building, seat of legislative government, houses both chambers of Congress. The White House, residence and workplace of the
president, includes offices for the executive staff. The Supreme Court Building houses the nation's highest court. The U.S. asserts sovereignty over five unincorporated territories and several uninhabited island possessions. [19][227] It is the world's oldest
surviving federation, [228] and its presidential system of national government has been adopted, in whole or in part, by many newly independent states worldwide following their decolonization. [229] The Constitution of the United States as a liberal
democracy.[231][q] Main article: Federal government of the United States Composed of three branches, all headquartered in Washington, D.C., the federal government is the national government of the United States. It is regulated by a strong system of checks and balances.[242] The U.S. Congress is a bicameral legislature made up of the Senate and
the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, elected by that state's voters for a six-year term by the constituency of the constituen
and contiguous within the state, and sends one representative to Congress (243) Congress makes federal law, declares war, approves treaties, has the power of impeachment. [245] One of Congressional
oversight is usually delegated to committees and is facilitated by Congress's subpoena power.[247] Much of the work of Congress is performed by a collection of committees, each appointed for a specific purpose or duty. Committee membership is by tradition and statute bipartisan. The U.S. president is the head of state, commander-in-chief of the
military, chief executive of the federal government, and has the ability to veto legislative bills from the U.S. Congress before they become law. However, president appoints the members of the Cabinet, subject to Senate approval, and names
other officials who administer and enforce federal law and policy through their respective agencies. [248] The president also has clemency power for federal crimes and can issue pardons. Finally, the president to issue expansive "executive orders", subject to judicial review, in a number of policy areas. Candidates for president campaign
with a vice-presidential running mate. Both candidates are elected together, or defeated together, in a presidential election. Unlike other votes in American politics, this is technically an indirect election in which the winner will be determined by their state
legislature.[249] In practice, however, each of the 50 states chooses a group of presidential electors who are required by state law to confirm the winner of their state, which in effect combines to equal the number of elected officials
that state sends to Congress. The District of Columbia, with no representatives or senators, is allocated three electoral votes. Both the president and the vice president serve a four-year term, [r] The U.S. federal judiciary, whose judges are all appointed for life
by the president with Senate approval, consists primarily of the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. courts of appeals, and the U.S. supreme Court, the U.S. supreme Court interprets laws and overturns those it finds unconstitutional. [250] Consisting of nine members led by the Chief Justice of the United States, the court judges each case before it by majority
decision. The members are appointed by the sitting president with Senate approval when a vacancy becomes available. [251] The first level in the federal circuits that divide the country into different
regions for federal appeals courts. After a federal district court has decided a case, it can then be appealed to a United States court of the United States court of appeals petitions for writs of certiorari each year, but only grants
about 80.[252] The three-branch system is known as the presidential system, in contrast to the parliamentary system, where the executive is part of the United States, especially in the Americas. [253] Main articles: U.S. state, County (United States),
Indian country, and Territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States include American territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States include American territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States include American territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States Further information: List of states and territories of the United States Further information in the United States Further inf
Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the U.S. federal system, sovereign powers are shared between three levels of government specified in the Constitution: the national government, the states, and Indian tribes. [254][255] The U.S. also asserts sovereignty over five permanently inhabited territories:
American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the states are governments that are administrative divisions of the states are subdivided into counties or county equivalents, and (except for Hawaii) further
divided into municipalities, each administered by elected representatives. The District of Columbia is a federal district containing the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.[257] The federal district is an administrative division of the federal district containing the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.[257] The federal district is an administrative division of the federal district containing the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.[257] The federal district is an administrative division of the federal district containing the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.[257] The federal district is an administrative division of the federal district containing the U.S. capital, Washington, D.C.[257] The federal district is an administrative division of the federal distric
government-to-government relationship with the U.S. federal government in Washington and are legally defined as domestic dependent nations with inherent tribal sovereignty over the United States Minor Outlying Islands in the Pacific Ocean and the
Caribbean.[19] The seven undisputed island, Johnston Atoll, U.S. sovereignty over the unpopulated Bajo Nuevo Bank, Navassa Island, Johnston Atoll, and Palmyra Atoll, and Palmyra Atoll, U.S. sovereignty over the unpopulated Bajo Nuevo Bank, Navassa Island, Johnston Atoll, U.S. sovereignty over the unpopulated Bajo Nuevo Bank, Navassa Island, Johnston Atoll, English Serranilla Bank, and Wake Island is disputed. [19] Main article: Political parties in the
United States Further information: List of political parties in the United States and Political parties in the United States and territories by partisan control, as of February 2025: Democratic Party Republican Party New Progressive Party Divided partisan control, as of February 2025: Democratic Party New Progressive Party New P
independently in the 18th century with the Federalist and Anti-Federalist parties (261] Since then, the United States has operated as a de facto two-party system, though the parties are presently the Democratic and the Republican. The former is perceived as
relatively liberal in its political platform while the latter is perceived as relatively conservative. [263] Main articles: Foreign policy of the United States and Fo
of the UN. The United States has an established structure of foreign relations, and it has the world's second-largest diplomatic corps as of 2024[update]. It is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, [264] and OECD
intergovernmental organizations. [268] Almost all countries have embassies and many have consulates (official representatives) in the country. Likewise, nearly all countries have formal diplomatic relations with the
U.S., it maintains close unofficial relations.[272] The United States regularly supplies Taiwan with military equipment to deter potential Chinese aggression.[273] Its geopolitical attention also turned to the Indo-Pacific when the United States has a
 "Special Relationship" with the United Kingdom[275] and strong ties with Canada, [276] Australia, [277] New Zealand, [278] the Philippines, [279] Japan, [280] South Korea, [281] Israel, [282] and several European Union countries (France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Poland).
issues, and with countries in the Americas through the Organization of American States and the United States-Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement. In South Americas through the Organization of American States and the United States-Mexico-Canada Free Trade Agreement. In South Americas through the Organization of American States and the United States and the United States.
Marshall Islands, and Palau through the Compact of Free Association. [285] It has increasingly conducted strategic cooperation with India, [285] While its ties with China have steadily deteriorated. [286] [287] Since 2014, the U.S. has become a key ally of Ukraine. [288] Main article: United States Armed Forces The Pentagon, the headquarters of the
U.S. Department of Defense in Arlington County, Virginia, is one of the World's largest office buildings with over 6.5 million square feet (600,000 m2) of floor space. The president is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces and appoints its leaders, the secretary of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Department of Defense, which
is headquartered at the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., administers five of the six service branches, which are made up of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Space Force. [290] The Coast Guard is administered by the Department of the Navy in wartime
[291] The United States spent $916 billion on its military in 2023, which is by far the largest amount of any country, making up 37% of global military spending and accounting for 3.4% of the country's GDP.[292][293] The U.S. possesses 42% of the world's nuclear weapons—the second-largest stockpile after that of Russia.[294] The United States has
the third-largest combined armed forces in the world, behind the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Indian Armed Forces. [295] The military operates about 800 bases and facilities abroad, [296] and maintains deployments greater than 100 active duty personnel in 25 foreign countries. [297] The United States has engaged in over 400 military
interventions since its founding in 1776, with over half of these occurring between 1950 and 2019 and 25% occurring in the post-Cold War era. [298] State defense forces (SDFs) are military units that operate under the sole authority of a state government. SDFs are authorized by state and federal law but are under the command of the state's government.
[299][300][301] They are distinct from the state's National Guard units in that they cannot become federalized entities. A state's National Guard personnel, however, may be federalized under the National Guard units and personnel into the
U.S. Army and (since 1947) the U.S. Air Force. [302] Main articles: Law of the United States, and Crime in the United States, 
United States [303] Law in the United States is mainly enforced by local police departments and sheriff departments in their respective state, and federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Marshals Service have national
jurisdiction and specialized duties, such as protecting civil rights, national security, enforcing U.S. federal laws, and interstate criminal trials, [305] but federal courts adjudicate civil and criminal cases relating to federal law. [306] There is no unified "criminal trials, [305] but federal courts adjudicate civil and criminal cases relating to federal laws, and interstate criminal trials, [305] but federal courts adjudicate civil and criminal cases relating to federal law. [306] There is no unified "criminal trials, [307] but federal courts adjudicate civil and criminal trials, [308] there is no unified "criminal trials, [308] but federal courts adjudicate civil and criminal trials, [308] there is no unified "criminal trials, [308] the courts adjudicate civil and criminal trials, [308] the courts adjudicate civil and 
justice system" in the United States. The American prison system is largely heterogenous, with thousands of relatively independent systems operating across federal prisons, 98 federal prisons, 3,116 local jails, 1,277 juvenile correctional facilities, 133
 immigration detention facilities, and 80 Indian country jails, as well as in military prisons, civil commitment centers, state psychiatric hospitals, and prisons in the U.S. territories."[307] Despite disparate systems of confinement, four main institutions dominate: federal prisons, state prisons, local jails, and juvenile correctional facilities.[308] Federal
prisons are run by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and hold pretrial detainees as well as people who have been convicted of federal crimes. [308] State prisons, run by the department of corrections of each state, hold people sentenced and serving prison time (usually longer than one year) for felony offenses. [308] Local jails are county or municipal
facilities that incarcerate defendants prior to trial; they also hold those serving short sentences (typically under a year).[308] Juvenile correctional facilities are operated by local or state governments and serve as longer-term placements for any minor adjudicated as delinquent and ordered by a judge to be confined.[309] In January 2023, the United
States had the sixth-highest per capita incarceration rate in the world, with more than 1.9 million people incarcerated. [307][310][311] An analysis of the World Health Organization Mortality Database from 2010 showed U.S. homicide rates "were 7 times higher
than in other high-income countries, driven by a gun homicide rate that was 25 times higher".[312] Main article: Economy of the United States The U.S. dollar is the most-used currency in international transactions and the world's largest
nominally since about 1890.[315] Its 2024 gross domestic product (GDP)[e] of more than $29 trillion[316] constituted over 25% of nominal global economic output, or 15% at purchasing power parity (PPP). From 1983 to 2008, U.S. real compounded annual GDP growth was 3.3%, compared to a 2.3% weighted average for the rest of the G7.[317] The
country ranks first in the world by nominal GDP,[318] second when adjusted for purchasing power parities (PPP),[15] and ninth by PPP-adjusted GDP per capita.[15] In February 2024, the total U.S. federal government debt was $34.4 trillion.[319] Microsoft, one of the world's largest companies by market capitalization in 2024,[320] has its global
headquarters in Redmond, Washington. Of the world's 500 largest companies by revenue, 136 were headquartered in the U.S. in 2023,[321] which is the highest number of any country.[322] The U.S. dollar is the currency most used in international transactions and the world's foremost reserve currency, backed by the country's dominant economy, its
 military, the netrodollar system, its large U.S. treasuries market, and its linked eurodollar [313] Several countries use it as their official currency, and in others it is the defacto currency [323][324]. The U.S. has free trade agreements with several countries, including the USMCA [325]. It ranked second in the Global Competitiveness Report in 2019, after
the world's largest stock exchange by market capitalization[331] New York City is the world's principal financial center[332][333] and the epicenter of the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New York City is the world's largest metropolitan economy.[334] The New Yor
volume.[335][336] The United States is at or near the forefront of technological advancement and innovation[337] in many economic fields, especially in artificial intelligence; electronics and computers; pharmaceuticals; and medical, aerospace and military equipment.[338] The country's economy is fueled by abundant natural resources, a well-
developed infrastructure, and high productivity.[339] The largest trading partners of the United States are the European Union, Mexico, Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, the United Kingdom, Vietnam, India, and Taiwan.[340] The United States is the world's largest importer and second-largest exporter.[s] It is by far the world's largest exporter of
services.[343] Americans have the highest average household[344] and employee income among OECD member states, and the fourth-highest in 2013.[346] With personal consumption expenditures of over $18.5 trillion in 2023,[347] the U.S. has a heavily consumer-driven economy and is
the world's largest consumer market. [348] The U.S. ranked first in the number of dollar billionaires and millionaires in 2023, with 735 billionaires and millionaires and millionaires in 2023, with 735 billionaires and millionaires and millionaires and millionaires.
50% owned just 2%.[350] U.S. wealth inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s,[351] and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality in the U.S. reached a record high in 2019.[352] By 2024, the country had some of the highest wealth and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and income inequality increased substantially since the late 1980s, [351] and [351] an
worker productivity.[354] In 2016, the top fifth of earners took home more than half of all income,[355] giving the U.S. one of the widest income distributions among OECD countries.[356][354] There were about 771,480 homeless persons in the U.S. in 2024.[357] In 2022, 6.4 million children experienced food insecurity.[358] Feeding America
estimates that around one in five, or approximately 13 million, children experience hunger in the U.S. and do not know where they will get their next meal or when.[359] Also in 2022, about 37.9 million, children experience hunger in the U.S. population, were living in poverty.[360] The United States has a smaller welfare state and redistributes less income
through government action than most other high-income countries in the world without federal paid family leave as a legal right. [364] The United States has a higher percentage of low-income workers than almost
any other developed country, largely because of a weak collective bargaining system and lack of government support for at-risk workers.[365] Main article: Science and technology in the United States The United States has been a leader in technology in the United States The United States and lack of government support for at-risk workers.
Methods for producing interchangeable parts and the establishment of a machine tool industry enabled the large-scale manufacturing of U.S. consumer products in the late 19th century, factory electrification, the introduction of the assembly line, and other labor-saving techniques created the system of mass production
[368] In the 21st century, the United States continues to be one of the world's foremost scientific powers, [369] though China has emerged as a major competitor in many fields. [370] The U.S. has the highest total research and development expenditure of any country [371] and ranks ninth as a percentage of GDP. [372] In 2022, the United States was
(after China) the country with the second-highest number of published scientific papers. [373] In 2021, the U.S. ranked second (also after China and Germany), according to World Intellectual Property Indicators. [374] In 2023 and 2024, the
United States ranked third (after Switzerland and Sweden) in the Global Innovation Index.[375][376] The United States is considered to be the leading country in the development of artificial intelligence technology.[377] In 2023, the United States was ranked the second most technologically advanced country in the development of artificial intelligence technology.
Finance magazine.[378] Main article: Space policy of the United States Astronauts Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong during the Apollo 11 Moon landing. Armstrong is seen in Aldrin's visor reflection along with the Earth, the Lunar Module Eagle, and the American flag. The United States is the only country to have landed human crews on the lunar
surface. The United States has maintained a space program since the late 1950s, beginning with the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958.[379][380] NASA's Apollo program (1961-1972) achieved the first crewed Moon landing with the 1969 Apollo 11 mission; it remains one of the agency's most
significant milestones.[381][382] Other major endeavors by NASA include the Space Shuttle program (1981-2011),[383] the Voyager program (1972-present), the Hubble and James Webb space telescopes (launched in 1990 and 2021, respectively),[384][385] and the multi-mission Mars Exploration Program (Spirit and Opportunity, Curiosity, and
Perseverance).[386] NASA is one of five agencies collaborating on the International Space Station (ISS);[387] U.S. contributions to the ISS include several modules, including Destiny (2001), and Tranquility (2010), as well as ongoing logistical and operational support.[388] The United States private sector dominates the global
commercial spaceflight industry.[389] Prominent American spaceflight contractors include Blue Origin, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, and SpaceX. NASA programs such as the Commercial Crew Program, Commercial Resupply Services, Commercial Lunar Payload Services, and NextSTEP have facilitated growing private-sector
involvement in American spaceflight. [390] Main article: Energy in the United States In 2023, the United States received approximately 84% of its energy from fossil fuel, and the largest source of the country's energy came from petroleum (38%), followed by natural gas (36%), renewable sources (9%), coal (9%), and nuclear power (9%). [391][392] In
2022, the United States constituted only about 4% of the world's population, but consumed around 16% of the world's nuclear electricity. [395] It also has the
highest number of nuclear power reactors of any country. [396] From 2024, the U.S. plans to triple its nuclear power capacity by 2050. [397] Main article: Transportation in the United States Interchange between Interstate 45 in Houston, Texas The 4 million miles (6.4 million miles (6.4 million miles) road network, owned almost entirely by state
and local governments, is the longest in the world. [398] The extensive Interstate Highway System connects all major cities and is funded mostly by the federal government but maintained by state departments of transportation, supplemented by state expressways and some private toll roads. The U.S. is among the top ten countries with the highest
vehicle ownership per capita (850 vehicles per 1,000 people) in 2022. A 2022 study found that 76% of U.S. commuters drive alone and 14% ride a bicycle, including bike owners and users of bike-sharing networks. About 11% use some form of public transportation. [400][401] Public transportation in the United States is well developed in the largest
urban areas, notably New York City, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Portland, Oregon; otherwise, coverage is generally less extensive than in most other developed countries. The U.S. also has many relatively car-dependent localities. [402] Long-distance intercity travel is provided primarily by airlines, but travel by rail is more common along the
Northeast Corridor, the only high-speed rail in the U.S. that meets international standards. Amtrak, the country's government-sponsored national passenger rail company, has a relatively sparse network compared to that of Western European countries. Service is concentrated in the Northeast, Illinois, and the West Coast. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta
International Airport, serving the Atlanta metropolitan area, is the world's busiest airport by passenger traffic with over 75 million passengers as of 2021.[403][404] The United States has an extensive air transportation network. U.S. civilian airlines are all privately owned. The three largest airlines in the world, by total number of passengers carried
are U.S.-based; American Airlines became the global leader after its 2013 merger with US Airways.[405] Among the busiest 50 airports in the world, 16 are in the United States, as well as five of the top 10.[406] In 2022, most of
the 19,969 U.S. airports[407] were owned and operated by local government authorities, and there are also some private airports. Some 5,193 are designated as "public use", including for general aviation. The Transportation Security Administration has provided security at most major airports since 2001. The country's rail transport network, the
longest in the world at 182,412.3 mi (293,564.2 km),[408] handles mostly freight[409][410] (in contrast to more passenger-centered rail in Europe[411]). Because they are often privately owned operations as well, U.S. railroads lag behind those of the rest of the world in terms of electrification.[412] The country's inland waterways are the world's fifth
longest, totaling 41,009 km (25,482 mi).[413] They are used extensively for freight, recreation, and a small amount of passenger traffic. Of the world's 50 busiest container ports, four are located in the United States, with the busiest in the U.S. being the Port of Los Angeles.[414] Main article: Demographics of the United States Main articles: Americans
and Race and ethnicity in the United States See also: List of U.S. states by population The 10 most population (millions) California 39.4 Texas 31.3 Florida 23.4 New York 19.9 Pennsylvania 13.1 Illinois 12.7 Ohio 11.9 Georgia 11.2 North Carolina 11.0 Michigan 10.1 The U.S. Census Bureau reported
331,449,281 residents on April 1, 2020,[t][416] making the United States the third-most-populous country in the world, after China and India.[338] The Census Bureau's U.S. Population Clock, on July 1, 2024, the U.S. population
had a net gain of one person every 16 seconds, or about 5400 people per day.[417] In 2023, 51% of Americans age 15 and over were married.[418] In 2023, the total fertility rate for the U.S. stood at 1.6 children per woman,[419] and, at 23%, it had the world's highest rate of
children living in single-parent households in 2019.[420] The United States has a diverse population; 37 ancestry groups have more than one million members.[421] White Americans with ancestry from Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa form the largest racial and ethnic group at 57.8% of the United States population.[422][423] Hispanic and
Latino Americans form the second-largest group and are 12.1% of the United States population. African Americans are the country's fourth-largest group, composing 5.9% of the United States population. The country's 3.7 million
Native Americans account for about 1%,[421] and some 574 native tribes are recognized by the federal government.[424] In 2022, the median age of the United States Most spoken languages in the U.S. While many languages are spoken in the United States, English is by far
the most commonly spoken and written.[426] English was made the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed a bill to designate English as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never passed as the official language of the United States by Executive Order 14224 in 2025.[4] However, Congress has never pa
Twenty-eight states and the United States Virgin Islands have no official language; 19 states and the District of Columbia have no official languages, [427] Three states and four U.S. territories have recognized local or indigenous languages in addition to English: Hawaii (Hawaiian),[428] Alaska (twenty Native languages),[u][429]
 South Dakota (Sioux),[430] American Samoa (Samoan), Puerto Rico (Spanish), Guam (Chamorro), and the Northern Mariana Islands (Carolinian and Chamorro). In total, 169 Native American Samoa (Samoan), Puerto Rico (Spanish), Guam (Chamorro), and the Northern Mariana Islands (Carolinian and Chamorro).
(2020),[433] some 245.4 million people in the U.S. age five and older spoke only English at home. About 41.2 million people or more include Chinese (3.40 million), Tagalog (1.71 million), Vietnamese (1.52 million), Arabic (1.39 million), Arabic (1.39 million), Tagalog (1.71 million), Vietnamese (1.52 million), Arabic (1.39 million), Arabic (1.39 million), Arabic (1.30 million), Arabic (1
million), French (1.18 million), Korean (1.04 million), Korean (1.04 million), German, spoken by 1 million people at home in 2010, fell to 857,000 total speakers in 2020.[434] Main article: Immigration to the United States border wall between San Diego (left) and Tijuana (right) America's immigrant population is by far the
world's largest in absolute terms.[435][436] In 2022, there were 87.7 million immigrants and U.S.-born children of immigrants in the United States, accounting for nearly 27% of the overall U.S. population. [437] In 2017, out of the U.S. foreign-born population, some 45% (20.7 million) were naturalized citizens, 27% (12.3 million) were lawful permanent
residents, 6% (2.2 million) were temporary lawful residents, and 23% (10.5 million) were unauthorized immigrants (most of whom entered
through family reunification) were granted legal residence. [440] In fiscal year 2024 alone, according to the United States resettlement destination, far surpassing other major resettlement countries in Europe and Canada". [441] Main
article: Religion in the United States Religious affiliation in the U.S., according to a 2023 Gallup poll:[9] Protestantism (23%) Unanswered (3%) The First Amendment guarantees the free exercise of religion in the country and forbids
Congress from passing laws respecting its establishment. [442] [443] Religious practice is widespread, among the most diverse in the world, and profoundly vibrant. [445] The country has the world is largest Christian population. It has the fourth-largest population of Roman Catholics; [446] Pope Leo XIV of Chicago, Illinois is their current head.
Other notable faiths include Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, many New Age movements, and Native American religious practice varies significantly by region. [448] "Ceremonial deism" is common in American culture. [449] The overwhelming majority of Americans believe in a higher power or spiritual force, engage in spiritual
practices such as prayer, and consider themselves religious or spiritual.[450][451] In the "Bible Belt", located within the Southern United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally, whereas New England and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally and the Western United States and the Western United States, evangelical Protestantism plays a significant role culturally and the Western United States are significant role culturally.
U.S. in 1847,[453] is the predominant religion in the state of Utah and a major religion in Idaho. Main articles: Urbanization in the United States and List of United States cities by populations over 50,000.[454] In 2022, 333
incorporated municipalities had populations over 100,000, nine cities had more than one million residents, and four cities—New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston—had populations exceeding two million.[455] Many U.S. metropolitan areas in
the United States 2024 MSA population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau [457] Rank Name Region Pop. 1 New York Northeast 19,940,274 11 Boston Northeast
Fort Worth South 8,344,032 14 Detroit Midwest 4,400,578 5 Houston South 7,796,182 15 Seattle West 4,145,494 6 Miami South 6,457,988 16 Minneapolis-Saint Paul Midwest 3,757,952 7 Washington, D.C. South 6,436,489 17 Tampa-St. Petersburg South 3,424,560 8 Atlanta South 6,411,149 18 San Diego West 3,298,799 9 Philadelphia Northeast
6,330,422 19 Denver West 3,052,498 10 Phoenix West 5,186,958 20 Orlando South 2,940,513 Main articles: Healthcare in the United States, Healthcare in the United States, Healthcare in the United States, and Health insurance in the United States, and Health insurance in the United States The Texas Medical Center in Houston is the largest medical complex in the World. [458][459] In 2018, it employed 120,000
people and treated 10 million patients. [460] According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), average American life expectancy at birth was 78.4 years in 2022, and the CDC noted that the new average was largely driven by "decreases
in mortality due to COVID-19, heart disease, unintentional injuries, cancer and diabetes".[461] Starting in 1998, life expectancy in the U.S. fell behind that of other wealthy industrialized countries, and Americans' "health disadvantage" gap has been increasing ever since.[462] The Commonwealth Fund reported in 2020 that the U.S. had the highest
suicide rate among high-income countries.[463] Approximately one-third of the U.S. adult population is obese and another third is overweight.[464] The U.S. healthcare system far outspends that of any other country, measured both in per capita spending and as a percentage of GDP, but attains worse healthcare outcomes when compared to peer
countries for reasons that are debated.[465] The United States is the only developed country without a system of universal healthcare coverage for the poor (Medicaid) and for those age 65 and older (Medicare) is available to
Americans who meet the programs' income or age qualifications. In 2010, former President Obama passed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.[v][467] Abortion in the United States Some 77% of American college students
attend public institutions [469] such as the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819. American primary and secondary education (known in the U.S. as K-12, "kindergarten through 12th grade") is decentralized. School systems are operated by state, territorial, and sometimes municipal governments and regulated by the U.S.
Department of Education. In general, children are required to attend school or an approved homeschool from the age of five or six (kindergarten or first grade) until they are 18 years old. This often brings students through the 12th grade, the final year of a U.S. high school, but some states and territories allow them to leave school earlier, at age 16 or
17.[470] The U.S. spends more on education per student than any other country,[471] an average of $18,614 per year per public elementary and secondary school, 62.7% attended some college, 37.7% earned a bachelor's degree, and 14.2% earned a
graduate degree.[473] The U.S. literacy rate is near-universal.[338][474] The country has the most Nobel Prize winners of any country, with 411 (having won 413 awards).[475][476] U.S. tertiary or higher education has earned a global reputation. Many of the world's top universities, as listed by various ranking organizations, are in the United States.
including 19 of the top 25.[477][478] American higher education is dominated by state university systems, although the country's many private universities and colleges generally offer coursework and degree programs covering the first two years of college study. They often have
more open admission policies, shorter academic programs, and lower tuition.[479] As for public expenditures on higher education, the U.S. spends more per student than the OECD average, and Americans spend more than all nations in combined public and private spending.[480] Colleges and universities directly funded by the federal government do
not charge tuition and are limited to military personnel and government employees, including: the U.S. service academies, the Naval Postgraduate School, and military staff colleges. Despite some student loan forgiveness programs in place, [481] student loan debt increased by 102% between 2010 and 2020, [482] and exceeded $1.7 trillion in 2022. [483]
Main articles: Culture of the United States and Society of the United States and Society of the United States The Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World) on Liberty (Liberty Enlightening 
characterized by a unifying political belief in an "American Creed" emphasizing consent of the government. [485][486] Culturally, the country has been described as having the values of individualism and personal autonomy, [487][488] as
well as having a strong work ethic, [489] competitiveness, [490] and voluntary altruism towards others. [491][492][493] According to a 2016 study by the Charities Aid Foundation, Americans donated 1.44% of total GDP to charity—the highest rate in the world by a large margin. [494] The United States is home to a wide variety of ethnic groups,
as Americanization.[499] Nearly all present Americans or their ancestors came from Europe, Africa, or Asia (the "Old World") within the past five centuries.[500] Mainstream Americans or their ancestors came from Europe, Africa, or Asia (the "Old World") within the past five centuries.
from Africa.[501] More recent immigration from Asia and especially Latin America has added to a cultural mix that has been described as a homogenizing melting pot, and a heterogeneous salad bowl, with immigrants contributing to, and often assimilating into, mainstream American culture. The American Dream, or the perception that Americans enjoy
high social mobility, plays a key role in attracting immigrants.[502][503] Whether this perception is accurate has been a topic of debate.[504][506] While mainstream culture holds that the United States is a classless society,[507] scholars identify significant differences between the country's social classes, affecting socialization, language, and
values.[508][509] Americans tend to greatly value socioeconomic achievement, but being ordinary or average is promoted by some as a noble condition as well.[510] The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities is an agency of the United States federal government that was established in 1965 with the purpose to "develop and promote a
broadly conceived national policy of support for the Humanities and the arts in the United States, and for institutions which preserve the cultural heritage of the United States. "[511] It is composed of four sub-agencies: National Endowment for the Humanities Institute of Museum and Library Services Federal Council on
the Arts and the Humanities Under the First Amendment to the Constitution, the United States is considered to have the strongest protected expression.[513][514][515] A 2016 Pew Research Center poll found that Americans were
the most supportive of free expression of any polity measured. [516] They are the "most supportive of freedom of the press and the right to use the Internet without government censorship". [517] The U.S. is a socially progressive country [518] with permissive attitudes surrounding human sexuality. [519] LGBT rights in the United States are, by global
standards, among the most advanced.[519][520][521] Main articles: American literature and American philosophy Mark Twain, whom William Faulkner called "the father of American literature"[522] Colonial American authors were influenced by John Locke and various other Enlightenment philosophers.[523][524] The American Revolutionary Period
(1765-1783) is notable for the political writings of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and Thomas Jefferson. Shortly before and after the Revolutionary War, the newspaper rose to prominence, filling a demand for anti-British national literature. [525][526] An early novel is William Hill Brown's The Power of Sympathy, published in
1791. Writer and critic John Neal in the early- to mid-nineteenth century helped advance America toward a unique literature and culture by criticizing predecessors such as Edgar Allan Poe. [527] who took American poetry and short fiction in new directions.
Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller pioneered the influential Transcendentalism movement; [528] Henry David Thoreau, author of Walden, was influenced by this movement. The conflict surrounding abolitionism inspired writers, like Harriet Beecher Stowe, and authors of slave narratives, such as Frederick Douglass. Nathaniel Hawthorne's
 The Scarlet Letter (1850) explored the dark side of American history, as did Herman Melville's Moby-Dick (1851). Major American poets of the nineteenth century American poets of the nineteenth century American writer to be born in the West. Henry
international recognition with novels like The Portrait of a Lady (1881). As literacy rates rose, periodicals published more stories centered around industrial workers, women, and the rural poor. [532] [533] While modernism generally took on an
international character, modernist authors working within the United States more often rooted their work in specific regions, peoples, and cultures. [536] Following the Great Migration to northern cities, African-American and black West Indian authors of the Harlem Renaissance developed an independent tradition of literature that rebuked a history of
inequality and celebrated black culture. An important cultural export during the Jazz Age, these writings were a key influence on Négritude, a philosophy emerging in the 1930s, an ideal of homogeneity led many authors to attempt to write the Great American Novel, [539] while
the Beat Generation rejected this conformity, using styles that elevated the impact of the spoken word over mechanics to describe drug use, sexuality, and the failings of society. [540][541] Contemporary literature is more pluralistic than in previous eras, with the closest thing to a unifying feature being a trend toward self-conscious experiments with
language.[542] Twelve American laureates have won the United States, Public broadcasting in the United States, Public broadcasting in the United States, Internet in the United States, Radio in the United States, and
Video games in the United States Comcast Center in Philadelphia, headquarters of Comcast, one of the world's largest telecommunications companies and media conglomerates Media in the United States is broadly uncensored, with the First Amendment providing significant protections, as reiterated in New York Times Co. v. United States [512] The
four major broadcasters in the U.S. are the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), and Fox Broadcasting 
[544] In 2021, about 83% of Americans over age 12 listened to broadcast radio, while about 40% listened to podcasts. [545] In the prior year, there were 15,460 licensed full-power radio stations in the U.S. according to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). [546] Much of the public radio broadcasting is supplied by NPR, incorporated in
February 1970 under the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.[547] U.S. newspapers with a global reach and reputation include The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and USA Today.[548] About 800 publications are produced in Spanish.[549][550] With few exceptions, newspapers are privately owned, either by large chains
such as Gannett or McClatchy, which own dozens or even hundreds of newspapers; by small chains that own a handful of papers; or, in an increasingly rare situation, by individuals or families. Major cities often have alternative newspapers to complement the mainstream daily papers, such as The Village Voice in New York City and LA Weekly in Los
Angeles. The five most popular websites used in the U.S. are Google, YouTube, Amazon, Yahoo, and Facebook—all of them American-owned.[551] In 2022, the video game market of the United States was the world's largest by revenue.[552] There are 444 publishers, developers, and hardware companies in California alone.[553] Main article: Theater in
the United States Broadway theaters in Theater District, Manhattan The United States is well known for its theater. Mainstream theater in the United States derives from the old European theatrical tradition and has been heavily influenced by the British theater. [554] By the middle of the 19th century America had created new distinct dramatic forms
in the Tom Shows, the showboat theater and the minstrel show.[555] The central hub of the American theater scene is the Theater District in Manhattan, with its divisions of Broadway, and off-Broadway, and off-B
many cities have professional regional or resident theater community theater culture. [557] The Tony Awards recognizes excellence in live Broadway theater and are presented at an annual ceremony in Manhattan. The awards
are given for Broadway productions and performances. One is also given for regional theater. Several discretionary non-competitive awards are given as well, including a Special Tony Award, the Tony Honors for Excellence in Theatre, and the Isabelle Stevenson Award. [558] Main articles: Visual art of the United States and Architecture of the United
States American Gothic (1930) by Grant Wood is one of the most famous American paintings and is widely parodied. [559] Folk art in colonial America grew out of artisanal craftsmanship in communities that allowed commonly trained people to individually express themselves. It was distinct from Europe's tradition of high art, which was less accessible
and generally less relevant to early American settlers. [560] Cultural movements in art and craftsmanship in colonial America generally lagged behind those of Western Europe. For example, the prevailing medieval style of woodworking and primitive sculpture became integral to early American folk art, despite the emergence of Renaissance styles in
England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The new English styles would have been firmly adopted. Not only did styles change slowly in early America, but there was a tendency for rural artisans there to continue their traditional
forms longer than their urban counterparts did—and far longer than those in Western European modernist art, shocked the public and transformed the U.S. art scene.
[561] American Realism and American Regionalism sought to reflect and give America new ways of looking at itself. Georgia O'Keeffe, Marsden Hartley, and others experimented with new and individualistic styles, which would become known as American modernism. Major artistic movements such as the abstract expressionism of Jackson Pollock and
Willem de Kooning and the pop art of Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein developed largely in the United States. Major photographers include Alfred Stieglitz, Edward Steichen, Dorothea Lange, Edward Weston, James Van Der Zee, Ansel Adams, and Gordon Parks. [562] The tide of modernism and then postmodernism has brought global fame to
American architects, including Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Johnson, and Frank Gehry, [563] The Metropolitan Museum in the United States [564] and the fourth-largest in the world. [565] Main article: Music of the United States The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Nashville, Tennessee American
folk music encompasses numerous music genres, variously known as traditional music, traditional folk music, or roots music. Many traditional songs have been sung within the same family or folk group for generations, and sometimes trace back to such origins as the British Isles, mainland Europe, or Africa. [566] The rhythmic
and lyrical styles of African-American music in particular have influenced American music. [567] Banjos were brought to America through the slave trade. Minstrel shows incorporating the instrument into their acts led to its increased popularity and widespread production in the 19th century. [568] The electric guitar, first invented in the 1930s,
and mass-produced by the 1940s, had an enormous influence on popular music, in particular due to the development of rock and roll.[570] The synthesizer, turntablism, and electronic music were adopted and transformed into popular genres with
global audiences. Jazz grew from blues and ragtime in the early 20th century, developing from the innovations and recordings of composers such as W.C. Handy and Jelly Roll Morton. Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington increased its popularity early in the 20th century. [571] Country music developed in the 1920s, [572] bluegrass [573] and rhythm and
blues in the 1940s,[574] and rock and roll in the 1950s.[570] In the 1960s, Bob Dylan emerged from the folk revival to become one of the country's most celebrated songwriters.[575] The united States has the world's largest music market, with a total retail
value of $15.9 billion in 2022.[577] Most of the world's major record companies are based in the U.S.; they are represented by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA).[578] Mid-20th-century American pop stars, such as Frank Sinatra[579] and Elvis Presley,[580] became global celebrities and best-selling music artists,[571] as have artists
of the late 20th century, such as Michael Jackson,[581] Madonna,[582] Whitney Houston,[583] and Mariah Carey,[586] Lady Gaga,[586] Katy Perry,[586] Taylor Swift and Beyoncé.[587] Main article: Fashion in the United States Haute couture fashion models on the catwalk during
New York Fashion Week The United States has the world's largest apparel market by revenue. [588] Apart from professional business attire, American fashion is eclectic and predominantly informal. American styles.
[589] New York, with its Fashion Week, is considered to be one of the "Big Four" global fashion capitals, along with Paris, Milan, and London. A study demonstrated that general proximity to Manhattan's Garment District has been synonymous with American fashion since its inception in the early 20th century. [590] A number of well-known designer
labels, among them Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, Tom Ford and Calvin Klein, are headquartered in Manhattan.[591][592] Labels cater to niche markets, such as preteens. New York Fashion Week is one of the most influential fashion shows in the world, and is held twice each year in Manhattan;[593] the annual Met Gala, also in Manhattan, has been
called the fashion world's "biggest night".[594][595] Main article: Cinema of the United States The Hollywood Hills, often regarded as the symbol of the American film industry has a worldwide influence and following. Hollywood, a district in northern Los Angeles, the nation's second-most populous city, is
also metonymous for the American filmmaking industry. [596][597][598] The major film studios of the United States are the primary source of the most commercially successful movies selling the most tickets in the world. [599][600] Largely centered in the New York City region from its beginnings in the late 19th century through the first decades of the
20th century, [601][602][603][603][604] the U.S. film industry has since been primarily based in and around Hollywood. Nonetheless, American film companies have been subject to the forces of globalization in the 21st century, and an increasing number of films are made elsewhere. [605] The Academy Awards, popularly known as the Oscars, have been held
annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences since 1929,[606] and the Golden Globe Awards have been held annually since January 1944.[607] The industry peaked in what is commonly referred to as the "Golden Age of Hollywood", from the early sound period until the early 1960s,[608] with screen actors such as John Wayne and
Marilyn Monroe becoming iconic figures.[609][610] In the 1970s, "New Hollywood", or the "Hollywood Renaissance",[611] was defined by grittier films influenced by French and Italian realist pictures of the post-war period.[612] The 21st century has been marked by the rise of American streaming platforms, which came to rival traditional cinema.
[613][614] Main article: American cuisine A Thanksgiving dinner with roast turkey, mashed potatoes, corn, squash, and maple syrup. Of the
most enduring and pervasive examples are variations of the native dish called succotash. Early settlers and later immigrants combined these with foods they were familiar with, such as wheat flour, [615] beef, and milk, to create a distinctive American cuisine. [616] [617] New World crops, especially pumpkin, corn, potatoes, and turkey as the main course
are part of a shared national menu on Thanksgiving, when many Americans prepare or purchase traditional dishes to celebrate the occasion.[618] Characteristic American dishes such as apple pie, fried chicken, doughnuts, french fries, macaroni and cheese, ice cream, hamburgers, hot dogs, and American pizza derive from the recipes of various
immigrant groups [619][620][621][621][622] Mexican dishes such as burritos and tacos preexisted the United States in areas later annexed from Mexico, and adaptations of Chinese cuisine as well as pasta dishes freely adapted from Mexico.
internationally. In 1946, the Culinary Institute of America was founded by Katharine Angell and Frances Roth. This would become the United States' most prestigious culinary school, where many of the most talented American chefs would become the United States restaurant industry was projected at $899 billion in
sales for 2020,[626][627] and employed more than 15 million people, representing 10% of the nation's workforce directly,[628] The United States is home to over 220 Michelin star-rated restaurants, 70 of which are in New York City alone,[630] Wine
United States is the fourth-largest wine-producing country in the world, after Italy, Spain, and France. [634] The classic American diner, a casual restaurant originally intended for the working class, emerged during the 19th century from converted railroad dining cars made stationary. The diner soon evolved into purpose-built structures whose
number expanded greatly in the 20th century. [636] The American fast-food industry developed alongside the nation's car culture. [637] American restaurants developed the drive-in format in the 1920s, which they began to replace with the drive-in format by the 1940s. [638] [639] American fast-food industry developed alongside the nation's car culture.
King, Chick-fil-A, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Dunkin' Donuts and many others, have numerous outlets around the world. [640] Main articles: Sports in the United States and United
Delhomme (number 17) throws a forward pass against the Dallas Cowboys. The most popular spectator sports in the U.S. are American football, basketball, basketball, basketball, soccer, and ice hockey. [641] While most major U.S. sports such as baseball and American football have evolved out of European practices, basketball, volleyball, skateboarding, and
snowboarding are American inventions, many of which have become popular worldwide. [642] Lacrosse and surfing arose from Native Hawaiian activities that predate European contact. [643] The market for professional sports in the United States was approximately $69 billion in July 2013, roughly 50% larger than that of European contact.
the Middle East, and Africa combined. [644] American football is by several measures the most popular spectator sport in the United States; [645] the National Football League has the highest average attendance of any sports league in the world, and the Super Bowl is watched by tens of millions globally. [646] However, baseball has been regarded as
the U.S. "national sport" since the late 19th century. After American football, the next four most popular professional team sports are basketball Association, [647] Major League Baseball, [648] Major League Soccer, [649] and the National Hockey League.
[650] The most-watched individual sports in the U.S. are golf and auto racing, particularly NASCAR and IndyCar. [651][652] On the college football attract large audiences, as the NCAA March Madness tournament and the College Football Playoff
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are some of the most watched national sporting events. [654] In the U.S., the intercollegiate sports level serves as a feeder system for professional sports organizations serve this function. [655] Eight Olympic Games have taken place in the United
States. The 1904 Summer Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri, were the first-ever Olympic Games held outside of Europe. [656] The Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the U.S. for a ninth time when Los Angeles hosts the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will be held in the 2028 Sum
[658][659] In other international competition, the United States is the home of a number of prestigious events, including the Americas Cup, the U.S. open, and the Masters Tournament. The U.S. men's national soccer team has qualified for eleven World Cups, while the women's national team has won the FIFA Women's World Cup and Olympic soccer
tournament four times each.[660] The United States hosted the 1994 FIFA World Cup and will co-host, along with Canada and Mexico, the 2026 FIFA World Cup was also hosted by 90,185, setting the world record for largest women's sporting event crowd at
the time.[662] Lists of U.S. state topics Outline of the United States List of online encyclopedias of U.S. states, encyclopedias typically maintained by state historical societies, universities, or humanities councils ^ See Executive Order 14224.[4][5] States and territories variously recognize English only, English plus one or more local languages, or no
language at all. See § Language. ^ The historical and informal demonym Yankee has been applied to Americans, New Englanders, or northeasterners since the 18th century. ^ a b c At 3,531,900 sq mi (9,147,590 km2), the United States is the third-largest country in the world by land area, behind Russia and China. By total area (land and water), it is
the third-largest, behind Russia and Canada, if its coastal and territorial water areas are included. However, if only its internal waters are included (bays, sounds, rivers, lakes, and the Great Lakes), the U.S. is the fourth-largest, after Russia, Canada, and China. Coastal/territorial waters included: 3,796,742 sq mi (9,833,517 km2)[20] Only internal
waters included: 3,696,100 sq mi (9,572,900 km2)[21] ^ This figure excludes Puerto Rico and the other unincorporated islands because they are country for PPP calculations. ^ After adjustment for taxes and transfers ^ See
Time in the United States for details about laws governing time zones in the United States. ^ See Date and time notation in the U.S. Virgin Islands use left-hand traffic. ^ The five major territories outside the union of states are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The
seven undisputed island areas without permanent populations are Baker Island, Howland Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, and Wake Island is disputed.[19] ^ The U.S. Census Bureau's latest official population
estimate of 340,110,988 residents (2024) is for the 50 states and the District of Columbia; it excludes the 3.6 million residents of the five major U.S. territories and outlying islands. The Census Bureau also provides a continuously updated but unofficial population clock: www.census.gov/popclock ^ The official U.S. Government Publishing Office Style
Manual has prescribed specific usages for "U.S." and "United States" as part of official names. In "formal writing (treaties, Executive orders, proclamations, etc.); congressional bills; legal citations and covers and title pages",[26] "United States" must
be used. Otherwise, "U.S." is used preceding a government organization or as an adjective preceding non-governmental organizations (e.g. United States Steel Corporation).[26] ^ Americus comes from the Medieval Latin name Emericus (for Saint Emeric of Hungary), itself derived from the Old High German
name Emmerich. ^ From the late 15th century, the Columbian exchange had been catastrophic for native populations, especially in the Caribbean, perished from infectious diseases during the years following European colonization;[55] remaining populations
 were often displaced by European expansion.[56][57] ^ New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Carolina, Secession
from the United States: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Some scholars have used descriptions such as oligarchy or plutocracy instead. [232][233][234][235][236][237][238][239][240][241] Per the U.S. Constitution, Amendment Twenty-three, proposed by
the U.S. Congress on June 16, 1960, and ratified by the States on March 29, 1961 ^ A country's total exporter. [342] ^ This figure, like most
official data for the United States as a whole, excludes the five unincorporated territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands) and minor island possessions. ^ Inupiaq, Siberian Yupik, Central Alaskan Yup'ik, Alutiiq, Unanga (Aleut), Dena'ina, Deg Xinag, Holikachuk, Koyukon, Upper
Kuskokwim, Gwich'in, Tanana, Upper Tanana, Upper Tanana, Tanacross, Hän, Ahtna, Eyak, Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian Also known less formally as Obamacare 36 U.S.C. § 302 "The Great Seal of the United States" (PDF). U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. 2003. Retrieved February 12, 2020. An Act To make The Star-Spangled Banner the
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bold action to upend the political order. Unlike Hitler's coup attempt, Trump already held top of office, so he was attempting to hold onto power, not seize it (the precise term for Trump's intended action is a 'self-coup' or 'autogolpe'). Thus, Trump was able to plan for the event well in advance, and with much greater control, including developing the
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results of this "Big Lie" campaign were the terrible events of January 6, 2021 - an inflection point in what we now understand was nothing less than an attempted coup. Eastman and President Trump launched a campaign to overturn a democratic
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WikiversityTravel guides from Wikivoyage 40°N 100°W / 40°N 100°W / 40; -100 (United States of America) Retrieved from "American nursing organization". This article includes a list of references, related reading, or external links, but its sources remain unclear because it lacks inlined.
citations. Please help improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (June 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) NANDA International (NANDA-I)NANDA International (N
USLocationInternationalMembers533Key peopleDr. T. Heather Herdman (PhD, RN, FNI, FAAN), CEOWebsiteNanda.org NANDA International (formerly the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) is a professional organization of nurses interested in standardized nursing terminology, that was officially founded in 1982 and develops
researches, disseminates and refines the nomenclature, criteria, and taxonomy of nursing diagnosis. In 2002, NANDA International published Nursing Diagnosis quarterly, which became the International Journal of Nursing Terminologies and Classifications
and then later was reconceptualized as the International Journal of Nursing Knowledge, which remains in print today. The Membership Network Groups foster collaboration among NANDA-I members in countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, and Nigeria-Ghana) and for languages: the German Language Group (Germany, Austria
Switzerland) and the Dutch Language Group (Netherlands and Belgium). In 1973, Kristine Gebbie & Lavin, 1975). It was held in St. Louis, Missouri. Attendees produced a beginning classification of Nursing Diagnoses (Gebbie & Lavin, 1975). It was held in St. Louis, Missouri. Attendees produced a beginning classification of Nursing Diagnoses. The
conference also created three structures: A National Clearinghouse for Nursing Diagnoses, located at Saint Louis University and led by Anne Perry; and a National Conference Group to standardize nursing terminology and led by Marjory Gordon. In 1982 NANDA was formed, and included
members from the United States and Canada. NANDA developed a nursing classification to organize nursing diagnoses, in 1994 it became apparent that an overhaul was needed. In 2002 Taxonomy II, which was a revised version of Gordon's functional health
patterns (Gordon, 1994), was released. In 2002, NANDA became NANDA International in response to requests from its growing base of membership from outside North America. The acronym of NANDA was retained in the name because of the name recognition, but it is no longer merely "North American", and has members from 35 countries as of
2018. Research has shown that NANDA-I is the most used, most researched of the standardized nursing languages (Tastan, S., Linch, G. C., Keenan, G. M., Stifter, J., McKinney, D., Fahey, L., ... & Wilkie, D. J., 2014). Their findings showed that the number of standardized nursing language (SNL) publications increased primarily since 2000, with most
focusing on NANDA International, the Nursing Interventions Classification, and the Nursing Outcome Classification. The majority of the studies were descriptive, qualitative, or correlational designs that provide a strong base for understanding the validity and reliability of the concepts underlying the standardized nursing terminologies. There is
evidence supporting the successful integration and use in electronic health records for two standardized nursing Utcome Classification; and (2) the Omaha System set. 1982-1988 Dr. Marjory Gordon 1988-1993 Jane
Lancour 1993-1997 Dr. Lois Hoskins 1997-2001 Dr. Judith Warren 2001-2005 Dr. Dorothy A. Jones 2005-2006 Dr. Kay Avant 2006-2007 Dr. Jane Brokel 2012-2016 Prof. Dickon Weir-Hughes 2016-2020 Dr. Shigemi Kamitsuru The current
structure of NANDA's nursing diagnoses is referred to as Taxonomy II and has three levels: Domains (13), Classes (47) and Diagnoses (277) (Herdman, Kamitsuru, & Lopes, 2021). Domain Healthpromotion Nutrition Elimination/Exchange Activity/Rest Perception/Cognition Self-perception Roleral (13), Classes (47) and Diagnoses (277) (Herdman, Kamitsuru, & Lopes, 2021).
Safety/Protection Comfort Growth/Development Class 1 Healthawareness Ingestion Urinaryfunction Self-concept Caregivingroles Sexualidentity Post-traumaresponses Values Infection Physicalcomfort Growth Class 2 Healthmanagement Digestion Gastrointestinalfunction Activity/Exercise Orientation Self-esteem
Familyrelationships Sexualfunction Copingresponses Beliefs Physicalinjury Environmentalcomfort Development Class 3 Absorption Integumentaryfunction Energybalance Sensation/Perception Body image Roleperformance Reproduction Neuro-behavioralstress Value/Belief/Actioncongruence Violence Socialcomfort Class 4 Metabolism
Respiratory function Cardio-vascular/Pulmonary responses Cognition Environmental hazards Class 5 Hydration Self-care Communi-cation Defensive process Herdman, T.H. & Kamitsuru, S., Lopes, C.T. (Eds.) NANDA International nursing diagnoses: definitions
and classification, 2021-24. NY: Thieme Medical Publishers. Gebbie, KM & Lavin, MA (1975). Proceedings of the First National Conference on the Classification, 3d Ed. St. Louis: Mosby Tastan, S., Linch, G. C., Keenan, G. M., Stifter, J., McKinney, D.
Fahey, L., ... & Wilkie, D. J. (2014). Evidence for the existing American Nurses Association-recognized standardized nursing studies, 51(8), 1160-1170. NANDA Internationally of Nursing S
FAAN for her being named a NANDA-I Living Legend! She received this honor at our recent conference for her contributions to concept analysis, standards and the NANDA-I Association. ... See MoreSee Less Photo 67%(6)67% found this document useful (6 votes)13K viewsSaveSave NANDA
Nursing Diagnosis 2021-2023, 12th Edition-1 For Later67%67% found this document useful, undefined Welcome, fellow nurses! Let's dive into everything you need to know about NANDA-I Nursing Diagnoses for 2024-2026: their history, definition, types, domains, and how to apply them with practical examples and helpful resources. What are NANDA
Diagnoses? NANDA nursing diagnoses are essential clinical tools that describe human responses to actual or potential health problems. As nurses, we use them to enhance communication among healthcare professionals and provide high-quality, standardized care. They form a common language that helps us articulate the unique contributions of
nursing to patient well-being. "A nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment concerning a human response, by an individual, family, group, or community." - NANDA-I The Story of NANDA began in the 1970s when a group of forward-thinking nurses in
the United States recognized a critical need: to standardize the language of nursing diagnoses. This wasn't just about words; it was about elevating our practice, improving patient care, and ensuring clear communication. This pioneering effort led to the founding of NANDA International, which has since become a globally recognized authority in
nursing. 1973: NANDA was established to address the need for a standardized nursing language. This was a pivotal moment for our profession! 1982: The first official list of nursing diagnoses was published, providing a foundational framework.
Present Day: We now have over 277 diagnoses classified in the Taxonomy II, used by nurses like us around the globe to guide patient care. The Evolution of NANDA International NANDA International, since its formal establishment in the 1980s, has been dedicated to systematizing and standardizing nursing diagnoses. It provides a clear framework
that empowers us, as nurses, to accurately identify patient responses, develop effective care plans, and enhance communication within the healthcare team. NANDA-I undertakes periodic reviews to reflect evolving patient care needs, ensuring the diagnoses remain relevant and clinically applicable. Recent Updates in Diagnoses (2024-2026) The latest
updates to NANDA diagnoses for 2024-2026 demonstrate a commitment to addressing contemporary health issues. This dynamic approach ensures that nursing nomenclature stays aligned with advancements in medicine, societal changes, and emerging public health challenges. Newly Added Diagnoses As our understanding of patient needs grows, so
does our diagnostic toolkit. Some recent additions include: Risk for Ineffective Home Maintenance: This addresses concerns about a patient's ability to maintain a safe and healthy living environment. Risk for Frail Elderly Syndrome: A crucial diagnosis focusing on the complex vulnerabilities of our older adult population. Deficient Knowledge in
Treatment Management: This highlights the need for patient education to prevent complications and promote self-care. Revised and Retired Diagnoses With each review cycle, NANDA-I also refines or retires diagnoses that are no longer as relevant or have been integrated into broader categories. For instance, diagnoses like "Disturbed Body Image
(formerly "Alteration in body perception") have been updated to better align with patient-centered care trends. This ensures our nursing approach remains agile and responsive to current health demands. These updates often involve revising descriptions and enhancing the precision of the language used, which is vital for correct interpretation and
application in our daily practice. NANDA-I also strives to incorporate diagnoses that reflect global health trends, considering the cultural and social diversity of the patients we serve. Integrate them with the Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC)
and Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC). This synergy provides a robust framework for our nursing practice, allowing for a structured and comprehensive approach to patient care. Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) NIC provides a standardized system for classifying the actions we, as nurses, implement in response to NANDA-I diagnoses
By using a common, systematic language, NIC helps ensure that the care we provide is consistent, effective, and evidence-based. Examples of Common Interventions: Our interventions are tailored to specific diagnoses. Some examples include: Self-Care Education: Empowering patients to manage their health, especially for chronic conditions. Pain
Management: Utilizing pharmacological and non-pharmacological strategies to alleviate acute and chronic pain. Infection Promotion: Implementing actions like hygiene protocols and wound care to minimize infection Promotion: Implementing actions like hygiene protocols and wound care to minimize infection Promotion:
Planning diets and monitoring the patient's nutritional status. Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) NOC allows us to measure the success of the interventions we implement based on NANDA-I diagnoses. Through a structured approach, NOC provides clear expectations regarding patient progress and helps us evaluate the effectiveness of our care
Measuring Success and Outcomes: We evaluate outcomes using indicators that help us assess the impact of our interventions. Some of these indicators include: Overall Health Status: Assessing how the patient's health has improved through specific interventions. Patient Status: Assessing how the patient's health has improved through specific interventions.
and their involvement in their own care. Treatment Adherence: Evaluating the patient's adherence to treatment recommendations and self-care practices. Symptom Reduction: Assessing the decrease in symptoms and signs that the patient recommendations and self-care practices. Symptom Reduction: Assessing the decrease in symptoms and signs that the patient recommendations and self-care practices.
picture of our patient's needs. This enables us to deliver more effective, person-centered care focused on their well-being. The NANDA-I Taxonomy II The NANDA-I Taxonomy II is structured into three key levels: Domains A domain is a
sphere of activity, study, or interest. The taxonomy features 13 NANDA-I Domains. Each Domain is further structured or subdivided into various Classes. 2. Classes A class is a subdivision of people or things by quality, rank, or degree. The taxonomy includes 48 Classes. These Classes group related Nursing Diagnoses. 3.
Nursing Diagnosis A nursing diagnosis is a clinical judgment concerning a human response to health conditions/life processes, or a vulnerability (approved
at the 9th NANDA conference, 1990). NANDA-I Domains and Diagnostic Classes NANDA-I diagnoses are thoughtfully organized into 13 domains, each further divided into specific classes. These categories help us, as healthcare professionals, to identify and classify human responses in a structured and meaningful way. Domain Classes Health
Awareness, Health Management Ingestion, Digestion, Absorption, Metabolism, Hydration Urinary Function, Gastrointestinal Function, Communication, Communication, Cardiovascular/Pulmonary Responses, Self-Care Attention, Orientation, Orientation, Communication, Communication, Communication, Communication, Cardiovascular/Pulmonary Responses, Self-Care Attention, Orientation, Orientation, Communication, Communicat
Self-Concept, Self-Esteem, Body Image Caregiving Roles, Family Relationships, Role Performance Sexual Identity, Sexual Function, Reproduction Post-Trauma Responses, Coping Responses, Neurobehavioral Stress Values, Beliefs, Value/Belief/Action Congruence Infection, Physical Injury, Violence, Environmental Hazards, Defensive Processes
 Thermoregulation Physical Comfort, Environmental Comfort, Social Comfort, Psychological Comfort Growth, Development Examples of Diagnoses by Domain 1: Health PromotionDiagnosis: Readiness for Enhanced Health Mana
NutritionDiagnosis: Imbalanced Nutrition: More Than Body Requirements related to poor dietary habits. Domain 4: Activity/RestDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to poor dietary habits. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed Sleep Pattern related to stress. Domain 11: Safety/ProtectionDiagnosis: Disturbed S
five main types, each focusing on a different aspect of human responses to health issues. Let's explore each type with practical examples to help us understand their application in our nursing practice. Example: Chronic Pain Syndrome (00255), which includes or implies other Nursing Diagnoses such as: Disturbed Sleep Pattern (00198), Social Isolation
(00053), Fatique (00093), or Impaired Physical Mobility (00085). This describes a patient's current health problem, always validated by observable signs and symptoms. This type of diagnosis helps us identify issues requiring immediate nursing intervention. Example: "Impaired Physical Mobility related to chronic pain, evidenced by difficulty walking."
This refers to conditions where risk factors are present, and nursing intervention is required before an actual problem develops. It's about motivation related to recent surgery." This focuses on enhancing the overall well-being of a patient or community by promoting healthy habits and conditions. It's about motivation
and desire to increase well-being. Example: "Readiness for Enhanced Health Management evidenced by changes in dietary habits." This describes situations where an individual is in a good state of health but wishes to achieve an even higher level of wellness. It's a clinical judgment about a transition from a specific level of wellness to a higher level of wellness.
wellness. Example: "Readiness for Enhanced Sleep Pattern related to a desire to optimize rest." This describes specific, complex situations that are always composed of several interrelated nursing diagnoses that need to be addressed collectively. Example: "Post-Trauma Syndrome related to traumatic events, evidenced by anxiety episodes and
avoidance." Complete List of NANDA-I Nursing Diagnoses 2024-2026 DOMAIN 1: Health promotion Class 1: Health management DOMAIN 1: Promoción de la salud DOMAIN 1: Promoción de la salud DOMAIN 1: Health management DOMAIN 1: Health management DOMAIN 1: Nutrición Class 4: Metabolism Class 5: Hydration DOMAIN 2: Nutrición Class 4: Metabolism Class 4: Metabolism Class 4: Metabolism Class 4: Metabolism Class 5: Hydration DOMAIN 2: Nutrición Class 4: Metabolism Class 4: Metabolism Class 5: Hydration DOMAIN 2: Nutrición Class 4: Metabolism Class 5: Hydration DOMAIN 3: Nutrición DOMA
Metabolismo Class 5: Hidratación DOMAIN 3: Elimination and exange Class 1: Urinary function (00030) - Impaired gas exchange DOMAIN 3: Eliminación e intercambio Class 1: Función urinaria Class 2: Función gastrointestinal DOMAIN 4: Activity - rest Class 1: Sleep - rest Class 2:
Activity - exercise Class 3: Energy balance Class 4: Cardiovascular - pulmonary responses Class 5: Self-care DOMAIN 4: Actividad/reposo Class 3: Equilibrio de la energía (00050) - Energy field disturbance Class 4: Respuestas cardiovasculares/pulmonares Class 5: Self-care DOMAIN 4: Actividad/reposo Class 3: Energy field disturbance Class 4: Respuestas cardiovasculares/pulmonares Class 5: Self-care DOMAIN 4: Actividad/reposo Class 5: 
Autocuidado DOMAIN 5: Perception - cognition Class 4: Cognition Class 4: Cognition Class 5: Communication DOMAIN 5: Perception (00123) - Unilateral Neglect Class 3: Sensation / perception (00127) - Willingness to Improve Communication DOMAIN 6: Self-
perception Class 1: Self-concept Class 2: Self-esteem Class 3: Body image (00497) - Disrupted body image disturbance DOMAIN 7: Role relationship Class 1: Autoconcepto Class 2: Family relationships Class 3: Role performance
DOMAIN 7: Rol/relaciones Class 1: Roles de cuidador(a) Class 2: Relaciones familiares Class 3: Reproduction (00349) - Risk for impaired maternal-fetal dyad DOMAIN 8: Sexualidad Class 2: Función sexual (00059) - Sexual dysfunction (00065)
- Ineffective Sexual Pattern Class 3: Reproducción (00209) - Risk for impaired maternal-fetal dyad. DOMAIN 9: Afrontamiento/tolerancia al estrés Class 1: Respuestas postraumáticas Class 2: Respuestas de afrontamiento
Class 3: Estrés neurocomportamental DOMAIN 10: Life principles Class 3: Value - belief - action congruence DOMAIN 10: Principles Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 1: Infection Class 2: Physical injury Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 1: Infection Class 2: Physical injury Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias/acciones DOMAIN 11: Safety - protection Class 3: Congruencia entre valores/creencias
Violence Class 4: Environmental hazards Class 5: Defensive processes Class 6: Thermoregulation DOMAIN 11: Seguridad/protección (00162) - Readiness for enhanced therapeutic regimen management (00162) - R
3: Violencia Class 4: Peligros del entorno Class 5: Procesos defensivos (00218) - Risk of adverse reaction to iodinated comfort Class 3: Social comfort Class 4: Psychological comfort Class 3: Confort físico Class 3: Confort social (00053) - Social
Isolation (00054) - Risk for Loneliness DOMAIN 13: Growth - development Class 1: Growth (00478) - Risk for delayed child growth (13: Growth - development Class 1: Growth Class 2: Development Class 1: Growth Class 2: Development Class 3: Growth - 
our nursing diagnoses. It's a simple yet powerful tool that helps ensure clarity and precision. PES stands for Problem (P), Etiology (E), and Signs and Symptoms (S). How Does the PES format Work? The PES format helps us clearly articulate a nursing diagnosis: Problem (P). This is the NANDA-I diagnostic label. It identifies the observed or anticipated
human response. Etiology (E): This describes the cause or contributing factors related to the problem. It answers the question, "What's causing or contributing to this problem?" We often use "related to the problem. It answers the question, "What's causing or contributing factors related to the problem."
diagnosis. We often use "as evidenced by" (a/e/b) or "as manifested by" (a/m/b). Complete Example of the PES Format: P (Problem): Impaired Physical Mobility E (Etiology): Related to hip fracture S (Signs/Symptoms): Evidenced by difficulty walking and pain upon movement Common Mistakes When
Using the PES Format To ensure our diagnoses are accurate and useful, let's be mindful of these common pitfalls: Lack of Specificity: Avoid overly general problem to a medical diagnosis. Instead, focus on the nursing-related cause (e.g., "related to surgical
incision" rather than "related to appendectomy"). Omitting Evidence: Always include the signs and symptoms that validate your chosen diagnosis. This is crucial for demonstrating your clinical judgment. Practical example: Applying NANDA-I Diagnoses Let's walk through a practical example to see how we can identify and structure a nursing diagnosis
using NANDA-I domains, diagnosis types, and the PES format. This case focuses on a patient experiencing issues with mobility and pain. Case Description A 65-year-old male patient was admitted following a fall at home, resulting in a hip fracture. He reports significant pain, has difficulty mobilizing, and has a history of poorly controlled type 2
diabetes. He expresses concern about his ability to regain independence after surgery. Relevant Data Points: Domain 4 (Activity/Rest): Interrupted mobility pattern. Domain 11 (Safety/Protection): Risk for post-surgical infection. Domain 4 (Activity/Rest): Interrupted mobility pattern.
identify the following nursing diagnoses: Diagnosis 1: Impaired Physical Mobility P (Problem): Related to hip fracture and pain S (Signs/Symptoms): Evidenced by difficulty walking and verbalization of pain upon movement Diagnosis 2: Risk for Infection P (Problem): Related to
recent surgery and history of type 2 diabetes S (Signs/Symptoms): (Not applicable for risk diagnoses, as the problem has not yet occurred; risk factors are the evidence.) Diagnosis 3: Anxiety P (Problem): Anxiety P (Pro
worry and observed nervousness Care Plan Outline Based on these diagnoses, our nursing care plan would aim to address each issue: Diagnosis Interventions (NIC examples) Expected Outcomes (NOC exampl
mobilization. Assist with ambulation and transfers. Patient will demonstrate improved ability to walk with support. Patient will report a decrease in pain level. Patient will achieve independent transfers by discharge. Risk for Infection Inspect surgical wound daily for signs of infection. Educate patient on proper hygiene and post-surgical wound care
Monitor blood glucose levels regularly. Administer prophylactic antibiotics if ordered. Surgical wound will heal without signs of infection prevention measures. Anxiety Establish therapeutic communication to address patient's concerns.
Provide clear information about the recovery process and expected timelines. Offer quided relaxation techniques or diversional activities. Encourage verbalization of fears and feelings. Patient will express increased confidence in their recovery. More
Examples of NANDA-I Nursing Diagnoses NANDA-I nursing diagnoses cover a wide array of patient responses, to address diverse health aspects. Here are some more concrete examples applicable in our clinical practice. Nursing Diagnoses by Medical Condition While nursing diagnoses focus on human responses rather than
medical diseases, understanding common responses associated with certain conditions helps us anticipate needs and plan care more effectively. For example: Diabetes management." Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): "Ineffective Airway
Clearance" or "Activity Intolerance." Heart Failure: "Excess Fluid Volume related to compromised regulatory mechanisms" or "Decreased Cardiac Output." Risk for Infection and Other Risks Identifying and addressing risks is a cornerstone of proactive nursing. "Risk for Infection" is crucial for vulnerable patients, prompting interventions to mitigate
those risks. Other common risk diagnoses include: Risk Factors for Falls "Risk for Falls "Risk for Falls "Risk for Falls related to muscle weakness and impaired mobility." "Risk for Falls secondary to balance disturbances." Risk for Pressure Injury.
Patients with limited mobility are at high risk for developing pressure injuries. Examples include: "Risk for Impaired Skin Integrity related to prolonged immobility." "Risk for Pressure Ulcer in bedridden patients." Common Problems: Acute and Chronic Pain Pain, whether acute or chronic, is a common response affecting many patients. Diagnoses
related to pain are essential for its effective management. "Acute Pain related to tissue trauma." "Chronic Pain related to arthritis." Wellness and Health Promotion Diagnoses Promoting health is a vital part of our nursing care. Diagnoses in this category allow us to foster healthy habits and overall well-being. "Readiness for Enhanced Nutrition."
"Readiness for Enhanced Mental Well-being." Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about NANDA-I Diagnoses Here, we address some of the most common questions about NANDA-I diagnoses, their use, application, and benefits in our nursing practice. NANDA-I diagnoses are clinical tools that describe human responses to actual or potential health
problems or life processes. They are used globally to standardize nursing language and improve care. The primary goal is to provide a standardized language that facilitates communication among healthcare professionals, enhances the guality of care, and promotes evidence-based nursing interventions. A nursing diagnosis identifies human responses
to health problems (e.g., "Impaired Physical Mobility"). In contrast, a medical diagnosis focuses on the disease or pathology itself (e.g., "Hip Fracture"). Nursing diagnoses address how the patient is responding to their condition, which is where our unique nursing interventions come into play. Learning comes through official NANDA-I guides, specific
training programs, and, most importantly, practice in assessing patients. Familiarizing yourself with the PES format and practical examples is also very helpful. Consistent application in your clinical setting will build your proficiency. Yes, NANDA-I diagnoses have an international scope and are translated into multiple languages. While some institutions
might adapt them to local needs, the core language and structure are designed for global use in nursing. NANDA-I diagnoses are often used in conjunction with systems like NIC (Nursing Interventions Classification). Together, these frameworks help us plan, implement, and evaluate nursing care
comprehensively. About This Guide NANDA-I diagnoses are an indispensable tool in modern nursing practice. They provide us with a standardized language that enhances the quality of care we deliver, fosters clear communication among healthcare professionals, and promotes an evidence-based approach to nursing. With this guide, we hope you have
a solid understanding of the key concepts, from NANDA-I domains and types of diagnoses to the practical application of the PES format. As dedicated nurses, continually refining our diagnostic skills helps us provide the best possible care to our patients. Keep exploring, keep learning, and keep making a difference! NANDA International exists to
develop, refine and promote terminology that accurately reflects nurses, educators, and nursing students who want to dive into the heart of
evidence-based nursing diagnoses and their critical role in delivering safe, effective, and patient-centered care. Tune in, subscribe, and leave a review today I Image: NANDA-I helps our members advance their careers with valuable
connections and opportunities. Not only do we provide recognition for exemplary work in practice, education, and research, but we also provide a number of opportunities for our members to connect with other nursing professionals and contribute to the future of standardized nursing language. Working on these important projects advances the field of
nursing while also helping members add to their own professional accomplishments. Advance your career with NANDA-I by joining, today: Image: Take your nursing career to new heights! #NANDAinternational #nurse #nursingeducation #healthcare #nursingeducation #healthcare #nursingeducation #nurse #nurse
NANDA International, Inc. (NANDA-I) and CICAT-SALUD to expand access to standardized nursing terminology and evidence-based education in Peru. 1,109 followers 6d In case you missed it ... NANDA-I has finalized groundbreaking research agreements with two esteemed institutions! Not only will this advance our mission but the international
relationships will strengthen our community and encourage us to keep working toward better healthcare for all! Read more about our exciting new partnerships here: Image: In case you missed it... 1,109 followers 1w We extend our heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Kay Avant, PhD, RN, FNI, FAAN for her being named a NANDA-I Living Legend! She
received this honor at our recent conference for her contributions to concept analysis, standardized nursing language, electronic health record standards and the NANDA-I makes it easier to build a global nursing network. Our members benefit from our collaborative environment, which
encourages connection and fosters innovation between professionals who share a mutual interest in standardized nursing language. By participating in global forums and committees, they gain the opportunity to work with global experts on the specific healthcare issues that matter the most to them. Take the first step toward joining our global network with global experts on the specific healthcare issues that matter the most to them. Take the first step toward joining our global network with global experts on the specific healthcare issues that matter the most to them.
by becoming a NANDA-I member: Image: Meet nurses from around the globe. Join NANDA-I today! 1,109 followers 1w In our journal, the "Internation quality using Q-DIO: A multilevel regression analysis." The authors explored the factors influencing the
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completion quality of nursing documentation (NDoc) in Romania using multilevel modeling. NANDA-I members can access this article through their membership portal. Here's the link: NANDA International reposted this NANDA-I access this article through their membership portal. Here's the link: NANDA-I members can access this article through their membership portal. provoking presentations to collaborative discussions, Day 2 of the conference deepened the dialogue around transformative nursing, research impact, and the future of clinical practice. Evidence, innovation and critical reflection marked each session — proving, once again, that nursing is at the heart of a healthier, more connected world. Stay tuned for more moments as we continue this journey of synergy, science, and care. NANDA International #NANDAI2025 #TransformativeNursing #KnowledgeInMotion #LisbonConference #ObalNursing #KnowledgeInMotion #NursingScience #GlobalNursing #SynergyInPractice #Day2Highlights In this blog post, we are going to share a free PDF download of NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification 2021-2023 12th Edition PDF using direct links. In order to ensure that user-safety is not compromised and you enjoy faster downloads, we have used trusted 3rd-party repository links that are not hosted on our website. At Medical studyzone.com, we take user experience very seriously and thus always strive to improve. We hope that you people find our blog beneficial! Now before that we move on to sharing the free PDF download of NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification 2021-2023 12th Edition PDF with you, here are a few important details regarding this book which you might be interested. Overview NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification 2021-2023 12th Edition PDF is one of the best book for quick review. It is very good book to study a day before your exam. It can also cover your viva questions and will help you to score very high. 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Heather Herdman, Shigemi Kamitsuru, and Camila Takáo Lopes, NANDA International Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification, 2021-2023, 12th Edition is the definitive guide to nursing diagnoses, as reviewed and approved by the NANDA International (NANDA-I) Diagnosis Development Committee (DDC). In this new edition of a seminal text, the editors have revised all introductory chapters, providing critical information needed for nurses to understand assessment, its link to diagnosis and clinical reasoning, and the purpose and use of taxonomic structure for nurses at the bedside. Researchers will also find new recommendations to improve the terminology. Additional Key Updates 46 new nursing diagnoses and 67 revised diagnoses Changes to 17 nursing diagnoses Changes to 17 nursing diagnoses Changes to 17 nursing diagnoses. diagnosis related/risk factors Standardization of diagnostic indicator terms (defining characteristics, related factors, risk factors) to further aid clarity for students and clinicians Coding of all terms for those using electronic versions of the terminology Web-based resources include reference lists for new and revised diagnoses New chapter on revised Level of Evidence Criteria for diagnosis submission Rigorously updated and revised, the new edition of this acclaimed text is a must-have resource for all nursing students, professional nurses, nurse educators, nurse informaticists, nurse researchers, and nurse administrators. 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If you feel that we have violated your copyrights, then please contact us immediately. We're sharing this with our audience ONLY for educational purpose and we highly encourage our visitors to purchase original licensed software/Books. If someone with copyrights wants us to remove this software/Book, please contact us. immediately. You may send an email to for all DMCA / Removal Requests.