

Module 110-1.0

1. Clinical judgment: involves observing, comparing, contrasting, and evaluating the client's condition to determine whether change has occurred. It also involves consideration of the client's health status in light of what is expected based on the client's condition, medications, and treatment. p. 10

Critical thinking: A reflective thinking process that involves collecting information, analyzing the adequacy and accuracy of the information, and carefully considering options for action. p. 10

Problem solving: A process by which nurses consider an issue and attempt to find a satisfactory solution. An example is the nursing process. p. 10

Profession: 1. The knowledge of the group must be based on technical and scientific knowledge. 2. The knowledge and competence of members of the group must be evaluated by a community of peers. 3. The group must have a service orientation and a code of ethics. p. 12

Discipline: A unique perspective, a distinct way of viewing all phenomena, which ultimately defines the limits and nature of its inquiry. To be considered a discipline, a profession must have a domain of knowledge that has both theoretical and practical boundaries. p. 12

Socialization: The informal education that occurs as you move into your new profession. It is the knowledge gained from direct experience, observation in the real world, and informal discussion with peers and colleagues. p. 15

Standards of Practice: Provide a means by which a profession clearly describes the focus of its activities, the recipients of service, and the responsibilities for which its practitioners are accountable. p. 16

Health: A state of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. p. 19

Health promotion: Activities that foster the highest state of well-being of the recipient of the activities. p.19

Illness prevention: Focuses on avoidance of disease, through activities that are targeted to decrease the risk of developing an illness or to minimize the risk of exposure to disease. p. 19

Health restoration: Activities that foster a return to health for those already ill. p. 19

2. Angel of Mercy: The nurse is an angelic creature, serene and content. The nurse is associated with religion through religious symbols. p. 4

Handmaiden (to the physician): The male physician is shown in a dominant role, while the female nurse waits in anticipation for the physician's orders and supports the patient while the physician provides care. p. 5

Battle-Ax: The nurse is a torturer, treating the patient with cruelty and disdain. Nursing tasks, such as giving injections or drawing blood, are associated with significant pain. p. 7

Naughty Nurse: The nurse is portrayed as sexy, mindless and risqué. Compliant nurses are rewarded by with marriage to the hansom physician, and take advantage of their weakened, vulnerable patients. p. 7

Military – Nurses on the Battlefield: Nurses have a strong presence on the battlefield, caring for soldiers on the front lines and in military hospitals. p. 8

Military – Nurses Fighting Disease: Nurses are warriors fighting disease. Nurses study epidemiology to reduce mortality and nosocomial infections, and work to raise health and social conditions. p. 9

Caucasian Women: Women of color and men of any race are rarely shown as nurses. p. 9

3. LPN/LVN: Prepare nurses to provide bedside care. Programs are available through technical schools and community colleges, and usually last one year. p. 14

RN: The types of programs are Diploma, Associate degree, Baccalaureate degree, Master's entry, and Doctoral entry. p. 14

4. Diploma: Given under the auspices of a hospital, lasting 3 years. Clinical experience is emphasized. p. 14

Associate degree: Centered in community colleges. 2 years of study are required, plus time for program prerequisites. The student is prepared for direct patient care. p. 14

Baccalaureate degree: These programs last 8 semesters, and students are prepared to work in community care, use research, and enter graduate education in addition to providing direct patient care. p. 14

Master's entry: The typical student already has a baccalaureate degree in another field. Programs usually last 3 years. p. 14

Doctoral entry: The least common entry pathway into nursing, this pathway parallels the pathway through which physicians enter the healthcare field. p. 14

5. The Standards of Care are 1: Assessment 2: Diagnosis 3: Outcome identification 4: Planning 5: Implementation 5A: Coordination of Care 5B: Health Teaching and Health Promotion 5C: Consultation 5D: Prescriptive Authority and Treatment 6: Evaluation p. 17

The Standards of Profession Performance are 7: Quality of Practice 8: Education 9: Profession Practice Evaluation 10: Collegiality 11: Collaboration 12: Ethics 13: Research 14: Resource Utilization 15: Leadership p. 17

6. ANA and CNA: The official professional organizations for registered nurses in their respective countries. They originally focused on establishing standards of nursing and promoting licensure as a means of ensuring adherence to the standards. They are politically active and serve as a liaison with national government representatives. p. 16

NLN: Establish and maintain a universal standard of education for nursing. The NLN also evaluates nursing education programs, lobbies with major healthcare organizations to set policy for the nursing workforce, aids in faculty development, and funds research on nursing education. p. 17

ICN: Composed of a federation of national nursing organizations from over 120 nations, the ICN represents nursing on a global level. The ICN is involved in global health policies and working conditions for nurses. p. 17

NSNA: This organization is the student counterpart of the ANA, addressing concerns of nursing students. p. 17

STTI: The national honor society for nursing, which aims to foster nursing leadership and research. p. 17

Specialty Organizations: Some organizations develop around clinical specialty, group identification, or values. p. 18

7. Unlicensed assistance personnel are healthcare providers who help nurses and physicians provide patient care and perform simple nursing tasks. p. 22

8. Entry-level nursing education requires coursework in basic and social sciences as well as humanities, arts, and general education. Regulatory bodies have defined the criteria that nurses must meet to practice, and they monitor members for adherence to standards. Major professional organizations have developed ethical guidelines to guide the practice of nursing. p. 12

9. 1: Clinical Nurse Specialist 2: Nurse Practitioner 3: Certified Registered 4: Nurse Anesthetist 5: Certified Nurse Midwife 6: Nurse Researcher 7: Nurse Educator 8: Nurse Informaticist 9: Nurse Entrepreneur