

NSG 5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment

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Week 1 Discussion

Theories are derived from conceptual models and are composed of concepts and propositions. The only concepts that are common to all nursing theories, in some shape or form, are patient, nurse, health, and environment. These are sometimes referred to as the basic metaparadigms of the nursing domain.

- Describe the four metaparadigms: patient, nurse, health and environment. Cite the sources you use.
- Choose a theory that finds practical application to your current area of clinical nursing practice, briefly describe the theory, and explain why you find this theory appropriate for your area of clinical practice.

Guidelines: To support your work, use the textbooks from your course and also use the South University Online Library, citing your sources in your work and providing references for the citations in APA format. Weekly lecture notes are designed as overviews to the topic for the respective week and should not serve as a citation or reference.

Submission Details

- In your discussion question response, provide a substantive response that illustrates a well-reasoned and thoughtful response; is factually correct with relevant scholarly citations, references, and examples; and demonstrates a clear connection to the readings.
- Post your response to the **Discussion area** by the **assigned due date**.
- Be sure to correct any spelling, grammar, or punctuation errors before you post.
- By the end of **day four (4)**, respond to at least 2 of your peers' submissions. In your participation responses to your peers, comments must demonstrate thorough analysis of postings and extend meaningful discussion by building on previous postings.

Note: Review South University's Substantive Participation Policy Criteria, Helpful Tips, and Late Policy available by clicking on the South University Policy and Guidelines navigation tab [here](#). The late policy applies to late discussion question responses.

In your **group discussion board**, place a post to your group member with your contact information. During this week your group should choose a leader and choose a theory for your group project.

The group leader should email your instructor with your first and second choices. The **earlier** you are with this **email**, the **greater** the **chance** you will receive one of your **choices**. The group may not choose the same theory that any of the group members is using for their discussion board entry from this week.

Week 1 Discussion Part One Example

The four meta paradigms of nursing are patient, health, nursing and environment. The metaparadigm of a patient focuses on the recipient of care. It looks at the patient's culture, spirituality, friends, family, and socioeconomic status. The premise of this metaparadigm is a patient is empowered to manage their health through positive connections (Branch et al., 2016).

The second metaparadigm of health relates to the quality and patient wellness. Also, it includes patient's access to health care. The third metaparadigm of environment refers to the internal and external factors relating with a patient. This includes a patient's surroundings and interactions with visitors.

The last metaparadigm of nursing component which relates to how nurses use their knowledge to provide care (Branch et al., 2016). It is important for nurses to apply these meta paradigms in their nursing practice to address patient care.

Part two

The [theory applicable to my practice is the Theory of Human Caring disseminated by Jean Watson](#), a theorist in nursing. Watson advocates for developing specific theories to patient care (Nikfarid et al., 2018). Further, she interprets the nursing metaparadigm patient by promoting practice that satisfies human needs through human care. Watson believes it is important to honor the needs of a patient regardless of their beliefs or customs.

Watson supports that individual patient needs should be valued and understood. Also, Watson interprets health as much more than curing an illness (Nikfarid et al., 2018). Watson believes that curing is a physiological response and nurses should use a holistic approach with patients.

This theory is appropriate in my area of clinical practice because I believe in satisfying human needs of every patient. I believe in addressing each individual's needs and spending quality time with patients to provide a caring environment. Further, healing is a process that involves a lot of factors that the Watson theory discusses. Even though the theory has faced some criticism, I find it appropriate in my areas of clinical practice.

Reference

- Branch, C., Deak, H., Hiner, C., & Holzward, T. (2016). Four Nursing Metaparadigms. *IU South Bend Undergraduate Research Journal*, 16, 123-132.
- Nikfarid, L., Hekmat, N., Vedad, A., & Rajabi, A. (2018). The main nursing metaparadigm concepts in human caring theory and Persian mysticism: a comparative study. [Journal of medical ethics and history](#) of medicine, 11.

Sample 2

Nursing science is developed from a need to address not just the task nurses perform but to place an emphasis on their knowledge (Butt, 2017). Nurses go beyond just physical assessments to include counseling education, ultimately providing a “holistic approach to health concerns and health promotion” (Butts, 2017, p 19). Including more

than just a science knowledge base because it contains a human element (Butts, 2017) this evolution of nursing science has led to a metaparadigm that provides structure on how the discipline should work.

A nursing metaparadigm includes four concepts: the patient, nurse, health, and environment (Butt, 2017). Nursing theories build off the nursing discipline. There are many different nursing theories and concepts that are based on nursing science that a nurse utilizes while desiring to improve patient outcome and care.

The discipline of nursing is defined by the nursing metaparadigm's four concepts which have both non relational and relational components. The first concept, the patient, refers to the individual or communities and other family members who are involved in the patient care causing the process of optimal living to be obtained (Butt, 2017). As the nurse, he or she focuses on the profession of nursing and the interaction of the nurse with one or more patients.

The third concept, health, addresses a patient's wellbeing in regards to illness or wellness at the time of patient care, as well as the process in which improvement on health is attained. Finally, the environment of a patient includes the physical, psychological, cultural, and socio economic needs that might impact a patients' health in normal life or in times of stress, resulting in a holistic approach to nursing.

While nursing discipline is clearly exact, nursing theory can be common sense assumptions or based on science. Specifically, nursing theories at the basic level are scientific assumptions that provide explanations and/or provide order to circumstances

with healthcare professionals (Butts, 2017). These theories include the four components of the discipline of nursing (Butts, 2017).

Although there are many types of nursing theories and various ways to categorize them, there are four types of classifications based on the level of complexity theories: metatheory, grand theory, midrange theory, and practice theory (Butts, 2017). In general, nursing theories include processes such as research, education, nursing practice, management and administration (Butts, 2017).

One nursing theory is the deliberative nursing process. It is a theory that is classified as a middle range theory because it includes both comprehensive and generalizable concepts. The use of the “deliberative nursing process helps nurses maintain a patient-centered approach when providing nursing care amidst additional and varied expectations of the nurse” (Peterson, 2016,p 239).

The basics of the theory is to never assume what the patients’ needs are and it is the nurse’s responsibility to check the validity while addressing both directly and indirectly those needs.

Deliberative nursing process is a comprehensive theory that is applicable for patient centered care. Some of the examples of this theory in practice is the SHARP, risk prevention, and pain perception. In this theory, finding out there is a problem such as pain or fall prevention and addressing it is automatic.

Because of the set-up of an emergency room, there are many types of issues facing people and many times they might go overlooked. Suicidal ideations screening in the ED

is a critical component in patient care. “Effective and accurate suicidality assessment occurs not by asking a single question but also with the assessment of patient behaviors and presentation” (Clark, et al, 2018, para. 1). Using the suicidal questions during triage based off this deliberative nursing process is a good way to never assume a patient’s mental status.

Also, Stanebell Tran’s dissertation details evidence-based research in the use of a deliberative nursing process theory to question post stroke patients. Such screenings improved identifying at-risk populations (2019). The framework of this theory is discovery and the resolution of problems. The nurse’s and the patient’s relationship of interacting with one another in the ER setting is one way this theory can be applied to many underserved areas such as mental health.

In conclusion, there are many theories of nursing. The deliberative nursing process theory can be applied to numerous problems and is relevant for any time or environment, especially in the ER setting. The theory is based on finding out the patient’s needs and meeting those needs (Butts, 2017). Nursing provides holistic attention to provide and improve patient outcome and care.

NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment References

- Alligood, M. (2017). Nursing theory – ebook: Utilization & application (Vol. 5). Elsevier Health Sciences.

- Butts, J. (2017). *Philosophies and Theories for Advanced Nursing Practice*.
.(<https://digitalbookshelf.southuniversity.edu/#/books/9781284143010/>, Ed.)
[South University]. Retrieved from.
- Clark, P., Delao, A., Moon, M., Perhats, C., Wolf, L., & Zavotsky, K. (2018).
Assessing for occult suicidality at triage: Experiences of emergency nurses.
Journal of Emergency Nursing, 44(5), 491-498.
- Peterson, S. (2016). *Middle range theories: Application to nursing research and practice*.
- Stanebell Tran, D. (2019). *Nursing Initiated Two-Tier Depression Screening for Post-Acute Stroke Patients*. Grand Canyon University. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment Week 2

Nurse educators believe that a knowledge of theory helps provide a basis for the reality of nursing. A knowledge of the theoretical foundations and the factors that influenced the theory development process is essential to understand the Science of Nursing. This week, we will begin with a discussion of some of the factors that influence the development of nursing theory—the barriers to and facilitators of the process of theory development.

Next, we will begin our theoretical journey through the various milestones that provided an impetus to the growth of theories, and trace the evolution of nursing theoretical

foundations. As you go through the theory development timeline from its beginnings, with the ideas of Florence Nightingale to theories developed in the last several years, you will examine the ways in which these theories have influenced the practice of the discipline.

The ability to analyze and evaluate a theory is critical for understanding theory-based nursing practice. It also facilitates the development of a theoretical perspective that will help to frame potential research questions. This week will familiarize you with the elements of theory critique and allow you to test the user-friendly quotient of a theory, as well as its strengths and weaknesses.

We will conclude this week with an examination of the reasons behind the persistent efforts to explore and eliminate the theory-practice gap and to understand the need for correlating content studied in the classroom to actual experiences in clinical nursing.

This week helped you to understand the evolution of theories over the past few decades.

Here are the key points covered:

- There are many barriers and stimulants in the theory development process, which are either professional or social. Knowledge and gender can act as barriers and at the same time be forces that stimulate the theory development process. A nursing professional must have an understanding of barriers and stimulants in order to [influence theoretical advancement](#).

- Theory is made up of three structural elements; context, content, and process.
Theory development depends on research. Theories emerge from areas like nursing practice, nursing education, nursing research, and existing theory.
- Various milestones in theory development, right from 1955 to the present, help to understand the evolution of theories and the context of changes that occurred through the decades.
- Conducting a theory critique is the best way to analyze its relevance to practice.
Theory critique also helps to develop a theoretical perspective and formulate potential research questions. Evaluation of a theory should focus on the depth and breadth of content.
- Bridging the theory-practice gap is one of the major concerns of nursing professionals because what happens in clinical practice must be correlated to what is provided in the textbook.

Your Learning Objectives for the Week:

- Critically analyze the philosophical underpinnings of nursing theories.
- Critique nursing's conceptual models, grand theories and mid-range theories.
- Examine the influence that nursing models and theories have upon research and practice.
- Construct a nursing theory that represents current professional nursing practice.

- Apply nursing theory or theories to nursing research.

NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment – Week 2 Discussion

- Choose two concepts in the theory you choose last week and describe:
 - How are the concepts defined in general (from other references)?
 - How does the theorist define each of the concepts you have chosen?
 - How do those concepts apply to your clinical practice? Give concrete examples.
- The second part to this week's discussion includes developing your group project. Post an outline of the project with assignments for each portion on your group discussion board. Each group member should complete an equal amount of work

Guidelines: To support your work, use the textbooks from your course and also use the South University Online Library, citing your sources in your work and providing references for the citations in APA format. Weekly lecture notes are designed as overviews to the topic for the respective week and should not serve as a citation or reference.

NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment Submission Details

- In your discussion question response, provide a substantive response that illustrates a well-reasoned and thoughtful response; is factually correct with

relevant scholarly citations, references, and examples; and demonstrates a clear connection to the readings.

- Post your response to the **Discussion area** by the **assigned due date**.
- Be sure to correct any spelling, grammar, or punctuation errors before you post.
- You will be required to post an initial response and any additional questions from your faculty.

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NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment – Week 2 Project

This week you will turn in a draft of your "Personal Philosophy and Theoretical Concepts" paper. Your paper should contain the following sections: NSG5002 Week 1 Discussion And Project Assignment

- **Nursing Autobiography:** A brief (1 page) discussion of your background in nursing. This does not include future goals.
- **The Four Metaparadigms:** Describe what the literature says about the basic four metaparadigms/concepts of patient, nurse, health, and environment. Do not relate the metaparadigms to the theory you have chosen.
- Briefly describe the theory you have chosen.

- **Two Practice-Specific Concepts:** in separate subsections discuss each of your two concepts: What is the definition of the concept (outside of the theory)? How does your theorist define your concept? How does this concept apply to your clinical setting? Give an example of how nurses in your area provide care that correlates with the theorist's definition of the concept.

You **MUST** use the attached template [here](#) to complete your paper.

The paper is to be **thoroughly researched and well documented**, with relevant material from the nursing theorists presented incorporated into the paper. Use the current edition of the APA Manual throughout the paper. Sources should focus on references from nursing theory but may also include conceptual and theoretical material from other professional domains. The paper, excluding references or appendices, is to be limited to 3-5 pages. Writing should be succinct and well organized, as it is impossible for the facilitator to evaluate form and content separately.

Submission Details:

- Save your document as **W2_Project_NSG5002_Lastname_Firstname**.
- Submit your document to the **Submissions Area** by the due date assigned