

## INTRODUCTION

- It is important to understand the difference between the concept of Nursing Informatics (NI) and the practice of NI.
- As a practice, NI is a relatively new sub-specialty of nursing, defined as a specialty that integrates nursing science, computer science and information science.<sup>1</sup>
- As a concept, NI is a collaboration between often disparate departments to enhance patient outcomes and improve quality of care, and a way of processing information for dissemination.<sup>2,3</sup>
- NI enhances the collaboration between clinicians, computer scientists, cognitive and developmental psychologists, engineers, medical informaticists, physicians, knowledge engineers and the vendor community.<sup>4</sup>
- The **purpose** of this concept analysis is to provide an understanding of NI as a concept, and to describe the body of knowledge that NI encompasses.

## METHODS

- PubMed and CINAHL databases were searched for articles in English, from 2005 to 2016, with the following keywords: nursing, informatics, specialist, and healthcare.
- Twenty-two articles and seven textbooks met the inclusion criteria.
- The Walker and Avant method of analyzing concepts was used in creating the model attributes and conceptual definitions shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.<sup>5</sup>

## DEFINING ATTRIBUTES

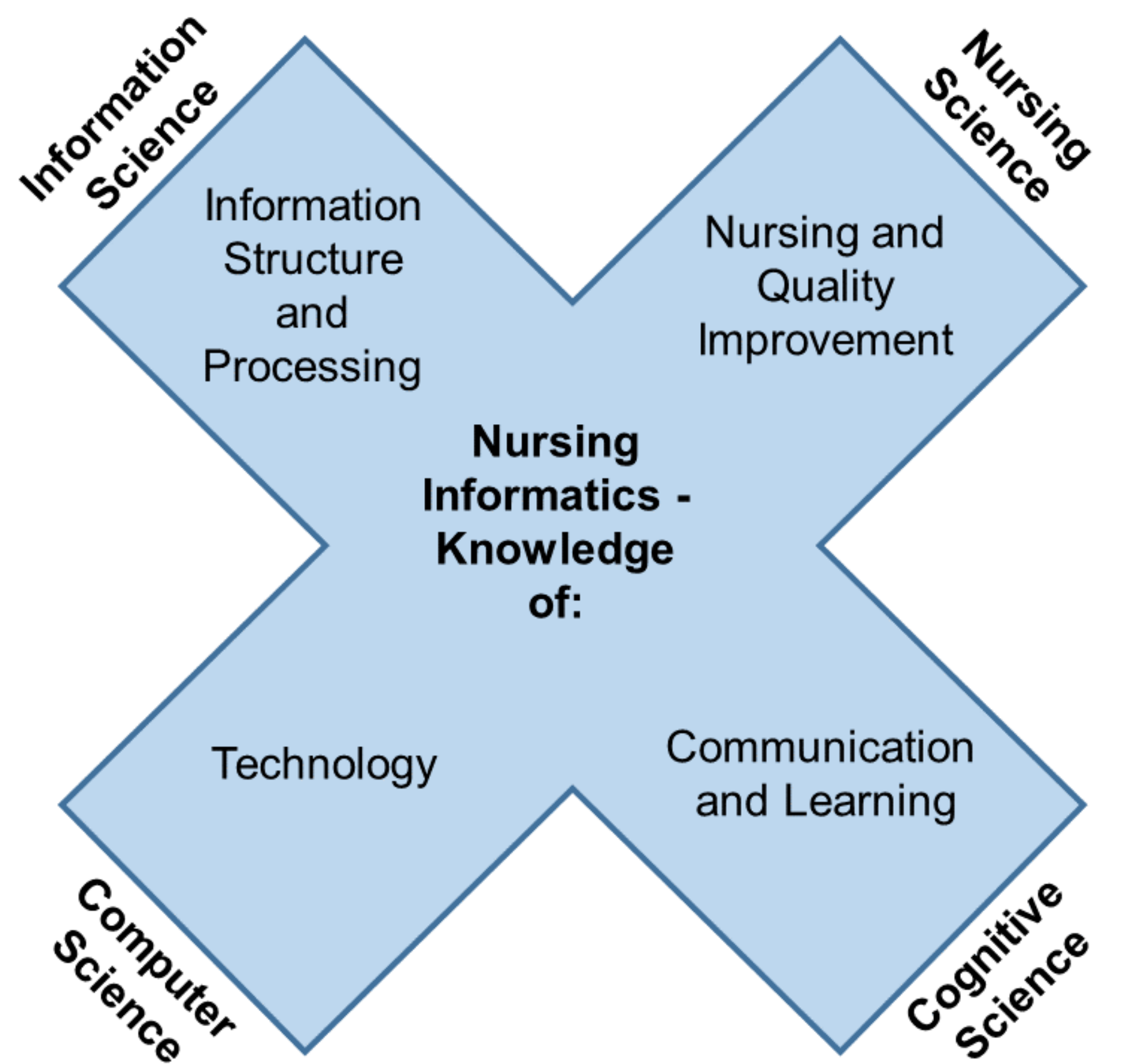


Figure 1. Nursing Informatics Conceptual Model and Defining Attributes

## CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS

Table 1. Conceptual Definitions and Required Knowledge

Defining Attribute	Knowledge Must Include Aspects of:
Nursing Science	Nursing and Quality Improvement: Nursing workflow, patient advocacy, care delivery, critical thinking, inter-professional collaboration and overall nursing processes. <sup>6</sup>
Information Science	Information Structure and Processing: Legitimate access to and use of data, information, and knowledge. <sup>3</sup>
Computer Science	Technology: Application of computer technology to all fields of nursing – nursing service, nursing education and nursing research. <sup>7</sup>
Cognitive Science	Communication and Learning: Using nursing science and technology to enhance the pathway that data take to become knowledge and improve patient care; and the effect of NI on learning environments, inter-professional collaboration, patient care settings, strategic planning, patient satisfaction and patient outcomes. <sup>8</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

- Nursing Informatics (NI) can and has impacted most, if not all, aspects of patient care within healthcare organizations.
- Investigating the impact of NI on collaboration, patient outcomes, and clinical data utilization should be the next steps in solidifying the concept of NI.

## REFERENCES

1. American Nurses Association. (2008). *Nursing Informatics: Scope and Standards of Practice*. Silver Spring, MD: Nursebooks.org.
2. Saba, V. K. (1997). A look at nursing informatics. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 44(1), 57-60.
3. Saba, V. K. (2001). Nursing informatics: Yesterday, today and tomorrow. *International Nursing Review*, 48(3), 177-187.
4. Henry, S. B. (1995). Nursing informatics: state of the science. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 22(6), 1182-1192.
5. Walker, L. O., & Avant, K. C. (2011). *Strategies for Theory Construction in Nursing (5<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.
6. Henry, S. B. (1995). Nursing informatics: State of the science. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 22(6), 1182-1192.
7. Staggers, N., & Bagley-Thompson, C. (2002). The evolution of definitions for nursing informatics: A critical analysis and revised definition. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, 9(3), 255-261.
8. McGonigle, D., Hunter, K., Sipes, C., & Hebda, T. (2014). Why nurses need to understand nursing informatics. *AORN Journal*, 100(3), 324-327.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the College of Nursing, Center for Nursing Research, Dr. Julie Zadinsky and Mrs. Chelsey Lemons, for their editorial support.