An Adapted Clinical Teaching Model: Shifting From Traditional to Targeted

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In this 20 minute presentation the learner will:

- become familiar with evidence that informed the development of the integrative curriculum with an adapted clinical education model for a BSN Program.
- gain knowledge of intentional learning pedagogy for the integration of knowledge and practice to support the development of thinking and reasoning abilities.

Disclosure

No Conflict of Interest No sponsorship No commercial support

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Background of Presenter

- Teaching since 1997
- Tenured Senior Instructor 2010
- Associate Director (since Nov 2011)
- Acting Director (since July 2015)
- Curriculum Involvement for many years
- Co-lead for SON Curriculum Review (undergraduate & graduate)
- Lead for BSN Curriculum Revisions and Implementation

Curriculum Review – 6 months

Striking of a Steering Committee

Visioning Day

letting go

Environmental Scan

- extensive
- 6 months

Many department meetings

- curriculum committee
- ad hoc committees
- meetings of the whole inclusive

Environmental Scan

- Interviews
 - Nursing Partners
 - Stakeholders interviewed
- Program evaluation data
- Grey literature
- Literature searches & reviews
- Internet searches
- UG Lead attended QSEN Conference and site visits to 5 SONs
- Phone calls to other SONs
- Several literature reviews by graduate students

Key Evidence that Informed

Benner, P., Sutphen, M., Leonard, V., Day, L., & Lee S., Shulman, L. S. (2010). **Educating Nurses: A Call for Radical Transformation.** Jossey-Bass/Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Summary available at: http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/newsroom/press-releases/educating-nurses-call-radical-transformation

Recommendations for Programs

- 1. From a focus on covering decontextualized knowledge to an emphasis on teaching for a sense of salience, situated cognition and action in particular situations.
 - Shift from "cataloguing" knowledge to using nursing knowledge and science
- 2. From a sharp separation of clinical and classroom teaching to an integration of the two.
 - Bridge the sharp divide between classroom and clinical teaching
 - Contextualize learning

Recommendations for Programs

- 3. From an emphasis on critical thinking to an emphasis on clinical reasoning and multiple ways of thinking.
 - Nurses need multiple ways of thinking, including clinical reasoning an imagination
- 4. From an emphasis on socialization and role-taking to an emphasis on formation.
 - Formation includes those changes in identity and selfunderstanding that occur in moving from a lay person to a professional.

Key Scholarly Work that Informed

Oregon Consortium for Nursing Education

hthttp://www.ocne.org/

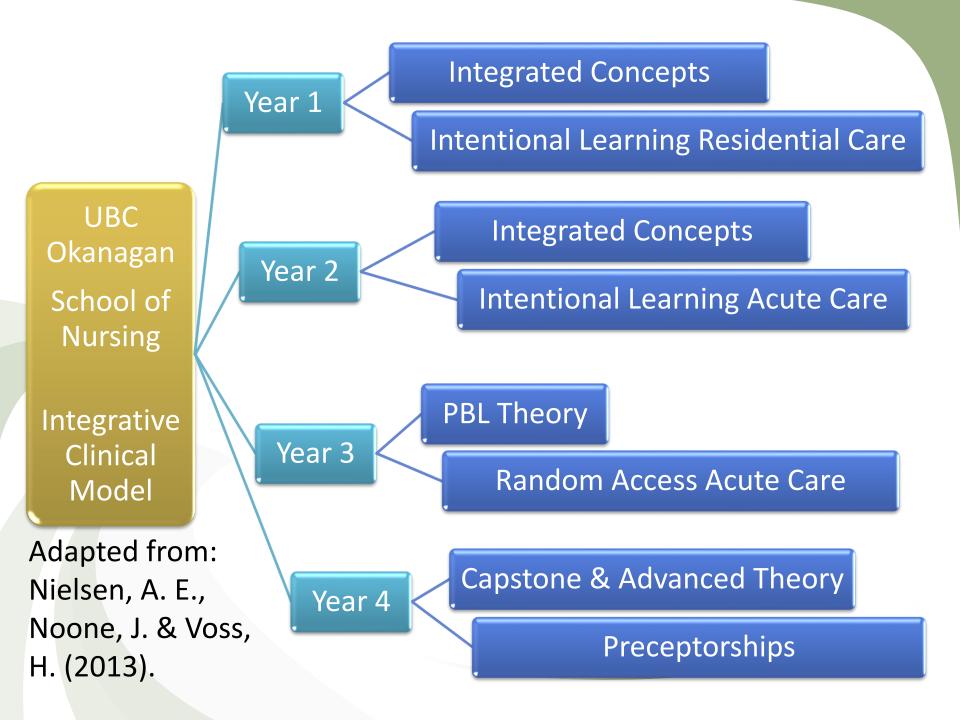
- Tanner, C. (2006). Thinking like a nurse: a research-based model of clinical judgment. Journal of Nursing Education 45 (6), 204-211.
- Nielsen, A. E., Noone, J. & Voss, H. (2013). Preparing nursing students for the future: An innovative approach to clinical education. Nurse Education in Practice, 13, 301-309.

Key Evidence that Informed

- Gubrud-Howe, P., Schoessler, M. (2008). From random access opportunity to a clinical education curriculum. Journal of Nursing Education, 47 (10), 3-4.
- Taylor Huber, M. & Hutchings, P. (N.D.) Integrative Learning:
 Mapping the Terrain. The Carnegie Foundation for the
 Advancement of Teaching and Association of American
 Colleges and Universities (AAC&U). Retrieved from:
 http://ctl.laguardia.edu/conference05/pdf/Mapping Terrain.p

Traditional Clinical Approach

- Clinical groups of 6 to 8 with teacher
- Patient assignments (leveled)
- Consolidated learning in preceptorships



Pedagogy

Commitment to Integration!

Threading and levelling content/concepts

Teaching conceptually within a suites of courses:

- nursing theory
- nursing seminar & lab
- CLINICAL (intentional learning)

	MAPPING LEARNING OUTCOMES YEAR INTEGRATED COURSES NRSG 126-101-136		
	NRSG 126	NRSG 101	NRSG 136
	Theory	Seminar and Lab	CLINICAL – INTENTIONAL LEARNING
Week 4	Demonstrate knowledge of and differentiate	Apply knowledge and demonstrate ability to perform oral	Demonstrate ability to assess and calculate fluid
Fluid Balance	between fluid and sodium imbalances such as hypervolemia, hypovolemia, water intoxication, hypernatremia, and hyponatremia.	hygiene and measure intakes and outputs in the lab setting.	balance on the older adult with stable chronic health challenges.
Week 5 Pain/Nausea	Demonstrate knowledge of the manifestation and pathophysiology of pain and nausea and the comprehensive assessment and the management of patients experiencing pain and nausea.	Apply knowledge and demonstrate ability to perform a comprehensive assessment and management of simulated patients experiencing pain and nausea utilizing appropriate tools and documentation.	Demonstrate ability to perform a comprehensive assessment and management of residents experiencing pain and nausea utilizing appropriate tools and documentation.
Week 6	Demonstrate knowledge of normal neurological	Apply knowledge and demonstrate ability to perform	Demonstrate ability to perform comprehensive
Neurological	function and the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of patients experiencing stable chronic neurological conditions.	comprehensive assessments and management of neurological function of simulated patients with or without stable chronic neurological conditions.	neurological assessments of residents; recognizing normal and abnormal stable findings and identifying the appropriate care and management of same.
Week 7 Respiratory	Demonstrate knowledge of normal respiratory function and the pathophysiology, assessment, and management of patients experiencing stable chronic respiratory conditions.	Apply knowledge and demonstrate ability to perform comprehensive assessments and management of neurological function of simulated patients with or without stable chronic respiratory conditions.	Demonstrate ability to perform comprehensive respiratory assessments of residents; recognizing normal and abnormal stable findings and identifying the appropriate care and management of same.

Definition of Intentional Learning

"Intentional learning is the persistent and purposeful energy applied to the learning strategies and processes."

http://www.examiner.com/article/education-101-what-is-intentional-learning

Intentional Learning (Targeted)

Bereiter & Scardamalia, 1989

- Problem solving analogy
- Cognitively engaged
- Learning is the goal it is not incidental

Hung, 2014

- Takes effort
- Student as active, seeking, committed,
- Engaged in goal directed cognitive processes
- Systematic inquiry
- Ideal learning process
- Teachers are catalysts

Intentional learning activities integrate theory and include the following five components:

- 1. Pre-reading and preparation
- 2. Pre-conference
- 3. Active learning in the clinical setting
 - Students, working in dyads, will complete activities, patient care, and worksheets.
- 4. Post-conference
 - Learning modalities will include, but are not limited to discussions, reflection, what-if conversations, concept mapping, and student presentations.
- 5. Written Critical Reflection
 - Learning modalities will include, but are not limited to electronic discussions, guided reflection, and self-directed reflection.

UBC Okanagan School of Nursing's Integrative Clinical Model (adapted)

So in closing, this innovative approach addresses all four of Benner et al.'s (2010) recommendations:

- Integration of concepts
- Intentional Learning for integrating classroom & clinical
- Focus on multiple types of thinking
- Focus on forming as a professional delaying socialization