

ANALYZING AND CONSTRUCTING THE CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF NURSING 1ST EDITION Free Download



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Statement Analysis Pearson offers special pricing when you package your text with other student resources. If you're interested in creating a cost-saving package for your students, contact your Pearson rep. Lorraine O. She also received an MPH degree in maternal-child health from the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and completed post-doctoral studies in educational psychology at The University of Texas at Austin. She

currently holds the Luci B. Johnson Centennial Professorship in Nursing. Her teaching includes global health; quantitative design and analytic methods; and theoretical and philosophical aspects of nursing. Her research focuses on health promotion of childbearing-aged women and infants.

Kay C. She has also had a lifelong interest in nursing knowledge development and maternal-infant health. She completed post-doctoral work in community and school health nursing at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in Australia. Her teaching included philosophy of science, theoretical development of nursing, and informatics. Her research interests are primarily in standardized language development, and global health of women and children. We're sorry! We don't recognize your username or password. Please try again. The work is protected by local and international copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. You have successfully signed out and will be required to sign back in should you need to download more resources. Strategies for Theory Construction in Nursing, 6th Edition.

If You're a Student Buy this product. Description For courses in nursing theory. Preface Preface is available for download in PDF format. Henderson's theory. Orem's theory. Abdellah's theory. Neuman's theory. The goal of nursing, according to Orem, is to increase the client's ability to meet biologic, psychologic, developmental, or social needs independently. According to Henderson, nurses help clients to perform 14 basic needs. Abdellah's theory emphasizes the delivery of nursing care for the whole person. Neuman's theory is concerned with the whole person.

According to Neuman, the focus of nursing is on the variables affecting the client's response to a stressor. Copyright by Mosby, Inc. All rights reserved. You must be logged in to post a comment. Theories are defined as: a. Statements that describe concepts or connect concepts b. Mental formulations of objects or events c. Aspects of reality that can be consciously sensed d. Concepts or propositions that project a systematic view of phenomena ANS: d d. When the goal of a theory is to speculate on why phenomena occur, it is termed a: a. Prescriptive theory b. Descriptive theory c. Grand theory d. Middle-range theory ANS: b b. Person b. Health c. Nursing care d. Within Neuman's theory, the nurse approaches the client to: a. Strengthen the line of defenses at the secondary level of prevention b.

Promote attainment of biologic self-care requisites c. Assist in physiological adaptation to internal changes d. Achieve the 14 basic needs ANS: a a. The emphasis of Jean Watson's conceptual model is that: a. ANS: d d. In using the Systems theory, the nurse focuses on the: a. Client's interaction with the environment b. Hierarchy of the client's human needs c. Client's attitudes toward health behaviors d. Response of the client to the process of growth and development ANS: a a. The nurse who assists the client to manage or attain self-care in wound management is using the theory developed by: a. Florence Nightingale b. Virginia Henderson c.

Dorothea Orem d. Imogene King ANS: c c. Martha Rogers theory has a framework for practice that includes the: a. Twenty-one nursing problems within four major client needs b. Manipulation of the client's environment c. Seven categories of behavior and behavioral balance d. Unitary human being in continuous interaction with the environment ANS: d d. Peplau b. Orlando c. Neuman d. Parse ANS: c c. A similarity in the theories of Leininger and Benner and Wrubel is: a. The client's adaptation to demands b. Caring as a central focus c. An emphasis on the maximum level of wellness d. Environment or situation is defined as the internal and external surrounds that affect the client. Health is defined as the degree of wellness or well-being that the client experiences. It may have different meanings for each patient, the clinical setting, and the health care provider.

The attributes, characteristics, and actions of the nurse providing care on behalf of or in conjunction with, the client. There are numerous definitions of nursing, though nursing scholars may have difficulty agreeing on its exact definition, the ultimate goal of nursing theories is to improve patient care. The person is the main focus but how each theorist defines the nursing metaparadigm gives a unique take specific to a particular theory. To give you an example, below are the different definitions of various theorists on the nursing metaparadigm.

For a theory to be a theory it has to contain a set of concepts, definitions, relational statements, and assumptions that explain a phenomenon. It should also explain how these components relate to each other. A term given to describe an idea or responses about an event, a situation, a process, a group of events, or a group of situations. Phenomena may be temporary or permanent.

Nursing theories focus on the phenomena of nursing. Interrelated concepts define a theory. Concepts are used to help describe or label a phenomenon. They are words or phrases that identify, define, and establish structure and boundaries for ideas generated about a particular phenomenon. Concepts may be abstract or concrete. Definitions are used to convey the general meaning of the concepts of the theory. Definitions can be theoretical or operational. Relational statements define the relationships between two or more concepts. They are the chains that link concepts to one another. Assumptions are accepted as truths and are based on values and beliefs.

These are statements that explain the nature of concepts, definitions, purpose, relationships, and structure of a theory. Nursing theories are the basis of nursing practice today. In many cases, nursing theory guides knowledge development and directs education, research, and practice. Historically, nursing was not recognized as an academic discipline or as a profession we view it today. Before nursing theories were developed, nursing was considered to be a task-oriented occupation. The training and function of nurses were under the direction and control of the medical profession. The primary purpose of theory in the profession of nursing is to improve practice by positively influence the health and quality of life of patients.

Nursing theories are also developed to define and describe nursing care, guide nursing practice, and provide a basis for clinical decision making. The accomplishments of nursing in the past led to the recognition of nursing in academic discipline, research, and profession. Much of the earlier nursing programs identified the major concepts in one or two nursing models, organized the concepts and build an entire nursing curriculum around the created framework. The unique language in these models was typically introduced into program objectives, course objectives, course descriptions, and clinical performance criteria. The purpose was to explain the fundamental implications of the profession and to enhance the status of the profession.

Development of theory is fundamental to the research process where it is necessary to use theory as a framework to provide perspective and guidance to the research study.

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