

Type: Assignments

Subject: Theory Development in Nursing

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

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School: Chamberlain University

Title: Structural Framework Analysis

Instructions: organizations typically define their guiding principles through mission, vision, and values. health care organizations often base their philosophy and care models in theory. locate an organization's nursing philosophy and theoretical foundation for the nursing model. include the website address or a document identifying the health system you are analyzing for faculty member review. analyze the theoretical foundation of the framework by considering: theoretical underpinnings, including the conceptual model, philosophy, and metaparadigm how the foundation illustrates a conceptual or operational definition of nursing theory if it is a conceptual definition, create an operational definition the empirical indicators and how they are measured cite a minimum of three apa formatted references. format your assignment as the following:
875-word minimum paper

Structural Framework Analysis: Thomas Jefferson Hospital

Name:

Course Title:

University Name:

Date:

Organizations typically define their guiding principles through mission, vision, and values. According to Dahlgaard et al. (2009), healthcare organizations often base their philosophical and care models in theory. Theory, research, education, and practice are directly interconnected. For the research, it informs education and practice by offering evidence for best practices for teaching and nursing care delivery. On the other hand, education is the setting for learning with the practice setting being the area where educated practitioners are educated, and evidence-based nursing care is offered to clients and patients. This is as opposed to the theory that informs on the theoretical concepts, nursing metaparadigm concepts, beliefs, assumptions, and values in nursing theory. In this paper, an organization nursing philosophy and theoretical foundation for nursing model has been identified and evaluated in length.

Organisation Nursing Philosophy and Nursing Model Foundation

The selected hospital is the Highland Hospital. It is characterized by a history of innovative and personalized care. It is a regional leader in diverse specialties which include the bariatric surgery, total joint replacement, geriatric care among others. The philosophy of the hospital is informed by the need of provision of exemplary patient and family-centered care. Additionally, they leverage their competitive advantage from the provision of excellence in health care while ensuring that their patients and families are actively included in decision making.

At the Highland Hospital's Department of Nursing, the nursing practice is headed by Dr. Jean Watson's Human Caring Theory. According to Watson and Woodward (2010), this theory is evidenced by the Patient-Centered Care and Patricia Benner's Model of Novice to Expert. From a general perspective, the nursing theory is a term that is offered to a body of knowledge and used in supporting the nursing practice. In this case, Clarke et al. (2009) noted that it is often prepared from the theories and concepts. In the context of the Highland Hospital, the nursing

theories are used in assisting the nurses in assessing, planning and implementing the patient care through the provision of a framework within which to operate from.

Theoretical Foundation of the Framework

Theoretical Underpinnings

The background of the human caring theory can be linked to the desire of sourcing for the relationship between the human caring and nursing. According to Watson and Woodward (2010), the author of the theory established ten curative factors which had been identified as the core of nursing. The identified factors were later developed critically into the modern Human Caring Theory. The author of the theory identifies the new elements as the clinical care processes which determine the spiritual dimension of love and caring. This is the underlying factor that is significantly used by the Highland Hospital Department of Nursing in their operations. Nevertheless, despite the theoretical underpinnings of the theory, some assumptions characterize the best practice of the theory implementation. The assumptions include, caring can be identified efficiently and practiced from an interpersonal perspective, caring is inclusive of curative care, effective caring leading to promotion of health and individual, caring leads to the development of potential while allowing a patient to select the best action for themselves. The major concepts characterizing the human caring theory as practiced in the Highland Hospital Nursing practices include people, their health status, the surrounding environment, society in which they are found and the existing nursing practices.

Philosophy

The philosophy characterizing the use of the theory in the hospital is that their healthcare services need to be well structured and operating through a common language. In this case, the application of the theory allows the practitioners in the hospital setting to proclaim the diversity

of their beliefs, values, and the essence of reasons they practice as nurses. In this case, the deep roots in caring as enshrined by the theory are critical in informing the caring practice apparently set by the Highland nurses. In this case, connecting the philosophy and the theory, it can be argued that the caring is oriented toward continuous healing relationships. Patients are the source and center of care, customized and reflected in terms of their values and needs of their patients. This is coupled with the caring provided in an environment of comfort and support and caregivers focusing on the best interest and goals of the patient.

Metaparadigm

In regard to the theory metaparadigm, it is evident that the nursing practice is centered around assisting the patient in achieving a higher degree of harmony and holistic manner. According to Stein-Parbury (2013), the reciprocal relationship impacting the patient and nurse is directly guided by a curative process. Also, harmony in the care delivery is achieved through the creation and transpersonal relationships and caring transactions. In the context of the Highland Hospital Nursing use of the Human caring theory, the nursing metaparadigm is relevant due to its underlying four central concepts in active practice in the hospital. These include a human being, health, environment/society, and in nursing. For the human being, nurses view this concept as a physical body, interrelation, a conduit/avenue for treatment and a basic to the theory of caring. This is as opposed to the health factor which is identified as a physical body, interstation, avenue for treatment and fundamental to the recognized theory of caring. This is different from the environment which is characterized by the need for setting nursing care, means of learning caring, and the inclusion of all family members and caregivers. All these factors are coupled with the nursing concept which is identified as a science of human relationships, physical interventions and as a body of knowledge.

Operational Definition

The operational definition can be broken down into three different facets. The facets are related to human being, health, and environment. For a human being, the rational, caring theory can be defined as a practice where an individual ranked as having exceptional value is efficiently taken care of, provided with utmost respect, passed through nurturing process, and being provided with all support. In a general philosophical stance, a human being is a comprehensive functional integrated self. For the health facet, it is a unity and harmony evident from a mind, body, and soul. In this case, it is a responsibility of a nurse to take into consideration of health from the perspective of a patient. Lastly, for the environment, this should be inclusive of the internal and external factors with the nurse being part of environment mandated to harness caring-healing environment.

Empirical Indicators and How They Are Measured

The indicators include qualitative, naturalistic, phenomenological, and a similar integration of different quantitative and qualitative approaches which are all critical. According to Watson and Woodward (2010), there are more than 25 indicators that can be used to demonstrate the validity and reliability of the human caring theory to identify their empirical relevance and their content. Two of the most fundamental indicator is caring and love. Nevertheless, it is hard to locate the exact quantification of the two indicators. Nonetheless, it is possible to measure other indicators such as stress, coping mechanism, quality of life, and other human experience dimensions which are all relevance in theory.

References

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5. Watson, J., and Woodward, T. K. (2010). Jean Watson's theory of human caring. *Nursing theories and nursing practice*, 3, 351-369.