

Title:

Development of Middle Range Theory to Guide Practice in a Nurse-led Symptom Evaluation and Management Clinic

Callista Roy

Savita Devi Sukha

Allison Gilmer

Connell School of Nursing, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, USA

Session Title:

Rising Stars of Nursing Invited Posters - Group 2

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 10:00 AM-10:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 11:45 AM-1:00 PM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 2: Friday, September 26, 2014: 3:00 PM-3:30 PM

Keywords:

chronic conditions, middle range theory and symptom management

References:

None

Learning Activity:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE	TIME ALLOTTED	FACULTY/SPEAKER	TEACHING/LEARNING METHOD	EVALUATION/FEEDBACK
Example Critique selected definition of the term, "curriculum"	Example Definitions of "curriculum" Course of study Arrangements of instructional materials The subject	Example 20 minutes	Example Name, Credentials	Example Lecture PowerPoint presentation Participant feedback	Example Group discussion: What does cultural training mean to you?

	<p>matter that is taught</p> <p>Cultural "training"</p> <p>Planned engagement of learners</p>				
<p>The learner will be able to identify the framework of the middle range theory.</p>	<p>The learner will be able to describe the five cardinal symptoms of chronic illness and the ten categories of major concepts as they relate to the middle range theory.</p>	<p>20 minutes</p>	<p>Savita Sukha, Student Nurse, Connell School of Nursing, Boston College; Allison Gilmer, Student Nurse, Connell School of Nursing, Boston College</p>	<p>Lecture</p>	<p>Discussion</p>
<p>The learner will be able to describe the nursing implications of a middle range theory of symptom</p>	<p>Nursing implications to be discussed include tailored interventions with patients living with symptom</p>	<p>20 minutes</p>	<p>Savita Sukha, Student Nurse, Connell School of Nursing, Boston College; Allison Gilmer, Student Nurse, Connell School of Nursing, Boston College</p>	<p>Lecture</p>	<p>Discussion</p>

managem nt in a NIH nurse-led clinic.	s of chronic illness.				
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Abstract Text:

Purpose: To develop a middle range theory (MRT) of symptom management to guide the assessment and management of patients in a nurse-led symptom management clinic in the NIH (National Institutes of Health) campus. Specific aims Phase I are: 1) to identify and retrieve the studies that relate to the 5 cardinal symptoms of chronic conditions; 2) to analyze and critique the studies to create a MRT; and 3) to select major concepts to create a schema of the MRT.

Methods: The literature review was carried out to identify publications for the years 2001-2014 using the search words “symptom management” and “symptom assessment.” Data bases searched included: CINAHL, MEDLINE, PubMed, International Nursing Library (STT), ProQuest, Web of Science, Social Services Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Psych INFO and Google Scholar. The initial sample included 350 publications in English that are primary research reports, a research review article, a theoretical synthesis, thesis, or dissertation. The publications were examined by the criteria for usefulness for the purpose of the study. The initial sample was reduced to 214 research articles relating specifically to the 5 cardinal symptoms: pain, fatigue, sleep disturbance, psychological distress, and difficulty concentrating. Critique of both the qualitative and quantitative research included commonly accepted issues of method and design, including threats to internal and external validity, subjects, and validity and reliability of measurement.

Results and Conclusions: The authors developed a framework that included ten categories of major concepts. The 10 categories are: physiologic factors, environmental factors, person factors, systemic stress, symptom experience, behavioral response of coping, assessment of symptom clusters, management of symptom clusters, outcomes, adapting to chronic condition. The framework guided the development of propositions connecting the concepts. Finally, the authors created a pictorial schema of the MRT for symptom assessment and management for persons and families as adaptive systems.

Implications: The MRT will be used to guide and inform practice in a nurse-led symptom assessment and management clinic on the NIH campus.