Sigma Theta Tau International’s 29th International Nursing Research Congress

Second Degree Newly Licensed RNs Value Orientation: Comparative Analysis to Good Work in Nursing Research

M. Christine Alichnie, PhD, RN
Department of Nursing, Bloomsburg University, Bloomsburg, PA, USA
Shena Gazaway, PhD
Biobehavioral Nursing Department, Augusta University, Athens, GA, USA

Purpose:

Professional education results when a professional discipline devises a system of preparing future practitioners to meet their commitments and fundamental responsibilities to society. A major aim of professional nursing education is to develop a set of values, attitudes, beliefs, knowledge, and skills supportive to their professional roles as a licensed professional registered nurse. Conceptual and theoretical frameworks that support these two research studies include Good Work in Nursing concepts, Hinshaw’s Re-Socialization in Nursing framework, and role development theories and models. The presenters of this session will compare the results of a qualitative research study on Good Work in Nursing (GWN) with traditional baccalaureate newly licensed registered nurses (NLRNs) to one that dealt with value orientation of second degree masters newly licensees.

Methods:

The GWN qualitative longitudinal study describes the perceptions of NLRNs from the point of graduation from a baccalaureate nursing program to one-year after the initial employment of professional practice. A purposive sample of 12 graduates met criteria. Each participant was interviewed for approximately one-hour at two data collection points (2012 and 2013) using a semi-structured interview protocol adapted from the GoodWork© Project. Perceptions were obtained regarding beliefs, values, goals, responsibilities, opportunities, supports, obstacles, pressures and conditions of the domain. Content analysis of verbatim transcripts and researcher triangulation were used to identify category descriptors and themes. Examples of results after one year indicated a more holistic approach to care, increase sense of responsibility not equal to scope of authority, greater sense of accountability for patient safety, and alignment with peers with similar values and practice beliefs.

As a comparative sample, the transcribed data from multiple focus groups (n=7 participants) with second degree clinical nurse leader masters graduates will be shared and compared to the GWN longitudinal study. These second degree masters’ graduates were working as NLRNs for 6-9 months. In 2016, each participant was interviewed and described their professional values and beliefs as a newly licensed second degree nurse upon exit from their institutional based orientation program. Examples of results between 6-9 months of professional practice indicated that participants focused on providing care that was comprehensive and safe. They worked to do so by gaining efficiency with skill and role and by recognizing their lack of knowledge. This acknowledgement of their knowledge deficit highlights another value of accountability. Additionally, participants shared that they asked questions and actively sought knowledge to ensure they were safe during caring episodes. Participants also discussed support systems of transition that served as safeguards to safe care. They saw these support systems, not only in their assigned preceptors or mentors, but in every nurse who interacted with them within their work environments.

Results:
The comparative results indicate retention of a core set of values and behaviors by NLRNs regardless of the educational program. Both cohort groups in their first year of professional practice reaffirmed commitment to excellence in their nursing practice with comprehensive/holistic care, accountability and ethical integrity of patient care. All participants indicated the importance of support systems and positive role models and work environments. Both traditional baccalaureate and second degree masters NLRNs also identified responsibilities and obstacles during their first year of practice. In addition, they expanded their views, values, and beliefs based primarily on unit-based activities with patients, families, peers, physicians, and nurse administrators. The end result for these participants included nurse satisfaction, greater self-confidence and engagement in the nursing profession.

Conclusions:

Nursing practice adheres to high standards regardless of the multi-contextual work environment or paradigm shift in modern health care. Influential factors in sustaining values and belief play a role in promoting good work in nursing (nursing practice deemed to be of high quality and socially responsible). Recommendations and implications for educational and institutional change will be discussed.

Title:
Second Degree Newly Licensed RNs Value Orientation: Comparative Analysis to Good Work in Nursing Research

Keywords:
Good Work in Nursing, Mentorship and Value Orientation of Newly Licensed RNs (NLRNs)

References:


**Abstract Summary:**

Internalization of professional values and norms is a complex process as newly licensed RNs (NLRNs) transition from a student role to a professional nurse role. Comparative analysis of two research studies identify values and beliefs of NLRNs during their first year of practice with nursing education, practice, and research implications.

**Content Outline:**

Second Degree Newly Licensed RNs Value Orientation: Comparative Analysis to Good Work in Nursing Research

I. Introduction

A. Overview of Professional Nursing Education and Role Development

B. Overview of Conceptual and Theoretical Framework
1. Good Work in Nursing Concepts

2. Role Development Theory/Models
   a. Simpson's Model
   b. Hinshaw's Model
   c. Kramer et al. (2011) Model

II. Body

A. Good Work in Nursing Longitudinal Research Study - BSN Traditional NLRNs
   1. Research Questions and Methodology Overview
   2. Results Related to
      a. Beliefs and Values
      b. Opportunities and Supports
      c. Obstacles and Pressures
      d. Final Outcomes of First Professional Practice Year

B. Comparative Research Study - Second Degree Masters NLRNS
   1. Research Questions and Methodology Overview
   2. Results Related to
      a. Beliefs and Values
      b. Mentorship

C. Similarities and Differences Between the Two Cohort Groups
   1. Similarities
      a. Professional Resilience
      b. Integrity Above All
      c. Patient Care Priority - Comprehensive (holistic) and Safe
      d. Life Long Learners - Quality of Care
      e. Informal Leadership and Mentorship
2. Differences
   a. GWN Studies - Institutional and Professional Engagement
   b. Educational Degrees

D. Implications
   1. Nursing Education
   2. Nursing Practice/Leadership
   3. Nursing Research

III. Conclusions
   A. Sustaining Values and Beliefs
      1. Excellence in Nursing Practice
         a. Comprehensive/Holistic Care
         b. Accountability
         c. Integrity of Patient Care Above All
      2. Mentor the New Graduate
         a. Importance of Support Systems
         b. Role Models
      3. Create Positive Work Environments

B. End Results
   1. Nurse Satisfaction
   2. Nurse Engagement
   3. Nurse Empowerment/Self-Confidence

First Primary Presenting Author

Primary Presenting Author

M. Christine Alichnie, PhD, RN
Bloomsburg University
Department of Nursing
Chair and Professor Emerita
**Professional Experience:** Strong educational/leadership background with 37 years in the academy; serving as chairperson and professor of the Department of Nursing for 18 years. Immediate Past President - Pennsylvania State Nurses Association Member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Nursing (12 years); serving as chair for three years. Professional Nurse Consultant - nursing education and accreditation. Served on NCSBN Research Advisory Panel and the National Examination Committee. Recipient of NCSBN Exceptional Leadership Award; PHENSA & Theta Zeta Distinguished Colleague Award. CCNE Accreditation Team Leader. Membership - ANA and STTI (Xi and Theta Zeta); serving as first President of Theta Zeta. Membership in Interdisciplinary honor societies - Phi Kappa Phi and Pi Lambda Theta. Current research interests are Good Work in Nursing and professional socialization/role conception. Publications include monographs and book contributions with a co-authorship of "Real World Nursing Survival Guide: ECGs and the Heart. Recipient of 49 federal and state grants.

**Author Summary:** Chair and Professor Emerita at Bloomsburg University, Past President PSNA, Board Member Nursing Foundation of Pennsylvania and past member and chair PA SBON. President, PNCARE, Inc., -professional nurse consultant. Research interests include Good Work in Nursing, professional socialization/role conception. Member of STTI, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Lambda Theta. Honors - Governor Rendell’s Proclamation for Leadership Contributions to the PA SBON, NCSBN Exceptional Leadership Award, and PHENSA and Theta Zeta Distinguished Colleague Awards.

Second Secondary Presenting Author

**Corresponding Secondary Presenting Author**

Shena Gazaway, PhD
Augusta University
Biobehavioral Nursing Department
Assistant Professor
Athens GA
USA

**Professional Experience:** 2009-now: Current Nurse Educator (background LPN, generic and part-time BSN, and MSN-Clinical Nurse Leader) 2009-now: Extensive engagement in professional nursing organizations (Sigma, GNA, and Georgia Nurse Educators) 2014-now: Assistant BSN Program Director 2010-now: Various poster and podium presentations on topics ranging from Simulation Education to distance teaching modalities. 2012- now: Researched and conducted dissertation on professional nursing socialization, mentorship, model-c clinical nurse leader graduates, and transition to nursing practice 2014-2016: Jonas PhD Nurse Leader Scholar 2016- First author publication regarding mentorship and ability to retain newly licensed nurses 2016: 5th authorship regarding cultural congruence standard addition to the ANA standards of Nursing practice document

**Author Summary:** Dr. Gazaway is a new nurse researcher. Her dissertation work on professional socialization and mentorship has allowed her to grow as well as informed her research career development. As a novice researcher she continues to engage in scholarly activities related to professional socialization and the values development of novice nurses at multiple levels to determine how to continue to foster the growth of our future nurses, researchers, and educators.