

Nursing Knowledge and Practice

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course

Professor's Name

Date

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Informative platforms have been gaining recognition as a precious asset within society. This trend is pushing the education systems to venture into new strategies that enable them to come up with knowledge and related experiences. Nursing is a unique profession among healthcare fields in the US with multiple pathways to access an entry-level license for practice after passing NCLEX-RN. BSN program is gaining popularity as a means to become an RN as it provides a uniform basis for the revision of the role of nurses. The pathway produces nurses who are acquainted with EBP, research capacity, and assessment of gaps within areas of practice, such as leadership and management issues (Huber, 2014). The nursing body of knowledge is founded on philosophical, research, theoretical, ethical, and esthetical stances.

Scientific knowledge makes an immense contribution to the advancement and application of clinical nursing practice. It is developed through research activities in which particular tactics are used to obtain information that applies to nursing practice. Such knowledge comes as a result of a procedural process that has room for analysis and critique. Nursing research can either be an inductive or deductive form of reasoning. An inductive approach comes from a simple idea to general idea generation, while the deductive method comes from a broad point of view to a simplified and narrowed down part of the whole. Inductive reasoning comes up with theories, while the deductive approach tests elements of an argument. Information from scientific sources is essential in nursing education, policy development, and nursing management.

The traditional form of knowledge is passed down generations of nurses forming the foundation of the conventional understanding of the practice. Nursing practices are passed through an apprenticeship in clinical areas, role modeling, written materials, books, and journals. Doing so imposes callousness within the nursing context without question. However, several

traditional methods remain genuinely relevant in nursing today. For instance, the culture of handing over ensures that there is continuity in patient care and conveys unit-related information among nurses. Student nurses are beneficiaries of this source of information as they learn through socialization. New team members are acquainted with new job areas through sharing knowledge with other nurses in the department. With the emergence of new shreds of evidence within the nursing profession, there is a need to shift focus from traditional concepts to updated thoughts.

The knowledge that is based on personal experiences and school of thought can be termed as intuition. An experienced nurse should be able to anticipate outcomes before they occur by the use of intuition and tacit knowledge. The ability is termed as the sixth sense of an individual. Future generations of nurses can be able to pick this skill from experienced colleagues during the delivery of care through mentorship. Esthetic knowledge enables expert nurses to identify the patient's needs and deliver holistic nursing care to foster positive patient outcomes. The accountability of this source of knowledge remains questionable since it lacks aspects of being objective and rational. However, this skill can be useful in cases of ethical and legal dilemmas.

Evidence-based practice (EBP) has paved the way for interest in nursing scientific research. Implementation of EBP has resulted in better patient outcomes and decreased cost of care. Knowledge gained from nursing research has been utilized in coming up with policies dictating standards of patient care. Critical thinking is an essential component of EBP, which involves purposefulness in the evaluation of arguments that may arise in a work environment (“The Critical Role of Evidence-Based Practice,” n.d.). The healthcare provider should be able to make continuous evaluations of the significance and credibility of research findings before

implementing them in practice. Academic service-learning has influenced student nurses' interest in community volunteering. Community engagement is a form of learning in nursing that ensures students and the faculty venture into useful community-based experiences outside the classroom (Davis et al., 2020). Interest generated from this learning process fuel the participation in strategies that involve community services as it provides a framework for capacity building between educational and volunteerism.

Overall, the nursing profession takes into consideration distinctive patterns of knowledge that can come in empirical, ethical, personal, and esthetic forms. The ability of the nursing profession to keep up with trends gives it a sustainable competitive advantage while maintaining relevance.

References

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