



**23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Scientific Sessions  
March 23-25, 2011  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

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**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 2011**

**Workshop - National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) Grantmanship Workshop**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Using research exemplars, determine the best NIG mechanism, primary Institute designation, and study section for an NIH grant application.
- 2) Discuss how to prepare an NIH grant application avoiding common pitfalls and incorporating resources.
- 3) Interpret a summary statement generated from the NIH scientific review process.
- 4) Formulate a plan to revise an NIH grant application that was not funded.
- 5) Design a research career trajectory based on NIH funding opportunities.

**Outline:**

The ABC's of NIH Funding: Mission, Mechanisms & Science, Tips for Writing a Successful Grant Application, Introduction to Enhance Peer Review, An Introduction to Grants Management, Responding to Enhance Peer Review, The notice of Award and Managing Your Grant

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture/Small Group Activities & Breakouts

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**Opening Keynote Session: Strategies for Nursing Research to Shape Health Policy**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify successful strategies for nurse researchers in shaping health policy.
- 2) Describe characteristics of nursing research that facilitate its use in influencing health policy.
- 3) Discuss the "lessons learned" by senior nurse scientists in their quest to shape health policy.

**Outline:**

This keynote will examine the successful strategies and lessons learned reported by a number of nurse scientists with long term research programs. It will also consider what major national leaders in influencing health policy judge as characteristics of research that shape health policy makers decisions.

**Presentation Strategy:** Power Point /lecture

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## **Workshop - How to Be a Grant Reviewer**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the process for becoming a grant reviewer.
- 2) Describe grant reviewer roles and responsibilities.
- 3) Identify steps in preparing and presenting a grant review critique.

### **Outline:**

- Describe the trajectory and process for becoming a grant reviewer
  - Establishing recognized expertise
  - Acquiring experience as a reviewer
  - Understanding selection criteria and nomination process for panels
- Identify grant reviewer roles and responsibilities
  - Pre-meeting activities
  - Review meeting activities
  - Post-meeting activities
  - Ethical conduct
- Provide guidance on preparing a written critique and summary for presentation
  - Mechanism considerations
  - Peer review criteria
  - Available resources

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Workshop - How to Work with the Media**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the difference between new and traditional media in disseminating research findings.
- 2) Describe how to frame research findings.
- 3) Identify three strategies for disseminating research findings through media.
- 4) Describe three strategies for effectively communicating one's research to journalists and the public.

### **Outline:**

The new world of media. Framing research findings. Accessing and using traditional media to discuss research. Developing a plan for disseminating one's research through strategic use of media.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Workshop - How to Write a Manuscript**

### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify 3 strategies necessary to begin writing a new manuscript.
- 2) Identify 5 common writing errors.
- 3) Explain the manuscript submission and review process.

**Outline:**

Strategies to identify publishable topics. How to manage resources necessary to write a manuscript. How to select an appropriate journal for a proposed manuscript. Avoiding common errors in writing. The manuscript submission process. Strategies to respond to peer review. The resubmission process.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Workshop - How to Be an Activist****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Differentiate between advocacy and activism.
- 2) Explain how organization and access affects the success of policy activities.
- 3) Describe the elements of an action plan for implementing the Patient Protection and Accountable Care Act (PPACA).

**Outline:**

Nurses, at 3.1 million strong, are the largest group of health professionals. Yet it is frequently observed that the nursing profession has had little lasting effect on public policy. The obvious response to this observation is why? It is not for lack of encouragement and effort. Every significant document and standard in the field of nursing emphasizes the importance of nurses' engagement in public policy. Policy competence is an outcome of most graduate programs in Schools of Nursing. There are courses on health policy, workshops of the legislative process, and many texts and articles. Why is it that nurses are not considered to be policy influentials? Why are nurses not at the policy table but frequently on the menu? This workshop will critically examine the policy process and offer strategies to develop a game plan to influence the implementation of the Patient Protection and Accountable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA)..

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session A1****Self-Reported Vision Status as a Correlate of Health care Access Among Adult Women Respondents to the 2008 National Health Interview Survey****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify advantages and disadvantages of secondary analysis of existing data sets.
- 2) Discuss the relationship between vision status and health care access.

**Outline:**

Use of the National Health Interview Survey -Vision status is significantly related to various indicators of health care access -Women with low vision were, in general, more disadvantaged than women with no vision -Growing numbers of Americans with low vision or no vision make this a compelling issue for health care providers, health care agencies, and employers of midlife Americans including nurses.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A1**

### **Early Childhood Caries in Urban Minority Children: Behavioral and Biologic Predictors of Risk**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify factors independently associated with risk of early childhood caries in young urban minority children.
- 2) Determine a simple screening tool for use by non-dentists to facilitate dental care triage of young at risk children in primary care settings.

#### **Outline:**

Early childhood caries is a significant problem among poor minority children. -We conducted a secondary analysis of data from 471 urban minority children to identify factors associated with early childhood caries. -2 models were associated with increasing cumulative risk -Non dental professional can incorporate caries risk screening for early dental referrals into primary care practice.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A1**

### **“In a Hard Spot”: Implementing Group Prenatal Care in Two Urban Clinics**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe implementation of a complex, innovative program of group prenatal care, Centering Pregnancy, in two urban clinics.
- 2) Examine issues in low income, minority women's lives and in the clinics that influence implementation of the group prenatal program.

#### **Outline:**

Centering Pregnancy is an innovative, complex model of group prenatal care (GPNC) that can be challenging to implement in clinical settings with fidelity. This presentation describes implementation of GPNC in two urban clinics serving low income, minority women using data from participant observation of 35 GPNC sessions and in-depth interviews of 21 women participating in GPNC. Clinics provided limited resources, which, along with factors limiting women's access to care, created challenges to implementing GPNC. In response to these challenges, group leaders developed a number of strategies, such as improvising, compromising and modifying the GPNC model. Limited resources and group leader responses to these constraints can affect women's experience of GPNC, group stability and group leader's experience.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A1**

### **State of Science: African Americans and Diabetes in Rural Settings – Implications for Health Policy**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe 2 federal definitions of “rural” and state the importance of clearly articulating which definition is being used when disseminating research finding focused on rural populations and communities.
- 2) Describe the state of the science related to African Americans with type 2 diabetes living in rural communities, emphasizing policy implications related to Social Determinants of Health.

**Outline:**

African Americans living in rural settings are disproportionately affected by type 2 diabetes - Studies of rural populations should include a federal definition of rurality and describe rural contextual factors - A Social Determinants of Health conceptual model is useful to better understand health disparities and formulate health policy - Significant knowledge gaps exist in the literature related to African Americans with type 2 diabetes living in rural communities - The profession of nursing is well positioned to advance health policy and reduced health disparities in African Americans by linking nursing science to Social Determinants of Health

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session A2****A Translation of Adherence Interventions Using a Program Project Approach****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the team science approach using the P01 project grant.
- 2) Identify advantages, challenges, and outcomes for nurses related to the team science mechanism.

**Outline:**

Team science is relevant to nurse researchers. The program grant mechanism is one approach to team science. A common theme can be examined across many populations. There are both advantages and challenges to using the team approach.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session A2****What's Confidence Got to Do with It? : Self-care and Health Related Quality of Life for Older Adults with End-stage Heart Failure****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the importance of self-care and health related quality of life for older adults with heart failure.
- 2) Identify nursing strategies to improve self-care for the individual and to advocate for the implementation of nursing strategies across the health care continuum.

**Outline:**

Lapses in heart failure self-care lead to increased cost and decreased quality of life for older adults Decreased quality of life is associated with additional morbidity and mortality This study found that self-care confidence is associated with health related quality of life Nursing interventions geared towards improving self-care confidence may break this downward spiral Nurses should advocate for health care policies supportive of confidence building interventions

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A2**

### **Achieving Glycemic Targets: Do Executive Functions Play a Role in Adults with Diabetes?**

- 1) Examine the relationship of normal variations in executive function with glycemic control, controlling for frustration with diabetes self-care, emotion-based coping, and frequency of self-care.
- 2) Identify recommendations for clinical practice designed to address executive function in diabetes treatment.

#### **Outline:**

These findings confirm the negative impact of psychosocial issues (frustration with diabetes self-care) on glycemic control in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. -These data suggest that diabetes patients with higher executive function skills tend to be closer to glycemic targets. -Interventions and clinical approaches should be individualized based on executive function skills.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A2**

### **Depression and Self-Care Symptom Management Strategies in HIV**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss self-management of depressive symptoms in people living with HIV.
- 2) Discuss differences in self-reported depressive symptoms and results of screening for depressive symptoms.

#### **Outline:**

Fewer subjects reported depressive symptoms than screened positive for depressive symptoms on the CES-D Self-care strategies were reported effective in reducing depressive symptoms  
31.5% of those with depressive symptoms were on antidepressants

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session A3**

### **Certified Nursing Assistant Pain Assessment Tool (CPAT): Development, Psychometric Testing and Feasibility**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the development of the Certified Nursing Assistant Pain Assessment Tool.
- 2) Describe the results of the psychometric testing and clinical utility of the Certified Nursing Assistant Pain Assessment Tool.

#### **Outline:**

Pain assessment in nonverbal older adults with dementia is challenging -Multiple strategies were used to test the psychometric soundness of a new tool, the Certified Nursing Assistant Pain Assessment Tool (CPAT), to measure pain in this population -The CPAT is a reliable, valid, and feasible tool to measure pain in residents with dementia in skilled nursing facilities

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session A3**

#### **Assessing Reliability and Validity of the Outcomes Assessment Information Set: Implications for Health Policy, Practice and Research**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain the validity and reliability issues surrounding the OASIS.
- 2) Identify the implications the OASIS issues for health policy, practice and nursing research.

##### **Outline:**

Validity and reliability issues surrounding the OASIS exist - The OASIS is required as it serves as the basis of reimbursement and quality measurement in home care - Implications exist for health policy, practice and nursing research when using a mandated instrument that has validity and reliability concerns

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session A3**

#### **Developmental Origins Theory and HPA Axis Function in Formerly Preterm Infants at Age 23**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the Developmental Origins Theory.
- 2) Describe & illustrate diurnal and stress reactivity patterns.

##### **Outline:**

longitudinal study of preterm infants at young adulthood -The underlying mechanisms of the Developmental Origins Theory is the glucocorticoid, cortisol -Descriptive, case study data illustrate different diurnal and stress reactivity patterns between full term and preterm infants with neonatal risk

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session A4**

#### **The Effects of State Mandated Nurse-To Patient Ratios for Hospitals on Nurse Staffing and Skill Mix**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe California's nurse-to-patient ratio policy and concerns related to nurse staffing and skill mix due to policy implementation.
- 2) Describe the effect of California's nurse-to-patient ratio policy on nurse staffing and skill mix over the period from 1997 to 2008.

##### **Outline:**

California is the first and only state to implement comprehensive minimum nurse-to-patient ratios aimed at increasing hospital nurse staffing. There was concern that one unintended consequence of the policy would be a lowering overall nursing skill mix as hospitals hired more licensed vocational nurses to comply with the mandate. Results of our longitudinal quasi-experimental study comparing California to the nation as a whole and the next four largest individual states suggest that the mandate was effective in increasing staffing without reducing skill mix.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **Paper Session A4**

#### **Nurse Staffing mandates and the Impact to Safety-Net Hospitals: Lessons from California**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe characteristics of safety-net hospitals in California.
- 2) Describe the differential effect of California's nurse-to-patient ratio policy on safety net and non-safety net hospitals in California.

##### **Outline:**

California is the first and only state to implement comprehensive minimum nurse-to-patient ratios aimed at increasing hospital nurse staffing. Because the staffing law was an unfunded mandate, there was concern that some hospitals may have differentially hired licensed vocational nurses in order to comply with the law as a lower cost alternative. Results of our longitudinal study comparing safety net and non-safety net hospitals California shows that nurse staffing and RN staffing increased overall in all hospitals although skill mix did drop slightly in safety net hospitals

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **Paper Session A4**

#### **The Associations between Nurse Education, Experience and Certification and Nurse-Patient Ratios in the NICU**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the professional characteristics of nursing staff that influence how nurse-patient ratios vary according to the acuity level of infants in the NICU.
- 2) Discuss the influence of Magnet hospital status on nurse-patient ratios.

##### **Outline:**

Professional characteristics of nursing staff may influence how nurse-patient ratios vary according to the acuity level of infants in the NICU. Nurse-to-patient ratio varies with acuity. The nurse-to-patient ratio ranged from the highest to lowest acuity level from 0.92 to 0.36. Nurse staffing ratios are influenced by the professional background and experience of the nursing staff and the infants' acuity. Units with more Bachelor's-prepared nurses, more experienced nurses and those with neonatal certification had lower nurse-to-patient ratios, suggesting that nurses with greater education, experience and certification could more efficiently care for vulnerable premature infants.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **Paper Session A4**

#### **Supplemental Nurses (SRNs), their reasons and perception of working as a SRN**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the basic characteristics of supplemental nurses (SRNs).
- 2) Summarize the primary reasons for, and perception of, working as a SRN.

##### **Outline:**

The majority of supplemental nurses (SRNs) is working a second job and have other primary employment. SRNs appear to be as qualified as permanently employed nurses (PRNs). \* Better wages and control of schedule are primary reasons to work as a SRN. Most SRNs has positive perceptions of their work experience.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium A5**

**Case Study Approaches to Health Policy Research in Nursing**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify characteristics of case study research as applied to health policy questions.
- 2) Describe how case study research can apply to analyses at the organizational, state, and international levels.

**Outline:**

Case study approaches to health policy research offer nurse researchers the opportunity to study a policy question by synthesizing multiple sources of data and conducting research in non-traditional settings. Case studies can use both qualitative and quantitative data, but are different than mixed methods research approaches. Research employing case study approaches can answer questions in a variety of contexts.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium A5**

**How a Comparative case Study of School-Based Health Services Can Inform State Level Policy Development in Children's Health and Mental Health Issues**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how organizational variations can affect health policy execution at the local level.
- 2) Identify how findings from organizational case studies can generate future avenues for research and influence policymaking at the state level.

**Outline:**

Organizational factors shaped the execution of mental health management policies in schools more so than state regulations. The school nurse defined her role and the extent of her involvement in mental health issues. Interdisciplinary management of mental health policies also varied by location and therefore, affected perceived success of policy execution within the school and community.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium A5**

**Factors Affecting State Policies for Home-Based Long Term Caregivers**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the use of comparative case study approaches for informing health policy research.
- 2) Identify how case study can be used for analyses related to home and community health policy issues.

**Outline:**

A comparative case study illustrated different factors that can influence home caregiver policies at the state level. Key actors in shaping policy are often not the traditional ones thought of in health policy design. Comparative case studies provide useful opportunities for contrasting regulatory policies influencing healthcare delivery.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium A5**

**Case Study Approaches for Analyzing Nursing Human Resources in Developing Countries**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe country-level approaches to nursing workforce case studies and how they can influence workforce policy in the country.
- 2) Identify how country-level case studies can shape future research agendas with a policy orientation.

**Outline:**

The complexity of country level case studies does not allow for a single approach to research when analyzing nursing human resources policy issues at a high level. Case studies can identify common and distinct factors shaping nursing human resources development in developing countries. Theories specific to nursing human resources development can be derived from case study research.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 2011**

**Plenary Session:**

**The Transitional Care Model: Translating Research into Practice and Policy**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify individual/family and system factors associated with poor post-discharge outcomes among hospitalized older.
- 2) Describe key concepts underpinning the Transitional Care Model (TCM).
- 3) Identify key findings from testing of TCM.
- 4) Describe impact of body of evidence from testing of TCM on clinical practice and health care policy.

**Outline:**

Identify individual/family and system factors associated with poor post-discharge outcomes among hospitalized older adults. Describe the key concepts underpinning the Transitional Care Model (TCM). Summarize key findings from testing the TCM. Describe the key tools for translation. Describe the impact of body of evidence from testing of TCM on clinical practice and health care policy.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B1**

**Advancing Nursing Science: A Policy Analysis Of The Role Of Science Policy In Programs Of Research**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how science policy affects the direction and conduct of science.
- 2) Describe the strategies used by nursing science to contribute to policy formulation.

**Outline:**

For nursing science to advance the health of the public programs of research must be designed to inform science and health policy. A policy analysis of science policy with direct impact on nursing science is reported. Scientists can contribute to policy by improving the scientific quality of their evidence. Applying strategies nurse scientists can have roles in science and health policy.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B1****When Is Enough Research Enough? The Dilemma For Translation.****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the process of review and evaluation of evidence for translation.
- 2) Illustrate the evidence review process with the State of the Science Conference Preventing Alzheimer's Disease and Cognitive Decline.

**Outline:**

Considerable attention is being given to increasing the speed of translation. There are processes for ensuring the adequacy of evidence for translation. Those processes will be illustrated through the State of the Science Conference Preventing Alzheimer's Disease and Cognitive Decline, supported by the NIH Office of Medical Applications Consideration needs to be given to evidence reviews prior to translation recommendations for nursing research.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B1****Moving Health Policy Forward: Elements Of Success In An Interdisciplinary Team Approach To A Research Project****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify critical elements in interdisciplinary research relationships using the framework of Meleis.
- 2) Examine principles to assist nurses in the effectiveness leadership and participation of interdisciplinary teams.

**Outline:**

This presentation identifies critical elements in interdisciplinary research relationships using the framework of Meleis: equality, partnership, reciprocity and synthesis. > We will describe our experiences as academic nursing members of an interdisciplinary research team in which we actualized the relationship principles outlined by Meleis. These principles will assist nurses in effective participation and leadership of interdisciplinary teams.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B1****Meeting The Challenges To The Theory-Practice-Research Relationship: Federal Legislation and Doctoral Education**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the importance of nursing theory-research-practice relationship for shaping health policy.
- 2) Relate recent federal initiatives to fund students for faculty careers to the enhancement of the policy impact of nursing science.

**Outline:**

Legislation has provided funding for future nursing scholars Essential that these scholars are prepared with strong theory-practice research foundation Challenges to this foundation must be met with timely solutions and legislators should see outcomes

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B2****“We Were Furiously Looking on the Internet to Find Out What This is!” Parents’ Internet Use During Expanded Newborn Screening Evaluations****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss patterns of internet use by parents with urgent health information needs during newborn screening evaluations.
- 2) Describe barriers to acquiring useful internet information for newborn screening, metabolic diseases, and treatments.

**Outline:**

Parents had urgent information needs when infants are referred for abnormal newborn screening result. Primary care providers warned parents not to access the internet but did not provide adequate information to them. Almost all parents accessed the internet immediately for disease information. Some parents managed their anxiety by controlling their exposure to internet information. Internet information was frightening and inadequate for many parents. Effective internet searches were predicated on parents' age and education. Improvements in newborn screening internet information are needed.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B2****A Randomized Controlled Trial: Improving the Social-Emotional Development of Toddlers****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the impact of a parenting skills intervention on the social-emotional development of toddlers.
- 2) Discuss health policy implications for parenting at-risk children.

**Outline:**

The purposes of this randomized controlled trial were to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of a pediatric office-based videotaped parenting skills intervention designed to improve maternal confidence for mothers raising toddlers and to determine the impact of the intervention on the social-emotional development of toddlers. Watson's Theory of Caring was the theoretical framework that guided this study. The results revealed a greater improvement ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the post-test scores for mothers in the treatment group as compared to the control group and a greater improvement ( $p < 0.05$ ) on the Brigance Screen for toddlers in the treatment group. Brief office-based parenting skills interventions can effectively improve maternal confidence

and the social-emotional development of toddlers. Health policy initiatives to improve parenting skills as part of routine primary care visits may benefit at-risk populations.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session B2**

#### **Misperceptions of breast health knowledge among adolescent girls**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

1. Identify common myths believed by high school girls related to breast cancer risks.
2. Examine the impact of public health messages in breast cancer and its impact on adolescent girls.

##### **Outline:**

Impact of breast cancer public health messages on teen aged girls.

Adolescent breast health awareness and knowledge Misperceptions of breast cancer risk among teenage girls.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session B2**

#### **Use of Informatics and Social Networking Recruitment Strategies for Research on Children with Klinefelter Syndrome**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify barriers to research recruitment for pediatric subjects.
- 2) Identify strategies for overcoming common and unusual barriers to pediatric research participation using innovative approaches.

##### **Outline:**

Recruitment of children for clinical research is challenging. Recruitment of children with genetic conditions presents unique challenges to the researcher. Communication strategies are key to motivating parents in order to allow their children to participate in research. Multiple exposures to recruitment efforts may be necessary to achieve participation. Information-based technologies may be used to enhance communication and to potentiate interest and participation in pediatric research.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session B3**

#### **The Work of Spousal Caregiving in Heart Failure**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define the types of work manifested by spousal caregivers across the trajectory of heart failure.
- 2) Describe potential policy implications of palliative care as a philosophy of care early in the trajectory of heart failure.

**Outline:**

The purpose of this study was to define the types of work across the trajectory of heart failure. This was a qualitative secondary analysis. The work of caregiving was constant across the trajectory of heart failure. The present policy conceptualization of heart failure needs to change.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B3**

**Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Pain and Pain Management Among Registered Nurses in an Academic Medical Center**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe registered nurses knowledge and attitudes regarding pain.
- 2) Identify area for ongoing education of nurses regarding pain management.

**Outline:**

The assessment and management of pain among hospitalized patients is a particular challenge for nurses. By surveying nurses' current knowledge and attitudes about pain and its management, deficiencies can be identified and focused educational interventions can be provided. Data analysis revealed some misconceptions about administration and duration of analgesic administration. Knowledge of pharmacology items was consistently lower than that of non-pharmacology items.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session B3**

**Palliative Care Outcomes: Meaning, Research, and Policy Implications**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the meaning of the concept of palliative care as it is used in outcomes research and consensus guidelines.
- 2) Explore the research and policy implications of clarifying the concept of palliative care.

**Outline:**

Consensus guidelines have established that palliative care aims to help align treatments with patient preferences and is appropriate early in the course of serious illness, but the concept continues to be used in diverse ways. A dimensional concept analysis conducted on recent articles studying the outcomes of inpatient palliative care programs demonstrates variation in palliative care descriptions and a lack of consistency with consensus guidelines. Recent usage of the concept of palliative care may implicitly reinforce the idea that such care is reserved for those who are dying or have very advanced illness, despite explicit consensus statements to the contrary. Many of the study designs feature economic outcomes which could give credence to suggestions that palliative care is primarily a cost-saving intervention, rather than one focused on improving quality of life for patients and families. Study outcomes and published descriptions of palliative care should be carefully considered to aid in the evaluation of palliative care interventions and to give appropriate direction to health policy.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session B3**

#### **Care Preferences of Home Care Patients with End-Stage Cardiac and Respiratory Illnesses**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the daily experiences of patients who are living with advanced cardiac and respiratory illnesses.
- 2) Examine the expectations of this population from the clinical perspective and in terms of the ramifications of their illness in the future.

##### **Outline:**

The experiences and expectations of people with end-stage cardiac and respiratory illnesses have been understudied to date. Two in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 home care patients diagnosed with heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Despite worsening symptoms, the majority of participants were uncertain regarding their future health while hopeful they would still be alive a year from now.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Symposium B4**

#### **Conceptual Model of Tailored Intervention Research**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify elements of the science of tailored intervention research.
- 2) Describe a conceptual model to guide the science.

##### **Outline:**

It is important that scientists incorporate tailored health interventions into research so that the findings can contribute to promotion of better adherence, improved health outcomes, and cost savings. - We have developed and published a model for tailoring biobehavioral interventions. - We recommend that scientists incorporate tailored and standardized interventions into biobehavioral intervention research, so that their efficacy can be compared.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Symposium B4**

#### **A Randomized Clinical Trial of Individualized Activities for the Behavioral Symptoms of Dementia in Nursing Home Residents**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the effect of tailored activities on behavioral outcomes for nursing home residents with dementia.
- 2) Explain how quality of life in the nursing home may be impacted by use of tailored activities.

**Outline:**

- Residents with dementia often display behaviors such as agitation and passivity;
- Activities show promise for reducing these behaviors;
- Activities tailored to function and personality style of interest are more effective for improving behavioral outcomes than non-tailored activities

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium B4****Development of a Best Candidate Profile for Cognitive Interventions in Persons with Dementia****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe personal characteristics of persons with dementia that may influence participation in and benefit from cognitive interventions.
- 2) Identify the elements of a “ best candidate” profile to enhance the selection of persons with dementia for cognitive interventions.

**Outline:**

Empirical evidence regarding the benefit of cognitive interventions in persons with dementia is conflicting. Identifying best candidates for cognitive interventions may maximize impact. An electronic search was conducted to explore potential moderating factors influencing cognitive intervention outcomes. Four personal characteristics were selected for inclusion in a proposed best candidate profile for cognitive interventions in dementia.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium B4****A Tailored Intervention to Promote CPAP Adherence in Adults with Newly-diagnosed CPAP-treated OSA: Designing a Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify measurable outcomes that critically address preliminary data to support full studies of tailored interventions.
- 2) Discuss important considerations in the design of a randomized control trial examining a tailored intervention.
- 3) Develop innovative strategies to address tailored intervention delivery in a randomized control trial.

**Outline:**

Randomized control trial of a tailored intervention to promote continuous positive air pressure (CPAP) adherence in adults with newly-diagnosed obstructed sleep apnea (OSA). Intervention and study concepts/methods guided by Social Cognitive Theory. - Four-phase intervention delivered at critical time points during patients' diagnosis of OSA and early treatment with CPAP. Study will generate preliminary data, including effect size, feasibility, and acceptability of intervention, to support a full study testing the effectiveness of the tailored intervention for enhancing CPAP adherence.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **RIG Symposium B5**

#### **Measuring Dimensions Of Parenting Across Ethnic/Racial Groups: What Does Validity Really Mean?**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify issues to consider when choosing tools for measurement of parenting across ethnic/racial groups.
- 2) Identify two main criteria for construct validity of tools.

##### **Outline:**

Questions about meanings of differences in ratings of parenting across ethnic/racial groups arise. Do these instruments measure parenting dimensions based on Anglo-White norms or do they assess culture-neutral styles and behaviors that promote optimal child development regardless of ethnic/racial group designation? Seek validity by comparing tools with other measures of parenting

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **RIG Symposium B5**

#### **The Beauty Of Mixed Methods In Illuminating Relational Processes In Research Of Families**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify two benefits in using mixed methods for research of families.
- 2) Describe how mixed methods can be used in research of families.

##### **Outline:**

Use of mixed methods to advance understanding of family relational processes Examples of how mixed methods were used in three studies

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **RIG Symposium B5**

#### **Community-Based Participatory Research: Design and Implementation with Older Black Women Living With HIV/AIDS**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Compare CBPR benefits as a methodology for knowledge generation in underserved populations.
- 2) Identify strategies to advance programs of research using the principles of CBPR.

##### **Outline:**

CBPR methods are needed to advance knowledge of families and communities. Examples of these methods are provided in the paper.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **RIG Symposium B5**

#### **Secondary Triangulation With Quality Data For A Theory of Family Bereavement**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe two methods of secondary triangulation with quality data.
- 2) Identify challenges in using secondary triangulation with quality data in research with families.

**Outline:**

Secondary triangulation will enhance external validity of quality data. Varied sources of data may be used for quality data from family members.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**RIG Symposium B5****Challenges in Web-Based Research****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify key challenges in web-based research.
- 2) Describe key issues in web-based research, using examples from research of families.

**Outline:**

Challenges in web-based research. Examples of web-based research in research of families.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C1****Social, Cognitive, Emotional And Symptom Factors Predictive Of Delay In Seeking Treatment For Acute Heart Failure****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify two factors that influence delay in seeking treatment in persons with heart failure.
- 2) Describe how the Common Sense Model variables guided the study.

**Outline:**

Uncertainty about symptom causes can lead to delay in seeking treatment in persons with heart failure. The effects of social, emotional and cognitive factors on delay times have not been adequately studied in heart failure patients. Family members may be important influences in the decision to seek treatment for symptoms of heart failure and should be included in education.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C1****Home Care Nurses' Knowledge of Evidence-Based Education Principles for Heart Failure Management****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Summarize the trends, outcomes, and statistics that influenced the authors to conduct a study of home care nurses' knowledge of evidence-based heart failure management.
- 2) List the significant findings related to the heart failure knowledge survey and nurses self-reported knowledge needs the authors posed as part of their study.

**Outline:**

This study examined home care nurses' knowledge of HF evidence-based education principles. Findings from this study were similar to results reported in previous studies using the same survey. Results of this study demonstrated the need for better education of Home Care Nurses in evidence-based HF management.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C1****"I Just Can't Do It Anymore": Patterns Of Physical Activity And Cardiac Rehabilitation In African Americans With Heart Failure****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain how to disseminate research findings to colleagues in the field of nursing.
- 2) Discuss methods for adherence to clinical guidelines.

**Outline:**

Physical activity is safe and beneficial in stable heart failure patients. Supervised exercise training is recommended. Strategies are needed to improve levels of physical activity in low-income minorities with heart failure

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C1****Does simply providing a weight scale improve heart failure self-monitoring?****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe self-care behaviors necessary for health for patients with heart failure.
- 2) Discuss factors contributing to adequate self-care for heart failure patients.

**Outline:**

Self-monitoring of daily weight is one strategy for detecting change in heart failure (HF) status. The purpose of this study was to test the effect of a brief interactive educational intervention on weighing behavior and HF symptoms. Weighing behavior improved in this sample after brief instruction on how to monitor daily weight regardless of group assignment. Providing weight scales may be instrumental in promoting health by improving self-care among HF patients.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C2****The Integrated Ethically-Driven Environmental Model of Clinical Decision-Making (IEDEM-CD)****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify the elements in the model of clinical decision making.
- 2) Discuss one intervention to improve decision-making derived from the use of the model.

**Outline:**

This model identifies major elements in the clinical decision-making process. The core elements, including moral reasoning are the initial drivers of clinical data collection required to make a good clinical judgment. An unsupportive practice environment may overpower a weak understanding of moral reasoning and impede good clinical judgment. A good understanding of moral reasoning may maintain good clinical judgment even in an unsupportive practice environment. Targeted education with regard to moral reasoning, as well as improved practice environments may be vital to improving clinical judgment and patient outcomes.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C2**

**Moral Decision-making in Nursing: A Theoretical Model to Guide Research and Practice**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the elements of a new model to guide nursing research, the Moral Cascade Model .
- 2) Explain the interconnection among key organizational and individual attributes.

**Outline:**

New model for nursing research Individual and organizational interaction Moral development of individuals and organizations

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C2**

**Creating Clinical Scenarios To Test Decisions Made By Proxies For Those With Intellectual Disability.**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the elements in testable scenarios for proxy decision makers working with individuals with intellectual disability.
- 2) Identify key factors that can improve decision making and ultimately delivery of care for this vulnerable population.

**Outline:**

To gain the perspective or residential agency directors who oversee care and housing needs for those with intellectual disability. Development of testable "real world" clinical simulations via focus group discussions. Need for services and support in areas of dental care and with the emerging concerns related to end of life care.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C2**

**Frequency And Severity Of Nurse Assault By Acute Care Psychiatric Patients**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify factors related to the high assault and injury rate of psychiatric nurses.
- 2) List methods for becoming actively involved in seeking policy change which will increase safety in acute care psychiatry.

**Outline:**

Assault and injury of psychiatric nurses is increasing. Awareness of this situation among those in our profession needs to be increased. Measures must be taken to reverse this trend.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session C3**

#### **Perception And Use Of Reflection Among Experienced Clinical Nurses**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe experienced clinical nurses' perception and use of reflection in practice.
- 2) Discuss implications for education, practice and research.

##### **Outline:**

While scholars content that reflection is an essential component of professional practice, there is a dearth of empirical data on nurses' perception and use of reflection in practice. A descriptive qualitative design with in-depth interviews was used to address: the nurse's perception of reflection, its use in clinical practice and the nature of reflection as described by these nurses. A purposive sample of two acute care hospital-based registered nurses participated and described twenty-six clinical situations that involved reflection. Reflection-in-action was the primary type of reflection described and was used selectively by nurses. A precondition to the reflection involved the nurse's emotional connection; the process often involved repression of the situational features creating time lags in the cognitive "thinking through" of the situation, followed by triggers stimulating looking back, leading to generation of new insight. Not all participants moved on to identify specific behavior and actions for practice based on the insight. Intervention, perhaps in the form of facilitated reflection, may enhance the cognitive reflective process and assist nurses in translating insights to practice to improve patient quality and safety outcomes.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session C3**

#### **The Nurse Manager Narrative Project**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how Benner's methodology of practice articulation can be used to cull out the experientially acquired knowledge, skill and ethics embedded in nurse manager practice.
- 2) Discuss how understanding nurse manager practice by reflecting on lived experience is different from describing the role in lists of competencies, talents and traits.

##### **Outline:**

This project extends Benner's research methodology into nursing administrative practice. Believing that nurse managers have a distinct practice, we sought to articulate in common language the skilled knowledge and notion of good (ethics) embedded in this central leadership practice. We have consistently found that, in their best work, nurse managers are able to engage in the demanding relational work at the core of this pivotal leadership practice, see what is at stake in particular open-ended situations, and intervene in ways that assure good outcome for patients and staff.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session C3**

#### **Perceptions Of Empowerment Among Clinical Nurses Working In An Urban Magnet Academic Medical Center**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Compare and contrast structural and psychological empowerment in clinical nurses.

- 2) Examine the relationship between perceptions of structural and psychological empowerment and nurse variables.

**Outline:**

An examination and description of the components of both structural and psychological empowerment. Describe the perceptions of empowerment in clinical nurses working in a Magnet academic medical center. Nurse characteristics and their relationships to components of both structural and psychological empowerment. Impact of the work environment related to nurses' perceptions of both structural and psychological empowerment and global empowerment.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C3**

**Managers' Views of Communication in Healthcare Settings**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify at least two processes that promoted or hindered workplace communication.
- 2) Describe at least two challenges of the manager's role that could impact institutional policy.

**Outline:**

Qualitative study investigated workplace communication. Examined nurse managers' perceptions of their influence on communication in their units. In-depth interviews addressed factors that facilitated or hindered communication in the workplace 4) Linguistic and hermeneutical analysis performed with QDA software. Multiple venues for disseminating information were identified, and areas for future research (generational differences) were delineated

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session C4**

**Everyday Nursing Practice Values in the NICU and Their Reflection on Breastfeeding Promotion**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the everyday practice values of NICU nurses.
- 2) Identify how control, technology, and time efficiency pose challenges to breastfeeding promotion in the NICU.

**Outline:**

NICU nurses can influence breastfeeding outcomes for fragile babies. &#61558; Ethnographic research methods are well suited to uncover values underlying everyday nursing care in the NICU. &#61558; The findings demonstrated that NICU nurses valued saving babies and decreasing uncertainty in infant outcomes. &#61558; Everyday practice values were helpful in confronting uncertainty within the cultural context of the NICU, but they were in varying degrees of conflict with ongoing nursing efforts to promote the mother/baby process of breastfeeding. Nursing interventions for breastfeeding promotion should specifically address NICU nursing values for control, technology, and time efficiency.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **Paper Session C4**

#### **Blood Pressure Control and Control Beliefs in Hypertensive Blacks**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify at least one reason for examining factors associated with blood pressure control in blacks diagnosed with hypertension.
- 2) Identify predictors of blood pressure control in blacks diagnosed with hypertension.

##### **Outline:**

Blacks are disproportionately affected by hypertension and have poor blood pressure control when compared to their white counterparts. Reasons for poor blood pressure control in hypertensive blacks are not fully understood but there is indication that individual beliefs may contribute to blood pressure control. Individual beliefs such as control beliefs were an important predictor of blood pressure control in hypertensive blacks age 50 and older. Control beliefs are modifiable factors and these beliefs hold much potential for the development of interventions tailored to specific barriers encountered by hypertensive blacks as they seek to control their blood pressure.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **Paper Session C4**

#### **Theoretical and Clinical Implications of The Self-Efficacy Enhanced Osteoporosis Preventive Education Program**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the importance of using self-efficacy theory to conduct an intervention research in Chinese immigrant population with a high risk for developing osteoporosis to promote preventive behaviors.
- 2) Explain the theoretical and clinical implications for the Self-Efficacy Enhanced Osteoporosis Preventive Education Intervention (SEOPE) implemented among Mandarin-speaking Chinese immigrants.

##### **Outline:**

Self-efficacy theory based educational interventions targeting Chinese Immigrants (CI) with a high risk of osteoporosis (OP) and tailored to Chinese culture, language, and specific needs were critical. A series of lessons were learned with the implementation of the Self-efficacy Enhanced Osteoporosis Preventive Education (SEOPE) program. A crucial need exists for printed health-related educational materials for CI within the English-dominated society. It supported the value of SE theory as a theoretical basis for interventions to change behavior among older adults with ethnic Chinese backgrounds. The results support the idea that the four sources of information can be used to enhance SE and outcome expectation, and subsequently promote the behavioral change in CI. Many unique factors including access to care, finances, lack of insurance, or language barriers have also contributed to their previous lack of sufficient attention from researchers or policymakers. The dissemination of the findings based upon this population at high risk for OP may lead to more culturally sensitive, language-appropriate, individualized care from health care providers, and may help direct more resources to indigent CI populations.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Paper Session C4**

### **Understanding the Experiences of Pregnant Smokers and Their Providers: Policy Implications**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify elements of successful perinatal smoking cessation programs that integrated the 5As into routine care.
- 2) Discuss the implications of focus group data regarding the experiences of pregnant smokers and their providers on policy formulation.

#### **Outline:**

Discuss rationale for research initiatives in the context of Healthy People 2020. Report previous quantitative study results on perinatal smoking cessation. Provide rationale for qualitative study as follow-up. Detail focus group methods and results. Discuss the major themes and implications for clinical practice and policy development.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Symposium C5**

### **Health Literacy: A Challenge in Nursing Intervention Research**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Recognize the impact that health literacy has on nursing intervention research.
- 2) Discuss strategies for leveling interventions based on individualized health literacy needs.

#### **Outline:**

Identify health literacy as a significant challenge in nursing intervention research. Assessment and leveling of participant health literacy to guide the research design. Inclusion of a health literacy framework to improve intervention research

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Symposium C5**

### **Informed Consent: Considerations for Vulnerable Populations during Intervention Research**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify potential methodological challenges of the informed consent process when conducting intervention research with vulnerable populations.
- 2) Evaluate best methods of tailoring the informed consent process when intervention research participants are from vulnerable populations.

#### **Outline:**

Discussion of potential methodological challenges with informed consent when conducting intervention research with vulnerable populations. Utilization of a triad framework for informed consent including, tailoring information delivery, assurance of comprehension and assessing voluntariness of vulnerable participants is offered. Strategies to minimize barriers and maximize participant engagement during informed consent

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Symposium C5**

### **Acknowledging Personal Motivations for Scientific Inquiry; the Risk of Conflict of Interest in Intervention Research**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define conflict of interest and discuss their potential influence during the intervention research process.
- 2) Examine how to recognize conflicts of interest and provide strategies to address these issues to assure scientific integrity.

#### **Outline:**

The integrity of scientific inquiry is at risk for being compromised by the motivations and biases of the researcher. During intervention research endeavors, it is particularly important to acknowledge conflict of interest influences which may potentially affect randomization processes, fidelity of the independent variable, and dissemination of research results. Disclosure, transparency, and recommendations for regulating potential influences will assure that findings of studies are empirically sound and contribute to the development of evidenced-based practice in a meaningful way.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Symposium C5**

### **An Intervention Conundrum: Recruiting Certified Nurse Aides From Nursing Homes**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss recruitment challenges and strategies to gain entree to 'novice' research nursing homes (NHs) and develop collaborative partnerships with NH gatekeepers and clinical staff.
- 2) Discuss creative compensations for engaging certified nurse aides in education intervention research in nursing homes.

#### **Outline:**

There is a critical need for nurse scientist to focus research efforts on knowledge gaps between education and training of the nursing home workforce to deliver safe, high quality person-centered care. Certified nurse aides provide 70-80% of direct care to older adults with disabilities and complex chronic care needs in nursing homes. There is a paucity of research in the literature to support care practices of certified nurse aids in nursing homes. Nurse scientist can bridge the gap between research and practice in nursing homes by creating partnerships with NH gatekeepers and clinical staff to conduct intervention studies that test innovative CNA care strategies.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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## **Symposium C5**

### **Inclusion of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Intervention Research: Barriers, Motivators, and Strategies**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss historical perspective regarding inclusion of ethnic minorities in intervention research.
- 2) Discuss study inclusion barriers, motivators, and strategies (use of Ethno-medical model of research participation)

**Outline:**

NIH and NCMHD mandates for inclusion of racial and ethnic minorities in research studies. Barriers, motivators, and strategies to improve inclusion of ethnic minorities in research studies.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium C5****Methodological Challenges in Intervention Research: Addressing and Maintaining Equipoise****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define equipoise as it relates to intervention research and differentiate clinical equipoise from theoretical equipoise.
- 2) Discuss the importance of maintaining equipoise and present challenges and strategies to achieving and maintaining equipoise throughout the research process.

**Outline:**

Equipoise has been defined as the state of being balanced or in equilibrium. Equipoise is the ethical foundation upon which intervention research rests. bullet 3: Achieving and maintaining equipoise can be challenging

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D1****Women's Health and Hygiene Experiences While Deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe three women's health challenges presented in the study.
- 2) Describe three hygiene issues presented in the study.

**Outline:**

Nurses serving in war zones face many women's health and hygiene issues. Nurses want their voices to be heard in an effort to help nurses deploying in future years. Women's health and hygiene issues affect their activities of daily living and their quality of life.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D1****Community Pattern Recognition with Incarcerated Women****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify the unique needs of women in prison and the need for gender-responsive treatment in the prison setting.
- 2) Discuss the importance utilizing nursing theory and research to support nursing practice and influence regarding women in prison.

**Outline:**

Margaret Newman's Health as Expanding Consciousness (HEC) hermeneutic, dialectic method of pattern recognition was effective in gaining a better understanding of the unique needs of women in prison. The

women who participated in the study felt that HEC was a valuable way for them to gain insights into their past and help them make better decisions in the future. The findings from this study could provide support for policy changes for women in prison.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D1**

**Childbirth in Exile: Utilizing Burke's Pentadic Cartography to Map the Childbirth Experience's of Asylum Seeking Women in Ireland**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the utilization of Burke's pentadic cartography in the analysis of asylum seeking women's childbirth narratives.
- 2) Describe the health care discrepancies experienced in this group of asylum seeking women related to their childbirth experiences.

**Outline:**

Narrative analysis Childbirth in Exile Feminist epistemology Deficits in care provision

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D1**

**Rio Grande Area Women and Maternity Staff Members Report on Perceptions of Prenatal Care Deterrents and Suggestions for Prenatal Care**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify Mexican women's reasons for the delay in obtaining prenatal care.
- 2) Describe the differences pregnant women and maternity staff members have with suggestions for obtaining prenatal care.

**Outline:**

Survey distributed to maternity staff members and pregnant/non-pregnant women in Rio Grande area Survey conducted on site at birth center and Medical Center in Texas Statistically significant differences found between the two groups on Likert-scale items.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Panel Session D2**

**Overview of Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSAs)**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the purpose and goals of the NIH sponsored CTSA program.
- 2) Describe the common components/cores within a CTSA

**Outline:**

Structure of the CTSA. Building a National Consortium. Components/cores within a CTSA. Nurse scientist roles within CTSAs.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Panel Session D2****Nurse Leaders in ENRS CTSA****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Contrast the roles and levels of involvement of nurses in ENRS-region CTSA.
- 2) Describe at least one consideration when seeking greater CTSA involvement as a nurse researcher.

**Outline:**

16 CTSA in ENRS region, ranging from first-year to 6th-year collaborating institutions may or may not include schools of nursing. Several examples of strong and/or innovative nursing involvement. Caveats about enhancing nursing involvement.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Panel Session D2****CTSA Resources for Nurse Researchers****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the goal of the CTSI resource availability for researchers.
- 2) List the various types of resources that support researchers.
- 3) Identify training and education resources for research career development.

**Outline:**

NIH funded CTSA within the Eastern Nursing Research Society region provide numerous resources for researchers such as education programs, seminars and workshops, core facilities, funding opportunities, community engagement and translational activities. The NIH CTSA mission is to promote multi and interdisciplinary research teams and collaborations. Nurse scientists have become integral partners within CTSA. Nurse investigators need to identify and take advantage of the multiple resources for researchers that CTSA provide.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Panel Session D2****Engaging Nurse Researchers in a CTSA: A Case Study****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the purpose and goals of a CTSA-funded Pilot Studies Resources.
- 2) Describe one model for multi-disciplinary pilot research programs for junior investigators within a CTSA.

**Outline:**

Opportunities for obtaining intramural funds for nurse researchers through CTSA. Discussion of CaMPR (Collaborative and Multi-disciplinary Pilot Research) through CTSA at Columbia University. Examples of successful team projects led by nurse scientists

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D3****From B17 Bomber to Bedside: Using a Bundle Methodology to Enhance Quality****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe various models/roles that were used to change care at the bedside and had a positive impact on patient outcomes.
- 2) Explain key nursing sensitive measure drivers that successfully improved patient outcomes and quality improvement processes.

**Outline:**

Network strategy to improve nurse sensitive quality outcomes. "Checklist Bundle" methodology to review patient care with staff nurses. Development of unit-based "chief quality officers".

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D3****Knowledge Elicitation Methods and Development of an Evidence-Based Knowledge Base for Clinical Decision Support****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe methods for developing an evidence-based knowledge base (input) for a decision support system.
- 2) Explain how evidence-based data base for premature infants relates to health policy for vulnerable populations.

**Outline:**

To show the development of an evidence-based knowledge base for input to a decision support system (DSS) that can be used to formulate health policy. To demonstrate the use of private and public knowledge to create an evidence-based knowledge base. To use the example of feeding readiness in premature infants to demonstrate the clinical significance of the knowledge base. To depict methods used in constructing an evidence-based knowledge base for DSS.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D3****Translating An Evidence-based Protocol For Nurse's Shift Handoffs****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) List the 6 steps used in the Collaborative Research Utilization Model used to generate the evidence-based Shift Handoff Protocol.
- 2) List the 5 steps of the SBAR-P protocol used for nurses shift to shift handoff reports.

**Outline:**

Study tests evidence-based protocol for nurse's shift handoffs on nurse and patient outcomes -Collaborative Research Utilization Model used to change practice -findings include increase in nurse and patient satisfaction

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session D3**

#### **Fear Factor: Tested Interventions for Providing Mouth Care to Persons with Dementia Who Resist Care**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how persons with dementia have a heightened response to threat
- 2) Discuss at least two interventions that may reduce threat perception by persons with dementia

##### **Outline:**

Persons with dementia have a heightened perception of threat due to neurological changes to the hippocampus, cerebral cortex, and amygdale. Oral care can be perceived as an assault, triggering care-resistant behavior. Interventions that reduce the perception of threat result in the successful provision of mouth care, thus improving oral health

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Symposium D4**

#### **Culture, Context and Policy: Nurses in Action**

##### **Learning Objectives**

- 1) Describe components of a culture of care.
- 2) Describe how nurses can influence the culture of care and local policy.

##### **Outline:**

Policy occurs on a local level, impacting nursing practice. Shared organizational values and beliefs influence policy and are reflected in care. Nurses can work within varied models of care delivery to influence the patient experience. Nurses are empowered to shape policy through practice.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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#### **The Context of Policy: Overview of Influences in a Culture of Care**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define culture of care.
- 2) Describe the interface of policy and culture.

##### **Outline:**

Policy occurs on a local level, impacting nursing practice. Shared organizational values and beliefs influence policy and are reflected in care. Nurses can work within varied models of care delivery to influence the patient experience. Nurses are empowered to shape policy through practice.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Symposium D4**

#### **Nursing Roles: Making the System Work**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify power and authority balances in varied models of the culture of care.

- 2) Describe nursing roles assumed in interdisciplinary, cooperative network, and provider dominant models.

**Outline:**

Policy occurs on a local level, impacting nursing practice. Shared organizational values and beliefs influence policy and are reflected in care. Nurses can work within varied models of care delivery to influence the patient experience. Nurses are empowered to shape policy through practice.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Symposium D4**

**Trickled Down Policy: Impact on Patients and Family Caregivers**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how nurses pursued actions reflective of values, despite prevailing shared values.
- 2) Identify ways for nurses to shape policy through action.

**Outline:**

Policy occurs on a local level, impacting nursing practice. Shared organizational values and beliefs influence policy and are reflected in care. Nurses can work within varied models of care delivery to influence the patient experience. Nurses are empowered to shape policy through practice.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D5**

**Patient Safety: A Multi-Climate Approach to the Nursing Work Environment**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain the potential application of a multi-climate framework for safety in the nursing work environment
- 2) Describe the implications of findings of an exploratory study on nursing work environment.

**Outline:**

Exploratory study using Zohar's Multi-Climate Framework for Occupational Safety. The study population was Magnet hospital staff nurses. Findings support the connection between a positive work environment and staff nurse perceptions of safety citizenship behaviors in the workplace

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D5**

**Student Nurse Perceptions of Patient Safety in the Acute Care Setting**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe one advantage nursing students may have in identifying patient safety issues.
- 2) Discuss two concepts related to the use of focus groups in conducting nursing research.

**Outline:**

The patient safety literature does not compare student nurse error rates or processes to those of experienced nurses. Focus groups were an effective means of collecting important information about the perceptions of student nurses on types of errors that they observed in the care environment. Student nurses reported working in cultures that tolerated violations of policy and procedure that could result in patient harm. Second bachelor and traditional students may think differently about safety.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D5**

**Translating Evidence into Practice: Implementing Optimal Intershift Handoffs**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify critical elements of an evidence -based project that is responsive to the health policy mandates of improving patient safety during intershift reports.
- 2) Describe the elements of a nursing theoretical framework within an evidence- based project.

**Outline:**

The presentation will highlight implementation of evidence and innovation through a standardized methodology for intershift handoffs among registered nurses in seven hospitals of a multi-hospital health system. The significance of academic and clinical partnership as well as collective wisdom to support changes in clinical practice. Patient outcomes and lessons learned.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session D5**

**Quality and Safety in the Fall Aftermath: Findings of Elderly Head Injured Fallers in Long-term Care and Health Policy Implications**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the incidence of head injuries occurring post fall from a representative sample of elderly long-term care residents and the types of treatment interventions delivered post fall.
- 2) State national recommendations (CDC) for treatment intervention of head injured patients and discuss their health policy implications for long term care.

**Outline:**

Elderly fallers with head injury; Quality and patient safety in the aftermath of the fall

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 2011**

**Paper Session E1**

**Using Boyer to Create a Culture of Scholarship: Outcomes from a Faculty Development Program**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the use of the Boyer model as a framework for planning and evaluating a faculty development program.
- 2) Describe effective strategies for promoting faculty scholarship within each Boyer domain and discuss outcomes achieved.

**Outline:**

Process of planning and implementing a comprehensive faculty development program within the Boyer model of scholarship is described. Specific strategies to promote and evaluate faculty scholarship within each domain are presented. Effectiveness of the strategies/ program is evaluated by reporting measurable outcomes for the program

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E1**

**Integration of Educational Technologies into Clinical Learning: Pilot Project**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the experience of faculty and students using a same day clinical assignment protocol with an I-Pod assistive device and the evaluation of student decision-making using high fidelity simulation.
- 2) Describe how a partnership between university and clinical practice settings to integrate technology and classroom knowledge can enhance student performance.

**Outline:**

The use of technology can improve the application of knowledge in the practice setting - Innovative clinical learning can optimize and enhance student decision-making - Partnerships between universities and practice settings can assist the integration of classroom knowledge and enhance student performance

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E1**

**Evaluating A Coding system To Assess Student's Affective Learning**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify obstacles in evaluating the affective domain in reflective journaling.
- 2) Discuss theoretically based criteria for assessing and fostering affective growth in nursing education.

**Outline:**

Feasibility of a theoretically based coding system to assess student's level of affective learning was evaluated. Guided by the developed coding system, four faculty members independently conducted a content analysis on

forty-nine student clinical journals. Inter-rater reliability and analysis of reviewer/faculty logs for recurring themes were utilized to refine the coding system

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session E1**

#### **Evaluating Faculty Use of Simulation: Perceived Barriers and Recommendations**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Identify barriers to faculty use of simulation learning.
- 2) Discuss recommendations for enhancing faculty implementation of simulation into curricula.

##### **Outline:**

Some faculty may be resistant to implementing high fidelity simulation learning. Barriers to use of simulation include: lack of time, limited support, scheduling issues, and lack of realism. Recommendations for enhancing faculty use of simulation involve having a designated simulation expert, more training opportunities, and better planning and implementation.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session E2**

#### **The Experiences of Unpartnered Men with Prostate Cancer: A Qualitative Analysis**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss challenges experienced by unpartnered men diagnosed with prostate cancer.
- 2) State two ways in which nurses can improve the prostate cancer experience for unpartnered patients.

##### **Outline:**

Little is known about how men without partners cope with prostate cancer. Prior research seldom addresses how diagnosis and treatment for prostate cancer affects the quality of life of men without partners. Five themes emerged from the data: going it alone, diagnosis and prostate cancer treatment decision-making, sources of information and support, the aftermath of prostate cancer, and coping strategies. This study provides information about unpartnered men's prostate cancer experience. This information will help health care professionals to meet the needs of unpartnered more effectively and help them to assist men as they adapt to living with this chronic illness.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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### **Paper Session E2**

#### **Spoken Words and the Allusion of Reassurance: The Dance of Collaborative Distancing**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe and recognize the power of words used when communicating distressing news with clients.
- 2) Describe the trajectory from pre-diagnosis to post diagnosis and begin to identify their verbal and non-verbal contributions within that trajectory.

**Outline:**

Clients acknowledge the importance of the nurse in providing support during the 'coming to terms' with a cancer Diagnosis. Exclusion of the nurse from the distressing/breaking bad news scenario impacted the nurse client relationship. Clients suggest that words alone are not sufficient – being present and available were seen as crucial. The 'dance of collaborative distancing' – hedging and dodging aspects of conversations resulted in nurses feeling they were letting their client down

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E2****Access to Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening by Black Women in Boston****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe differences between native born and immigrant Black women in Boston in breast and cervical cancer screening and follow up.
- 2) Describe how health insurance, having a primary care provider, the quality of the communications and relationships with the primary care provider influence screening.

**Outline:**

Describes demographic differences between native and immigrant Black women in Boston enrolled in the Boston REACH 2010 Women's Health Demonstration Project. Examines differences in breast and cervical cancer screening and follow between native and immigrant Black women. Identifies how indicators of health care access (having health insurance), a primary care provider (PCP), and the quality of communications and relationship with PCP influence screening practices. Links study findings to policy goals of Healthy People 2010 and 2020. Provides opportunities to identify the value of nursing research and workforce development that is directed at reducing health disparities.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E2****Can Choice of Functional Status Measures Influence Health Policy For Older Women Recovering From Gynecological Cancer Surgery?****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Compare and contrast functional status measures.
- 2) Discuss the influence of researchers' choice of functional status measures in generating evidence to support health policy initiatives.

**Outline:**

Health policy researchers use both SF-12 Physical Component Summary Score (SF-12 PCS) and Enforced Social Dependency Scale (ESDS) to measure functional status. The purpose of this study was to explore whether the two measures produce similar functional status trajectories after gynecological cancer surgery in older women at baseline, then 3 and 6 months. We used regression analysis to examine the relationship of the two measures using all study data and then by time of data collection. Results suggest the SF-12 PCS and ESDS may generate differing functional status trajectories after gynecological cancer surgery in older women. The results support the need for careful conceptualization and choice of functional status measures during design of studies generating evidence for health policy initiatives.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E3**

**Conduct Disorder, Depressive Symptoms, and Risky Driving Behaviors in an At-Risk Sample of Late Teens and Young Adults**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Express how conduct disorder and depressive symptoms are associated with risky driving behaviors in late teens and young adults who engage in high-risk driving and problem drinking.
- 2) Describe screening and intervention opportunities for nurses working with late teens and young adults that can assist in promoting healthy driving behaviors.

**Outline:**

Risk factors associated with risky driving behaviors in late teens and young adults are critical to understand in order to decrease motor vehicle crash injury. In multivariate analyses, conduct disorder after age 15 was associated with aggressive, competitive, and risky driving behaviors; depression was associated only with aggressive driving behaviors; conduct disorder before age 15 was not associated with any risky driving behaviors. As teens with conduct disorder and depressive symptoms learn to drive, screening and targeted interventions to reduce risky driving behaviors may be warranted to reduce motor vehicle crash injury.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E3**

**Health Risk Behaviors of Adolescents and Young Adults with a History of Asthma**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define three aspects of adolescents with asthma and health risk behaviors.
- 2) Discuss the role of the nurse in recognizing, assessing, and caring for adolescents who have asthma in addition to smoking and drinking alcohol.

**Outline:**

Adolescents who report having asthma are also reporting participating in health risk behaviors of smoking and alcohol use; behaviors that in this sample increased over time when compared to matched peers without asthma. Nurses are in an ideal position to not only identify these youth but to also intervene in positive health promoting activities and education.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E3**

**Middle School Students and Risky Internet Behaviors: Communication with Online Strangers and Offline Contact**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Define three high risk Internet behaviors.
- 2) Discuss three child victim profiles associated with risky Internet behaviors.

- 3) Discuss the role of nursing in recognizing, assessing, and caring for adolescents who are participating in high risk Internet behaviors.

**Outline:**

Pre-teens are participating in online relationships that can place them in a vulnerable position at risk for harassment, bullying, stalking, exploitation, sexual solicitation, and victimization. Although the numbers of pre-teens involved communicating with online strangers, a significant number did report having in-person meetings a significant risky behavior that did lead to 10% of the sample reporting victimization.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E3**

**A Longitudinal Evaluation of an Evidence-Based Intervention to Reduce Risky Behaviors and Promote Abstinence and Health in Teenagers: Implications for Health Policy**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe an evidence-based intervention for reducing risky behaviors and promoting abstinence and health in teenagers.
- 2) Explain how to utilize findings from an evidence-based intervention to shape local and national health policy for teenagers in school settings.

**Outline:**

This presentation describes an evidence-based intervention (Newark Best Friends/Best Men Intervention) which reduces risky behaviors, promotes abstinence behaviors and health in teenagers. Methods: Quasi-experimental design, with pre-tests and post-tests of students in four intervention and five comparison schools over four years. Sample was high-risk, economically disadvantaged, and primarily African American adolescent girls and boys. Measures: AFL Core Baseline/Follow-up and Demographic Questionnaires. Analyses: Pearson Chi Square and Mann Whitney U Tests. Findings indicated that the intervention program was effective in reducing risky behaviors like drug/alcohol use and promoting abstinence attitudes and behaviors among youth over four years. Findings have implications for health policy for teenagers and educational programs in school settings.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E4**

**Type II Diabetes Contributes to Sleep Disorders & Sleep-Related Daytime Symptoms in Patients with Stable Heart Failure**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain how to evaluate the contributions of diabetes to sleep disorders in people with heart failure.
- 2) Explain how to evaluate the extent to which diabetes contributes to sleep-related daytime dysfunction in people with heart failure.

**Outline:**

T2DM contributes to poor sleep in patients who have chronic heart failure -patients with T2DM are sleepier than HF patients who do not have HF -further research is needed to evaluate the determinants of excessive daytime sleepiness in patients with comorbid HF and T2DM.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E4**

**Sleep Quality, Mental Acuity, Physical Energy, and Mood in Adults with Obstructive Sleep Apnea**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe the effect of sleep apnea on physical energy, mental energy, and mood.
- 2) Describe the effect of sleep quality of physical energy, mental energy, and mood.

**Outline:**

Subjects with sleep apnea also have poor sleep quality. Impaired sleep quality is associated with decreased mood, decreased physical energy and decreased mental energy. Subjective appraisal of physical energy is associated with decreased mental energy. Poor sleep quality and decreased physical energy predicts increased mood disturbances.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E4**

**Parental Stress and Psychological Status and Sleep in Preschool Children in an Urban Setting**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Examine the relationship between parental stress and psychological status and preschool child's objective sleep patterns.
- 2) Explain how to evaluate preschool sleep patterns using objective measures (actigraphs) and maternal reports.

**Outline:**

Objective Sleep in preschool children may be related to life stress in their mothers. Subjective sleep habits of preschool children as identified by mothers was identified as being at risk for a sleep problem in most of the children. Depression and PTSD were co-occurring with life stress in inner city mothers.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**Paper Session E4**

**Nighttime Technology Use, Sleep Quality, and Academic Performance in College Students**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Discuss the relationship among nighttime technology use, sleep quality, and academic performance in college
- 2) Discuss potential interventions to promote healthy sleep habit to promote sleep quality and academic performance in college students.

**Outline:**

Nighttime technology use, such as the Internet, cable television, text messaging, and video games, are turning college students into night owls. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship among nighttime technology use, sleep quality, and academic performance in college students. The results from our recent online survey suggest that multiple forms of technology use late into night and poor sleep quality may lead to poor academic performance in college students.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**RIG Symposium E5**

**Transitions from Phenomenon to Programs of Research**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Describe how the transitions theory affects the planning and delivery of nursing care, forms policies and drives research programs.
- 2) Compare and contrast three different exemplars that apply the transitions theoretical framework in research, theory.

**Outline:**

The development of transitions as a theoretical construct leading to the development of theories, models, research and policy. - Describe how this theory affects the planning and delivery of nursing care, forms policies, and drives research programs - Present three different exemplars that apply the transitions theoretical framework in research, theory and practice. These three exemplars are: IT strategies used in improving the quality of transitional care; the use of transitions as a driving force in situation-specific theories in immigrant health; and the use of transitions as a framework in nursing practice

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**RIG Symposium E5**

**The Challenges of a Smooth Transition: Informatics Research Solutions**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain three informatics research solutions developed and tested by nurse led research teams.
- 2) Explain how three informatics solutions dispersed throughout the transitional care episode assist clinicians to meet the challenges of a smooth transition while hospitalized, during the transition, and while recovering at home in the community.

**Outline:**

In this session the audience will learn about three informatics research solutions developed and tested by nurse led research teams. These three informatic research solutions are: evidence-based decision support to assist discharge planners - the Omaha System - telehealth monitoring. These three informatics solutions dispersed throughout the transitional care episode assist clinicians to meet the challenges of a smooth transition while hospitalized, during the transition, and while recovering at home in the community.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**RIG Symposium E5**

**A Situation-specific Theory of Migration Transition for Migrant Farm Worker Women**

**Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain how a situation-specific theory of migration transition (STMT) for farm worker women of Mexican-origin was developed.
- 2) Explain the qualitative descriptive study which employed a feminist perspective and used an integrative approach from multiple sources and the results of the study.

**Outline:**

Purpose of this study was to develop a situation-specific theory of migration transition (STMT) for farm worker women of Mexican-origin. - This theory is used to explain how beliefs and values interact with contextualizing factors to influence migrant women's health. - Using the STMT, it was concluded that women's transition experience was characterized by multiple contextual factors that were uniquely different from their male counterparts and because the transitions were linked to their health perceptions, the STMT provides essential information for the development of culturally sensitive interventions.

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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**RIG Symposium E5****On Becoming a Flexible Pool Nurse: Expansion of the Meleis Transition Framework****Learning Objectives:**

- 1) Explain the personal and professional developmental process that accrues as academic medical clinical nurses transition practice from a specialty specific identity to a flexible nursing practice and a redefined identity.
- 2) Explain how the Meleis Transitional Framework (Meleis, et al, 2000) provides guidance for the development of orientation, education and ongoing competency needs for internal, flexible pool nurses.

**Outline:** To explain the background of the 2004IOM report" Keeping Patient's Safe: Transforming the Work" 2) To discuss the creation of an internal flexible RN staffing resource pool. 3) To explain the personal and professional developmental processes that was discovered in "becoming a flexible pool nurse"

**Presentation Strategy:** PowerPoint/Lecture

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