

ARTICLE REVIEW ON "A HOLISTIC FRAMEWORK FOR NURSING TIME: IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY, PRACTICE, AND RESEARCH"

*Article Review By Surriya Shahnaz, (Pakistan)
(PhD, RN to MSN Student of Texila American University))
Email Id: - surriyashahnaz@gmail.com*

SOURCE

Jones, T.L. (2010). A holistic framework for nursing time: implications for theory, practice, and research, *Nurs Forum* 45(3): 185–196. doi:10.1111/j.1744-6198.2010.00180.x. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20690994>

ABSTRACT

This review critically reviews the article. The title is nurses' time which they spent with patient in clinical areas for care and to see implications for theory improvement, clinical and administrative practice, and research in the *Journal of Nursing Forum*.

INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this paper are to explore the concept of nursing time and to identify implications for theory development, clinical and administrative practice, and research. The review will first summarise the article. Secondly, it will briefly analyze the effectiveness of the article's structure, examining how the information is set out and whether the reader can access it effectively. Thirdly, the review will critique the article, evaluating its authority, currency, accuracy, objectivity and coverage. The review will also evaluate the article's accessibility and credibility. Overall the article was well written clearly.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The nurse's time has significance for those who made it, those who accepted it and those who have to compensate for it. The nursing time might be a common understanding of the notion

within the fields of nursing. Nursing Disciplines is vibrant to respond to promising and varying needs of societies and to new demands forced by people's movements, health care development, and alteration of global order. On the other hand dynamic disciplines have a central set of values, assumptions, a perspective, and a mission that upholds the solidity and success. This core provides stability and progress in disciplines.

By uncovering and understanding a discipline's theoretical journey, members of the discipline learn and build on it. By unfolding the process used in developing the theoretical past, Nurses gain insights that improve their understanding of current progress, and then are empowered to achieve their disciplinary goals.

When they take a critical and reflective stance on the current theoretical discourse, or lack thereof, as the case may be, they see shadows of past issues and accomplishments, as well as visions of the future of nursing profession. Therefore, reconstructing theoretical heritage is a process that involves reconstructing our present reality. The intent of the historical-to-future journey proposed to demonstrate the progress of nursing through analyses of the philosophical assumptions, theoretical methods, and theoretical threads that have influenced the development of the discipline.

Nurses perform these analyses in ways that value their experiences as nurses, in ways that support and enhance progress, and in ways that allow to proactively developing abstractions, exemplars, conceptualizations, and theories that reflect and guide nursing assessments and actions. Synthesizing insights from and about the past, considering the current reality of the health care systems, analyzing the societal context, and considering the potential future visions of quality care can enhance creativity in the discipline of nursing, which could further its development and progress.

In the 21st century, this goal is even more vital than ever before because of escalating range and better knowledge of the shifting needs of the public, the disagreeing priorities in health care systems. Nursing time has significant inherent and helpful value in nursing and healthcare. The conceptual framework suggests as a work in progress. Nursing time is presented in three forms physical, psychological, and sociological. Physical nursing time is measured by the clock and assigned a number. (Kane Shamaliyan, Mueller, Duval, & Wilt, 2007 as cited in Jones, 2010).

Nightingale (1859) was the pioneer of modern nursing. Her standard notes communicated the image of nurses as managers of the environment which aimed for the purpose of supporting health and preventing problems of disease. In the 20th century, for the development of nursing theory, different nursing conceptual frameworks were proposed, each with a different definition of nursing (Fitzpatrick & Whall, 1983 as cited in Jones, 2010).

The nursing in these days is determined by scientific evidence, available technology, nursing theory and philosophy, ethical and community standards, institutional policies, and a legally defined scope of practice. (Norrish & Randall, 2001 as cited in Jones, 2010). According to Melies (2012) the discipline of nursing has established itself as a field with both a practice and a theoretical base. The process of the evolution of the discipline and its theoretical base

follows a unique path, that may not be clearly understood by those who attempt to measure the progress and development of the discipline by the same criteria used to measure the progress of the physical and natural sciences.

The origins of the developmental path for nursing can be traced through an analysis of both its research tradition and its theory traditions. Theoretical heritage of nursing is a long journey that spans the theoretical past, present, and future of discipline. Journeys are meaningful when they become personal. Therefore, nurses are also encouraged to reflect their own theoretical journey and to compare and contrast their experiences and responses with that of other members of the discipline. All journeys will take on different meanings the insights from one journey will enhance the insights from another.

For the discipline's journey, ask questions about the discipline's focus and ultimate goals, who drives these goals, which discipline's perspective is driving these goals, why are these the goals set in the 21st century, and are these goals the same for all health care professionals? Questions that include "if then," and "so what," could help in promoting critical thinking about the discipline.

SUMMARY

The practice of nursing is found in a nursing work setting which is rooted in the socio-cultural background of the health care institutes. Thus nurse has twofold role; health care provider and organizational worker. The allocation of nursing time is primary to both roles, but for different reasons, and often with competing goals. As providers of care, nurses are expected to allocate their time to establish and maintain therapeutic relationships with consumers and apply the nursing process to exploit patient outcomes

The importance is given on individualized patient-centered care and time is defined as an essential resource used to produce care. Nurses and patients want more time devoted to patient care (Forsyth & McKenzie, 2006; Hendrich, Chow, & Goshert, 2009; Huber & Oerman, 2000; Williams & Jones, 2006 as cited by the author).

The role of nurses is to accomplish their tasks within the allocated time in such a way that could make an organization profitable. The focus is on quality assurance and time is a resource that expenses money. The companies and payers want less health care costs. They try to find ways to "save time" and eradicate "time waste". Nursing time, therefore, has weight for those who produce it, those who be given it and those who must pay for it.

Research suggests that elements of care are being missed as a result of inadequate physical nursing time (Kalisch & Williams, 2009; Schubert, Glass, Clarke, Schaffert-Witvliet, & DeGeest, 2007; Schubert et al., 2008, as cited in Jones, 2010). This is consistent with what has been described as turbulence in the literature (Jennings, 2008 as cited in Jones, 2010). Beck strand (1978, cited in Jones, 2010) worked on the science and ethics. She declared that time has ethical implication within the situation of the patient-physician relationship and the

intrinsic duties, such as autonomy, promotion of well being, confidentiality, loyalty, and justice.

The conceptual model has presented implications for theory development, the practice of nursing and healthcare administration, and nursing research. A holistic approach incorporating all aspects and dimensions of nursing time (physical, psychological, and sociological) is advocated. As one may decide to edge measurement for exacting dimension in some circumstances, this should be done only with the sympathetic and acknowledgement that the “totality” of nursing time is not being addressed. Any resulting information should be inferred with caution.

Improved actions of organizational and nursing performance are desired to guide nurse decisions. Measures of physical nursing time, these worldwide measures also are tremendously depending on circumstances. Measures that reflect specific nursing activities or role components will likely be more useful for identifying problems and opportunities for intervention.

Multiple strategies to improve the patient experience of nursing time are necessary and should address how much time nurses spend with patients as well as how they spend that time. They should understand that the decisions they make regarding how their time is allocated, prioritized, and sequenced are interpreted by the patients they serve. Delayed and hurried responses to patient requests may be received as messages of indifference and lack of concern for their well-being. as well, through timely interactions nurses can convey messages of care and concern.

More theory progress and experiential research is needed to examine relationships between sociological, physical, and psychological nursing time. Current time patterns on nursing units deserve careful analysis. Strategies to more evenly allocate the demand for nursing time across a shift should be explored. Patterns of extent beyond and rival time structures for nurses should be identified and evaluated for their effect on physical time available for patient care and the psychological experiences of time by nurses and patients.

Lastly, organizational leaders should work to make sure that practicing nurses and nurse managers are authorized to change on hand time structures when ever is necessary.

ARTICLE CRITIQUE

AUTHORITY

The journal of Nurs Forum in which article was published is a well reputed source. Nursing Forum grasps the issues and dilemmas facing nurses in all areas of practice and their interactions with other health care providers and the public . The article was retrieved from www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20690994 which is known a reliable database that adds its reliability, and it is peer reviewed. Moreover, the researcher is an American research fellow

of University of Texas at Austin and has written many books and articles. All information about author enhances the credibility of this article.

ACCURACY

The article has a good deal of information that was the actual essence upon which the article was based. It has abundant references entailing great accuracy. The article's accuracy was also confirmed after careful scrutiny as it was accepted for publication in Journal of Nurs Forum which enjoys good repute.

CURRENCY

The article in this journal was published in 2010. The recent reference and date of publication indicate that article is very dated and contents of the article really illuminated the issue of nursing time very time.

RELEVANCE

The article was published in nursing journal to inform about the nurses and patient's issues regarding time. As it was written to provide information for nursing time and patient's satisfaction which was published in 2010 in a reputed journal with reference dated 1983-2009. the topic covered a significant issue of nursing profession. The topic entertained the different aspects of the issue and it relates the global community.

OBJECTIVITY

The information given in the article is derived from different disciplines i.e. physics, psychology, sociology and nursing. The article depicts research recommendation for progression of logical statements for time as quantity, trust and patient-centered communication, and strong therapeutic relationships for practicing nurses.

The article considers the positive impacts of implications in nursing practice that could lead to quality assurance for patient satisfaction. The recommendations are supported with literature. The article serves the purpose as an objective presentation for practicing nurses. It also used strong worded statements for better support.

STABILITY

It has been published in Nurs Forum Journal which is a professional one and accessible through a reasonable and reliable professional and academic database, the article is a stable source.

CONCLUSION

The currently used sources in this article for nursing time suggested the following progression.

- 1) Time as quantity is necessary for time as quality

- 2) Adequate time is necessary to promote trust and patient-centered communication;
- 3) Trust and patient-centered communication are inherent to strong therapeutic relationships;
- 4) Strong therapeutic relationships lead to good outcomes (patient satisfaction, adherence to treatment regimens, better patient outcomes); and
- 5) Time as quantity and quality has intrinsic and instrumental value.

REFERENCE

- 1) Florence Nightingale and Holistic Nursing, Retrieved from http://www.nсна.org/portals/0/skins/nsna/pdf/imprint_febmar05_feature_nightingale.pdf
/20th March, 2014
- 2) Melies., A.I,(2012).THEORETICAL NURSING: Development and Progress (ed.5th)
Philadelphia, Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.