NUR1101 Nursing in the Australian Healthcare System

Assessment 2 Workshop
1. Essay instructions and requirements
2. Writing paragraphs
3. Assignment support
4. Referencing

Dr Justine Maldon
SNM Senior Learning Adviser

Lisa Webb
SNM Librarian
## Assessment 2: Essay

**Click here to enter the folder on Assessment 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment Description</th>
<th>Essay Contemporary topic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Team or Individual</strong></td>
<td>Individual assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Format</strong></td>
<td>Length: <strong>1500 words</strong> (plus or minus 10%). Writing and submission completed through the online environment of Cadmus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Due Date and time</strong></td>
<td><strong>Week 9, Friday 25th September</strong> 0830 hrs refer to the Key Dates section of this document.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How to Submit</strong></td>
<td>Electronically via Blackboard &gt; Assessment 2 folder &gt; Cadmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learning Outcomes</strong></td>
<td>1,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professional Competencies</strong></td>
<td>ANMC standards 1,3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marking Criteria</strong></td>
<td>Please refer to Blackboard &gt; Assessment &gt; Assessment 2 Marking Guidelines/Rubric</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Feedback</strong></td>
<td>Feedback will be available via Blackboard &gt; Cadmus &gt; and My Grades.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Click here to enter Cadmus to write your essay and view the instructions and resources.

Watch this short video for an introduction to how to use the Cadmus Student Environment.

Click on the heading to enter Cadmus all the instructions and resources are within the Cadmus environment.

**Topic:** Caring is an essential element of nursing. Is this correct, present your argument?
Click here to enter the Essay

NUR1101.2020.2:ALL Nursing in the Australian Healthcare System

The final is due on Fri 25th Sep 08:30 am, Australia/West

It is worth 30% of the unit
1500 word limit, not including references
This assignment uses APA referencing

Go to Cadmus
Task

Topic

Caring is an essential element of nursing. Is this correct, present your argument?

In your essay, you must:

- Either agree or disagree and support your argument with references
- Explain what is meant by the term caring as found in the literature
- Use a minimum of eight peer-reviewed journal articles from 2015-2020.

The written assessment piece requires students to write in the online environment of Cadmus not in Microsoft Word as this is part of the assessment requirements.
Students are expected to use correct in-text and end-text references as per APA guidelines. Penalties for late submission without an extension and word count above or below 10% apply as with all assignments. There is a marking rubric which will assist you to understand the requirements of the exercise. Resources to assist students with each assessment piece are located within Cadmus.
Objectives

• To search the library databases and locate a minimum of eight articles relevant to the topic you have chosen from the list of topics;
• To critically read, and refer to, a minimum of eight articles;
• To identify the key points of each article and combine these to form the main areas of your discussion;
• To then write an introduction to the topic;
• Then write a conclusion to the essay, which sums up the key points you have made in your discussion;
• To In-text and end text reference all articles in your essay using correct APA formatting.
To help you complete this task successfully, the following resources are provided:

- *Marking Rubric* — refer to this to understand how you will be assessed
- *Checklist: How to write an Essay* — use this to help you complete the task
- *Example: Essay* — review this to see a completed example of an essay
- *Library Search Tips* — use this guide to help you search for resources
Copy + paste this checklist into the Notes section in Cadmus and tick off items as you complete them.

**Step 1: Task Understanding**

- [ ] Read the *Instructions* and *Checklist* carefully
- [ ] Read the *Guide: Rubrics* and then your *Marking Rubric*
- [ ] Analyse the essay question, i.e. content, term, and directive terms
Step 2: Topic Research

☐ Read the *Library Search Tips* guide

☐ Identify a set of potentially useful resources

☐ Survey, skim, and scan to find the relevant articles, and parts of articles
Step 3: Critical Reading

☐ As you read the resources, jot down notes using this framework:

○ What has the author said about the topic -Caring
○ Is there a definition or explanation of the term caring. Jot down what it is to perhaps use it as a direct quote (for definitions only, need the author, year, page number).
○ Does the article agree or disagree with your choice of argument; discuss the similarities or differences?
○ Ensure the articles are original research studies or discussion papers, not a literature review paper.
Step 4: Plan your essay using this structure

- **Introduction**
  - Clarify what you are to discuss in the essay.
  - Provide an overview of your argument/discussion and the supporting points. Pick a side affirmative or negative.

- **Body**: Add a paragraph for each main point, including:
  - Topic sentence stating the main points of that paragraph
  - Sentences elaborating each point with supporting evidence of articles from the literature
  - Concluding sentence of each paragraph summarises the main idea of the paragraph, then linking to next paragraph

- **Conclusion**: reiterate the claims in the introduction referring back to the topic; brief summary overview of the main points discussed in the essay
Step 5: Write a draft (first version of the essay).

Step 6: Write your final version of the Essay.
**What style of language should I use for an essay?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write in the third person <strong>unless otherwise directed</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be direct – use the active rather than the passive voice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Be concise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use standard English avoiding American spellings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avoid emotive language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avoid slang terms, clichés and colloquial expressions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avoid gender bias and sexist language.</td>
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<td>Flow, cohesion: linking ideas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Try to identify some of the features of an academic essay:

– Introduction
– Body paragraphs (TEEL structure)
– Conclusion
– Transitional words and phrases
– Academic reporting verbs
Nurses, the nursing profession and the public share a variety of opinions on the characteristics of nursing. There is a significant disparity, although some similarities, in how the public perceives nurses and their characteristics that are portrayed by the mass media in comparison to the views held by nurses and the nursing profession. This essay will critically compare the public's perception of the characteristics of nurses and how the mass media has largely portrayed this negatively and perpetuated stereotypes of their role, while nurses themselves view nursing as a rewarding, knowledgeable and gender-neutral career. It will explore both the public and nursing perceptions relating to the role of nurses, the limited autonomy nurses have in their profession, and the perpetuation of nursing as a career only suited to women.

Remember in your essay, you present your argument. Caring is an essential element of nursing. Is this correct? Either agree or disagree and support your argument with 8+ references.
Nurses and the nursing profession are commonly perceived by the public to be an unskilled profession with the characteristic of merely caring for patients. Glerean, Hupli, Talman and Haavisto (2019) describe how nursing applicants considered the main task of nursing to be helping and caring for patients, including lifting patients and helping with daily activities. Preparatory tasks and documentation were also considered an essential content of nurses' work (Glerean et al., 2019). During public healthcare crises, the media assists in developing false public perceptions by emphasising outdated stereotypes of nurses rather than encapsulating the true skill and knowledge they require (Hall & Kashin, 2016). During the Ebola epidemic, nurses were widely depicted as traditional war heroes, with emphasis only on their ability to provide care to patients (Hall & Kashin, 2016). The public believe that the necessary characteristics of a nurse is to only care for a patient due to the images and stereotypes portrayed by the media. The public's perception of a nurse and their role is therefore not always accurate and their complex and important role in healthcare is not always understood.

Can you identify TEEL paragraph structure here?
Contrary to the public's perception, nurses and the nursing profession view the characteristics and role of a nurse to be complex, varied and not limited to only patient care. Registered nurses consider their characteristics to include emotional, physical and mental magnitudes with their role including technical duties, care planning, paperwork and cooperation with other healthcare professionals (Kusi-Appiah, Dahlke & Stahlke, 2018). Although their role is complex, they believe their main focus is to ensure the implementation of safety interventions through their expertise on noticing and combatting fluctuations in patient conditions that could potentially worsen if not addressed (Kusi-Appiah et al., 2018). As well as delivering holistic patient care, nurses are responsible for assessing the health status of patients, evaluating outcomes of care and are critical in leadership roles through coordinating the delivery of healthcare services (Smolowitz et al., 2014). Smolowitz et al. (2014) noted that within the contexts of chronic disease management, episodic and preventative care, and practice operations, nurses use their knowledge and skills to perform various responsibilities including delegating care, telephone triage, medication reconciliation, patient education, intensive care and supervision. Although both the public and the nursing profession believe a primary characteristic of a nurse is delivering patient care, nurses consider their profession to entail many more responsibilities other than just patient care.
According to the public's perception, characteristics of nurses involve limited autonomy, inferiority to doctors and lack the ability to make independent decisions. Nurses' decision-making is considered to be completed in the presence of a doctor and any major and important decisions are left for the doctor to make (Glerean et al, 2019). It is believed that a nurses' role is purely based on instructions from superiors and a nurses' autonomy depends on the doctor they are working with (Glerean et al, 2019). A stereotype reinforced by the mass media is the belief that nurses are merely a doctors handmaiden. McAllister, Downer, Hanson and Oprescu (2014) explain this stereotype as the belief that nurses do not require critical problem solving skills as it is the doctors job to do so. The doctor is believed to be responsible for more significant patient care (Peate, 2016). Girvin, Jackson and Hutchinson (2016) identify that images of nurses leading important decisions do not exist in the media's portrayal of nursing and consequently, the public does not consider nursing to be an autonomous and leadership role. When nurses are not taken seriously, the effectiveness of healthcare can be diminished. Nurses are portrayed by mass media to the public as not having autonomous characteristics, ultimately creating false presumptions that nursing is an inferior profession.

Can you identify TEEL paragraph structure here?
Similarly, nurses believe that autonomy is limited in their field and are aware of a noticeable power imbalance between the nursing and medical professions. AllahBakhshian et al. (2017) define nursing autonomy as a nurse's ability to act according to their skill and knowledge, while implementing the full scope of nursing practice. Although having completed higher education and subsequently are equipped to partake in clinical decisions, nurses describe how they are still unable to employ their skills and knowledge in a decision-making capacity during patient care, thus significantly reducing their professional autonomy (Atefi et al., 2014). Aspects of the healthcare system are partly physician-dominated with nurses experiencing powerlessness due to a poor distribution of power in hospitals (AllahBakhshian et al., 2017). Atefi, Abdullah, Wong and Mazloom (2014) report that nurses believe they do not have sufficient control over their own tasks and duties and have to wait for instructions from the doctor before implementing basic nursing interventions. Spending a significantly larger amount of time with their patients, nurses believe they are sufficiently equipped to make decisions regarding their patients, however, they are not trusted or listened to by the doctors (Atefi et al., 2014). Nurses report they are not even trusted by other colleagues in the hospital if a doctor has given alternative information to what they have suggested (AllahBakhshian et al., 2017). The hierarchical structure in hospitals, especially between physicians and nurses, can be seen from historical gender stereotypes and images of the role of nurses and doctors (AllahBakhshian et al., 2017). Nurses spend significant time monitoring their patients and with a limited ability to use autonomy, patients can be at risk of not receiving adequate healthcare.
Gender stereotypes are commonly portrayed throughout mass media and leave the public to perceive the characteristics of nursing as feminine. The public's perception of nursing is assumed to be a job for women only and one that does not require skill (Valizadeh et al., 2014). Recently, the media's portrayal of nurses only depicts females and on the rare occasion the media does publicise males, they are portrayed by their sexuality or their inability to possess caring and warm characteristics (Girvin et al., 2016). Society perceives a nurse to be someone who is compassionate and has feminine traits, which according to the public, a male cannot possess (Valizadeh et al., 2014). Male nurses are commonly described by the public as not being able to care or empathise with their patients in comparison to their female counterparts (Penprase, Oakley, Ternes, & Driscoll, 2015). As well as the public's perception that men are unable to provide sympathetic care, many consider male nurses as effeminate and gay (Penprase et al., 2015). Male nurses featured in film are commonly confused for doctors or family members, or they are portrayed as being the homosexual nurse (Peate, 2016). As a consequence of media portrayals, the public develops misperceptions relating to the inappropriateness of males in nursing and an assumption is made about their sexuality (Stanley et al., 2016). The public's perceived gender stereotypes of nursing differs to the perceptions of nurses themselves, can deter many males from commencing careers in nursing, and in turn, can contribute to nursing shortages.
In contrast to the public's perception, nurses consider the profession a male and female career. Male nurses reported that nursing is a gender-neutral profession, disagreeing with the belief that nursing is most fit for women (Valizadeh et al., 2014). In dispute with the public perception that nursing is a women's career, nurses believe that both male and female nurses are needed to cater for a variety of patient needs (Valizadeh et al., 2014). Stanley et al. (2016) reported that many nurses consider nursing a suitable career choice for both females and males to offer a wider diversity for patients with different cultural backgrounds. Nurses indicate that gender is not a factor in delivering effective, empathetic and sincere healthcare (Stanley et al., 2016). It is reported that male nurses do not believe that caring is a characteristic only common in women and that males can be just as caring (Valizadeh et al., 2014). Although aware of the obvious public belief that male nurses are gay, Juliff, Russell, and Bulsara (2016) found that nurses just want to be noticed as a nurse and not associated with unique connotations or gender titles. Nursing is both a male and female profession with characteristics both males and females can possess.
In conclusion, although sharing some similarities, there is a notable disparity in how the public perceives nurses and their characteristics to the views held by nurses and the nursing profession. Nurses and the public agree that the nursing profession lacks the ability to use autonomy and notes the danger this can cause to patients as nurses spend more time monitoring the condition of their patients and as a result, can not deliver effective healthcare. In contention, the public perceives the characteristics and role of a nurse as only involving the delivery of patient care, while nurses consider their role to be complex and varied including many physical and emotional responsibilities. Nurses and the public's perceptions also differed in relation to nursing being a female only career. Nurses consider the profession to be gender-neutral with both males and females possessing caring and empathetic qualities. Stereotypes, false perceptions and the nursing professions lack of autonomy need to be challenged by nurses in order for nurses to deliver effective and adequate healthcare.
• Academic writing style
• Spelling
• Punctuation
• Sentence structure
• Paragraph structure:
  – Topic sentence
  – developing sentences
  – supporting sentences
  – concluding/linking sentence
Your essay will need:

An introduction which:
- sets out the background for your argument,
- introduces the content of the essay,
- may define key terms,
- sets out your thesis statement, and
- explains how the essay will be structured (i.e. order of points).

A body containing a number of paragraphs, each of which will:
- present a topic sentence or central idea supporting your thesis statement,
- contain supporting sentences which expand on the topic sentence,
- give evidence/examples/references which support to your topic sentence, and
- provide a concluding or linking sentence.

A conclusion which:
- restates your thesis statement,
- summarises the points and evidence you provided to support your thesis, and
- may suggest areas for further research.
For more information:

https://ecu.au.libguides.com/academic-skills-essentials
Academic support

Good luck with writing your assignment!
Remember there’s plenty of support from the Library, Academic Skills Centre and Studiosity.
Edith Cowan University
Academic Skills Centre

Academic Skills Workshops

- Starting assignments
- Write Better Sentences
- Perfect Your Punctuation
- Make Your Writing Flow
- Proofread for Grammar
- Editing and Proofreading
- Reading and notetaking
- Integrating Others’ Ideas
- Referencing Using APA
How can we support you?

**Lock it in** by booking a 30-minute appointment with a learning adviser [here](https://askus2.ecu.edu.au/s/article/000001642).

Appointments can be online, by phone or face to face. (EAL, academic skills, PELA 3, numeracy)

**Pop into** an ASC with a quick question or email learningadviser@ecu.edu.au.

**Drop into** an assignment and referencing drop in session for 10 minutes with the Senior Learning Adviser, Librarian and Numeracy Adviser.
## Nursing and Midwifery Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKS</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>CAMPUS</th>
<th>ROOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>3-13</td>
<td>Thursdays</td>
<td>10:00 – 11:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-13</td>
<td>Thursdays</td>
<td>13:00 – 15:00</td>
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*Learning Support Drop-Ins*

School Learning Support Drop-In sessions are offered throughout the semester. In these sessions, a Learning Adviser and Librarian will be able to assist you with your academic skills, assignments, researching and referencing. You are encouraged to attend your school’s sessions, but general support will also be available in all sessions. Learning Advisers may spend around 10 minutes with you, depending on student numbers, focusing on a certain question or aspect of your assignment. Please bring a copy of your assignment instructions and draft. There is no need to book; just come along any time within the allocated timeslots.

Learning Support Drop-In sessions do not run during Mid-Semester Break.
• Sign in via Blackboard and click Studiosity in ‘My Communities’.
• Watch this quick video to see how it works.
• Eligible students are allocated up to 6 interactions per semester.
• Download our Studiosity brochure for further information
Referencing and researching tips with Lisa Webb - SNM Librarian
Finding articles & referencing APA7

Lisa Webb: SNM Librarian
Analyse your topic

Caring is an essential element of nursing. Is this correct, present your argument?

Use a minimum of eight peer-reviewed journal articles from 2015-2020.

• Look for **keywords** in your assignment topic
• Use these **keywords** to do your first search
• Find **related terms** in the subjects of relevant articles
• Add **alternative/ related terms** to your search strategy
The Subjects listed in an article from a Database can provide possible alternative search terms: alternative/related terms.

Find alternative terms: CINAHL Plus

- Alternative terms can be found in the subjects of books and articles.
- Use a thesaurus or dictionary.
- Search Google and Google Scholar.
Define **patient education** and discuss two key **challenges** of implementing patient education in **nursing**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient education</th>
<th>Nursing</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient briefing</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client education</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>Difficulties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nursing profession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keywords/main concepts
Synonyms, Related Items

Quotation Marks “…”
Search for a phrase “health care”

Truncation: *
Finds alternative endings of a word.
Nurs* finds nurse, nurses, nursed, nursing

Wildcard: ?
For different spelling of a word. P?diatric for paediatric, pediatric

More information:
• Module 4 of Academic Skills in Nursing & Midwifery
• Getting Started in the Nursing/Midwifery Library Guides
Search connectors: OR / AND

**AND:** Combine terms
Narrows your search, both concepts must appear.
Nurse AND Patient education

**OR:** Between similar terms
Broadens your search, either concept may appear.
Challenge OR Problem
ECU Worldsearch: Limiting the search

- Held at ECU
- Journal Article
- Peer-reviewed
- Select a year range

Refine This Search
- Sort by
- Group related editions
- Expand search with related terms
- Held By Library
  - Libraries Worldwide
  - Edith Cowan University
    - Joondalup Campus Library
    - Mount Lawley Campus Library
    - Bunbury Campus Library
- Format
  - Article, Chapter (10,782)
  - Article (9,972)
  - Downloadable Article (941)
  - Chapter (0)
- Content Type
  - Full Text
  - Open Access
    - Peer Reviewed (10,782)
- Publication Year
  - All
  - Last 5 Years
  - Last 10 Years
  - Last 25 Years
- Custom Year Range
  - From
    - 2015
  - Through
    - 2020

Apply Year Range
Searching CINAHL, MEDLINE & PsycInfo

Click on **Choose databases**.
Select CINAHL, MEDLINE and PsycInfo by ticking the box.
Then **OK**
Searching CINAHL, MEDLINE & PsycInfo

A possible search strategy.

care OR compassion OR empathy AND "nursing care" AND challenge* OR problem* or barrier*
CINAHL: Limiting the search

Limit the search on the left side of the screen under **Refine Results**:
- Year range
- Academic journal
- Major Heading
- Language
CINAHL: Limiting the search

To narrow a search you can filter by Major Heading in CINAHL.

Use the arrow next to Major Heading.

Click on Show More

Select as many headings as you like.

Update
Quick Guide to APA Referencing (PDF)

Check under the tabs for more examples and information, including for less common information sources.

In-text citations

Reference list

https://ecu.au.libguides.com/referencing
An end-text reference is the **full reference**. It should contain all information needed to find the source you used. There are four main elements included in an end-text reference:

- **Who?** Author’s name (including initials)
- **When?** Date of publication
- **What?** Title of the work (check for italics and capitalisation)
- **Where?** Publisher name and URL

Author, A. A. (Date). *Title*. Source.
Impact of health literacy on medication adherence in older people with chronic diseases

Yun-Mi Lee RN, PhD a, 1, Hye Yon Yu RN, PhD b, 1, Mi-Ae You RN, PhD c, Youn-Jung Son RN, PhD d, a, 1

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.colegn.2015.08.003
Journal articles: DOI

A digital object identifier provides a permanent link to an article.

https://doi.org/10.1000/182

- DOI:10.1515/ijnes-2019-0074
- https://doi.org/10.1515/ijnes-2019-0074
- http://dx.doi.org.ezproxy.ecu.edu.au/10.7748/ns.31.27.33.s40
- http://doi.org/10.7748/ns.31.27.33.s40

If there is no DOI, just reference as though it is a print article.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-text</th>
<th>End Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia [NMBA], 2016, Standard 5.3)</td>
<td>Nursing and Midwifery Board of Australia. (2016).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent references</td>
<td>Registered nurse standards for practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s-guidelines-statements/professional-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>standards/registered-nurse-standards-for-practice.aspx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a long URL you can use a URL shortener like tinyURL.com

Nursing references

Use the Nursing specific reference page for:

- Nursing standards
- Evidence-based practice
- Drugs, medication
- Clinical guidelines
There is more than one way to correctly format an in-text citation:

Standard “parenthetical” formatting, placed directly after the idea being referenced, within the punctuation of the sentence:

- 2 authors: (Stans & Jubina, 2013).
- 3 or more authors: (Camara et al., 2018).

The ampersand (&) is used in place of ‘and’ in parenthetical citations. The phrase et al. (meaning “and others”) is used where 2 or more names are not shown.

“Narrative citation” includes some or all of the citation details (author or date) in your own writing:

- Stans and Jubina (2013) found …
- According to a 2014 study by Camara et al. …

Note the use of and instead of the ampersand within the body of the text.
Reference list

• Begin your reference list on a new page.

• Use the centred bold heading ‘References’.

• Each entry begins at the left hand margin. Use a hanging indent.

• Each entry is in alphabetical order according to the last name of the first author, followed by initials of the author’s given name. If there is no author, the title takes the author’s place in the list. Then alphabetise according to the first main word of the title (not ‘a’ or ‘the’).

• Works by the same author are arranged by date (earliest first).

• The reference list is double-spaced. Check with your lecturer to confirm this is required for your assignment.
Further help

Library Referencing Guide: https://ecu.au.libguides.com/referencing

Quick Guide to APA 7th Referencing

Specific Nursing Reference Examples:

Assignment and Referencing drop-in sessions (Librarian and Senior Learning Adviser)

<table>
<thead>
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Contact: library@ecu.edu.au
Book an appointment: AskUs