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Characteristics of Nursing Students Currently Enrolled in Nursing Education

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Description

This study assessed the characteristics of nursing students currently enrolled in nursing education programs, how students finance their nursing education, their plans for clinical practice and graduate education, and the rewards and difficulties of being a nursing student. Data are from a survey administered to a national sample of 496 nursing students. The students relied on financial aid and personal savings and earnings to finance their education. Parents, institutional scholarships, and government loans are also important sources, but less than 15% of the students took out bank loans. Nearly one quarter of the students, particularly younger and minority students, plan to enroll in graduate school immediately after graduation and most want to become advanced nursing practitioners. Most of the nursing students (88%) are satisfied with their nursing education and nearly all (95%) provided written answers to two openended questions. Comments collapsed into three major categories reflecting the rewards (helping others, status, and job security) and three categories reflecting the difficulties (problems with balancing demands, quality of nursing education, and the admissions process) of being a nursing student. Implications for public policymaking center on expanding the capacity of nursing education programs, whereas schools themselves should focus on addressing the financial needs of students, helping them strike a balance among their school, work, and personal/family responsibilities and modifying certain aspects of the curriculum.

Nurses have been slow to realise the uniqueness of their data and the importance of data management across the profession. This has resulted in nursing being neglected as a partner in healthcare because the data nurses collect cannot be easily retrieved from the patient record and is not widely used to support nursing practice. Nurses, as they should, have rejected language classification systems that are inadequate or inappropriate, but with the implementation of electronic health records, consensus on language classification must be achieved. One problem has been finding an appropriate terminology/s that represents the spectrum of nursing practice while making sense to both the user and computer. In 1989 the International Council of Nurses began work to achieve this and the International Classification for Nursing Practice was born. This paper provides an insight into language classification, explores

the as a tool for nursing practice and discusses some of the projects undertaken thus far.

Nursing is a caring profession. Caring encompasses empathy for and connection with people. Teaching and role-modeling caring is a nursing curriculum challenge. Caring is best demonstrated by a nurse's ability to embody the five core values of professional nursing. Core nursing values essential to baccalaureate education include human dignity, integrity, autonomy, altruism, and social justice. The caring professional nurse integrates these values in clinical practice. Strategies for integrating and teaching core values are outlined and outcomes of value-based nursing education are described. Carefully integrated values education ensures that the legacy of caring behavior embodied by nurses is strengthened for the future nursing workforce.

This is a phenomenological study that examined nursing students' perception of nursing professional identity during Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak in Hong Kong in 2003. The aim of the study was to find out how the impact of the SARS event might have affected nursing students in identification with the nursing profession. A total of 10 nursing students were interviewed. This study showed that the SARS crisis enhanced a reconstruction of worldview and affirmed the professional identity of nursing students. Central themes derived from the interview were (1) appreciation and sharing of nursing identity; (2) a sense of moral duty; (3) a change of worldview and feeling of self-growth. This study provided insights to nursing education that acquisition of professional identity could be enhanced through reflective appreciation of critical events such as SARS.

The mental health content of undergraduate nursing programs has consistently been identified as inadequate in preparing graduate nurses with the knowledge and skills for, and interest in, a career in mental health nursing. Since the introduction of generic nursing education, undergraduate programs have become primarily focused on the development of generalist skills, with specialization occurring at postgraduate level. The integration of mental health services within the broader health care system in Australia has led to a significant increase in the prevalence of mental health problems within the general health care setting. The relevant literature suggests that nurses are not well prepared to meet the mental health care needs of this population. The aim of this paper is to briefly

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outline the incidence of mental health problems within the general health care system, the implications for nursing, and the potential role which nursing could play in recognising, and providing appropriate care for the treatment of mental health

problems. The implications for nursing education, and the need for mental health nursing skills to be considered essential for all nurses will be discussed.