

Week 3 Discussion Board

- a. Identify and briefly describe a nursing or interprofessional theory that may be used in advanced nursing practice.**
- b. Explain the relevance of the theory to your intended practice specialty.**
- c. Describe a current healthcare issue, societal need, or practice problem.**
- d. Analyze how the theory you selected could be applied to address the problem.**

Many nursing theories emphasize the importance of patient-centered care, which involves collaborating with patients to meet their individual needs and preferences. By understanding these theories, nurses can better engage patients in their care, leading to improved satisfaction and outcomes. Overall, nursing theories play a vital role in guiding nursing practice, promoting professional development, and enhancing the quality of patient care. Experiential learning theory (ELT) is a framework that emphasizes the importance of hands-on experience and reflection in the learning process, which can be used in advanced nursing practice. ELT posits that learning is a continuous process that occurs through concrete experiences, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation (Liko, 2010).

The reason why ELT has such a great relevance towards my intended practice specialty is because this theory supports the development of clinical reasoning skills. This theory will help me to utilize clinical judgment to treat my future patients. Through repeated exposure to clinical situations and reflective practice, I will learn to analyze complex patient cases, make informed decisions, and implement evidence-based interventions.

Medication nonadherence is a healthcare issue that needs to be addressed. Medication nonadherence refers to the failure of patients to take their medications as prescribed by healthcare providers. This can manifest in various ways, including missing doses, skipping doses, altering dosages, or discontinuing medications altogether. Medication nonadherence is a complex and multifaceted issue influenced by a variety of factors. Addressing medication nonadherence requires a tailored and patient-centered approach that considers individual factors contributing to nonadherence. Experiential learning theory proposes that learning is a cyclical process that involves four stages: concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. An example for this would be insulin administration.

The patient will begin by participating in a hands-on activity to practice insulin administration, based on their concrete experience. Following this, they will engage in reflective observation to analyze the outcomes and associated feelings. Abstract conceptualization involves deriving general principles from the activity and comparing them to existing knowledge or theories. Lastly, active experimentation occurs when the patient applies the newly acquired knowledge in real-life situations, potentially trying new strategies. The experiential learning theory underscores the significance of reflection and action in the learning process, highlighting the importance of actively engaging with the material, making sense of experiences, and applying learning in practical contexts (Liko, 2010).

References:

Liko, S. (2010, April). Experiential Learning Theory and Nursing Education. The Research Journal of the National League of Nursing.
https://journals.lww.com/neponline/abstract/2010/03000/integration_of_theory_and_practice_experiential.10.aspx