What do nursing students contribute to clinical practice? The perceptions of working nurses

Laura Brennaman PhD RN CEN & Theresa Lynch Morrison PhD CNS

"Where are we going to put them all?"



Background

Academic centers must affiliate with clinical facilities

Limited availability of practice sites for clinical experiences

Relationships between staff and nursing students affects practice environments

Nursing turnover is related to workload and stress

Study purpose

Describe how staff nurses perceive students during clinical rotations and preceptor experiences



Our goal is to enhance the relationship between academia and clinical practice sites



Methods

Cross sectional descriptive study

Online survey

Emailed to about 3,700 nurses in Southeast USA

IRB granted exempt status

Instrument - NSCCA

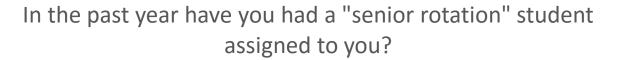
Nursing Student's Contributions to Clinical Agencies

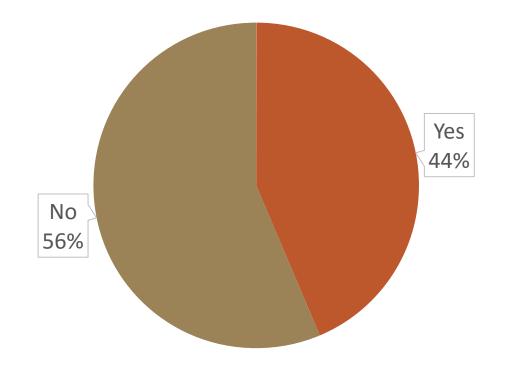
Survey

The following questions apply to your most RECENT clinical rotation and senior rotation experience.

1. Working with students Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Strongly Agree Agree 0 0 Helps to lighten the workload 0 0 Takes too much staff time 0 0 0 0 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc Frees staff for other responsibilities and tasks 0 0 0 0 0 Gives respite from difficult patients 0 Stimulates staff intellectually 0 Aids in the development and refinement of 0 0 0 0 0 staff's skills \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 Exposes staff to different perspectives Allows opportunities for mentoring 0 0 0 0 0 0 Threatens professional role development 0 0 0 0 \bigcirc Challenges staff's knowledge and practice 0 0 \bigcirc Allows for reciprocal learning 2. Students Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree 0 0 0 Interact with patients and families 0 0 0 0 0 0 Monitor patient status more frequently Are less assertive with important patient

Results





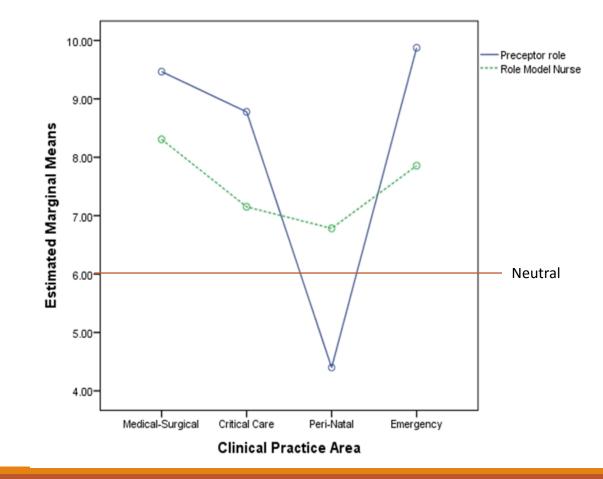
Characteristic	$oldsymbol{M}$	SD	Range
Age	47.8	12.04	22-71
Years of nursing experience	18.69	12.84	0-47
Highest Nursing Degree		Ν	%
Vocational (LPN or LVN)		5	1.7
Diploma		29	7.4
Associate		127	32.5
Baccalaureate		106	27.1
Masters		24	6.1
Clinical Practice Area			
Medical-Surgical Unit		142	49.1
Critical Care		46	15.9
Perinatal		51	17.6
Pediatrics		9	3.1
Outpatient		18	6.2
Emergency		15	5.2
Rehab (long- or short-term)		8	2.8
Employment status			
Full-time		247	85.2
Part-time		21	7.2
Per diem		12	4.1
Seasonal		10	3.4
Country of original nursing license			
U.S.A		267	92.7
Other		21	7.3
Nursing position			
Staff nurse (direct care)		270	94.7
Advanced practice nurse (direct care)		4	1.4
Non-direct care position		11	4

Significant Differences between groups

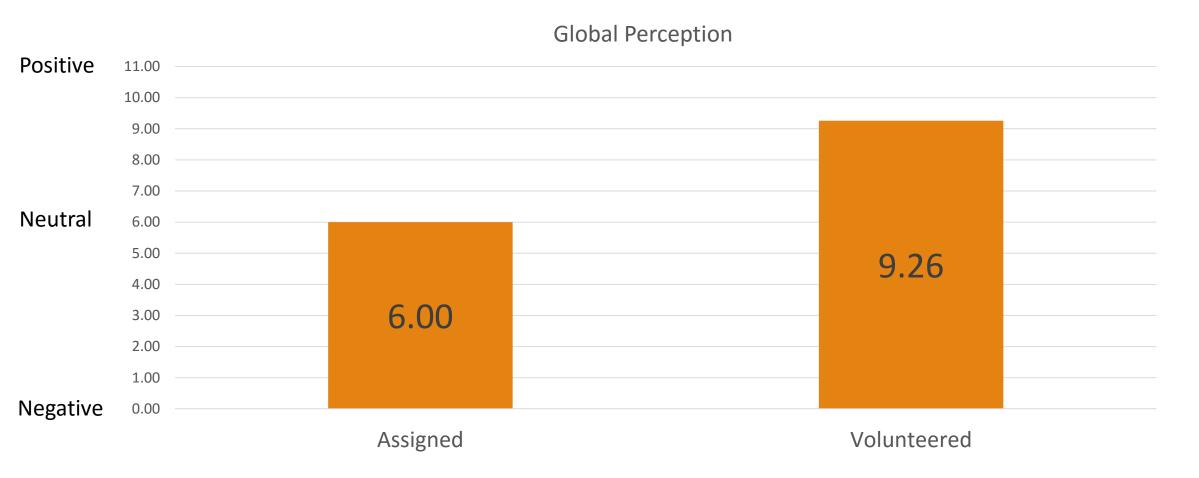
	Ν	М	p
All Participants	281	8.06	
Emergency	15	8.93	<.001
Pediatrics	8	8.88	
Medical-Surgical	136	8.69	
Outpatient	16	7.93	
Critical Care	42	7.50	
Rehab	8	7.25	
Peri-natal*	51	6.55	
0 to 3 years of experience	35	9.26	<.001
3 to 10 years of experience	54	8.70	
$>$ 10 years of experience *	168	7.66	
Student Preceptor	67	8.92	<.001
Clinical Rotation Role-model	177	7.75	

* Significantly lower than Medical-Surgical, Pediatrics and Emergency (p < .05). Scale 1 = most negative, 6 = neutral, 11 = most positive

Interaction Effects of Clinical Area and Preceptors



How Preceptors are Selected Matters



NSCCA Items with Highest and Lowest Mean Scores

Highest Rated Items		Lowest Rated Items			
	Ν	М		Ν	М
Working with Students allows opportunities for mentoring	293	3.05	Working with students threatens professional role development	291	0.87
Students are able to assist with patient care	290	2.87	Student participation allows for cost containment by decreasing overtime pay	290	0.94
Student participation allows nurses to participate in the student's professional development	290	2.84	Student participation makes staff insecure about their knowledge and skills	291	0.99
Student participation enhances the clinical setting as a learning environment	289	2.83	Students do not appreciate support of staff nurses	287	1.09
Students interact with patients and families	291	2.81	Students are not received well by patients	289	1.13
Student participation becomes a source for recruitment	290	2.77	Assistive personnel are threatened by students	289	1.17
Problem students can be frustrating	289	2.76	Student participation impedes the sharing of ideas	287	1.26
Student participation increases the nurses' sense of professionalism	290	2.72	Working with students frees staff for other responsibilities and tasks	292	1.35
Working with students allows for reciprocal learning	290	2.70	Staff are invited to attend student presentations	286	1.48
Working with students stimulates staff intellectually	292	2.70	Working with students gives respite from difficult patients	292	1.51

What preceptors want

	N	Percent
No Reward	13	5.7%
Acknowledgement on personnel file	55	24.1%
Access to school library	20	8.8%
Token (i.e. pen, pin, book)	27	11.8%
Tuition discount or free class	37	16.2%
Journal subscription	36	15.8%
Financial reward (honorarium)	40	17.5%

Conclusions

RNs believed nursing students made positive contributions to clinical practice.

Fewer years of experience for RNs correlated higher ratings of nursing students.

Staff RNs felt working with nursing students enhanced the RNs' professional growth.

Working with nursing students takes time and effort, but it is a rewarding experience.