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COMPETENCE IN INTENSIVE AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING

**- development of a basic assessment scale
for graduating nursing students**

by

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COMPETENCE IN INTENSIVE AND CRITICAL CARE NURSING – DEVELOPMENT OF A BASIC ASSESSMENT SCALE FOR GRADUATING NURSING STUDENTS

Department of Nursing Science, Faculty of Medicine, University of Turku, Finland
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ABSTRACT

Key words: intensive care nursing, critical care nursing, competence, graduating nursing student, assessment of competence, scale

Intensive and critical care nursing is a speciality in its own right and with its own nature within the nursing profession. This speciality poses its own demands for nursing competencies. Intensive and critical care nursing is focused on severely ill patients and their significant others. The patients are comprehensively cared for, constantly monitored and their vital functions are sustained artificially. The main goal is to win time to cure the cause of the patient's situation or illness. The purpose of this empirical study was i) to describe and define competence and competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, ii) to develop a basic measurement scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students, and iii) to describe and evaluate graduating nursing students' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing by seeking the reference basis of self-evaluated basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing from ICU nurses. However, the main focus of this study was on the outcomes of nursing education in this nursing speciality.

The study was carried out in different phases: basic exploration of competence (phase 1 and 2), instrumentation of competence (phase 3) and evaluation of competence (phase 4). Phase 1 (n=130) evaluated graduating nursing students' basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills for working in intensive and critical care with Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 5 (BKAT-5, Toth 2012). Phase 2 focused on defining competence in intensive and critical care nursing with the help of literature review (n=45 empirical studies) as well as competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing with the help of experts (n=45 experts) in a Delphi study. In phase 3 the scale Intensive and Critical Care Nursing Competence Scale (ICCN-CS) was developed and tested twice (pilot test 1: n=18 students and n=12 nurses; pilot test 2: n=56 students and n=54 nurses). Finally, in phase 4, graduating nursing students' competence was evaluated with ICCN-CS and BKAT version 7 (Toth 2012). In order to develop a valid assessment scale of competence for graduating nursing students and to evaluate and establish the competence of graduating nursing students, empirical data were retrieved at the same time from both graduating nursing students (n=139) and ICU nurses (n=431).

Competence can be divided into clinical and general professional competence. It can be defined as a specific knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of nursing and the personal base of an intensive and critical care nurse. Personal base was excluded in this self-evaluation based scale. The ICCN-CS-1 consists of 144 items (6 sum variables). Finally, it became evident that the experience base of competence is not a suitable sum variable in holistic intensive and critical care competence scale for graduating nursing students because of their minor experience in this special nursing area. ICCN-CS-1 is a reliable and tolerably valid scale for use among graduating nursing students and ICU nurses.

Among students, basic competence of intensive and critical care nursing was self-rated as good by 69%, as excellent by 25% and as moderate by 6%. However, graduating nursing students' basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills for working in intensive and critical care were poor. The students rated their clinical and professional competence as good, and their knowledge base and skill base as moderate. They gave slightly higher ratings for their knowledge base than skill base. Differences in basic competence emerged between graduating nursing students and ICU nurses. The students' self-ratings of both their basic competence and clinical and professional competence were significantly lower than the nurses' ratings. The students' self-ratings of their knowledge and skill base were also statistically significantly lower than nurses' ratings. However, both groups reported the same attitude and value base, which was excellent. The strongest factor explaining students' conception of their competence was their experience of autonomy in nursing. Conclusions: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing is a multidimensional concept. Basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing can be measured with self-evaluation based scale but alongside should be used an objective evaluation method. Graduating nursing students' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing is good but their knowledge and skill base are moderate. Especially the biological and physiological knowledge base is poor. Therefore in future in intensive and critical care nursing education should be focused on both strengthening students' biological and physiological knowledge base and on strengthening their overall skill base. Practical implications are presented for nursing education, practice and administration. In future, research should focus on education methods and contents, mentoring of clinical practice and orientation programmes as well as further development of the scale.

Riitta-Liisa Lakanmaa

TEHOHOITOYÖN KOMPETENSSI - PERUSTASON ARVIOINTIMITTARIN KEHITTÄMINEN VALMISTUVILLE SAIRAAHOITAJAOPISKELIJOILLE

Hoitotieteen laitos, läketieteellinen tiedekunta, Turun yliopisto, Suomi
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TIIVISTELMÄ

Avainsanat: tehoitoityö, pätevyys, valmistuva sairaanhoitajaopiskelija, kompetenssin arvointi, mittari

Tehoitoityö on oma hoitoityön erikoisalansa ja tämä erikoisala asettaa sairaanhoitajille omia kompetenssivaatimuksia. Tehoitoityössä on kyse kriittisesti sairaan potilaan ja hänen läheisenä hoitamisesta. Potilaasta hoidetaan kokonaisvaltaisesti, hänen elintointimallissaan tarkkaillaan jatkuvasti ja niitä ylläpidetään keinotekoisesti. Tarkoituksesta on voitava aikaa sairauden tai elinhäiriön hoitamiseksi. Tämän tutkimuksen tarkoituksesta oli kuvata ja määritellä tehoitoityön kompetenssi ja kompetenssivaatimukset, ii) kehittää perustason arviointimittari valmistuville sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoille, iii) arvioida valmistuvien sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoiden tehoitoityön kompetenssi hankkimalla vertailuperusta itsearviodulle perustason tehoitoityön kompetenssille tehosairaanhoitajilta. Tutkimuksessa kuitenkin keskityttiin hoitoityön koulutuksen tuloksellisuuteen erityisalueena tehoitoityö.

Tutkimus toteutettiin eri vaiheissa: kompetenssin perustutkimus (vaiheet 1 ja 2), kompetenssin saattaminen mitattavaan muotoon (vaihe 3) ja kompetenssin arvointi (vaihe 4). Vaiheessa 1 (n=130) valmistuvien sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoiden tehoitoityön perustason biologis-fysiologiset tiedot ja taidot arvioitiin Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 5 (BKAT-5, Toth 2012) avulla. Vaiheessa 2 tehoitoityön kompetenssi määriteltiin kirjallisuuuskatsauksen avulla (n=45 empiiristä tutkimusta) ja tehoitoityön pätevyysvaatimukset määriteltiin Delphi tutkimuksella, johon osallistui 45 tehoitoityön asiantuntijaa. Vaiheessa 3 tehoitoityön kompetenssi mittari (ICCN-CS) kehitettiin ja testattiin kaksi kertaa (pilotti tutkimus 1: n= 18 opiskelijaa ja n=12 sairaanhoitajaa; pilotti tutkimus 2: n=56 opiskelijaa ja n=54 sairaanhoitajaa). Lopuksi vaiheessa 4 valmistuvien opiskelijoiden tehoitoityön kompetenssi arvioitiin ICCN-CS mittarilla ja BKAT versiolla 7 (Toth 2012). Pätevän mittarin kehittämiseksi ja luottavanan kompetenssitaslon arvioimiseksi, aineisto kerättiin samanaikaisesti sekä valmistuvilta sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoilta (n=139) että tehosairaanhoitajilta (n=431).

Tehoitoityön kompetenssi voidaan jakaa kliiniseen ja yleiseen ammatilliseen kompetenssiin. Kompetensi voidaan määritellä tehoitoityön tietoperustaksi, taitoperustaksi, asenne ja arvoperustaksi, tehoitoityön kokemusperustaksi ja tehosairaanhoitajan persoonaperustaksi. Persoonaperusta jätettiin tässä itsearvointiin perustuvassa kompetenssimittarissa mittarin ulkopuolelle. ICCN-CS-1 sisältää 144 väittämää (kuusi summamuuttuja). Tutkimuksessa havaittiin lopulta, että kokemusperusta ei ole sopiva kompetenssin osa-alue kokonaisvaltaisessa tehoitoityön kompetenssimittarisissa valmistuville sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoille, koska heillä on vain vähän kokemusta tältä erikoisalalta. ICCN-CS osoittautui reilaaebelksi ja kohtalaisen luotettavaksi mittariksi käytettäväksi valmistuvilla sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoilla sekä sairaanhoitajilla.

Valmistuvat sairaanhoitajaopiskelijat itsearvioivat perustason tehoitoityön kompetenssinsa hyväksi (69%), erinomaiseksi (25%) ja kohtalaiseksi (6%). Kuitenkin opiskelijoiden biologis-fysiologiset tehoitoityön tiedot ja taidot olivat huonot. Opiskelijat arvioivat klinisen ja ammatillisen kompetenssin hyväksi, mutta he arvioivat tietoperustansa ja taitoperustansa kohtalaiksi. Valmistuvien sairaanhoitajaopiskelijoiden ja tehosairaanhoitajien tehoitoityön kompetenssin arvioinnit erosivat toisistaan. Opiskelijoiden itsearviot sekä perustason kompetenssin etästi kliinisen ja professionaalisen kompetenssin välillä olivat tilastollisesti merkittävästi matalammat kuin sairaanhoitajien. Myös opiskelijoiden tietoja taitoperustan itsearviot olivat tilastollisesti merkittävästi matalammat kuin sairaanhoitajien itsearviot. Kuitenkin molemmat ryhmät arvioivat asenne- ja arvoperustansa samaksi, erinomaiseksi. Suurin selittävä tekijä opiskelijoiden käsitelykselle omasta kompetenssistaan oli heidän kokemuksensa itsenäisyystä hoitotyössä. Johtopäätöksenä voidaan todeta, että tehoitoityön kompetenssi on moniulotteinen käsite. Tehoitoityön perustason kompetenssia voidaan mitata itsearvointiin perustuvan mittarin avulla, mutta rinnalle on syytä ottaa mukaan objektiivinen mittari. Valmistuvien opiskelijoiden itsearvointiin perustuva tehoitoityön kompetenssi on hyvä, mutta heidän tietoperustansa ja taitoperustansa on kohtalainen. Erityisesti tehoitoityön biologis-fysiologinen tietoperusta on heikko. Sen vuoksi jatkossa tehoitoityön koulutuksessa on syytä kiinnittää huomiota sekä opiskelijoiden biologis-fysiologisen tietoperustan vahvistamiseen että taitoperustan kehittämiseen opetuksen sisältöjä ja opetusmenetelmiä valittaessa. Tutkimuksessa esitetään käytännön sovelluksia hoitotyön koulutukselle, käytännölle ja hallinnolle. Tulevaisuudessa tutkimuksen tulee kohdistua hoitotyön koulutuksen opetusmenetelmien ja sisältöjen arvointiin, harjoittelun ja perehdytysjaksojen ohjausseen arviointiin sekä mittarin jatkokehittämiseen.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AACN American Association of Critical-Care Nurses

ACCCN Australian College of Critical Care Nurses

BKAT Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool

CACCN Canadian Association of Critical Care Nurses

cc critical care

ccn critical care nurse

CCU critical care unit

CFA confirmatory factor analysis

CSCCN Competence Standards of Critical Care Nurses

CPAT Clinical Performance Assessment Tool

ECTS European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System

EfCCNa European federation of Critical Care Nursing associations

EQF European Qualifications Framework for lifelong Learning

ICCN intensive and critical care nursing

ICCN-CS intensive and critical care nursing competence scale

ICU intensive care unit

ICU nurse intensive care unit nurse

I-HIT Intensive Care Hundred Item Test

OSCE Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation

PLC perceived level of competence

PT pilot test

WFCCN World Federation of Critical Care Nurses

LIST OF ORIGINAL PUBLICATIONS

This thesis is based on the following publications, which are referred to in the text with Roman numerals I – V.

- I Ääri, R-L, Ritmala-Castrén, M, Leino-Kilpi, H & Suominen, T 2004. Biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating Finnish nursing students to practice in intensive care. *Nurse Education Today* 24, 293–300
- II Ääri, R-L, Suominen, T & Leino-Kilpi, H 2008. Competence in intensive and critical care nursing: A literature review. *Intensive and Critical Care Nursing* 24, 78–89
- III Lakanmaa, R-L, Suominen, T, Perttilä, J, Puukka, P & Leino-Kilpi, H. Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing – still in need of definition? A Delphi study. *Intensive and critical care nursing*. In press.
- IV Lakanmaa, R-L, Suominen, T, Perttilä, J, Ritmala-Castrén, M, Vahlberg, T & Leino-Kilpi, H. Graduating Nursing Students' Basic Competence in Intensive and Critical Care Nursing. Submitted.
- V Lakanmaa, R-L, Suominen, T, Perttilä, J, Ritmala-Castrén, M, Vahlberg, T & Leino-Kilpi, H. Basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing: development and psychometric testing of a scale. Submitted.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Intensive and critical care nurses of the 21st century care for complex, critically ill patients and their families. Intensive and critical care nursing focuses on severely ill patients in intensive care units (=ICUs). These patients benefit from the attention of highly trained and skilled personnel applying modern techniques and interventions appropriately, intelligently and compassionately. (EfCCNa 2007.) In intensive and critical care nursing, sophisticated technology is integrated with psychosocial challenges and ethical conflicts associated with critical illness (Relf & Kaplow 2005).

Intensive and critical care nursing is a speciality in its own right and with its own nature within the nursing profession, which is why there is a need to define intensive and critical care nursing education and competence standards internationally. The role of the intensive care unit nurse (ICU nurse) also varies across countries (Endacott & Scholes 2010). Nurses are the largest professional group in the ICUs. It is estimated that more than 500,000 nurses worldwide are practicing in intensive and critical care (AACN 2011). They contribute to improved patient outcomes, reduced morbidity and mortality, reduced complications and errors, and reduced overall costs (Robnett 2006; West et al. 2009). Critical care nurses must therefore possess the appropriate knowledge, skills and experience to assess and effectively respond to the complex needs of patients, the challenges of advancing technology and to the demands of a changing society (CACCN 2009; EfCCNa 2004; WFCCNa 2005). Professional practice is characterized by the application of relevant theories, research, and evidence-based guidelines (AACN 2008).

Nurse staffing in intensive care unit is associated with patient outcomes and further patient safety (e.g. Kendall-Gallagher & Blegen 2009; Penoyer 2010; Person et al 2004; Rischbieth 2006; West 2009). Nurse staffing is most frequently related to the following patient outcomes: nosocomial infections, mortality, postoperative complications, and unplanned extubation (e.g. Penoyer 2010). There is, however, a lack of evidence to support nursing staffing with post-registration specialty qualifications. Existing standards are mainly opinion-based, rather than supported by research. (Gill et al. 2011.) Nurse staffing normally includes nurse-to-patient-ratios (e.g. Penoyer 2010; West 2009) and also competence evaluation of nurses (e.g. Kendall-Gallagher & Blegen 2009; Person et al. 2004; Rischbieth 2006). The need of all kind of competence evaluation in intensive and critical care nursing is growing and urgent in light of nursing education and practice.

Intensive and critical care nursing research is scarce in Europe, particularly in Finland (Leino-Kilpi & Suominen 1997; Suominen & Leino-Kilpi 1995). There are some ethical studies in ICU (Leino-Kilpi 1990; Leino-Kilpi et al. 2002; Varjus et al. 2003), competence studies of ICU nurses (Ritmala-Castrén 2002a; Luotola et al. 2003), studies of caring for significant others in ICU (Ponkala et al. 1996; Potinkara 2004), studies of pain care in ICU (Pudas-Tähkä et al. 2009; Suominen et al. 2009), a study of decision-making in ICU (Lundgren-Laine et al. 2009), a study of medical care in ICU (Ervast & Leino-Kilpi 2010), a study of the benefits of intensive care (Kaarlola 2007), a study of intensive care follow-up clinic (Meriläinen et al. 2006), and a study of a model of intensive care nursing (Pyykkö 2004). Overall, these studies are not sufficient from a competence point of view.

There is a world-wide need for intensive and critical care nurses, and nursing education for its part has to respond to this need. In nursing education and practice, students and nurses must be able to demonstrate clinical competence as well as a sound theoretical knowledge base (ACCCN 2006). Nursing competence must be assessed regularly and according to nationally recognised frameworks (EfCCNa 2004). However, competence assessments tools for intensive and critical care nursing are rare.

In this study competence is examined as an outcome of nursing education. Theoretically, society, nursing associations, nursing administration, nursing and medical research, nursing education and clinical practice have a significant influence on competence in intensive and critical care nursing. In this study competence and competence requirements are described and defined with the help of empirical studies and experts of clinical practice. In order to develop a valid assessment scale of competence for graduating nursing students for evaluating and establishing the competence of graduating nursing students, empirical data were retrieved both from graduating nursing students and ICU nurses. The reference basis for graduating nursing students' self-assessment was sought from ICU nurses. (Figure 1.)

The purpose of this empirical study was i) to describe and define the concept of competence and competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, ii) to develop a basic measurement scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students and iii) to describe and evaluate graduating nursing students' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing by seeking the reference basis of self-evaluated basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing from ICU nurses. The study was carried out in four phases during the years 2001 - 2012. (Figure 2.) The ultimate goal was to develop a holistic assessment scale for basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students and novice nurses because there is none, while the need for one is obvious in nursing

education and practice. The concept of holistic means in this study complete and comprehensive. Holistic refers to parts of wholeness which are integrated and interconnected.

The results of this study will help to develop intensive and critical care nursing education and orientation programmes towards even more safe and holistic intensive and critical care nursing. The basic assessment scale enables the holistic understanding and assessment of the competence in this speciality in nursing. The results and the developed scale are useful in nursing education and in clinical practice, especially during nursing students' clinical practice, novice nurses' orientation programmes and in professional development discussions in an ICU.

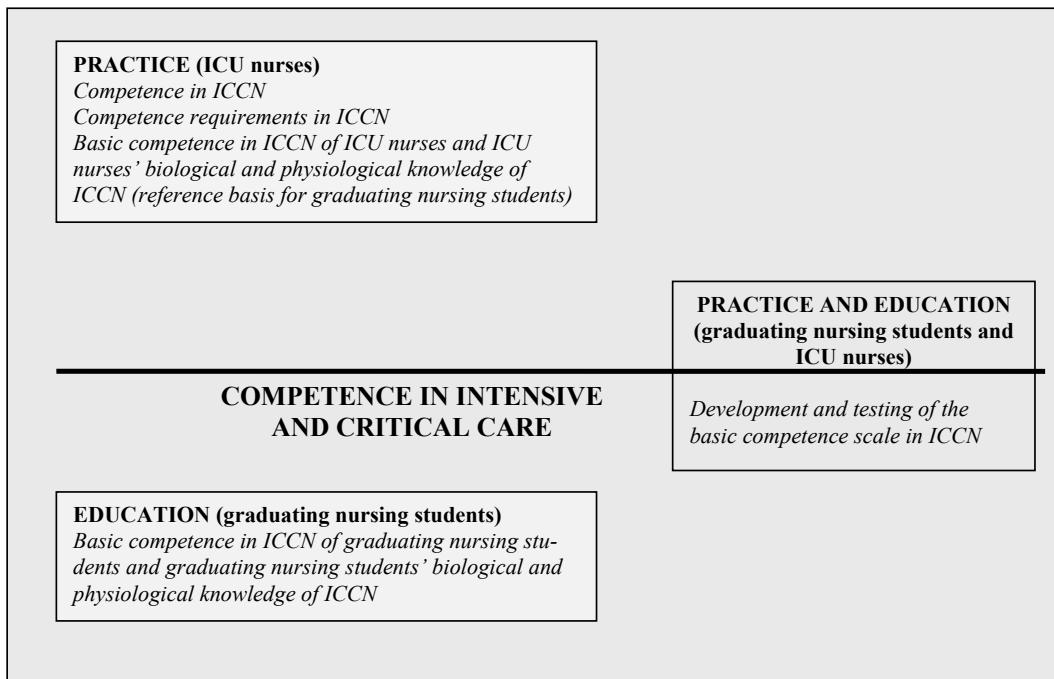


Figure 1. Defining factors of competence

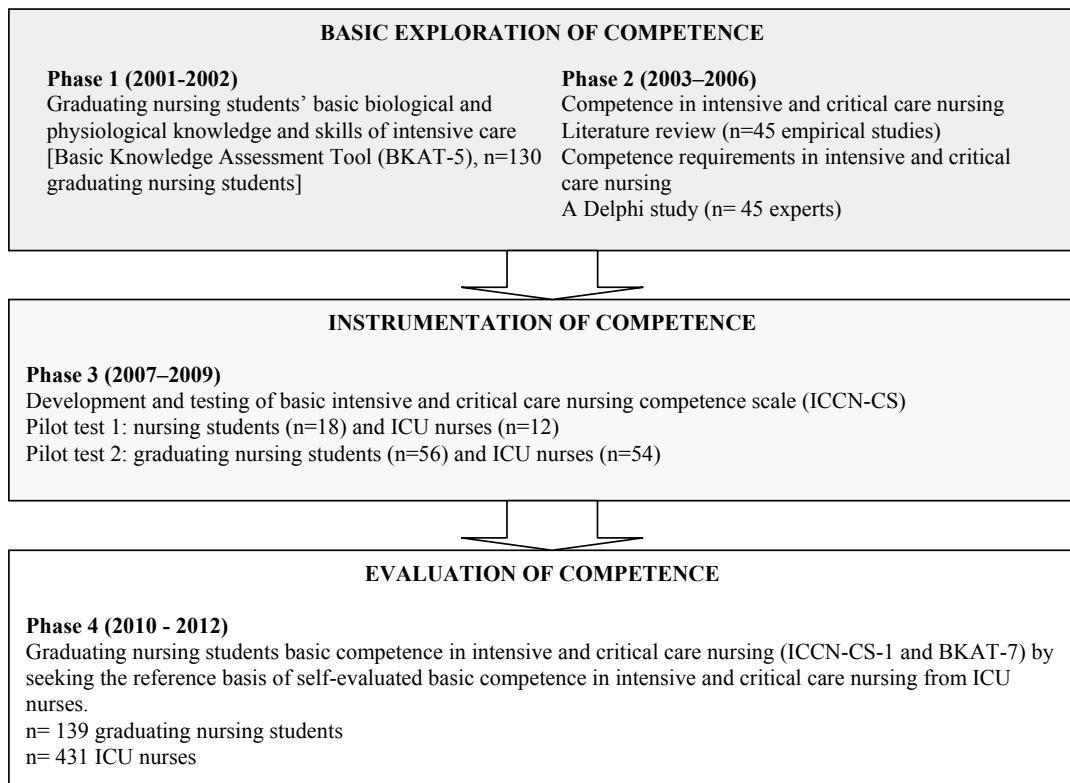


Figure 2. Design of the study

2 DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPTS USED IN THE STUDY

The main concepts used in the study are intensive and critical care nursing, nursing competence, graduating nursing student and intensive care unit nurse (ICU nurse). Definition of intensive and critical care is based on MeSH terms, national and international critical care associations' definitions of intensive and critical care. Definition of nursing competence is based on dictionary definitions and a systematic search based on Cochrane, Medline, Cinahl and Medic databases. The literature search yielded only three concept analyses and six literature reviews of nursing competence. Two reviews were added to the analysis based on manual search. The definitions of graduating nursing student and ICU nurse are based on a description of Finnish nursing education and nursing practice.

2.1 Intensive and critical care nursing

The terms intensive care and critical care are both used in the health care literature when discussing caring for an acute critically ill patient. The use of the terms seems to be unsystematic and varying. The term intensive and critical care nursing is used in this study.

Intensive care is defined as "Advanced and highly specialized care provided to medical or surgical patients whose conditions are life-threatening and require comprehensive care and constant monitoring. It is usually administered in specially equipped units of a health care facility." (Pubmed 2012c.) Critical care is defined as "Health care provided to a critically ill patient during a medical emergency or crisis." (Pubmed 2012b). The content of both terms are similar and they mean the same. Intensive and critical care refers to the care given to acute, medically complex and critically ill patients, and it is based on continuous monitoring and sustaining of the vital functions of these patients. The main goal is to win time to cure the cause of the patient's situation or illness. (Cf. e.g. Ambrosius et al. 1997; Varpula et al. 2007.) "Intensive care medicine is the science and the art of detecting and managing critically ill patients while preventing further deterioration, in order to achieve the best possible outcomes. Delivering high-quality care to these patients requires a perfect match of two factors: [i)] an open holistic approach from the intensivist, looking to detect, evaluate, integrate and develop a set of priorities and objectives of care for the patient, both in the short, medium and long term [and] [ii)] a dedicated area, in which all monitoring and therapeutic devices required are immediately available, together with a large, multidisciplinary, highly specialized team of professionals, with a high nurse-to-patient and physician-to-patient ratio: the intensive care unit". (Moreno et al. 2010 p 7).

2.2 Nursing competence

According to dictionaries, competence means ability, the state of being legally (MOT Collins English Dictionary 3.0) competent (MOT Collins English Dictionary 3.0; The Australian Oxford Dictionary 2004, The Canadian Oxford Dictionary 2004, The Oxford American Dictionary of Current English 1999) or qualified (MOT Collins English Dictionary 3.0), the condition of being capable (MOT Collins English Dictionary 3.0) and an area in which a person is competent and a skill (The Australian Oxford Dictionary 2004, The Canadian Oxford Dictionary 2004). It also means the ability to do something successfully or efficiently (Oxford Dictionary of English 2010) and sufficiency of qualification, capacity to deal adequately with a subject (Oxford English Dictionary 2010).

A systematic search was carried out in three international databases, Cochrane, CINAHL [EBSCO] and MEDLINE [Ovid], and in one national database, MEDIC, in order to examine the systematic definitions or descriptions of the concept of competence in nursing literature. The search focused precisely on concept analyses and literature reviews. The search terms used were *concept analysis (mp) AND competence, (competence OR competency) AND concept analysis (mp)*, *competence AND literature review AND nursing, (clinical competence OR professional competence) AND concept analysis, (Clinical competence OR professional competence) AND literature review AND nursing, (Clinical competence OR professional competence) AND literature review, competence AND definition AND nursing*. The search was limited to English research and journal articles and/or review articles and abstracts available. After analyses of the titles and abstracts only three concept analysis articles (Table 1.) and six review articles (APPENDIX 1, Table 1.) were found and included in the analysis. Two essential literature reviews were added to analysis based on the manual search.

Systematic definitions of competence in nursing literature are rare. However, three concept analyses have recently been made (Axley 2008; Scott Tilley 2008; Valloze 2009). According to these concept analyses, competence in nursing mainly refers to knowledge and/or skills (Axley 2008; Scott Tilley 2008; Valloce 2009), actions (Axley 2008; Valloce 2009), professional standards or professional role model (Axley 2008; Valloze 2009) and internal regulation or self-assessment (Axley 2008; Scott Tilley 2008). (Table 1.)

There has been little consensus of the definition of competence or clinical competence (e.g. Cowan et al 2005; Girot 1993; Watson et al. 2002) in nursing literature. There are several literature reviews of competence assessment in nursing literature that warrant attention (Cowan et al 2005; Girot 1993; McCready 2007; McMullan et al. 2003; Milligan 1998; Redfern et al. 2002; Walsh et al. 2009; Watson et al. 2002). Most of the methods in use to define or measure compe-

tence have not been developed systematically, and issues of reliability and validity have rarely been addressed (Watson et al. 2002). Questionnaire rating scales lack adequate reliability and validity testing, but they show promise as a self-assessment tool (Redfern et al. 2002). The complexities of evaluating clinical competence can be addressed through use of an OSCE process (Redfern et al. 2002; Walsh et al. 2009). Competence assessment in nursing education and practice has to be based on holistic conceptualization of competence and in relation to the context within which it is to be used (Cowan et al. 2005; Milligan 1998). A multi-method approach is also necessary to enhance validity and to ensure comprehensive assessment of the complex repertoire of skills required of students in nursing. (Redfern et al. 2002). Further, while a variety of assessment methods are needed for assessment, portfolios can have the potential to integrate these demands (McCready 2007; McMullan et al. 2003). (APPENDIX 1, Table 1.)

In this study *basic* competence refers to preliminary competence to practice in an ICU. Further, the concept of competence was divided into the concepts clinical competence and professional competence. Clinical competence refers to the capability to perform acceptably duties *directly* related to patient care (Pubmed 2012a). It means hands-on patient competence. Professional competence refers to the capability to perform the duties of one's profession *generally* (Pubmed 2012d). Professional competence means general professional competence, which can be transferred between nursing contexts.

2.3 Graduating nursing student

In this study, graduating nursing student (Bachelor of Health Care) refers to students in their final (seventh) semester. The nursing education is based on EU directives (Directive 2005/36/EC; Ministry of Education, 2010a; 2010b); it is provided at polytechnics, its extent is 210 credits and it takes 3.5 years of full-time study (Ministry of Education 2006).

2.4 Intensive care unit nurse

In this study, intensive care unit nurse (ICU nurse) is a registered nurse who practises in an ICU. She or he is registered nurse whose nurse education is nurse (Bachelor of Health Care), specialist nurse or nurse.

Table 1. Summary of results of concept analyses (n=3) in nursing literature

Defining attributes	A	ST	V	Antecedents	A	ST	V	Consequences	A	ST	V
Knowledge and/or skills	x	x	x	The individual has completed the required educational preparation or acquired knowledge needed to demonstrate competency	x			High standards of patient care or improved patient outcomes or quality of care	x	x	x
Actions	x	x	x	Standards of action or behaviour have been identified and are in relation to the educational theory	x			Safety of patients	x		
Professional standards or professional role model	x	x	x	Accountability and responsibility for knowledge and actions are evident	x			Application of core knowledge	x		
Internal regulation or self-assessment	x	x	x	Educational programs	x			Internal motivation for continued learning	x		
Dynamic state	x			Students	x			A focus on competency in education is narrowing of the gap between education and practice	x		
Allowance for increasing levels of competency	x			Faculty or teachers of nurses	x			Clinical judgement	x		
Accountability of the learner	x			Practising nurses	x			Accountability	x		
Practice-based learning	x			Willingness to use innovative approaches to nursing education	x			Self-assessment of learners	x		
Instruction that focuses on specific outcomes or competencies	x			Assessment of ongoing readiness for practice	x			Empowerment	x		
Individualized learning experiences	x			Experience		x		Improved performance	x		
Critical thinker		x		A process		x		Effective work interactions	x		
Expected practice		x		Bona wide work		x		Competent performance	x		
Ability to apply norms to situation		x		Continuous learning at work		x					
Looking at the person in her/is particular environment		x									

A = Axley L, 2008, USA, method in concept analysis Walker & Avant

ST = Scott Tilley DD, 2008, USA, method in concept analysis Walker & Avant

V = Valloze J 2009, USA, method not mentioned

3 LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of the literature review is to analyse competence in intensive and critical care nursing from the standpoints of nursing education and clinical practice. International critical care nursing associations' (AACN, ACCCN, CACCN, EfCCNa and WFCCN) reports and national directives of the Ministry of Education are used in defining and describing intensive and critical care nursing education and practice. Competence is analysed especially as an outcome of nursing education, and empirical studies of clinical practice are used in defining and describing competence in intensive and critical care nursing. To sum up, the literature review sought for answers to the following questions: i) What kind of studies are there of graduating nursing students' competence in intensive and critical care nursing? ii) What kind of studies are there of ICU nurses' competence in intensive and critical care nursing? and iii) What kind of scales have been developed for measuring competence in intensive and critical care nursing?

3.1 Competence and education of intensive and critical care nursing

Generally, critical care nursing education is a special post-qualification education that builds upon initial generalist nursing education (ACCCN 2006; EfCCNa 2004; WFCCN 2005; WHO 2003) requiring two years of post-qualifying experience (WHO 2003). The extent of education is 55 (EfCCNa 2004) - 60 credits (WHO 2003). Nursing education on an advanced level, such as critical care nursing education, is described in the EQF (European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning) as level 6. A person on that level manages complex technical or professional activities or projects and takes responsibility for decision-making in unpredictable work or study contexts. S/he also takes responsibility for managing professional development of individuals and groups. (Ministry of Education 2009; European Commission 2008.)

The competencies of the critical care course have been developed to demonstrate achievement of both theoretical and clinical learning in the following areas: specialist clinical practice, care and programme management, clinical practice leadership and clinical practice development (WHO 2003). The nursing process is used naturally as the framework for critical care nursing practice. The professional practice of the critical care nurse is characterized by application of relevant theories, research, and evidence-based guidelines to explain human behaviour and related phenomena. Furthermore, this forms the basis for nursing interventions and evaluation of patient-oriented outcomes. Critical care nurses require resource materials in their practice set-

tings, support for an access to continuing education programs, and a philosophy that is congruent with research and evidence-based practice. (AACN 2008.)

Critical care nursing associations (ACCCN, EfCCNa and WFCCN) have defined what content areas should be included in critical care education programmes (Table 2.). The associations (AACN, ACCCN and CACCN) and WHO have also defined standards of competence in critical care nursing practice. (APPENDIX 2, Table 2.). Furthermore, the associations (ACCCN 2006, EfCCNa 2004 and WFCCN 2005) have given position statements of the provision of critical care nursing education, in which they describe general principles of the implementation of the education (APPENDIX 3, Table 3). The Finnish Intensive Care Association was established in 1977 and it collaborates closely with EfCCNa (STHY 2012).

Table 2. Content areas of competence in critical care nursing education programs (ACCCN 2006; EfCCNa 2004; WFCCN 2005)

Subject areas	ACCCN	EfCCNa	WFCCN
1) Anatomy and physiology	x	x	x
2) Pathophysiology	x	x	x
3) Pharmacology	x	x	x
4) Illnesses and alterations of vital body functions	x	x	x
5) Medical indications and prescriptions, with resulting nursing care responsibilities	x	x	x
6) Clinical assessment (including diagnostic and laboratory results, clinical examination)	x	x	x
7) Plans of care and nursing interventions	x	x	x
8) Patient and family education	x	x	x
9) Psychosocial and social aspects, including cultural and spiritual beliefs	x	x	x
10) Legal and ethical issues	x	x	x
11) Professional nursing issues and roles including teaching strategies, team leadership and management issues	x	x	x
12) Use of current research findings to deliver evidence based multidisciplinary care	x	x	x
13) Use of and application of technology	x	x	x
14) Caring for the carer	x		x
15) Hygiene and microbiology		x	
16) Responding to clinical emergencies	x		
17) Communication and interpersonal skills		x	
18) Information technology		x	
19) Health promotion and safety standards		x	
20) Global critical care perspectives	x		

In summary, the following competence standard areas rise up in the critical care nursing context: nursing practice which is based on nursing process, quality improvement of practice, professional practice evaluation, lifelong learning and self-development of nurses, patient and fam-

ily education, collegiality, collaboration, ethical and legal issues, research/clinical inquiry, resource utilization, leadership, health promotion and multicultural issues (AACN 2008, ACCCN 2006, CACCN 2009, WHO 2003).

The education should be provided at postgraduate level and conducted by a higher education provider. The educators should have an appropriate theoretical and clinical experience base to prepare nurses to meet the challenges of clinical practice, and standards for specialist critical care nursing established and approved by national critical care nursing associations should be utilized in drawing up the curriculum and in the assessment of clinical practice. Graduates of postgraduate courses in critical care must be able to demonstrate clinical competence as well as a sound theoretical knowledge base. A strong emphasis on the application of theory into practice and the assessment of clinical competence should be an integral component of postgraduate critical care courses. Furthermore, there is a need for the establishment of consensus among care providers and critical care clinicians on the desirable outcomes of critical care courses. The provision of appropriate experience to facilitate the development of clinical competence should be a collaborative responsibility between education and health care providers. Furthermore, close collaboration between the health care and higher education sectors is important in order that postgraduate critical care nursing education is provided at a standard that meets the expectations of both sectors. Moreover, education providers should implement flexible, interactive educational strategies to facilitate wider access to postgraduate critical care courses for nurses from a range of geographical locations. (ACCCN 2006; EfCCNa 2004; WFCCN 2005.)

In Finland, nurse education (3.5 years) is carried out in polytechnics (also called universities of applied sciences), which determine the curriculum content based on EU directives (Directive 2005/36/EC; Ministry of Education 2010a; b). The term polytechnics is used in this study. However, the Ministry of Education provides directives for professional competence in nursing. These concern a) ethical activity, b) health promotion, c) decision-making in nursing, d) patient education, e) collaboration, f) research and development work and leadership, g) multicultural nursing, h) social activity, i) clinical nursing and j) medical care. Guidelines of core studies and minimum credits are presented in Table 3. (Ministry of Education 2006.)

Table 3. Core studies and minimum credits of registered nurse (bachelor of health care) in Finland (Ministry of Education 2006)

CORE STUDIES	MINIMUM OF CREDITS*
Basic and professional studies of nursing	117
Nursing science (theoretical basic)	6
Nursing science (clinical professional)	75
- includes medical care 9 credits	
- aseptic /infection control care 6 credits	
- <i>intensive and critical care nursing 0–5 credits</i>	
Information retrieval, research and development studies	6
Communication and language studies	9
Social and behavioural sciences studies	6
Natural and medical sciences studies	15
- includes anatomy and physiology 4 credits	
Clinical practicum	90
- part of clinical practice can be carried out in laboratory classroom	
- part of clinical practice are carried out in thesis	
- <i>students have optional clinical practice in intensive care unit</i>	
Voluntary selected studies which for purposes and aims responds to professional competence of nursing	3
Extent of the degree	210

*One credit generally corresponds to 25-30 hours of work (European Commission Education and Training 2012).

Theoretical studies in intensive and critical care nursing vary in extent between polytechnics (0 - 5 credits according to the curricula of the five polytechnics participating in this study). Students have the option of clinical practice in an ICU. No post-qualification education in intensive and critical care nursing (cf. Adam, 2007) leading to a degree exists in Finland. However, some polytechnics arrange special continuing education in intensive and critical care nursing (e.g. Turku University of Applied Sciences 2011 and Diaconia University of Applied Sciences 2011). In addition, a Master's degree programme in emergency and critical care nursing (90 ECTS, one and a half year) will commence in spring 2012 in Finland at Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, jointly with two other European countries (Spain and Portugal) (Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences 2011). There is no outcome research of these special education programmes. There are some academic dissertations of graduating nursing students' competence: the level of know-how of nursing functions (Räisänen 2002), caring skills (Salmela 2004; Salmela & Leino-Kilpi 2007) and medical calculation skills (Grandell-Niemi 2005), but none from intensive and critical care nursing.

3.2 Competence studies of graduating nursing students in intensive and critical care nursing

Competence studies of graduating nursing students in intensive and critical care nursing were systematically searched from international [Medline (Ovid), CINAHL (EBSCO), and ERIC (EBSCO)] and national (Medic) databases. Studies of graduating nurse students' clinical or professional competence or knowledge or skills, or attitudes, or values or experience in intensive or critical care nursing conducted over the last decade were reviewed. The search terms were: (*graduating AND nurse student*) AND (*clinical competence OR professional competence*) AND [*(intensive care or critical care) AND nursing*], (*graduating AND nurse student*) AND (*knowledge or skills, attitudes or values or experience*) AND [*(intensive care or critical care) AND nursing*]. The search terms were used both as a key word and as a suitable MeSH term. The search was limited into English, abstract available, years 2000 – 2011 AND education and (evaluation or assessment). In addition, paediatric and neonatal studies and studies which only concerned ICU nurses were excluded. After analysis of titles and abstracts, 25 articles were included in the final analysis (APPENDIX 4, Table 4.).

Based on the results of the review, graduating nursing students' competence was examined in the light of competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education, evaluation of intensive and critical care nursing course/programme, teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing, curricula evaluation in perspective of intensive and critical care nursing competence, clinical practicum in an ICU and orientation or internship programme in an ICU. (Table 4). Only five studies evaluated competence or professional self-concept as an outcome of nursing education of graduating nursing students, new graduates, recently registered nurses or newcomers in intensive and critical care. Among these, one was the first sub study of this academic dissertation (Paper I, see results 6.3.1).

Only four studies evaluated graduating and newly qualified nurses' competence in intensive and critical care. Multi-levelled critical care competency statements that define clear expectations for the new trainee and also provide a framework for the advancement of the intermediate and experienced nurse were developed. In this study, competence ranged from novice to expert level (Benner 1984) and contained neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory, abdominal, genitourinary, paediatric, psychosocial and other categories (See APPENDIX 6, Table 6). (Bourgault 2004.) Recently registered nurses working in intensive and emergency settings reported good self-assessed competence, ranging from moderate to good. Competence was measured in this study with general Nurse Competence Scale and assessed with VAS 0 – 100 mm (=NCS; Mere-toja et al. 2004a). (Salonen et al. 2007).

Graduates of an intensive care nursing course reported good perceived level of competence (=PLC), ranging from acceptable, above average to exceptional levels. The competency “engaging in research” received the lowest and “recognizing own abilities and professional competence” the highest ratings. The graduates reported higher PLC in enabling and clinical problem solving domains than in reflective and leadership domains. The competence was measured with CSSCCN (Competency Standards for Specialist Critical Care Nurses) as a framework and assessed on a scale from 1 to 5 (poor – exceptional) (See APPENDIX 6, Table 6). (Santiano & Daffurn 2003.) Newly graduated nurses reported a strong sense of professional practice, satisfaction and communication, and scored lowest in the area of leadership. The Professional Self-Concept of Nurses instrument (PSCNI, Arthur 1995) was used. It measures three dimensions: professional practice (subscales of leadership, flexibility and skill), satisfaction, and communication. The professional self-concept was assessed with a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 4 (disagree – agree). (Kelly & Court 2007.) Factors connected positively with better competence in intensive and critical care nursing include age (Kelly & Court, 2007; Salonen et al., 2007), length of current work experience (Salonen et al., 2007) and frequency of competence use (Salonen et al., 2007).

Table 4. Studies of different perspectives of nurse students’ competence in intensive and critical care nursing (n=25)

Theme (number of studies)	Authors and country
Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education (5)	Bourgault 2004, Canada; Kelly & Courts 2007, USA; Santiano & Daffurn 2003, UK; Salonen et al. 2007, Finland; Ääri et al. 2004, Finland
Evaluation of intensive and critical care nursing course/programme (4)	Collins et al. 2006, UK; Gallagher et al. 2011, UK; King et al. 2009, Canada; Rogal & Young 2008, Australia
Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing (7)	Corcoran & Nicholson 2004, UK; Grossman et al. 2010, USA; Hoffman et al. 2007, USA; Mould et al. 2011, Australia; Parr & Sweeney 2006, USA; Tait et al. 2008, UK; Thompson et al. 2005, UK.
Curricula evaluation in perspective of intensive and critical care nursing competence (1)	Klein & Fowles 2009, USA
Clinical practicum in an ICU(4)	Farnell & Dawson 2006, UK; Hanley & Higgins 2005, Ireland; Makarem et al. 2001, Lebanon; Tsele & Muller 2000, South Africa
Orientation or internship program in an ICU (4)	Eigsti 2009, USA; Hall & Marshall 2006, USA; Messmer et al. 2004, USA; Reiter et al. 2007, USA

3.3 Competence studies of ICU nurses in intensive and critical care nursing

Competence studies of ICU nurses were searched systematically from international databases [Cochrane and Medline (Ovid)]. The purpose was to review empirical competence studies con-

ducted among ICU nurse population in order to describe and define competence in intensive and critical care nursing. The classification of competence in intensive and critical care nursing is based on that literature review. (See Paper II). The search was updated in 1994 – 2011 in Cochrane and in 2005 – 2011 in Medline in the summary. The search terms were the same as in paper II: *(professional competence OR clinical competence) AND (intensive care OR critical care) AND nursing*. The limitations in Medline were English language, abstract available and adult (19 years plus). The inclusion criteria were: 1) empirical research and 2) focus on adult intensive or critical care nursing. Studies dealing with intensive care in crisis situations, neonatal or paediatric care, education methods, nursing students, reviews and guidelines were excluded.

As a result, we found 49 new empirical studies which are now included in the updated version of the classification of competence in intensive and critical care nursing (cf. Paper II: Figure 1 and Table 1). The update yielded no new main domains or sub-domains; however, nine new themes (comprehensiveness, technological equipment, medical care, brain death and organ transplantation, palliative care, decision-making process, quality of practice, leadership and consulting) were found under the sub domains (Figure 3).

The update verified and complemented the classification of competence in intensive and critical care nursing. The competence studies can be divided into clinical competence (n=66) and professional competence studies (n=28) (APPENDIX 5, Table 5). These studies (n=94) described competence in intensive and critical care from limited and different perspectives. Only four studies (Dunn 2000; Jones 2002; Lindberg 2006; Scribante et al. 1996) were found on the concept of competence in intensive and critical care nursing. (Table 5)

Table 5. Previous competence studies (n=4) in intensive and critical care nursing

Authors; year; country; title	Results
Dunn et al. 2000; Australia; <i>The development of competency standards for specialist critical care nurses</i>	20 competency standards can be grouped into six main domains: i) professional practice, ii) reflective practice, iii) enabling, iv) clinical problem-solving, v) teamwork and vi) leadership.
Jones 2002 ; UK; <i>Critical care competencies</i>	Four competency statements: nurse i) integrates comprehensive patient assessment and interpretative skills to achieve optimal patient care, ii) manages therapeutic interventions and regimes, iii) evaluates and responds effectively to rapidly changing situations, iv) develops and manages a plan of care to achieve optimal patient outcome and considers implications for discharge
Lindberg 2006; Sweden; <i>Competence in Critical Care</i>	Competence in ICU means: i) ability to cooperate, ii) being able to perceive the situation correctly, iii) being aware of abilities and limitations, iv) being able to act and v) being able to disregard the technology when needed.
Scribante et al. 1996; South Africa; <i>A Guideline for Competency of the Critical Care Nurse</i>	Four main categories: professional competence, cognitive competence, interpersonal skills, and critical care patterns of interaction.

Competence in intensive and critical care nursing can be defined as a specific knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of nursing. Clinical competence can be divided into three and professional competence into four constituent domains. In clinical competence, the sub domains are principles of nursing care, clinical guidelines and nursing interventions, while in professional competence the sub-domains are ethical activity, decision-making, development work and collaboration.

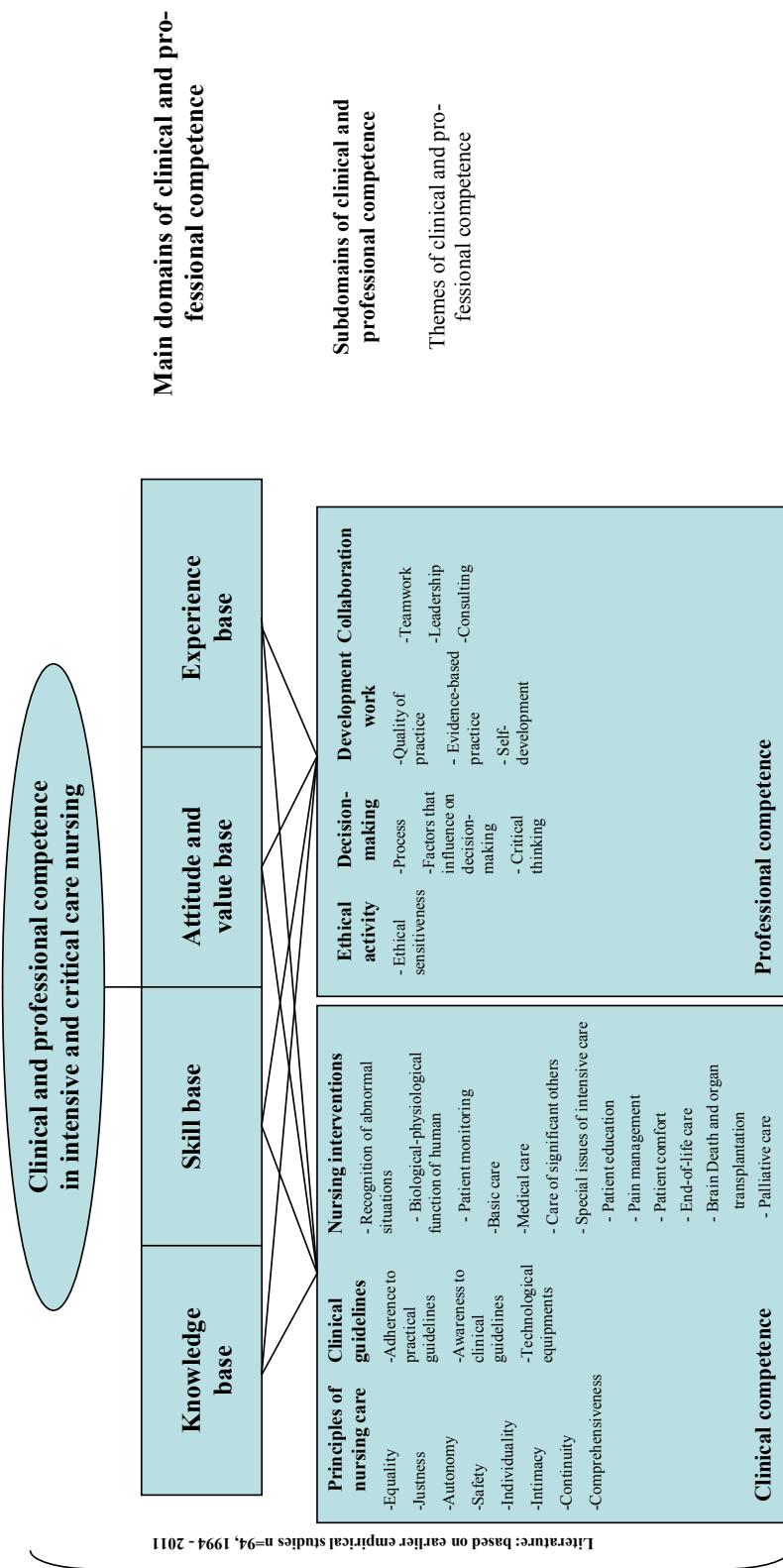


Figure 3. Classification of competence in intensive and critical care nursing (cf. Ääri et al. 2008)

3.4 Competence scales in intensive and critical care nursing

Competence scales in intensive and critical care nursing were systematically searched from international and national databases [Cochrane, Medline (Ovid) and CINAHL (EBSCO)]. The purpose was to search for and examine all existing competence scales in intensive and critical care nursing. The search terms used were (*tool OR scale OR instrument*) AND [(*intensive care OR critical care*) AND *nursing*] AND *competence*. All scales that evaluated competence in intensive and critical care nursing were included.

Ten articles were included in the analysis and three scales were found. After a manual search seven essential articles were also included in the analysis; this analysis yielded one more scale. Altogether four scales of competence in intensive and critical care nursing reported in nursing literature were found (APPENDIX 6, Table 6).

Psychometric testing of the scales was rarely reported. The most frequently reported and developed scale to measure competence in intensive and critical care nursing was BKAT (Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool, Toth 2012), which is used in this study as well. All four scales (ACCCN competence standards tool, BKAT, I-HIT and Multi-levelled critical care competency statements) have been developed for intensive and critical care nursing. BKAT and I-HIT are knowledge tests, and ACCCN competence standards tool assesses special level nursing. The multi-levelled critical care competency statements instrument was developed for clinical practice; it was in its early phase in 2004 and was not developed further after that. Eventually, the need for the development of a basic assessment scale of competence in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students became clear.

3.5 Summary of literature review

The systematic literature search found only five studies evaluating graduating nursing students', new graduates', recently registered nurses' or newcomers' competence or professional self-concept in intensive and critical care nursing. These studies were made during the years 2003 – 2007. One of the Finnish studies was a sub study of the current research project. ICU nurses' intensive and critical care nursing competence studies were conducted widely during the years 1994 – 2011. This time frame was determined due to the changes that took place in nursing education. The systematic search found 94 studies, most of them from 2000 – 2011 (n=85). However, these studies investigated competence from limited perspectives: e.g. knowledge and skill levels, attitudes and values or experience of ICU nurses. In addition, the studies investigated different kinds of separate content areas of competence. Only four studies (Dunn 2000; Jones

2002; Lindberg 2006; Scribante et al. 1996) were found on the concept of competence in intensive and critical care nursing. From these competence studies *Standards for specialist critical care nurses* have been developed as a scale (Fisher et al. 2003; Gill et al. 2006; Santiano & Daffurn 2003). The systematic search found four scales (Bourghalt 2004; Fisher et al. 2005; Murgo M & Boyle 2006; Toth 2012) measuring competence in intensive and critical care nursing. They were all developed in 1984 - 2011.

Only four studies evaluated graduating or newly qualified nurses' competence in intensive and critical care. Multi-levelled critical care competency statements are developed for the new trainee. These competency statements provide a framework for the development of knowledge and skills specific to intensive and critical care. (Bourghalt 2004.) Recently registered nurses working in intensive and emergency settings reported good self-assessed competence, ranging from moderate to good (Salonen et al. 2007). Graduates of an intensive care nursing course reported good perceived level of competence (=PLC), ranging from acceptable, above average to exceptional levels (Santiano & Daffurn 2003). Newly graduated nurses reported a strong sense of professional practice, satisfaction and communication, and scored lowest in the area of leadership (Kelly & Court 2007).

In summary, it can be concluded that there is a clear lack of empirical holistic basic competence studies; it was also seen that the tools, tests or instruments did not measure basic competence in its holistic meaning, but only a part of it, such as knowledge.

4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The ultimate goal was to develop a holistic assessment scale for basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students and novice nurses. The purpose of this empirical study was i) to describe and define the concept of competence and competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, ii) to develop a basic measurement scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students and iii) to describe and evaluate graduating nursing students' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing by seeking the reference basis of self-evaluated basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing from ICU nurses.

The research questions were as follows:

BASIC EXPLORATION OF COMPETENCE (Phase 1 and 2):

1. What kind of basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills do graduating nursing students have for working in intensive care? (Paper I and summary)
2. What is competence in intensive and critical care nursing? (Paper II)
3. What are the competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing? (Paper III)

INSTRUMENTATION OF COMPETENCE (Phase 3):

1. How does the developed measurement tool (ICCN-CS-1) measure graduating nursing students' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing? (Paper V)

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE (Phase 4):

1. What kind of basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing do graduating nursing students have by seeking the reference basis from ICU nurses? (Paper IV and summary)

5 MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research questions focused on the selection of materials and methods, which are presented here by phases. A wide range of materials and methods were used in the study: previously developed scales (BKAT-5 and 7, Toth 2012) and qualitative Delphi method; in addition, ICCN-CS was developed and tested. (Table 6)

Table 6. Research phases (sample, method, and analysis) and development of the ICCN-CS

Aim	Phase	Research question	Sample	Method	Analysis	ICCN-CS
Basic exploration of competence	1	1	purposive sample, graduating nursing students (n=130), from two polytechnics in western Finland	questionnaire BKAT-5	nonparametric statistical analysis	-
Basic exploration of competence	2	2	international databases (Cochrane and Medline)	literature review	content analysis	content and structure
Basic exploration of competence	2	3	n=45 experts of intensive and critical care, nurses (27) and physicians (18) from university (5) and central (4) hospitals	Delphi method	content analysis and descriptive statistical analysis	content and structure
Instrumentation of competence	3	4	purposive samples, n ₁ = 18 nursing students /n ₁ =12 high-dependency unit nurses and n ₂ = 56 graduating nursing students from one polytechnic/n ₂ =54 intensive care nurses	ICCN-CS pilot testing, questionnaire study	statistical analysis	version 0.0 and 0.5
Evaluation of competence	4	5	modified cluster sampling for graduating nurse students in spring 2010 (n= 139) and total sampling for ICU nurses from university hospitals (n=431)	questionnaires, ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT-7	statistical analysis	version 1

5.1 Design, setting and sampling

Basic exploration of competence

In phase 1, a descriptive and cross-sectional study design was used. Two purposive samples of graduating nursing students from two polytechnics in Western Finland in autumn 2001 were collected. Altogether 130 nursing students participated in these samples (response rate 68%). (Paper I.)

Phase 2 used a descriptive study design. A literature review and Delphi study were conducted. The literature review was based on a systematic search carried out on two databases: Cochrane and Medline (1994 – 2005). The search pathway in Cochrane was professional or clinical competence and intensive or critical care and nursing. The search was carried out using both MeSH terms and title words. In Medline, the pathway was also professional competence or clinical competence and intensive care or critical care and nursing. The limitations used in Medline were English language, focus on adults (19 years plus) and abstracts available. Finally, after proper inclusion and exclusion analysis 45 empirical studies were analysed. (Paper II)

The Delphi method (Hasson et al. 2000) was used to reach a consensus in content among a panel of experts. Two rounds were used in this study (Duffield 1993; Kennedy, 2004). The expert panel (n=45) comprised nurses and physicians from ICUs in university and central hospitals in Finland (all five university hospitals and one central hospital from each university hospital district) in 2006. One central hospital was excluded because research approval was not received for the participation of physicians. (Paper III)

Instrumentation of competence

In phase 3, a descriptive and cross-sectional study design was employed. Pilot testing of the ICCN-CS scale was conducted twice in spring 2008, both using a convenience sample of students at one polytechnic and nurses in one university hospital in Western Finland. The first version of the scale (ICCN-CS-0) was pilot-tested for understandability and applicability among students (n=18, sixth semester students, response rate 100%) and nurses (n=12, high-dependency unit nurses, response rate 86%). The second version of the scale (ICCN-CS-0.5) was also pilot-tested in a sample of students (n=56, graduating nursing students, response rate 100%) and nurses (n=54, ICU nurses, response rate 50%). Distribution of items was calculated. Reliability of the sum variables was examined (internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha). (APPENDIX 7, Table 7) (Paper V)

Evaluation of competence

In phase 4, the study design was a cross-sectional survey design. The data were gathered using questionnaires (ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT-7, Toth 2012) in spring 2010. The sampling was cluster sampling among graduating nursing students (ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT; n =139, response rate 59%). One polytechnic near each university hospital was included in the study. Four polytechnics (out of 23, Ministry of Education 2010a; 2010b) took part in the study, and all graduating nursing students in these polytechnics were invited to participate. The sampling was total sampling for ICU nurses in four university hospitals (ICCN-CS-1; n=431, response rate 54%). At the same time a convenience sample of ICU nurses (n=82, response rate 37%) in one university hospital also completed the BKAT-7. One polytechnic and one university hospital were excluded from this phase because they participated in the pilot study in phase 3. (Paper IV and summary)

5.2 Instruments

Basic exploration of competence

In phase 1, the questionnaire consisted of demographic items (10) and the BKAT-5 (fifth version, Toth 2012). The BKAT-5 is a 100-item written test in which the maximum score is 100 points. It measures basic biological and physiological critical care nursing knowledge and application of that knowledge in practical situations in the following content areas: cardiovascular, monitoring lines, pulmonary, neurology, endocrine, renal, gastrointestinal and other (Table 7). Psychosocial aspects of critical care nursing are integrated into multiple items (Toth 1994). There are several different versions of BKAT (version 8 is the most recent one). The validity and reliability of each of them has been tested after modifications. (e.g. Boyle et al. 1995; Toth 1994; Toth 2012.) The questionnaire was pilot-tested at one polytechnic. The reliability of the instrument was tested in this phase 1 with Cronbach's alpha, which was 0.92. (Paper I). BKAT-5 was translated into Finnish by MNSc Marita Ritmala-Castren; an official translator verified and revised the expressions from English to Finnish. The content of the BKAT was verified into Finnish critical care by an anaesthesiologist. (Ritmala-Castren 2002b.)

Table 7. Structure of BKAT-5 and 7 (Toth 2012)

Sum variables	Number of items
Cardiovascular	31
Monitoring lines	11
Pulmonary	12
Neurology	11
Endocrine	9
Renal	9
Gastrointestinal	8
Other	9
Altogether	100

In phase 2 in the Delphi study, the data included background information on the participating ICUs and experts. The experts described the competence requirements in the form of an essay (Form, round 1) and assessed the importance of the main domains and sub-domains of the competence requirements proposed in the essays (Questionnaire, round 2). In the first round, the Form comprised background information questions for the experts and an open-ended essay question (“In your opinion, what is nursing competence in intensive and critical care nursing?”). In the second round, in addition to questions on background information, the Questionnaire included expert assessment of the classification of the main domains and sub-domains of competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing extracted from the first round. (Paper III)

Instrumentation and evaluation of competence

In phase 3, the Intensive and Critical Care Nursing Competence Scale (= ICCN-CS-1) was developed. The scale was designed based on a literature review (Paper II) and Delphi panel (Paper III). The instrument was pilot-tested in this phase (Paper V).

In phase 4, the competence of graduating nursing students was evaluated with ICCN-CS-1 and competence-related factors were tested with 12 demographic questions (Table 8). The Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 7 (=BKAT-7, Toth 2012, cf. Phase 1, Paper I) was used as a criterion measure. (Paper IV, V and summary). The BKAT-7 is based on version 5. The new updated questions were translated into Finnish by MNSc Marita Ritmala-Castrén.

The ICCN-CS-1 is a self-evaluation test comprising 144 items (version 1, six sum variables). It measures basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing. Basic refers to preliminary competence to practice in an ICU. (Figure 4.) Theoretically, basic competence is divided into clinical competence and professional competence. Clinical competence consists of three sub-

domains: principles of nursing care, clinical guidelines and nursing interventions. Professional competence consists of four sub-domains: ethical activity and familiarity with health care laws, decision-making, development work and collaboration. In addition, basic competence comprises four bases: knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base, and experience base. Each base contains seven sub-domains: principles of nursing care, clinical guidelines, nursing interventions, ethical activity and familiarity with health care laws, decision-making, development work and collaboration. (APPENDIX 7, Table 7.) According to competence requirements (Paper III) personal base is also included in competence in intensive and critical care nursing. Personal base of the ICU nurse was excluded in this scale because of the nature of self-evaluation scale. Competence and personality are known to correlate (Bartman 2005), which suggests that evaluating personal base might perhaps be unnecessary.

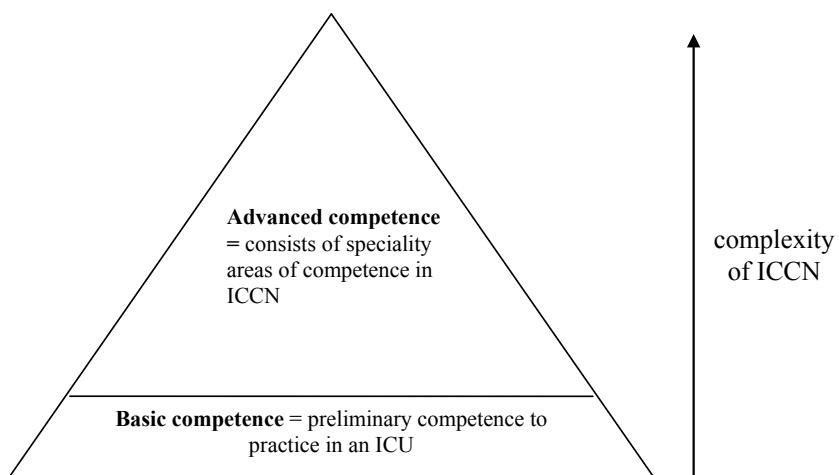


Figure 4. Competence in ICCN

Each basic competence item is assessed on a Likert scale (1 very poorly–5 very well). The score of ICCN-CS-1 ranges from 144 to 720 (1–5 points for each item). Scores on the ICCN-CS-1 are classified as poor competence (=1, 144–288), moderate competence (=2, 289–432), good competence (=3, 433–576) or excellent competence (=4, 577–720). The total score of the scale can be used as an overall picture of basic competence. The mean values of the sum variables are alternatively useful when looking closely at the basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing. No ‘acceptable’ score level has been determined. The scale is based on self-evaluation (1–5, very poor–very well), with 4 indicating good and 5 excellent. The internal consistency of the scale was evaluated using Cronbach’s alpha, which showed adequate reliability for the ICCN-CS-1 (students 0.87–0.98, nurses 0.83 – 0.98). (Paper IV and V)

The BKAT-7 (Toth 2012) is a basic biological and physiological knowledge test comprising 100 items. 96 items are multiple-choice questions (one out four choices is correct) and four are fill-in ECG recognition questions. Every correct answer gives one point, yielding a range 0–100. The BKAT-7 has eight sum variables (cf. phase 1, Paper I, Table 7) As the BKAT-7 is a knowledge test, its internal consistency was not evaluated in phase 4 (Paper IV and V).

Table 8. Sociodemographic items in ICCN-CS versions

	ICCN-CS-0 for students	ICCN-CS-0 for nurses	ICCN-CS-0.5 for students	ICCN-CS-0.5 for nurses	ICCN-CS-1 for students	ICCN-CS-1 for nurses
Age	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gender	x	x	x	x	x	x
Education before nursing education	x	-	x	-	x	-
Nursing education	-	x	-	x	-	x
Optional studies, if possible to select	x	-	x	-	x	-
Work experience in nursing	x	-	x	-	x	-
Work experience in intensive care	-	x	-	x	-	x
Other work experience as a nurse in health care	-	x	-	x	-	x
Acute/critically ill patients' or intensive and critical care or emergency care nursing studies completed	x	-	x	-	x	-
Further education in intensive care nursing	-	x	-	x	-	x
Participation in conferences and education days	-	x	-	x	-	x
Clinical practice in comparable unit	x	-	x	-	x	-
Estimated grade of theoretical studies	x	-	x	-	x	-
Independent information retrieval of intensive and critical care nursing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Use of nursing journals in information retrieval of intensive and critical care nursing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Autonomy in nursing care	x	x	x	x	x	x
Interested in practicing in ICU	x	-	x	-	x	-
Work motivation	-	x	-	x	-	x
Special responsibility areas in ICU						x

5.3 Data collection

Basic exploration of competence

In phase 1, the data were collected in connection with a seminar arranged specifically for this purpose at two polytechnics. The researcher (R-LL) personally collected the data with the help of contact persons. (Paper I) *In phase 2*, the literature review search was carried out by the researcher (R-L.L) (Paper II). In the Delphi study, the data from the participating ICUs and experts were collected with the help of ICU contact persons via mail. (Paper III)

Instrumentation and evaluation of competence

In phase 3, students were allowed 30 minutes (pilot tests) and *in phase 4*, 90 minutes (evaluation) for participation in the study to complete the questionnaires. With help of the contacts persons at the polytechnics the researcher (R-LL) arranged the sessions, distributed the questionnaires to the students and collected them. The researcher (R-L.L) collected the data from the polytechnics. In hospitals, contact persons were used to distribute and collect the questionnaires. (Paper IV and V)

5.4 Data analysis

Basic exploration of competence

In phase 1, data analysis was based on statistical methods and data were analysed with R program. Central tendency, the mean of sum variables and frequencies were used. Correlations between independent variables and BKAT-5 measurements were tested with nonparametric statistical analyses. (Paper I)

In phase 2, in the literature review the first step was to search for specific definitions or descriptions of competence. Secondly, the articles were classified as clinical studies if they were directly related to patient care and as professional studies if they were concerned with nurses' professional duties in general. Thirdly, the main domains of clinical and competence were identified using the method of inductive content analysis (Burns & Grove 2001; Cavanagh 1997). Fourthly, the sub-domains of clinical and professional competence were separately described. Fifthly, the sub-domains were divided into themes. (Paper II.)

In phase 2, in the Delphi study, in round one, the open-ended essay data were analysed first by deductive and then by inductive content analysis (Cavanagh, 1997; Graneheim & Lundman 2004). The deductive analyses were based on the previously developed classification of competence (Paper II). In the second round, the experts rated the importance of the main domains and sub-domains on a Likert scale (1 = not important at all; 5 = very important). Descriptive statistics was performed using SPSS for Windows (14.0, SPSS Inc., 2005). The required level of consensus was defined in advance: a mean value of at least 4 and a consensus percentage of at least 80% (see e.g. Hasson et al. 2000; Keeney, et al., 2001; McKenna, 1994; Powell, 2003; Williams & Webb, 1994). The consensus percentage was calculated by classifying the values 1-3 as not important (0) and 4-5 (1) as important. (Paper III)

Instrumentation and evaluation of competence

In phase 3 data were statistically analysed using SPSS for Windows (14.0, SPSS Inc., 2005) and *in phase 4*, using SAS for Windows (version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc., Cary NC). Reliability and validity of ICCN-CS was evaluated multiple times (Table 9). (Paper IV and V)

In phase 3 and 4, internal consistency of items was measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (Cronbach 1951; Roberts et al. 2006). Cronbach's alpha value of 0.80 is recommended as the lowest acceptable coefficient for a developed tool (Nunnally & Bernstein 1994, Knapp & Brown 1995, Burns & Grove 2001). *In phase 4*, the correlation between the knowledge base of ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT was examined using Spearman correlation test. Construct validity of ICCN-CS-1 was tested using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with maximum likelihood estimation. Factors were assumed to correlate with other factors in CFA. (E.g. Roberts et al. 2006, De Von et al. 2007, Macnee & McCabe 2008.) An acceptable model fit utilizing Bentler-Bonett comparative fit index CFI (=BB CFI) is >0.90 (Bentler & Bonett 1980, Boyd et al. 1988, Hatcher 1994). (Paper V) Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) using maximum likelihood estimation and oblimin rotation was also used to explore the factor structure of the ICCN-CS-1 (Hatcher 1994).

In phase 4, the sum variables were calculated by dividing the sum score by the number of items answered. In the sum variables and total sum of the ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT-7 80% of items should be answered. Categorical variables were analysed using chi-square test. Non-normally distributed continuous variables were compared between students and nurses with the Mann-Whitney U-test. Two-independent samples t-test was used to compare normally distributed continuous variables between groups. The difference in basic competence between the two groups

was tested with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using Tukey's adjustment. Linear associations of age and autonomy in nursing care with competence were analysed using linear regression analysis. Simultaneous associations of background factors with basic competence were analysed with analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Correlations were calculated using Spearman correlation coefficients. The level of significance (*P*-value) was defined as <0.05. (Paper IV)

Table 9. Evaluation methods of the reliability and validity of the ICCN versions

	ICCN-CS version 0	ICCN-CS version 0.5	ICCN-CS version 1
Face validity Literature review	x x	x x	x x
Content validity Delphi panel Pilot study	x x (n=45 ICU experts) -	x x x (n=18 students, n=12 nurses)	x x x (n= 56 students, n=54 nurses)
Construct validity Confirmatory factor analysis Criterion validity (BKAT-7)	-	-	x x x
Reliability Internal consistency	-	x Cronbach alpha coefficient	x Cronbach alpha coefficient

5.5 Ethical considerations

The research was conducted according to established ethical guidelines (e.g. ETENE 2006; Pauwels 2007). A statement was obtained from the Ethics Review Board of one Hospital District (*phase 2* [6.2.2006] and *3* [26.2.2008 and 25.3.2008]), and ethical approval was also given by the Ethical Committee of the University of Turku and Turku School of Economics in *phase 4* [26.10.2009]. The permission to use the BKAT-5 and 7 was given by Dr. Jean Toth, and for the Finnish version by MNSc Marita Ritmala-Castrén (*phase 1 and 4*). Permission to conduct the research was obtained from the directors of the polytechnics concerned (*phase 1, 3, 4*), and research approval was obtained separately from each participating hospital (*phase 2, 3, 4*). Participation was voluntary and based on anonymity in every phase. It was assumed that by returning the form and questionnaire participants (nurses, physicians and students) gave their consent to take part in the study. Each ICCN-CS-1 questionnaire included a covering letter informing about the study. The polytechnics and hospitals were not compared with each other in any phases. The data (paper and electronic) of every study phases are stored according to ethical guidelines (in safe storage and anonymously). (Paper I – V)

6 RESULTS

In this summary, the aim was also to compare, for evaluation purposes, graduating nursing students and ICU nurses in order to seek a reference basis for basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing. Research question 1 is combined in this chapter into phase 4, evaluation of competence. Participants in all study phases are presented as a summary in APPENDIX 8, Table 8., and the differences between the groups are presented in APPENDIX 9, Table 9.

6.1 Competence in intensive and critical care nursing

As an outcome of the literature review (Paper II and summary) the classification of competence in intensive and critical care nursing was created. This classification of competence was verified in the empirical study phase and completed with a new main domain and three sub-domains of competence requirements. The competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing can be divided into five main domains: knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base, nursing experience base, and nurse's personal base. The new main domain, personal base, can be divided into humanity and ethicality, way of working and work motivation. Table 10 presents all main domains and sub-domains of competence requirements completed with the themes and personal attributes of the nurse based on the views of experts in the Delphi study. (Paper III)

Table 10. Main domains and sub-domains of competence requirements completed with themes and personal attributes

6.2 Development and testing of the basic assessment scale for graduating nursing students

ICCN-CS-1 is a reliable and tolerably valid scale for use among graduating nursing students and ICU nurses.

Structure of the scale

ICCN-CS-1 is a self-assessment test consisting of 144 items (six sum-variables). Every item gives 1–5 points (1=very poor, 5= very well). Theoretically, basic competence is divided into clinical competence and professional competence. In addition, basic competence comprises four bases: knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base. It was noticed that the experience base (36 items) of ICCN-CS-1 had to be excluded from graduating nursing students' basic competence assessment as only a minority of the graduating nurse students had practiced in intensive and critical care during their education, and even then their experience was minimal. Hence the scale consisted of 108 items, five sum-variables and the range of score was thus 108–540 for graduating nursing students. Scores on the ICCN-CS-1 can be classified as poor competence (=1, 108–216), moderate competence (=2, 217–324), good competence (=3, 325–432) or excellent competence (=4, 433–540). (See Material and methods 5.2, Paper V)

The reliability and validity of ICCN-CS-1

Students' and nurses' data were used in reliability and validity testing. The results showed good consistency in the replies, indicating that the students and nurses had been logical in their answers. Cronbach's alpha was (ICCN-CS-1) 0.98 both for students and nurses. The content of the scale was based on literature review (45 empirical studies) and experts' opinions (45 experts) extracted in a two-round Delphi study. The content was confirmed in a second Delphi round, as only 80% of the items were included in the final version of the scale. The consensus percent was 80%, indicating high and reasonable content validity (cf. Powell 2003).

Criterion validity was not supported by selected criterion measurement BKAT-7. In the evaluation of criterion validity, only knowledge base could be analysed in connection with BKAT. There was no association between the knowledge base of ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT for either group (students $r=0.183$, $p=0.033$; nurses $r = 0.042$, $p=0.707$; Spearman correlation). Construct validity was tested with CFA in six different models (Paper V, Table 4). These BB CFI values showed no acceptable model fit. The construct of the scale was not supported as such. It was observed, however, that the BB CFI values were explicitly better when basic competence was

divided into its theoretically minor models with fewer items, i.e., with the knowledge base (0.85), skill base (0.81) and attitude and value base (0.77) divided into seven factors. (Paper V) In addition, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) using maximum likelihood estimation and oblimin rotation was used to explore the factor structure of the ICCN-CS-1. According to screed plot seven factors were included in EFA. There were some differences in EFA factor solution compared to theoretical framework of the ICCN-CS-1.

6.3 Competence of graduating nursing students in intensive and critical care nursing

6.3.1 Basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills

Graduating nursing students' basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills for working in intensive care are poor. The mean score of BKAT-5 in the year 2001 was 40 (range 4–72, median 42), while in 2010 the mean score of BKAT-7 was 32 (range 4–70, SD 15.56). The students are most knowledgeable in the areas of living will and medical calculation, neurology and endocrinology. Scores are poorest in pulmonary, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and renal knowledge. Compared to ICU nurses' basic biological and physiological knowledge both groups were most knowledgeable in the area "other", but nurses were most knowledgeable in pulmonary and cardiovascular knowledge. (Table 11) Gender, optional studies in nursing education, attendance in an intensive course, willingness to work in intensive care after graduation and spontaneous information retrieval have a connection to basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills (Paper I).

Table 11. Sum variables of BKATs, range 0–1 (1=best, 0=poor)

Sum variables (items BKAT-5/-7)	BKAT-5; n=130 stu- dents; 2001		BKAT-7; n=139 students; 2010		BKAT-7; n=82 ICU nurses; 2010	
	mean (0-1)	ranking	mean (0-1)	ranking	mean (0-1)	ranking
Cardiovascular and monitoring lines (43/42)	0,35	5.	0,26	6.	0,71	3.
Pulmonary (10/12)	0,34	7.	0,31	4.	0,78	2.
Neurology (11/11)	0,49	2.	0,42	2.	0,68	4.
Endocrine (10/9)	0,47	3.	0,35	3.	0,52	7.
Renal (8/9)	0,38	4.	0,23	7.	0,66	5.
Gastrointestinal (8/8)	0,35	6.	0,28	5.	0,57	6.
Other (10/9)	0,59	1.	0,60	1.	0,79	1.
Total (mean, min, max, median/SD)	mean 40 min 4 max 76 median 42		mean 32,25 min 4 max 70 SD 15,56		mean 68,26 min 32 max 86 SD 10,27	

6.3.2 Basic competence

Graduating nursing students' self-evaluated basic competence is described in Paper IV. In this summary, graduating nursing students' basic competence is compared to ICU nurses' basic competence to establish the competence level required for students to be able to practice in an ICU and obtain a reference basis for self-evaluation. (Table 12 and Figure 5)

Among the students, basic competence of intensive and critical care nursing was self-rated as good by 69%, (n=139), as excellent by 25% and as moderate by 6%. Among the nurses (n=431) the competence was rated as excellent by 75%, as good by 25% and as moderate by one nurse. No respondents rated their competence as poor. (Paper IV and summary)

Clinical competence (directly related to patient care) was self-rated by the students as good and by the nurses as excellent. Both students and nurses gave the highest competence self-ratings to ICU patient care according to the principles of nursing care and the lowest to implementing nursing interventions. The students self-rated their professional competence (related to the profession in general) as good, while the nurses rated theirs as excellent. Both students and nurses self-rated their competence as best in collaboration and as poorest in development work. The students rated their clinical and professional competence as good, while the nurses rated their clinical competence higher than their professional competence. (Table 12 and Figure 5; Paper IV and summary)

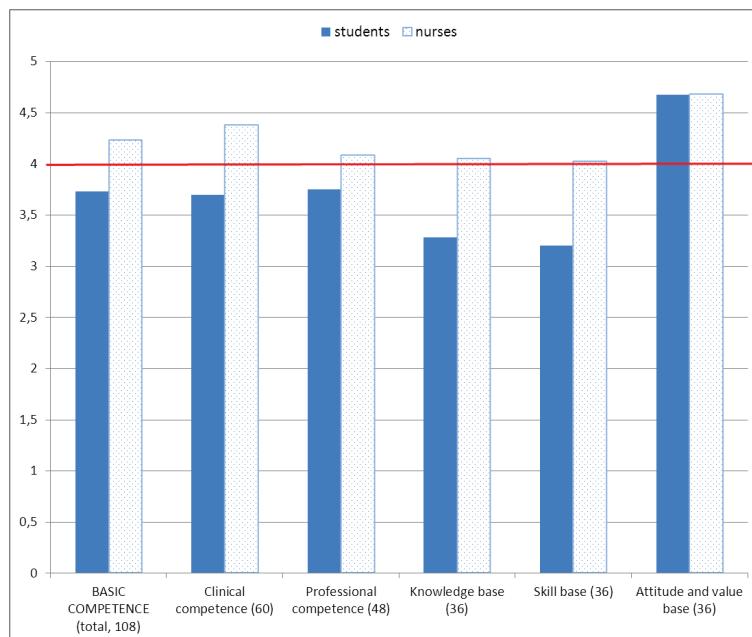
The students self-rated their knowledge base and skill base as moderate, while the nurses rated theirs as good. Both groups self-rated their attitude and value base as excellent. Both groups gave slightly higher ratings to their knowledge base than skill base. Differences in basic competence emerged between the graduating nursing students and ICU nurses. The students' self-ratings of both their basic competence and clinical and professional competence were significantly lower than those of the nurses. The students' self-ratings of their knowledge and skill base were also statistically significantly lower than nurses' ratings. However, both groups reported the same attitude and value base. (Table 12 and Figure 5; Paper IV and summary)

Table 12. Sum variables of ICCN-CS-1 in both groups and p-values

Sum variable (items)	Scores (1 – 5)				p-value
	students (n= 134–138) mean SD		nurses (n=428–431) mean SD		
BASIC COMPETENCE (total, 108)	3.73	0.46	4.23	0.36	<.0001*
Clinical competence (60)	3.70	0.55	4.38	0.35	<.0001*
Principles of nursing care (12)	3.86	0.62	4.52	0.39	<.0001**
Clinical guidelines (12)	3.69	0.63	4.40	0.35	<.0001**
Nursing interventions (36)	3.66	0.55	4.33	0.39	<.0001**
Professional competence (48)	3.75	0.47	4.08	0.41	<.0001*
Ethical activity and familiarity with health care laws (12)	3.68	0.55	3.97	0.53	<.0001*
Decision-making (12)	3.73	0.56	4.29	0.45	<.0001**
Development work (12)	3.50	0.55	3.74	0.54	<.0001*
Collaboration (12)	4.05	0.50	4.33	0.42	<.0001**
Knowledge base (36)	3.28	0.62	4.05	0.45	<.0001*
Skill base (36)	3.20	0.67	4.02	0.46	<.0001*
Attitude and value base (36)	4.68	0.36	4.68	0.32	0.2701**

* T-Test

** Mann-Whitney U-test

**Figure 5.** Sum variables of ICCN-CS-1 in both groups, score range 1 – 5,
target level of basic competence is 4.

ICCN-CS-1 knowledge base in relation to BKAT-7 knowledge test

Knowledge base and knowledge test were examined together. The purpose was to evaluate the respondents' ability to self-rate their knowledge base. In the BKAT-7 the students' (n=138) mean was 32.25 (SD15.56, range 4–70) and that of nurses (n=82) 68.26 (SD 10.27, range 32–86). No association between the ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT-7 was found in either group (students $r=0.183$, $p=0.033$; nurses $r = 0.042$, $p=0.707$; Spearman correlation).

Background factors in relation to basic competence

Students' age, previous nursing education, clinical practice in comparable unit, experienced autonomy in nursing care, independent information retrieval and use of nursing journals in information retrieval were positively associated with basic competence. (c.f. Paper IV, Table 4) In multivariable analysis/ANCOVA, experienced autonomy in nursing care ($p=0.001$), clinical practice in comparable unit ($p=0.018$) and education ($p=0.016$) remained significant.

BASIC EXPLORATION OF COMPETENCE (Paper II and III)

- Competence can be divided into clinical and general professional competence.
- Competence can be defined as a specific knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of intensive and critical care nursing and a personal base of ICU nurse.

INSTRUMENTATION OF COMPETENCE (Paper V)

- Personal base of ICU nurse was excluded in the scale because of the nature of self-evaluation scale.
- The experience base of competence is not suitable domain in holistic intensive and critical care competence scale for graduating nursing students because of their minor experience in this special nursing area.
- An objective evaluation method, such as knowledge test or observation, should be used alongside the self evaluation competence instrument.

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE (Paper I, IV and summary)

- Graduating nursing students' basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills for working in intensive care are poor.
- 69 % of the students (25 % of the nurses) estimated their basic competence as good.
- The students rated their clinical and professional competence as good. The nurses rated their clinical competence higher than their professional competence.
- The students self-rated their knowledge base and skill base as moderate. The nurses rated their knowledge and skill base as good.
- Both groups self-rated their attitude and value base as excellent.

Figure 6. Summary of main results

7 DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the main findings of the study and the reliability and validity of the study. In addition, suggestions for further research and implications for nursing education, practice and administration are presented.

7.1 Main results and strengths of the study

The first of the main results of the study is the holistic definition of competence in intensive and critical care nursing. Competence is a multidimensional concept. It can be divided into clinical competence and generic professional competence. Competence can be defined as specific knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of intensive and critical care nursing and personal base of ICU nurse. The second of the main results is the basic assessment scale of competence in intensive and critical care nursing (ICCN-CS-1). ICCN-CS-1 is a relatively valid competence scale for graduating nursing students and novice nurses that is based on self-evaluation, but it needs to be used alongside an objective evaluation method. The third of the main results is that graduating nursing students' self-evaluated basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing is good; however, at the same time, their biological and physiological knowledge base of intensive and critical care is poor.

The holistic definition of competence in intensive and critical care nursing is a new finding in nursing literature. The scale ICCN-CS-1 is also a new finding, and the first scale that has been developed for graduating nursing students and novice nurses and is based on an extensive theoretical analysis of basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing. Graduating nursing students' competence in this nursing specialty has also been rarely studied previously. Effective tools to evaluate nurses' competence are needed in today's nursing education and clinical practice. There is a growing need of diverse competence tools. However, it is always important to develop individuals' capabilities to self-evaluate their own competence. Development of the competence evaluation process should also be started from this direction.

This study was conducted in Finland with a national sample. The sample sizes were relatively small. However, the definition of competence was based on an extensive theoretical analysis and the structure of competence was tested on the competence scale. The ICCN-CS-1 was developed for graduating nursing students and novice nurses in Finland, but due to the international nature of intensive and critical care nursing the scale can be used and tested in Europe.

7.2 Discussion of phase specific results

The discussion of the findings is divided by research phases: basic exploration of competence (phase 1-2), instrumentation of competence (phase 3) and evaluation of competence (phase 4). Research question 1 is combined in this chapter into phase 4, evaluation of competence.

Competence in intensive and critical care nursing

Competence in intensive and critical care nursing is a holistic and multidimensional concept. Competence can be divided into clinical and general professional competence. In addition, the definition of competence in intensive and critical care nursing contains knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of intensive and critical care nursing and the personal base of an ICU nurse. The holistic definition of competence in intensive and critical care is not a new finding. In earlier literature, knowledge base (e.g. Dunn et al. 2000, Meretoja et al. 2004b), skill base (e.g. Dunn et al. 2000, Meretoja et al. 2004b), attitude and value base (e.g. Meretoja et al. 2004b) as well as experience base have been included in nursing competence (e.g. Benner 1984, WHO 2003; Schribante et al. 1996). The personality and the personal base of the nurse have been included in the competence of nurses in earlier nursing literature as well (e.g. Izumi et al. 2006; Kooker et al. 2007; Lynch et al. 2004; Sand 2003). The new finding in this study was to present these five bases together. In nursing literature, competence is often described as a complex concept. This study provides a definition of the concept of competence in intensive and critical care nursing and this definition can be utilized in other nursing contexts and areas. This definition is useful in planning nursing curricula and nursing textbooks, in nursing competence research and in nursing practice. In this study competence was divided into directly patient-related clinical competence and general professional competence. It was realized that professional competence also includes clinical competence. However, in this study professional competence referred to general nursing competence, while clinical competence was understood as its own, separate area.

Competent, good and safe intensive and critical care nursing is not only based on the knowledge base and skill base of the ICU nurse; is also based on the attitude and value base, experience base and personal base of the ICU nurse. The personal attributes of nurses are also related to good nursing care and they are quality indicators in good care scales (e.g. Leino-Kilpi 1990; Leinonen 2002; Pelander et al. 2009). In addition, nursing specialities, such as intensive care, are always closely associated with the experience of this nursing specialty (cf. Meretoja et al. 2004b). In this study, when developing the basic assessment scale of competence in intensive and critical care nursing for graduating nursing students, this holistic definition of competence

was taken into account. The scale included knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base. Personal base was excluded. Personal base was included in demographic items, and it can be seen as being included in the attitude and value base. In addition, it was thought that discussions and evaluations of one's personality and its suitability for the nursing profession can be held between nursing student and teacher at the polytechnic or between nurse and head nurse at the ward during supervision or professional development discussions. Moreover, competence and personality are known to correlate (Bartman 2005), which suggests that evaluating personal base might perhaps be unnecessary. In this study it was also confirmed that experience base is not a suitable domain for use in competence scales of nursing specialities for graduating nursing students because of nursing students' minor experience in nursing specialities (during nursing education).

Development and testing of the basic assessment scale for graduating nursing students

The ICCN-CS instrument used in this study was developed and tested at different phases (phase 2 – 4, see Table 6) during the research process. According to the results, ICCN-CS-1 is a reliable and tolerably valid scale for measuring basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing. The content and face validity was ensured in phase 2 and 3 (see Table 9.) by literature review, Delphi study and pilot studies. Criterion validity was tested by using BKAT-7 as a knowledge test, and construct validity was examined both with confirmatory and explorative factor analysis in phase 4. The criterion validity was not supported by BKAT-7 (see 6.2). The scale is strongly based on theoretical definition of competence in intensive and critical care nursing, and the analysis was therefore first begun with confirmatory factor analysis. However, the structure of the scale was not supported by the results. After this, explorative factor analysis was performed, suggesting a seven-factor solution for the model instead of five factors.

The construct validity of the scale should be studied further. The ICCN-CS-1 has a lot of items and reduction of the items should be done with the help of explorative factor analysis. However, the reduction of every item should be done carefully, because the development of the scale was based on extensive theoretical analysis. Deleting an item should also be done after theoretical consideration. It also seems to be a fact that competence scales are easily unidimensional and that items correlate strongly with each other. Confirmation using statistical methods could therefore pose a challenge (cf. Fisher et al. 2005).

The ICCN-CS-1 is the first basic measurement scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing. It was developed for graduating nursing students in Finland, but the

scale can be used and tested internationally, and it is also suitable for use with ICU nurses for basic competence assessment. The ICCN-CS-1 has been translated into English and back-translated into Finnish (see APPENDIX 36).

The uses of self-evaluation scales are manifold. The ICCN-CS-1 can be used in describing the needs of basic and continuing education. E.g. the items of ICCN-CS-1 can form concrete themes for education days. The scale can make the competence needed in intensive and critical care nursing visible for the graduating nursing student and novice nurse. The scale can also structure the supervision of mentors in the ICU.

Competence of graduating nursing students in intensive and critical care nursing

Basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating nursing students were poor [in 2001, mean 40 (median 42) and in 2010, mean 32 (SD 15.56)]. When analysing the results some issues are noticeable: the timing of measuring students' knowledge and skills and the applicability of the scale (BKAT-5 and 7, Toth 2012) in Finland. BKAT (versions 5 and 7 used in this study, Toth 2012) is, however, the only existing scale for measuring basic knowledge in critical care nursing that is reliable and valid and has been tested several times, and its use in this study is therefore justified. The BKAT (Toth 2012) was developed in the USA for use during orientation programmes. In this study graduating nursing students completed the knowledge test during their last semester. Not all newcomers in orientation programmes in an ICU are necessarily newly graduated nurses. The level of scale is high and the recommended pass score of the scale is 85 points/100 (Toth 2012). In the USA, in 1984 nursing students scored approximately 60 points on the BKAT-1 (Toth 1984) before the critical care course. In another study from the US suitable for comparison, nursing students scored approximately 53 points on the BKAT-6 (Hoffman et al. 2007). Additionally, it is known that BKAT is difficult for all respondents (Toth 2006), and that experienced ICU nurses will obtain better scores (Toth 1994). The scale gives lower scores for respondents whose first language is not English. The scale is therefore more or less culturally bound. (Toth 2003.) It should also be remembered that the structure of general nursing education in the USA and Finland differs e.g. in terms of emphasizing the biological and physiological knowledge basis.

It is necessary to consider what is reasonable to learn during nursing education about special nursing competencies, such as intensive and critical care nursing. Today, the aim of nursing education in Finland is not necessarily quite unambiguous and simple. In the Finnish nursing curricula (cf. literature review 3.1) the emphasis is on holistic nursing and general nursing rather

than biological and physiological special competence or special fields (cf. literature review, Table 3). In the future, nurse educators should also keep in mind and focus on arranging special education and continuing education for nursing specialities such as intensive and critical care after graduation. After graduation it is important to strengthen competence in nursing specialties, such as competence in intensive and critical care nursing, and focus on education in this field.

Nursing students' self-evaluated basic competence was good (69% rated it as good and 25% as excellent). As found earlier (Kelly & Court 2007; Salonen et al. 2007), students seem to trust their competence close to their graduation, and this can be seen as a good result. However, when students' knowledge base is assessed at same time with an objective scale, the results are clearly poorer than the self-evaluated results. This finding was consistent in the sample of nurses. It may indicate that individuals tend to overestimate their actual competence (cf. Davis et al. 2006). Instruments used for self-evaluating competence should be used with caution, and the results obtained should be complemented by objective measurements. Such objective measurements are e.g. knowledge tests (e.g. BKAT in intensive and critical care nursing) and observation (e.g. OSCE). In addition, when another person (peer, mentor or teacher) evaluates an individual's competence with the same scale at the same time, the self-evaluated perception of competence can be completed and evaluated critically. One important finding in terms of clinical practice is the unsafety of undergraduate nursing students (Killam et al. 2011; Mossey et al. 2011). For safe clinical nursing practice in ICU it is important to identify and supervise nursing students effectively. In this process all competence evaluation tools are naturally useful.

The basic competence of graduating nursing students in intensive and critical care nursing was compared to basic competence of ICU nurses to get a reference basis and a target level of basic competence. According to the results, graduating nursing students' and ICU nurses' basic competence differs (cf. e.g. Nikula 2011) statistically significantly. The results appear natural, and the reason behind the difference may be ICU nurses' work experience (cf. Meretoja 2004b).

Comparison of nursing students' and nurses' competence is not simple. Clear differences in the competence domains can be identified. Clinical and professional competence was self-rated by the students as good, but nurses self-rated their clinical competence as higher than their professional competence. The attitude and value base was self-rated by both groups as best - excellent. In addition, both groups self-rated their skill base as poorer than their knowledge base. Graduating nursing students' and ICU nurses' self-ratings of their best and poorest sub-domains of competence were consistent: both groups evaluated implementing nursing interventions as the poorest and caring for patients according to the principles of nursing care as the best sub-

domain in clinical competence. This result is partly consistent with a previous study of ICU nurses' competence. In that previous study ICU nurses self-evaluated their "Helping role" as better than their role as managing "Therapeutic interventions". (Meretoja et al. 2004b.) In professional competence the poorest sub-domain for both groups was development work (cf. Meretoja et al. 2004b; Santiano & Daffurn, 2003) while the best sub-domain was collaboration (cf. Kelly & Court 2007; Meretoja et al. 2004b). The results can be considered positive from the perspective of nursing education, because collaboration is an indicator of competent nursing practice (Meretoja et al. 2002). In addition, according to the results, teaching the skill base and especially nursing interventions and strengthening them when considering contents and methods of learning should be taken into account in nursing education, during orientation programs and in continuous nursing education. There should also be more focus on "development work" competence, as both students and nurses self-rated their competence in that area as poor. This might be associated with the following reasons: there are no elements of development work in nurses' work, or students and nurses do not see themselves as developers of nursing practice. A new study from Australia by Halcomb et al. (2011) has similar findings of graduating nursing students' perceived preparedness for working in critical care areas: the students seem to trust in their preparedness to work in critical care and they are interested in working in critical care.

An interesting result was that the ICU nurses did not self-rate their basic competence in any domain as fully excellent. This might describe self-evaluation-based competence scales in nursing more generally. For example, according to a study by Meretoja and Leino-Kilpi (2003), nurse administrators evaluated the general competence of ward nurses as being statistically significantly higher than the nurses themselves. Correspondingly, in another study by Meretoja et al. (2004b) with nurses in four different settings (one of the four was ICU), the self-ratings of the nurses were clearly below excellent (70/100). ICU nurses' BKAT-7 (Toth 2012) score from the knowledge test in this study was 68 points/100 (mean, SD 10) which is in line with the study of Fulbrook et al. (2012). Fulbrook et al. (2012) used the Intensive Care Hundred Items Test (I-HIT) and Finnish ICU nurses mean score was 64 points/100 (SD 9). These scores from the knowledge tests indicate that Finnish ICU nurses have moderate knowledge level in intensive and critical care nursing.

7.3 Validity and reliability of the research

The reliability and validity of this study have been ensured during different research phases in multiple ways, e.g. through triangulation (Roberts et al. 2006). The research phases form a coherent and logical whole. (See Table 6.) However, there are some critical observations related to

data and the research process. The research required a close combination of nursing education and practice. In addition, the research called for the use of internationally tested knowledge tests.

Internal consistency was examined during the study (Phase 1, 3, and 4). The reliability of the study could have been improved by using a test-retest design and analysis, but it would have been impossible to implement in this study design. The reliability and validity of the developed scale ICCN-CS-1 is presented and discussed in chapters 6.2 and 7.2.

The response rates were 59%-100% for graduating nursing students and 37%-98% for nurses, indicating reasonably good results for validity and reliability of this study. One limitation is that dropout analysis was not performed during any of the phases. It is possible that graduating nursing students who are especially interested in or who feel confident in intensive and critical care nursing and ICU nurses who are keen on competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing have been selected for the study. Information on the number of graduating nursing students in every university hospital district and the structure of the ICCN-CS-1 were used as help in defining sampling and sample sizes. The sampling method used was cluster sampling: the students at one of the biggest polytechnics near every university hospital were invited to participate in the study during one semester. However, it should be pointed out that as a clear advantage that the data are national. The sample was nevertheless quite small and is therefore not representative as such.

Self-evaluation as a method of evaluation of competence has several limitations: e.g. overestimation, underestimation, the person does not know what to estimate, she/he is not familiar with the estimation process, the effect of individual experiences and context etc. In addition, the knowledge test (BKAT-7, Toth 2012) and knowledge base of ICCN-CS-1 did not correlate in this study. One limitation of criterion measurement/criterion measurement selection can be that the theoretical structure between the scales differed too much, as one scale was a biological and physiological knowledge test and the other a basic holistic competence scale. Furthermore, it should be observed in literature searches and analyses that education and health care systems differ between countries, especially between Europe and the US, Canada and Australia, and only empirical studies reported in English were used in this study.

In every phase of the study, the aim was close collaboration and information exchange between nursing education, intensive and critical care nursing clinical practice, nursing research and biostatistician. The results of each part of the study have been evaluated in multiprofessional research groups and the results of analysis are always based on the opinions of several research-

ers. The challenges of validity and reliability are also described in detail in sub-studies (Papers I – V).

7.4 Suggestions for further research

According to the results of the study the following suggestions for further research are proposed. Graduating nursing students' and ICU nurses' basic competence in intensive and critical care nursing should be studied further, the effectiveness of the clinical practice period and orientation programmes should be examined, and the developed ICCN-CS-1 scale should be developed and tested further in several ways. (Figure 7)

BASIC EXPLORATION OF COMPETENCE:

Suggestions for further research

To study how biological and physiological knowledge develops during nursing students' clinical practice in ICU.

To study how biological and physiological knowledge develops during orientation program.

To study how nursing administrators can assess the personal base of a nurse in professional development discussions and in employment process.

INSTRUMENTATION OF COMPETENCE:

Suggestions for further research

Construct of the scale

To study with the help of explorative factor analysis the construct of the scale and develop it further.

Reduction of the number of items on the ICCN-CS-1

To study and reduce the amount of items with explorative factor analysis, and by comparing these results to the theory of competence in intensive and critical care nursing.

Experience base as fourth main domain of competence assessment scale in ICU nurse population

To study the experience base as the fourth main domain of the competence assessment scale in ICU nurse population.

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE:

Suggestions for further research

To study how basic competence develops during clinical practice in ICU.

To study how basic competence develops during orientation programs.

To compare students' and nurses' self-assessment with mentors' assessments during clinical practice or orientation programme.

Figure 7. Suggestions for further research

7.5 Practical implications

According to the results of the study the following practical implications for nursing education, practice and administration can be presented (Figure 8). Nursing education can be developed with the help of the definition of competence. Competence can be divided into clinical competence and general professional competence. Furthermore, competence contains five bases. The skill base and biological and physiological knowledge base of intensive and critical care nursing should be strengthened in nursing education with appropriate innovative learning methods, e.g. simulation. Competence should be assessed regularly in clinical practice to explore individual learning needs for continuing education. The meaning and effectiveness of clinical practice and orientation programmes should be strengthened both during nursing education and in clinical practice.

ICCN-CS-1 is a useable scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing for both graduating nursing students and ICU nurses. The scale can be used in evaluation of work requirements, where specific scales are needed (cf. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health 2011; Paatola & Pesonen 2006), supporting the professional development of ICU nurses and planning the contents for continuing education in intensive and critical care nursing. Nursing competence is context-specific, which is why scales for assessing specific competences, such as intensive and critical care nursing, are needed in nursing education and clinical practice (e.g. Meretoja et al. 2004b; Meretoja & Koponen 2012). Alongside with students' and orientees' self-evaluation of basic competence, it might also be fruitful to collect mentors' assessments for strengthening and validation purposes of the self-evaluation. (cf. Vuorinen et al. 2000.) The use of knowledge tests is recommended in nursing education and in clinical practice in competence evaluation.

Nurses' competence is related to patient safety and quality of nursing care (e.g. Kendall-Gallagher & Blegen 2009; Person et al. 2004; Rischbieth 2006). These competence requirements defined and described in this study are absolutely crucial, and it is therefore difficult to point out a main domain or sub domains or themes of competence as being predominant. Nurses should have specific knowledge base, skill base and attitude and value base and experience base of intensive and critical care nursing. Furthermore, the personal base of an ICU nurse is an integral part of the competence. Clinical competence is vital, but also general professional competence is needed in practice. Competence in intensive and critical care nursing is a multidimensional concept. In order to achieve good, safe and successful patient care, all basic competence requirements (see Table 10) should be fulfilled.

BASIC EXPLORATION OF COMPETENCE:**Practical implications***Education*

Graduating nursing students' basic biological and physiological knowledge of intensive and critical care nursing should be ensured during nursing education.

Practice

Sufficient basic biological and physiological knowledge of intensive and critical care nursing for new ICU nurses should be ensured in clinical practice during orientation programme.

Administration

It should be considered in professional development discussions and employment that competence in intensive and critical care nursing consists of knowledge base, skill base, attitude and value base and experience base of this nursing specialty and of the personal base of an ICU nurse.

INSTRUMENTATION OF COMPETENCE:**Practical implications***Education, practice and administration*

ICCN-CS-1 is a useable scale for competence assessment in intensive and critical care nursing.

Knowledge test or other objective measurement should be used alongside with a scale based on self-assessment.

Experience base is not a useable domain for use in nursing competence assessment scales developed for nursing specialities among graduating nursing students or for newcomers in ICU.

Personal base is not a suitable domain for use in self-evaluation-based competence scale.

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE:**Practical implications***Education*

The skill base of intensive and critical care nursing should be strengthened in nursing education with appropriate learning methods, e.g. simulation.

Practice

Competence should be assessed regularly to explore individual learning needs for continuing education.

Administration

The skill base of intensive and critical care nursing should be continuously strengthened with appropriate contents and learning methods in continuing nursing education.

Figure 8. Practical implications

8 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of this study can be presented as consisting of four items. This study produced i) new knowledge of competence in intensive and critical care nursing, ii) the outcomes of intensive and critical care nursing speciality in Finnish nursing education and iii) the competence of ICU nurses. This study also provides iv) new knowledge for the development of competence scales and application of these scales.

i) Competence in intensive and critical care nursing is a holistic and multidimensional concept. ii) The students seem to trust their competence near graduation. However, their basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills of intensive and critical care nursing are poor. Intensive and critical care nursing is caring for acute critically ill patients and sustaining their vital functions. During nursing education and during orientation programmes in clinical practice it is therefore important to focus on strengthening new graduating nursing students' biological and physiological knowledge base and skill base in intensive and critical care nursing. iii) The basic competence of ICU nurses is excellent. However, there was variation in competence domains, which should be taken into account in planning continuing nursing education. iv) This study produces new knowledge for nursing education research and clinical nursing science: competence, special competencies in particular, have been little studied and operationalized. This study met well the presented aims of the study. However, in future, the self-evaluation-based basic competence scale in intensive and critical care nursing ICCN-CS-1 should be further developed in multiple ways, and objective evaluation methods should also be developed for use alongside the self-evaluation-based competence scale.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Results of literature reviews (n=8) of competence in nursing

Author(s), year, country	Purpose	Review method, databases used, search words, limits; n of articles (if mentioned)	Main results and conclusions
Cowan DT, Norman I & Coopanah VP, 2005, UK	was to synthesise literature relating to the acceptability and definition of the concept of competence with regard to nursing practice.	a focused review of literature, databases were: Medline, The British Nursing Index, journals, books, abstracts, letters, conference proceedings, papers of meetings, theses, newspapers/newsletter reports, national and international nursing organisations and any other relevant references that were encountered, search terms were: competenc\$ and nurs\$, specific subject headings under which searches were made were: "nursing competence" and "nursing profession", limitations English and years 1995 – 2003, n of articles not mentioned.	There has been little consensus of the definition of competence with regard to nursing practice. Nursing practice requires the application of complex combinations of knowledge, performance, skills, values and attitudes. A holistic conception of competence should be agreed upon and utilised. This could facilitate acceptance of the concept and underpin the research needed for the development of precise competency standards and the tools required for the measurement and assessment of such.
Girot E, 1993, UK	was to examine how experienced nurses measure and help others measure performance.	review, method, databases, search words, limits, n of articles not mentioned	The literature in relation to the term competency is confusing and contradictory, and being described as overdefined rather than ill defined. There has been difficulty on finding an effective measurement tool for clinical competence. The use of rating scales alone has been criticised in the literature because they are open to different interpretation and so lacked reliability. The importance of self and peer-assessment is recognised. It is possible to find support for almost any way of evaluating practice. Combination of approaches may be appropriate to identify and validate competency in practice.
McCready T, 2007, UK	was to explore the literature on the portfolio as a tool for the assessment of competence in nurse education.	a literature review, databases: several relevant databases including CINAHL and Medline, hand search of relevant journals and documents, search	Results highlight the importance of clear guidelines for portfolio construction and assessment, the importance of tri-partite

	terms: "nurses in education", "portfolios" and "assessment" and "competence", limitations 1993 – 2004, articles were included if they focused on portfolios as a method of assessment in nurse education, 14 studies were included.	(student, mentor, teacher) support during portfolio development and guidelines for qualitative assessment. Where the portfolio process is well developed there are clear links to competence in practice.
McMullan M, Endacott R, Gray MA, Jasper M, Miller CML, Scholes J & Webb C, 2003, UK	was to clarify definitions, theoretical bases and approaches to competence and the use of portfolios in the assessment of learning and competence in nursing education.	a comprehensive review of literature, databases: CINAHL and Medline, Keywords were "competence", "portfolios" and "nursing", limitations: English, 1989 – 2001, included articles if they were focused on the use of portfolios in nursing, final number of articles not was mentioned.
Milligan F, 1998, UK	was to outline issues defining and assessing competence in nursing education.	review method, databases, search words, limits, n of articles not mentioned
Redfern S, Norman I, Calman L, Watson R & Murrells T, 2002, UK.	is to analyse methods of assessing competence to practice in nursing.	a review of literature, databases were: BIDS, Medline, ENB Health Care Database, CINAHL and hand searching journals focusing on education, medicine and other health care professions, search words were "competence" and "competence assessment", limitation years 1992 – 2002 (past ten years), n of articles not mentioned
Walsh M, Hill Bailey P & Koren	was to present an integrative literature review	an integrative review, databases: CINAHL, Cochran's review, The complexities of evaluating clinical

I, 2009, Canada	<p>conducted to describe the utility of the objective structured clinical evaluation (OSCE) as a strategy of measuring one form of clinical competence in nursing.</p>	<p>rane Database of Systematic Reviews, Academic Search Premier, and Medline; search terms using key words “nursing”, “OSCE”, “objective structured clinical evaluation” and “factor analysis” were used; limitations: 1960 – 2008 and English, 41 articles met the inclusion criteria.</p> <p>competence can be addressed through use of an OSCE process. Major gaps exist in the nursing literature regarding the examination of the psychometric properties of the OSCE, suitability of the design for nursing as a tool for measuring clinical competency and associated costs in the application of this evaluative method. Research conducted on the psychometric properties of the OSCE tool used and correlations to other evaluative methods currently used to evaluate nursing clinical competence would inform educational practice.</p>
Watson R, Stimpson A, Topping A & Porock D, 2002, UK.	<p>was to investigate the evidence for the use of clinical competence assessment in nursing.</p>	<p>a systematic review of literature: Databases: Medline, CINAHL, ENB, BIDA, IBSS, ERIC, Web of Science, Nesli, OMNI, ABI, Cochrane Information, EMBase and Psyclit; search terms used were: nurse, nursing, nurses and competence, competencies, competences, competency, cancer, palliative care, oncology; limitations were: English: 1980 – 2000 years, included only nursing articles n=61.</p> <p>There is considerable confusion about definition of clinical competence and most of the methods in use of to define or measure competence have not been developed systematically and issues of reliability and validity have barely been addressed.</p>

Appendix 2. Standards of competence in critical care nursing (AACN 2008; ACCCN 2006, CACCN2009; WHO 2003)

Standard	AACN	ACCCN	CACCN	WHO
The nurse caring for acutely and critically ill patient uses nursing process as the framework: assessment, diagnosis, outcomes identification, planning, implementation and evaluation.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient systematically evaluates and seeks to improve the quality and effectiveness of nursing practice.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient evaluates his or her own nursing practice in relation to professional practice standards, institutional guidelines, relevant statutes, rules and regulations.	x			
The nurse acquires and maintains current knowledge and competency in the care of acutely and critically ill patients.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient interacts with and contributes to the professional development of peers and other healthcare providers as colleagues.	x			
The nurse's decisions and actions are carried out in an ethical manner in all areas of practice.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient uses skilled communication to collaborate with the team of patient, family, and health care providers in providing patient care in a safe, healing, humane and caring environment.				
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient uses clinical inquiry and integrates research findings into practice.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient considers factors related to safety, effectiveness, cost, and impact in planning and delivering nursing services.	x			
The nurse caring for the acutely and critically ill patient provides leadership in the professional practice setting as well as the profession.	x			
The nurse functions in accordance with legislative and common law affecting nursing practice, protects the rights of individuals and groups, demonstrates accountability for nursing practice, demonstrates and contributes to effective, ethical decision-making.	x			
The nurse recognizes own abilities and level of professional competence and engages in and contributes to research-based practice.	x			
The nurse maintains a physical and psychosocial environment which promotes safety, security, and optimal health, acts to enhance the dignity and integrity of individuals and groups, facilitates individuals and groups to make informed decisions, employs the skills of effective communication to guide and achieve optimal outcomes, effectively manages and coordinates the care of a variety of individuals or groups, anticipates and plans for effective and efficient utilization of resources, and manages therapeutic interventions and regimens.	x			
The nurse integrates comprehensive patient assessment and interpretative skills to achieve optimal patient care, evaluates and responds effectively to changing situations, develops and manages a plan of care to achieve predicated outcomes and considers implications for discharge.	x			
The nurse collaborates with health care team to achieve desired outcomes and creates a supportive environment for nursing colleagues and other members of the health care team.	x			
The nurse acts to enhance the professional development of self and others and demonstrates leadership qualities in relationships.	x			
The nurse uses advanced skills and specialized knowledge to continuously assess, monitor, and manage patients for the promotion of optimal physiological balance.	x			
The nurse promotes and facilitates optimal comfort and well-being in a highly technological environment that is often unfamiliar to patients and families.	x			
The nurse fosters mutually beneficial partnerships with patients and families based on trust, dignity, respect, communication and collaboration. Family is defined by patient.	x			
When providing care in a high risk environment, the nurse participates in safety initiatives and adheres to best practice.	x			

When life sustaining technologies are no longer beneficial, the nurse supports patients and families through the transition from active treatment to peaceful death	x		
The nurse promotes collaborative practice in which the contribution of the patient, family and each health care provider is solicited, acknowledged and valued in a non-hierarchical manner.	x		
The nurse critically analyses theories relating to therapeutic communication suitable for use with an individual in crisis.	x		
The nurse evaluates her/his own personal skills to identify their learning needs by reflecting upon the management of therapeutic communication with individual in crisis.	x		
The nurse appraises the physical, psychological, social, and environmental issues that contribute to critical illness utilizing appropriate epidemiological evidence.	x		
The nurse examines current health promotion policies and their implications for critical care.	x		
The nurse illustrates understanding of the physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioural and spiritual signs of burnout in cc setting.	x		
The nurse assesses the needs of patient and family regarding coping mechanisms in times of crisis.	x		
The nurse completes nursing documentation accurately and in a timely fashion	x		
The nurse recognizes signs of stress in self and others and promote the use of appropriate coping strategies	x		
The nurse applies the relevant communication skills to help the patient/family/multidisciplinary team and mobilizes effective coping strategies.	x		
The nurse explores the potential consequences of the disease/condition with the patient and/or others with whom the patient wishes this to be discussed.	x		
The nurse assesses the health promotion needs of the critically ill patient, and her/his family and/or carers.	x		
The nurse appraises the diagnostic and monitoring requirements and management necessary to maintain homeostasis in the critically ill patient.	x		
The nurse discusses the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs used in the management of critically ill patient utilizing appropriate research based evidence.	x		
The nurse explains the potential requirements and preparation of drug therapy for critically ill patient.	x		
The nurse assesses the impact of multisystem disorders on the physiological condition of critically ill patient.	x		
The nurse interprets diagnostic and monitoring results and communicates their significance and possible consequences to relevant members of the multidisciplinary team.	x		
The nurse illustrates safe and effective practice in the administration and disposal of drugs used in the care of the critically ill patient.	x		
The nurse assesses the effects of drug therapy and initiate action according to clinical unit protocol.	x		
The nurse analyses management and leadership theories and demonstrate their application in professional practice.	x		
The nurse analyses the concept of holism applied in cc nursing.	x		
The nurse reflects and critically evaluates her/his own practice in the application of an appropriate model of nursing.	x		
The nurse analyses professional and legal issues in cc and applies these to clinical practice.	x		
The nurse applies knowledge of patient's rights in professional clinical practice.	x		
The nurse applies knowledge of ethical theories and principles in the consideration of ethical dilemmas and their legal implications in clinical practice.	x		

Appendix 3. Principles to implement critical care nursing education (ACCCN 2006; EfCCNa 2004; WFCCN 2005)

Principles	ACCCN	EfCCNa	WFCCN
1) Provided at postgraduate level and conducted by higher education provider.	x	x	x
2) An appropriate theoretical and clinical experience to prepare nurses to meet the challenges of clinical practice	x	x	x
3) National cc nursing associations establish agreed Standards for Specialist Critical Care Nursing to be utilised to inform curriculum and assessment of clinical practice.	x	x	x
4) Graduates of postgraduate courses in cc must be able to demonstrate clinical competence as well as a sound of theoretical knowledge base. A strong emphasis on the application of theory to practice, and the assessment of clinical competence should be an integral component of postgraduate cc courses.	x	x	x
5) There is a need for the establishment of consensus among care providers, and cc clinicians on the desirable outcomes of cc courses.	x	x	x
6) The provision of appropriate experience to facilitate the development of clinical competence should be collaborative responsibility between education and health care providers.	x	x	x
7) Close collaboration between the health care and higher education sectors is important in order that postgraduate cc nursing education is provided at a standard that meets the expectations of both sectors.	x	x	x
8) Education providers should implement flexible, interactive educational strategies to facilitate wider access to postgraduate cc courses for nurses from a range of geographical locations.	x	x	x
9) A balance between clinically oriented content and broader generic content that enables ccn to contribute to the profession through processes such as research, practice development, and leadership.	x	x	x
10) Nurses with specialised knowledge and expertise in the provision of care to critically ill patients should play an integral part in the education of critical care nurses, even when a multi-disciplinary approach to care is utilised.	x	x	x
11) The preparation of ccns must be based on the most current available information and research. This includes learning to access and utilise sources of evidence.	x	x	x
12) The curricula must provide an appropriate mix of theoretical and clinical experience (minimum of 50% practice).	x	x	x
13) Clinical teachers and nurse preceptors for postgraduate cc students should be appropriately supported in their role by both education and health care providers.	x	x	x
14) Cc education providers should have in place policies and processes for recognition of prior learning and alternative flexible entry pathways into postgraduate specialist courses.	x	x	x
15) Health care and higher education providers should establish strategies to reduce the significant financial burden faced by nurses undertaking postgraduate cc courses.	x	x	x
16) Innovative strategies need to be implemented to address the deficit of qualified cc nurses. Such strategies may include comprehensive cc workforce planning, innovative retention strategies, refresher or re-entry cc education, professional development programs and the provision of greater support for nurses undertaking postgraduate cc courses.	x	x	x
17) Patient and families have the right to receive individualised critical care from appropriately qualified professional nurses.	x	x	x
18) The role of personal mentor (clinical teacher, nurse preceptor) from clinical practice is one way of facilitating the student maturing into competent professional.	x	x	x
19) The responsible for developing cc nursing programmes must standardise the number of educational hours of delivery and student-learning time.	x	x	x
20) Education must be coherent and structured and be delivered by qualified nurses with relevant expertise, ideally at masters or doctoral level.	x	x	x

21) The preparation of nurses for specialist practice should involve the input of other members of the multidisciplinary team.		x	
22) Where basic nursing education program does not include these required specialised knowledge, attributes and skills, access such further education must provided to nurses responsible for the care of critically ill patients and their families.		x	
23) Providers of short cc training courses should seek credit transfer within the higher education sector for nurses completing these courses.	x		
24) Health care providers and Health Departments should implement suitable strategies that provide financial or career incentives that will encourage ccns to complete postgraduate cc courses.	x		
25) Life-long-learning should be fostered in every cc nursing education programs.		x	

Appendix 4. Empirical studies (n=25) of different perspectives of nurse students' competence in intensive and critical care nursing (n=25)

Authors, Country, Year	Theme	Purpose	Method	Results
Bourgault 2004, Canada	Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education	to describe the development and evaluation of multi-level critical care competency statements for self-assessment by ICU nurses	n=57 ICU nurses quantitative questionnaire (developed for this study)	Multi-leveled competency statements define clear expectations for the new oriente, in addition to providing a framework for the advancement of the intermediate and experienced nurse.
Kelly 2007, USA	Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education	was to describe the level of professional self-concept among new graduate nurses working in critical care, examine the professional self-concept in relation to age, marital status, educational level and examine graduate nurses' perceptions of their nursing educational preparation for their clinical area.	n= 132 new graduate nurses cross-sectional study questionnaire (Arthur's PSCNI= Professional Self-Concept Nurses Instrument)	Scores of the PSCNI ranged 58 – 106, mean 83. There was positive correlation between age and level of professional self-concept. The students had strong sense of professional practice, satisfaction and communication.
Santiano & Daffurn 2003, UK	Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education	was to examine the perceived level of competence (PLC) of the graduates of Graduates Certificate in Intensive Care Nursing (GCICN) and the level which the GCICN influenced the graduates' PLC	n=69 graduates of GCICN questionnaire (developed for this study based on Competency Standards for Specialist Critical Care Nurses)	The graduates' mean PLC in the competency "engaging in research" was rated as the lowest and "recognising own abilities and professional competence" as the highest. Graduates' PLC on enabling and clinical problem solving domains were rated better than the reflective and leadership domains. A significant correlation was demonstrated between the graduates' PLC and their perceptions as to the course's influence on their PLC.
Salonen et al. 2007, Finland	Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education	was to describe recently registered nurses' perceptions of their competence level, and to identify factors influencing these perceptions.	n=235 RNs working in intensive and emergency settings, recently registered nurses questionnaire (Meretoja's NCS= Nurse Competence Scale)	Nurses' self-assessed competence level ranged from moderate to good. A statistically significant correlation was between competence level and age, length of current work experience and the frequency of using competencies.
Ääri et al. 2004, Finland	Competence or professional self-concept as an outcome in nursing education	was to describe the basic biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating nurse students and what	n= 130 graduating nursing students questionnaire (Toth's BKAT-5 = Basic Knowledge Assessment	The students were most knowledgeable in the areas of appropriate precautions, living will and medical calculation, followed by neurology and endocrinol-

	factors influence their basic knowledge and skills of intensive care nursing.	Tool, version 5)	ogy. Scores were poorest for pulmonary, gastrointestinal and cardiovascular knowledge. Intensive care studies and the desire to work in intensive care correlated significantly with respondents' basic intensive care knowledge.
Collins et al. 2006, UK	Intensive and critical care nursing course's/program's evaluation	was to discuss the development of a pre-registration high-dependency nursing program and evaluate its effects on student's perceived learning and confidence in managing critically ill patients.	n=59 nursing students questionnaire (three open questions)
Gallagher et al. 2011, UK	Intensive and critical care nursing course's/program's evaluation	was to evaluate a 2-day critical care course delivered to a cohort of adult branch nursing students.	n=182 adult branch nursing students questionnaire (Likert scale) and a free response section
King et al. 2009, Canada	Intensive and critical care nursing course's/program's evaluation	to assess the impact of critical care bridging program (CCBP) on students' confidence (self-efficacy) to care for critically ill patients.	20=students (BNS) 20 =preceptor a quasi-experimental design questionnaire
Rogal & Young 2008, Australia	Intensive and critical care nursing course's/program's evaluation	was to compare the critical-thinking scores of nurses enrolled in a critical care post-graduate course with normative data using the California Critical Thinking Skills Test (CCTST).	n=31 postgraduate nurses questionnaire (Facione's CCTST)
Corcoran & Nicholson 2004, UK	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to identify issues that concerned students compiling their	n=22 students of course Specialist Practitioner Qualification

	ing	evidence of learning portfolios and to evaluate the impact of portfolio use on professionals skills, development, care delivery and management.	in Critical Care questionnaire	found that the portfolio did not motivate them to learn.
Grossman et al. 2010, USA	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to determine if senior nursing students taking an elective course, Critical Care Nursing, would gain more knowledge by actively applying what they learned in case studies, role play activities with mock critical care rounds, and simulation exercises rather than the traditional lecture-discussion format.	n=81 last-semester senior students of Critical Care Nursing course n=49 group 1 had only 5 classes with case studies n=32 group 2 had 3 case studies in each class	Final examination scores improved for those involved with the case-study pedagogy. In addition, students identified enhanced communication skills.
Hoffman et al. 2007, USA	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to investigate whether participation in instruction involving high-fidelity human-simulated technology in conjunction with a traditional clinical experience improves basic knowledge of critical nursing with senior baccalaureate nursing students.	n=29 senior BSN students enrolled in an advanced medical-surgical nursing course	Results showed a significant improvement on the BKAT-6 overall and in 6 subscales of BKAT-6 (cardiac, pulmonary, monitoring lines, neurology, renal, other not endocrine and gastrointestinal).
Mould et al. 2011, Australia	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to assess self-reported confidence and competence using scenario-based simulations.	n1=210 student nurses n2=219 student nurses self-reported survey a pre-test post-test design	The use of medium-to-high fidelity simulations in a series of multiple simulations over the semester demonstrated an improvement in BN students' competence and confidence related to critical care practice. Students clearly enjoyed learning using simulations and interaction.
Parr & Sweeney 2006, USA	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to describe the design of simulation scenario focusing on acute coronary syndrome and student evaluation of the experience.	n=21 critical care nursing students questionnaire (developed for this study)	The simulation gives students rich, realistic opportunities to prepare for live patient care. The results were positive. Brief orientation and more instruction for simulation were suggested by students.
Tait et al. 2008, UK	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to describe the development and evaluation of a critical	n= 144 pre-registration students questionnaire (developed for	Nursing students had strongly positive attitude to the scenario: ease-of-use.

	ing	care e-learning scenario for student nurses.	this study	interactivity, realism and confidence.
Thompson et al. 2005, UK	Teaching/learning methods in intensive and critical care nursing	was to illustrate a novel means of examining nurses' use of clinical information when diagnosing hypovolemic shock in a series of simulated cases presented via computer.	n=23 student nurses simulation cases and yes/no questions	The results show that nurses' information use is not linear and the utility for decision judgement derived from clinical information is not distributed equally.
Klein & Fowlkes 2009, USA	Curricula evaluation in perspective of intensive and critical care nursing competence	was to explore the distinctive nature of COPA (competency outcomes performance assessment) model for the instruction and evaluation of learning and its relationship to nursing competence.	n=39 senior nurse students (17.9% diploma students, 42.5% [ADN] = associate diploma nursing students, 39.9 % [BSN] = bachelor of science in nursing students n=101 faculty explorative, nonexperimental quantitative study questionnaires	Students from COPA and non-COPA schools reported slightly lower scores in three subscales: teaching/collaboration, critical care, and leadership. Significant curricular differences were found between COPA and non-COPA senior students. The findings reflect that baccalaureate students reported significantly lower 6-D Scale scores in multiple areas when compared to diploma and ADN students.
Farnell & Dawson 2006, UK	Clinical Practicum	were to explore the experience of nurses' new to critical care, identify what factors influence the nurses' experience during this time, evaluate methods used to facilitate nurses' development such as education and preceptorship.	n=14 nurses (1 – 10 years work experience) longitudinal qualitative study, hermeneutic phenomenology	The interaction between the individuals' personal pre-requisites, support, knowledge and skills and socialisation enabled nurses to move on and progress from novice to advanced beginner through various stages of socialisation.
Hanley & Higgins 2005, Ireland	Clinical practicum in an ICU	was to explore the students' perceptions and experiences of the clinical competency assessment tool.	n= 11 post-graduate intensive care nurse students A descriptive exploratory research, semi-structured interviews and focus group	The suggest that students had difficulty interpreting the language of the tool, because of its generic nature it failed to capture the specialist skills required for intensive care nursing.
Makarem et al. 2001, Lebanon	Clinical practicum in an ICU	was to examine the relationship between the clinical teacher behaviour effectiveness of critical care instructors and baccalaureate nursing students' learning outcomes in a critical care practicum.	n=34 baccalaureate nursing students n=12 critical care instructors four questionnaires [Toth's Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 5 (BKAT-5), Bondy's Clinical Evaluation Tool (CET), Clinical Teaching	Teachers behaviours that were found to be significantly associated with students learning outcomes included flexibility, giving opportunity to observe, quality of answering questions, quality of discourse, feedback specificity, and concern for the learners' progress and problems. Only teacher behaviour that

Tsele & Muller 2000, South Africa	Clinical practicum in an ICU	Self-Assessment Form (CTSAF) and Clinical Teaching Observation Form (CTOF)	was positively correlated with gain in BKAT scores was the quality of explaining/discourse.
Eigsti 2009, USA	Orientation/Internship programs in an ICU	n=10 critical care nursing students A qualitative, explorative and descriptive research	The results are grouped into two main themes: internal and external environmental experiences. These were both positive and negative. The internal experiences relate to the physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. The internal environmental experiences relate to satisfaction with clinical accompaniment, physical tiredness; intrapersonal conflict due to inconsistencies in theory and practice. The external environmental experiences focused on high workload, too much pressure and positive trust relationships.
Hall & Marshall 2006, USA	Orientation/Internship programs in an ICU	n=26 graduate nurses a retrospective descriptive design questionnaire (designed for this study)	The nurses were satisfied overall in CCNIP. Statistically significant differences in satisfaction scores were not found between nurse interns currently working in critical care (n=20) and those who are not (n=6).
Messmer et al. 2004, USA	Orientation/Internship programs in an ICU	n=14 graduate nurses and registered nurses without critical care experience Staff Development Program Effectiveness Evaluation Tool (SDPPE tool), Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 5 for telemetry interns (=BKAT-5S) and version 6 (Toth & Ritchie) for ICU and emergency department interns	The cost value/program effectiveness ratio was 4:5, which indicates very good use of resources and excellent clinical outcomes. The internship program has been successful in educating the participating nurses to various critical care settings and SDPPE tool has been successful in evaluating the Critical Care Internship Program to ensure appropriate content and integration of classroom learning with clinical performance.
		n=24 shadowers, newly graduate novice nurses Watson Glaser Critical Think-	This program demonstrated that new graduates, working alongside experienced senior nurse preceptors, can

	<p>tion to formal education and skill training in critical-care nursing, enables novice nurses to effectively transition into the role of ICU nurse.</p>	<p>ing Appraisal (WGCTA) Toth's Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool version 5 (BKAT-5) Neonatal ICU Nursing Assessment Competency Exam six week journal (shadowers)</p> <p>n=108 new graduates a descriptive correlational design. questionnaires (5): HESIE</p> <p>National Council Licensure Examination for Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN)</p> <p>Performance Management Systems, Inc. (PMSI)</p> <p>Medication Administration Safety Test (MAST)</p> <p>90-day performance appraisal</p>	<p>attain a higher level of critical care knowledge and perform self-confidently in the ICU environment. Program helped them socialize into ICU nurse role and bridged the gap between education and practice.</p> <p>Findings indicate that the HESI Exit Exam was an effective predictor of workplace competency for new graduates assigned to acute care and critical care units in a large, tertiary care hospital.</p>
Reiter et al. 2007, USA	Orientation/Internship programs in an ICU		

Appendix 5. Studies (n=94) of different perspectives of competence in intensive and critical care nursing

<i>Clinical competence (n=66)</i>		<i>Professional competence (n=28)</i>	
Author, year	Theme	Author, year	Theme
O'Sullivan et al. 2000	Equality and justness	Bunch 2001; Halvorsen et al. 2008; O'Connell & Landers 2008	Ethical sensitiveness
Gramling 2004; Marrone 2008	Individuality and intimacy	Currey et al. 2006; Ramezani-Badr et al. 2009; Taylor 2006	Decision-making process
Meijers & Gustafsson 2008; Yeh et al. 2004a	Autonomy and safety	Bucknall 2000; Bucknall 2003; Bucknall & Thomas 1997; Currey J& Botti 2006; Hoffman et al. 2009; Holl 1994; Manias & Street 2001; Pirret 2007	Factors that influence on decision-making
Watts et al. 2005; Watts et al. 2006	Continuity	Hicks et al. 2003	Critical thinking
Almerud et al. 2008.	Comprehensiveness	Storesund & McMurray 2009	Quality of practice
Beck & Johnson 2008; Cason et al. 2007; Ryder-Lewis & Nelson 2008; Slomka et al. 2000; Walker & Gillen 2006; Öztekin et al. 2008	Adherence to practical guidelines	Bucknall et al. 2001	Evidence-based practice
Crego & Lipp 1998; Egerod 2002; Labeau et al. 2009; Lehwaldt & Timmins 2005; Paulus et al. 2009; Pogorzelska & Larson 2008; Tolentino-DelosReys et al. 2007	Awareness of clinical guidelines	Burgess et al. 2010; Jamieson et al. 2002; Kuokkanen et al. 2002; Lindahl & Norberg 2002; Meretoja et al. 2004b; Schribante et al. 1996; Suominen et al. 2001	Self-development
Kiekkas et al. 2006; Kongswan & Locsin 2011	Technological equipments	Lingard et al. 2004	Teamwork
Peden-McAlpine 2000; Reischman & Yarandi 2002	Recognition of abnormal situations	Linton & Farrell 2009	Leadership
Santiano et al. 1994	Biological-physiological function of humans	Dawson & Coombs 2008; Fairley & Closs 2006	Consultanting
Corley et al. 2009; Giuliano & Kleinpell 2005; Giuliano & Liu 2006; Hamdan-Mansour et al. 2010; McGhee & Woods 2001; Puntillo et al. 2008; Vallee et al. 2007	Patient monitoring		
Chan et al. 2011; Day et al. 2001; Jones et al. 2004; Kelleher & Andrews 2008; Wentzel Persenius et al. 2009; Wood 1998; Yeh et al. 2004b; Yeung & Chui 2010	Basic care		
Fahimi et al. 2008	Medical care		
El-Masri & Fox-Wasylyshyn 2007; Fox & Jeffrey 1997; Hughes et al. 2005; Johansson et al. 2005; Karlsson et al. 2011; Liaschenko et al. 2009; Potinkara & Paunonen 1996; Stayt et al. 2007; Takman & Severinsson 2005;	Care of significant others		

Takman & Severinsson 2006; Ågard & Maindal 2009			
Albert et al. 2002; Washburn et al. 2005	Patient education		
Erkes et al. 2001; Sjöström et al. 1999; Sjöström et al. 2000; Wang & Tsai 2010	Pain management		
O'Brien et al. 2001	Patient comfort		
Espinosa et al. 2010; Moss et al. 2005; Puntillo et al. 2001; Zomorodi & Lynn 2010	End-of-life care		
Kim & Elliott 2006	Brain death and organ transplantation		
Ho et al. 2011	Palliative care in ICU		

Appendix 6. Scales, instruments and tools of competence in intensive and critical care nursing

Scale, instrument or tool, developer, country	Purpose	Construct: items and categories	Tested (if mentioned)	References
ACCCN competency standards' tool Fisher MJ, Marshall AP & Kendrick TS, Australia	to assess clinical practice of specialist level critical care nurses in Australia.	Six domains: Enabling, Clinical problem solving, Professional practice, Reflective practice, Teamwork, Leadership 58 elements of ACCCN competencies and 20 competency statements	Not mentioned	Fisher et al. 2005
CPAT (Clinical Performance Assessment Tool) was based upon ACCCN competency standards Gill F, Leslie G & Southerland K, Australia	to measure paediatric intensive care and adult critical care postgraduate nursing students' developing clinical performance.	7-point Likert scale (1= never or almost never true and 7= always or almost always true)	Not mentioned	Gill F et al. 2006
CSCCN (based on Competence Standards of Critical Care Nurses, ACCCN) and PLC (perceived level of competence) Santiano N & Daffurn K, Australia	examine the PLC of the graduates of Graduate Certificate in Intensive Care Nursing	Not mentioned		Santiano N & Daffurn K 2003
BKAT version 1 – 8 (Basic Knowledge Assessment Tool) Toth JC, USA	developed to measure basic knowledge in critical care nursing	100-item knowledge test (1 – 7, 8 version is 90-item) Cardiovascular Pulmonary Monitoring lines Neurology Endocrine Renal, Gastrointestinal/parenteral, Other	Yes tested multiple ways many times, version 8 is the most recent version	Hoffman et al. 2007; Santiano N et al. 1994; Toth 1984; Toth 1986; Toth 1994; Toth 2003; Toth 2006; Toth 2012; Toth & Dennis 1993;
I-HIT (Intensive Care Hundred Item Test) Mурго M & Boyle M	developed to objectively assess basic intensive care	100-item knowledge test Cardiac Haemodynamic monitoring Ventilation and respiration	Yes (previously derived from the BKAT by Boyle et al. 1995 and	Boyle et al. 1995; Fulbrook et al. 2012; Mурго & Boyle 2006

Australia	knowledge	Neurological Renal Drugs Gastro-intestinal Endocrine Fluids and electrolytes Infection control and sepsis Miscellaneous	then further by Murgo & Boyle 2006).	
Multi-levelled critical care competency statements Bourghault AM, Canada	to provide a framework for the development of knowledge and skills specific to critical care, the purpose of the tool is to guide personal development facilitating the assessment of individual learning needs	The size of the competency tool was limited into eight pages (number of items not mentioned) the assessment was based on the levels of novice to expert (Benner 1984) Neurological Cardiovascular Respiratory Abdominal Genitourinary Pediatrics (useful in this ICU) Psychosocial Other	Not mentioned	Bourghault 2004

Appendix 7. The ICCN-CS versions and modifications

ICCN-CS version 0, 160 items		ICCN-CS version 0.5, 160 items		ICCN-CS 1, 144 items (** 108)	
sum variables	items modifications (before next ver- sion)	sum variables	items modifications (before next version)	sum variables	items
Clinical competence					
Principles of nursing care	96	Content of eight items were changed.	x	96	i) Demographic ques-
Clinical guidelines	16	x	16	x	tions were modified.
Nursing interventions	16	x	16	x	ii) 16 items were ex-
	64	x	64	x	cluded.
Professional competence					iii) Answer scales were
Ethical activity and familiarity of health care laws	64	x	16	x	modified.
Decision-making	16	x	16	x	iv) Language was sim-
Development work	16	x	16	x	plified in all items.
Collaboration	16	x	16	x	v) Unnecessary sub-
					headings were ex-
Knowledge base					cluded.
Principles of nursing care	40	x	40	x	vi) Information of
Clinical guidelines	4	x	4	x	answering the scale
Nursing interventions	16	x	16	x	was fulfilled.
Ethical activity and familiarity of health care laws	4	x	4	x	
Decision-making	4	x	4	x	
Development work	4	x	4	x	
Collaboration	4	x	4	x	
Skill base					
Principles of nursing care	40	x	40	x	
Clinical guidelines	4	x	4	x	
Nursing interventions	16	x	16	x	
Ethical activity and familiarity of health care laws	4	x	4	x	
Decision-making	4	x	4	x	
Development work	4	x	4	x	
Collaboration	4	x	4	x	
Attitude and value base					
Principles of nursing care	40	x	40	x	
Clinical guidelines	4	x	4	x	
Nursing interventions	16	x	16	x	
Ethical activity and familiarity of health care laws	4	x	4	x	
Decision-making	4	x	4	x	
Development work	4	x	4	x	
Collaboration	4	x	4	x	

Experience base *	40	40	40	36
Principles of nursing care	4	x	4	x
Clinical guidelines	4	x	4	x
Nursing interventions	16	x	16	x
Ethical activity and familiarity of health care laws	4	x	4	x
Decision-making	4	x	4	x
Development work	4	x	4	x
Collaboration	4	x	4	x

* was excluded in this study because only a minority of nursing students have had clinical practice in ICU

** without experience base items

Appendix 8. Characteristics of samples in all study phases

Characteristic	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4	
	students (n=130)	ICU experts (n=45)	Round 1	Round 2	PT1 (n=18)	PT2 (n=56)	nurses PT1 (n=12)	PT2 (n=53)
Age (years)								
mean	25	41,4	40,7	23,2	28,5	42,8	35,1	28
SD		median 24	9,3	2,96	8,58	12,05	9,6	38
min	21	24	24	21	22	24	7,1	9,9
max	46	60	58	33	49	58	23,0	22
Gender								
female/male (n, %)	120 (93)/ 9 (7)	32 (73)/ 11(25)	28 (82)/ 6 (18)	14 (78)/ 4 (22)	50 (93)/ 4 (7)	12 (100)/ 0 (0)	48 (92)/ 4 (8)	132 (96)/ 6 (4)
Education								
upper secondary school (n, %)	77 (61)			15 (88)	39 (71)			69 (50)
enrolled nurse education (n, %)	8 (6)			2 (12)	13 (24)			40 (29)
upper secondary school and enrolled nurse education (n, %)								23 (16)
second level health care education (e.g. nurse other (university educa- tion) (n, %)	35 (27)				2 (4)			7 (5)
Other education (n, %)	1 (1)				1 (2)			
registered nurse	6 (5)							
physician								
physician with specialty in intensive care	27 (61)		24 (71)					227 (53)
nurse (Bachelor of Health Care)	11 (25)		6 (18)					95 (22)
specialist nurse	6 (14)		4 (12)					82 (19)
other								25 (6)
Working experience in health care (years)								
mean	1,5							3,7
SD	median 0,5							5,3

min	0						
max	20						
Working experience in							
ICU							
mean	11,8						
SD	9,4						
min	1						
max	31						
		12,4					
		9,7					
		1					
		34					
			0	23,8	0	24	0
			2,17				
				9,77			
				8,94			
				0			
				25			
					9,0		
					8,8		
					0,25		
					36,0		
						9,1	
						8,1	
						0,02	
						36	

PT = pilot test
 Round 1 and 2 = Delphi rounds

Appendix 9. Characteristics of samples in phase 4

Background factors	students (n=139)	nurses (n=431)	p-value¹⁾
Age (years, n _{students} =137, n _{nurses} =430)	mean SD min max 28 7.1 21 52	mean SD min max 38 9.9 22 62	<.0001*
Gender (n _{students} =138, n _{nurses} =421) female/male (n, %)	132 (96.0) / 6 (4.0)	356 (84.6) / 65 (15.4)	0.0007**
Education (n _{students} =139) upper secondary school (n, %) enrolled nurse education(n, %) upper secondary school and enrolled nurse education (n, %) other (university education) (n, %) (n _{nurses} =429) nurse (Bachelor of Health Care) specialist nurse nurse other	69 (50.0) 40 (29.0) 23 (16.0) 7 (5.0) 227 (52.9) 95 (22.1) 82 (19.1) 25 (5.8)		
Work experience (years) in nursing (n _{students} =116)	mean SD min max 3.7 5.3 0 24	mean SD min max 9.1 8.1 0.02 36	
Work experience (years) as a nurse in intensive and critical care (n _{nurses} =425)		mean SD min max 5.4 7.2 0 37	
Other work experience as a nurse in health care (n _{nurses} =328)			
Optional studies if possible to select (n _{students} =134) yes (n, %) i. medical-surgical nursing (n, %) ii. perioperative nursing (n, %) iii. child and youth nursing (n, %) iv. psychiatric nursing (n, %) v. other (n, %) no (n, %)	120 (90.0) 26 (19.5) 26 (19.5) 16 (12.0) 27 (20.0) 25 (19.0) 14 (10.0)		
Acute/critically ill patient or intensive and critical care or emergency care nursing studies completed (n _{students} =134) yes (n, %) no(n, %)	45 (34.0) 89 (66.0)	mean SD min max 8.6 6.7 1 20	
amount of credits (n=33)			
Clinical practice in intensive care and critical care (n _{students} =139) yes (n, %) no (n, %)	19 (14.0) 120 (86.0)	mean SD min max 5.7 3.4 1 15	
number of weeks (n=19)			
Clinical practice in comparable unit (e.g. emergency unit or operating theatre) (n _{students} =138) yes (n, %) no (n, %)	70 (51.0) 68 (49.0)	mean SD min max 5.7 3.5 1 15	
number of weeks (n=69)			
Estimated grade of theoretical studies (n _{students} =139) fair (n, %) good (n, %) very good - excellent (n, %)	13 (9.0) 93 (67.0) 33 (24.0)		
Independent information retrieval of intensive and critical care nursing (n _{students} = 138, n _{nurses} =426) yes (n, %) no (n, %)	46 (33.0) 92 (67.0)	400 (93.9) 26 (6.1)	<.0001**
Use of nursing journals in information retrieval of intensive and critical care nursing (n _{students} =139, n _{nurses} =429) yes i. international scientific journals	63 (45.0) 10 (16.0)	367 (86.0) 67 (18.3)	<.0001**

ii. national scientific journals	45 (71.5)	141 (38.4)	
iii. professional journals	44 (70.0)	352 (95.9)	
no	76 (55.0)	62 (14.0)	
Autonomy in nursing (1 – 10) (n _{students} =138, n _{nurses} =430)	mean SD min max 6.9 1.5 1 10	mean SD min max 8.1 1.5 2 10	<.0001*
Interested to practice in ICU (n _{students} =137)			
yes (n, %)	54 (39.0)		
no (n, %)	83 (61.0)		
Work motivation (1–10) (n _{nurses} =429)		mean SD min max 8.1 1.2 2 10	

1) Statistically significant difference between students and nurses

* Mann-Whitney U-test

* * Chi-Square test

Appendix 10. Phase 1: Biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating Finnish nursing students to practice in intensive care, cover letter, pilot study

Saatekrije kyselyyn vastajalle (pilottitutkimus)	Syksy 2001
Turun yliopisto	
Hoitotieteen laitos	
Saatekrije	
Hyvä opiskelija.	
Tämä kysely kuluu pro gradu -tutkielmaan, jonka tarkoituksesta on selvittää valmistuvien sairaanhoidajaoopiskelijoiden valmiuksia toimia tehosairaanhoitajana. Kysely kuuluu osana suurempaan tehosairaanhoitoa tutkivaan hankkeeseen Turun yliopistossa. Pro gradu -tutkielman ohjaajina toimivat THT, dosentti Tarja Suominen (e-mail: taru@utu.fi) ja professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (02-333 8404) Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitoksesta.	
Osallistuminen tutkimukseen on vapaaehtoista, mutta toivottavaa, jotta saatadaan tietoa tämän päivän koulutuksesta saatavista valmiuksista ja pystytään kehittämään opetusta. Kaikki vastaukset käsitellään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimettöminä. Tutkimuksen kyselykaavakkeeseen vastataan tämän tilaisuden aikana. Vastausalka kyselyyn on 45 minuuttia. Kaikki kyselykavakkeet kerätään pois vastauksen päätyttyä. Kun kaikki kaavakkeet on kerätty, kerrotaan oikeat vastaukset kysymyksiin. Tutkimusaineisto analysoidaan tilastollisia menetelmiä hyväksikäytäen. Pro gradu -tutkielma valmis- tuu keväällä 2002. Raportti toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle.	
Kiitos vastauksestasi!	
Riitta-Liisa Ääri Leikkauksen-anestesiointisairaanhoidaja, TTM-opiskelija. Turun yliopisto, hoitotieteen laitos	
Yhteystiedot: Riitta-Liisa Ääri Matinkatu 4 A 8, 20810 Turku 02-2357 004 tai 050-365 2885, E-mail: riitta-liisa.aari@utu.fi	

Appendix 11. Phase 1: Biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating Finnish nursing students to practice in intensive care, cover letter

Saatekrije kyselyyn vastajalle	Syksy 2001
Turun yliopisto	
Hoitotieteen laitos	
Saatekrije	
Hyvä opiskelija.	
Tämä kysely kuluu pro gradu -tutkielmaan, jonka tarkoituksesta on selvittää valmistuvien sairaanhoidajaoopiskelijoiden valmiuksia toimia tehosairaanhoitajana. Kysely kuuluu osana suurempaan tehosairaanhoitoa tutkivaan hankkeeseen Turun yliopistossa. Pro gradu -tutkielman ohjaajina toimivat THT, dosentti Tarja Suominen (e-mail: taru@utu.fi) ja professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (02-333 8404) Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitoksesta.	
Osallistuminen tutkimukseen on vapaaehtoista, mutta toivottavaa, jotta saatadaan tietoa tämän päivän koulutuksesta saatavista valmiuksista ja pystytään kehittämään opetusta. Kaikki vastaukset käsitellään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimettöminä. Tutkimuksen kyselykaavakkeeseen vastataan tämän tilaisuden aikana. Vastausalka kyselyyn on 45 minuuttia. Kaikki kyselykavakkeet kerätään pois vastauksen päätyttyä. Kun kaikki kaavakkeet on kerätty, kerrotaan oikeat vastaukset kysymyksiin. Tutkimusaineisto analysoidaan tilastollisia menetelmiä hyväksikäytäen. Pro gradu -tutkielma valmis- tuu keväällä 2002. Raportti toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle.	
Kiitos vastauksestasi!	
Riitta-Liisa Ääri Leikkauksen-anestesiointisairaanhoidaja, TTM-opiskelija. Turun yliopisto, hoitotieteen laitos	
Yhteystiedot: Riitta-Liisa Ääri Matinkatu 4 A 8, 20810 Turku 02-2357 004 tai 050-365 2885, E-mail: riitta-liisa.aari@utu.fi	

Appendix 12. Phase 1: Biological and physiological knowledge and skills of graduating Finnish nursing students to practice in intensive care, demographics, BKAT-5

Taustamuuttuja/Valmistuvien opiskelijoiden valmisteet toimia tehosairanhoitajina
KYSELYN VASTAAJAAN TAUSTATIEDOT (TAUSTAMUUTTUJAT) ID _____
 Vastaaja alla oleviin kysymyksiin ympyröimällä se vahvistaa (vain yksi), joka parhaiten kuvaa sinua, tai kirjoittamalla vastaus sille varatuille viivalle.

1. Iä _____ v.

2. Sukupuoli

1 nainen

2 mies

3. Pohjakoulutukseesi (valitse vain viimeisin ennen nyt opiskeltavaa AMK-tutkintoa)

1 lukiola

2 toisen asteen terveydenhuoltoalan tutkinno

3 opistoasteen terveydenhuoltoalan tutkinno

4. Yliopisto

5 muu, mitä _____

6. Vapautasi valittavat opinnot nykyisessä koulutuksessa _____

7. Terveydenhuoltoalan työkokemus _____ v. jos alle niin _____ kk

8. Oletko suoritamassa/suorittanut opinjoiset aikana tehoitoon liittyviä kursseja?

1 kyllä

0 en

9. Oletko ollut teho-osastolla opinjoiset aikana käytännön hajoitelleissa?

1 kyllä

0 en

10. Oletko hakenut oma-aloitteisesti tietoa tehoihdesta?

1 kyllä, mistä _____

0 en

Appendix 13. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 1, contact person's information letter

Turun yliopisto hoitoteeteen laitos/kevät 2006
 TIM, TUT-opiskelija Riitta-Liisa Ääri
 Vaijostukimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittaaminen ja arviointimittain kehittäminen
 Ohje yhteyshenkilölle 1

Huvi yhteyshenkilö!

Turussa 25.2.2006

Sairaalanne on valittu mukaan tutkimukseen, jonka kohteena on tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyys eli kompetenssi. Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta, jonka tarkoituksena on kuvata ja arvioida tehoihottovissä vadittavaa kompetenssi sekä kehitä tehoihottotyön kompetenssin arviointimittaitä. Tavoitteena on siten kehittää tehoihottotyötä ja tehoihoidon koulutusta.

Tutkimus toteutetaan delphi-menetelmällä, jonka toteutukseen tarvitaan **asiantuntijapaneeeli**. Tuttimukkessa on kaukiaan **Kaksi kierrosta**. Asiantuntijoille annetaan kyselylomake 1 saatkeirineen vastattavaksi ny. Kyselylomake 2 saatkeirineen annetaan vastattavaksi **samolle asiantuntijolle** tammikuun jälkeen myöhempin kevällä. Kyselylomake 2 perustuu asiantuntijoiden kyselylomakkeen 1 vastauksiin. Tämä kyselylomake 2 saatkeirineen toimitetaan teille myöhemminkään.

Tarvitsemme Teidän apuanne **asiantuntijoiden valinnassa**. Asiantuntijoksi on tarkoitettu valitaan kolme sairaanhoidajaa ja kaksi lääkäriä. Asiantuntijoiksi paneellin valtaan kolme teho-osastolla toimivaa sairaanhoidajaa, joiden **tehoihottotyön työkokemus** vahitellee vuoden **useampaan vuoteen**. **Yksi näistä sairaanhoidajista on lisäksi osastonhoitaja tai apulaissosastonhoitaja**. Asiantuntijoiksi valitaan kaksi lääkäriä jokaista teho-osastolta. Lääkäreillä tehoihoidon työkokemusta on vähintään yksi vuosi ja toinen heistä on suorittanut tehoihoidon erityispuoleen. Valintakriteerit on esitetty vielä taulukossa. **Jokaisesta solusta tulee yksi asiantuntija.**

<i>Sairanhoitajat ($N=3$)</i>	<i>Lähdätä (N=2)</i>
vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoiltoytöistä	vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoiltoytöistä
Yksi tällainen asiantuntija	Yksi tällainen asiantuntija
3-5 vuotta kokemusta tehoiltoytöistä	vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoiltoytöistä ja on suorittanut tehoiltoiden erityispuoleyyden
Yksi tällainen asiantuntija	Yksi tällainen asiantuntija
	yli vuosi kokemusta tehoiltoytöistä ja osastohöitäjä tai apulaisosastonhoitaja
	Yksi tällainen asiantuntija

Pyydämme Teitä valitsemaan sairainhoitajat ja läkärit sekä antamaan heille oheiset kyselylomakkeet saatekirjeen. Sairainhoitaja/läkäri vastaa itsensäst teiltä saamansta kyselylomakkeesta. He palauttavat () mennessä kyselylomakkeet. Teille mukana tulevassa sijel-tavassa kirjeiksi. Toivomme, että Te ystäväisesti palautatte kirjeiksi vastauksineen oheiseen ja nolamiskorrelle Turun viestintän hoitoisteen latoikelle.

Tutkimustavauksesta käsitellään ehdotuksella luottamuksella ja nimeittöminä. Tutkimukseen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta toivottavaa tehoitointiin kehittämiseksi. Toivomme juuri Tiedän osastonne osallistumista. Vastaaja informoidaan kyselylomakkeen mukana olevassa sat-
tel-tiessä

Väitöstutkimus kauilta Turun yliopiston hoidotieteen laitokseen tutkimuskohteisiin, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoidotieteen laitoksesta sekä dosentti Juhu Perttilä Tuurun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja se toimitetaan tutkimuslubavan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna 2008. Tutkimukseen on saatuu organisaatiolle annettava asiamuksaiset luvat.

Tällä yhteyshenkilöön pyydän vastaamaan oheiseen osastoanne koskevaan kyselytömakkeeseen.

APPENDIX 14. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 1, cover person and ICU

Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitos/kevät 2006
TlM, TlT-opiskelija Ritta-Liisa Ääri
Väistöstutkimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittauksen ja arviointimittarin kehittäminen
Kysely yhteishenkilölle

ID _____

1 VASTAAJA:
 1 osastohoitaja
 2 apulaisosastonhoitaja
 3 sairaanhoitaja
 4 muu, mikä _____

Vastaukaa ympyröimällä vastaus tai kirjoittamalla vastaus alla olevana tilaan.

- 2 OMAN TEHO-OSASTON KUVAUS:
 2.1. Sairaalaa on: Yliopistosairaalaa
 2 keskussairaalaa
- 2.2 Potilaaspalkojen lukumäärä _____
- 2.3 Lääkäreiden (vakituinen henkilökunta) lukumäärä _____
- 2.4 Hoitohenkilökunnan (sairaanhoitajat ja lähi-/perushoitajat, vakiutuinen henkilökunta) lukumäärä _____
- 2.5. Potilasryhmät: 1 Traumapotilaat
 2 Kurgieset potilaat
 3 Sisätautipotilaat
 4 Palovammampotilaat
 5 Ylipaineheppihuoipoitolaitat
 6 Muu, mikämitkä _____

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Kiitos yhteisystävät!

Sh, TlM, TlT-opiskelija
 Turun yliopisto, hoitotieteen laitos
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 20810 Turku
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Kiitos vastauksenne!

APPENDIX 15. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 1, cover letter

Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitos/kevät 2006
TlM, TlT-opiskelija Ritta-Liisa Ääri
Väistöstutkimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittauksen ja arviointimittarin kehittäminen
Sairaanhoitaja ja lääkäri

Hyonnautumiseen vastaaja,

Olette valittu tehohoitotyön asiantuntijaksi tutkimukseen, jonka kohteena on tehosairanhoitajan pätevyys eli kompetenssi. Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjaututkimusta, jonka tarkoituksena on kuvata ja arvioida tehohoitotyössä vaadittavaa kompetenssia sekä kehittää tehohoitotyön kompetenssin arviointimittari. Tavoitteena on siten kehittää tehohoitotyötä ja tehoidon koulutusta.

Tutkimukseen osallistuminen tapahtuu osaltaan kaksi kertaa. Saatte yhteishenkilöltä tämän kyselylomakkeen nyt ja toisen kyselylomakkeen luhii-tuokokuussa. Toinen kyselylomake perustuu asiantuntijoiden – Tiedän – vastauksiinne. Tavoitteena on muodostaa yheneväinen käsitys sairaanhoitajan tehohoitotyön kompetenssista. Osallistuminen tapahtuu vastaamalla itsenäisesti yhteishenkilöltä saamaanne kyselylomakkeeseen. Kyselylomake **palautetaan suljetussa kirjeessä yhteishenkilölle** () mennessä. Yhteishenkilö palauttaa lomikkeet tutkijalle Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitokselle. Tutkimusvastaukset käsitetään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimettömäinä. Tutkimukseen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta toivottavaa tehoitotyön kehittämiseksi. Toivomme juuri Teidän vastaustanne.

Väistöstutkimus kuluu Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitoksen tutkimuskohteisiin, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitokselta sekä dosentti Juha Perttiä Turun yliopistolaisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja se toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna 2008. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voitte mielelläni ottaa yhdyttää tutkijaan.

Ritta-Liisa Ääri
 Sh, TlM, TlT-opiskelija
 Turun yliopisto, hoitotieteen laitos
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APPENDIX 16. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 1, Demographics and open-ended essee question

Turun yliopisto hoitotieteen laitos/kevät 2006
TMM, TKT-opiskelija Ritta-Liisa Åkeri
Väistöstutkimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssi ja sen mittaaminen
Kyselylomake 1. / sairaanhoidja ja lääkäri

1 TAUSTATIEDOT

Merkittävä vivalle tai ympyröikää vastauksenne.

1 Ikä ____ vuotta

2 Sukupuoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

3 Koulutus: 1 lääkäri
tehohoidon erityisjäteveyys 1 kyllä 2 ei 3 muu: _____
2 sairaanhoidaja AMK

suuntautumisvaihtoehto _____
3 erikoissairaanhoidaja _____
erikoistutumisala: _____

4 sairaanhoidaja
suuntautumisvaihtoehto _____
5 joku muu koulutus: _____

4 Työkokemus teho-osastolla ____ vuotta ____ kuukautta

5 Muu terveysalan työkokemus ____ vuotta ____ kuukautta

6 Oletteko suorittanut tehohoitotyöhön liittyviä jatko-opintoja?

1 Kyllä. Mitä _____
2 Ei. _____

II Kuvaileaa mahdollisimman monipuoliseksi kokonailla virkeillä, mitä mieletistämme on sairaanhoidajan tehohoitotyön kompetenssi eli pätevyys. Tarvittaessa käyttää paperin kääntöpuolta.

ID _____

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Kiitos vastauksestanne!

APPENDIX 17. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 2, Contact person's information letter

Hvysi yhteyshenkilö,

Turussa 19.10.2006

Taulukko 1. Valintakriteerit

Sairaanhoitajat (N=3)	Lääkärit (N=2)
vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoitotyöstä Yksi tällainen asiantuntija	vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoitotyöstä yöstä Yksi tällainen asiantuntija
3–5 vuotta kokemusta tehoitotyöstä Yksi tällainen asiantuntija	vähintään yksi vuosi kokemusta tehoitotyöstä ja on suorittanut tehoitoden erityis-pätevyden Yksi tällainen asiantuntija
yli vuosi kokemusta tehoitotyöstä ja osaston-hoitalta tai apulaisosastonhoitalta Yksi tällainen asiantuntija	

Liite 1: Asiantuntijoiden valintakriteerit.

Liite 1: Asiantuntijoiden valintakriteerit.

Sairaalanne on mukana tutkimuksessa, jonka kohteena on tehosairaanhoidajan pätevyys eli kompetenssi. Tutkimuksessa tarvitaan **asiantuntijapaneeli**, jonka jäsenet (kolme sairaanhoidajaa ja kaksi lääkäriä). Te olette valinneet teho-oastoltanne tämä keväänä (valintakriteerit viellä litten:ssa). He vastasiivat keväällä tutkimuksen 1. kyselyyn. Nuo vastaukset on my analysoitu ja tämä kysely 2. perustuu kyselyn 1. tuloksiin. Tässä ovat osastonne asiantuntijapaneelin jäsenille 2. kierroksen kyselylomakkeet saattekirjeineen. Tämän jälkeen tutkimus on osastonne osalta ohitettu.

Samolle asiantuntijolle annetaan kyselylomake 2 saattekirjeineen vastattavaksi nyt. Vastaaminen ja palautus tutkijalle tapahtuvat kuten keväältä: Sairaanhoitaja/lääkäri vastaa **itsenäisesti** Teitä ja samanmaista kyselylomakkeeseen. He palauttavat **(7.11) mennessä** kyselylomakkeet Teille muka-na tulivassa suljettyassa kirjekuoreessa. Toivomme, että Te ystävallisesti puolestanne **palautatte kirjekuoret vastauksineen oheisella palautuskorrella** Turun yliopiston hoitoteiden laitokselle.

Tutkimus on Teidän osallanne ohitse tämän jälkeen.

Tutkimusvastaukset käsitellään ehdottamalla luottamuksella ja nimettömäin. Tutkimukseen osallistuninen on vapaaehtoista ja toivomme edelleen juuri Teidän osastonne osallistumista. Vastaaja informoidaan kyselylomakkeen mukana olevassa saattekirjessä.

Väitöskutimus kuuluu Turun yliopiston hoitoteiden laitoksen tutkimuskohdeistin, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) ja dosentti Tanja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoteiden laitokselta sekä dosentti Juhu Pettilä Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja se toimitetaan tutkimus-luvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmisluettua 2008. Tutkimukseen on saatu organisa-tiolanne asiamukaiset luvat. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voitte mielellään ottaa yhtey-tä tutkijaan.

Riitta-Liisa Ääri
Sh. TiM, TiT-opiskelija
Turun yliopisto, hoitoteiden laitos
Yhneysiedot:
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Kiitos yhteistyöstä!

APPENDIX 18. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 2, cover letter

Turun yliopisto hoitotieteen laitos/syksy 2006
 TiM, TtT-opiskelija Riitta-Liisa Ääri
 Väitöstutkimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittaaminen ja arvointimittarin kehittäminen
 Saatekriteerien vastaajalle
Hyyvä tutkimuskeskeen vastaaja,

19.10.2006

Olette valittu tehohoitotyön asiantuntijaksi tutkimukseen, jonka kohteena on tehosairanhoitajan pätevyys eli kompetenssi. Vastasitte koväältä tutkimuksen ensimmäiseen kyselylomakkeeseen. Nyt on vuorossa toinen kyselylomake, joka perustuu Teidän asiantuntijoiden vastauksiin tutkimuksen ensimmäisestä kierrokselta.

Saitte yhteyshenkilöitä tämän kyselylomakkeen. Osallistumisen tutkimukseen tapahtuu kuten keväällä, vastaatte itsenäisesti yhteyshenkilöltä saamaanne kyselylomakkeeseen. Kyselylomake **palaatetaan suljetussa kirjeeksi** **rytymäkseen** **yhteyshenkilölle (7.1) mennessä.** Yhteyshenkilö palauttaa kyselylomakkeet tutkijalle Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitokselle. Tutkimusvastaukset käsitellään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimettömäinä. Tutkimuksen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta toivottavaa tehohoitotyön kehittämiseksi. Toivomme juuri Teidän vastaustanne. Tutkimus on osaltaanne ohitse tämän vastauksenne jälkeen.

Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta, jonka tarkoituksesta on kuvata ja arvioida tehoihotityössä vähittäivä kompetenssi sekä kehitä tehoihotityön kompetenssin arvointimittari. Väitöstutkimus kuluu Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitoksen tutkimuskohdeisiin, ja sen ohjaaja toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) ja dosentti Tarja Siuominen (tarja.siuominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitotieteen laitoksesta sekä dosentti Juha Perttilä Turun yliopiston lisestä keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja se toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatioille tutkimuksen valmistuttua 2008. Tutkimukseen on saatu organisaatioltanne asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimusseen liittyivässä kysymyksissä voitte mielelläni ottaa yhteyttä tutkijaan.

Riitta-Liisa Ääri
 Sh, TiM, TtT-opiskelija

Turun yliopisto, hoitotieteen laitos
 Yhteyshenkilöt:

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Kiitos vastauksesta!

APPENDIX 19. Phase 2: Competence requirements in intensive and critical care nursing, Delphi round 2, questionnaire

Turun yliopisto hoitotieteen laitos/syksy 2006
 TiM, TtT-opiskelija Riitta-Liisa Ääri
 Väitöstutkimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittaaminen ja arvointimittarin kehittäminen

D _____ (tutkija täyttää)

Kyselylomake 2

MerkkitäÄ viivalle tai ympyröikää vastauksenne.

1 Ikä _____ vuotta

2 Sukupuoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

3 Koulutus:

1 lääkäri

Tehohoidon erityispätevyys: 1 kyllä 2 ei 3 muu:

2 sairaanhoidaja AMK

3 erikoisairaanhoitaja; erikoistumisala: _____

4 sairaanhoidaja; suuntautumisvaihtoehto: _____

5 joku muu koulutus: _____

4 Työkokemus lääkärinä/sairaanhoidajana teho-osastolla _____ vuotta

5 Muu terveysalan työkokemus lääkärinä/sairaanhoidajana _____ vuotta

6 Oletteko suorittanut tehoitooton/tehoitotyöhön liittyviä jatko-opintoja?

1 Kyllä, mitä?

2 En. _____

II Tehohoitotyön tieto-, taito-, asenne- ja arvoperusta sekä kokemusperusta

Vastatkaa jokaiseen asiaan käsityksenne mukaan astekolla 1-5. 1= ei lainkaan tärkeä 5= erittäin tärkeä.
Kirjoittakaa valitsemanne numero taulukkoon.

Miten tärkeästi asia mielestänne liittyy tehosairaanhoidajan kompetenssiin eli pätevyyteen?

Jokaisesta asiasta on tarkoitus tarkastella ja arvioida asian liittymistä tehosairaanhoidajan tietoperustaan, taitoperustaan, asenne- ja arvoperustaan sekä kokemusperustaan.

Esimerkki vastaamisesta	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
Tehosairaanhoidajan tehtävien kuuluu seuraavaan hoitotyön toimenpiteen toteuttaminen:				
arteriavernaytteen otto	5	5	5	5
omaisten ohjaus	5	5	5	5

2.1 Hoitotyön periaatteiden toteuttaminen

Tehosairaanhoidaja toteuttaa työssään seuraavaa hoitotyön periaatetta:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
7 tasa-arvo				
8 itsemääramisoikeus				
9 oikeudenmukaisuus				
10 turvallisuus				
11 yksilöllisyys				
12 intimitetti				
13 hodon/jatkuvuus				
14 ammatillisuus				
15 kollegialisuus				
16 vastuu				
17 kokonaismavaltaisuus				
18 potilaalähtöisyys				
19 omatoimisuuden tukeminen				

Miten tärkeästi asia mielestänne liittyy tehosairaanhoidajan kompetenssiin eli pätevyyteen?

1= ei lainkaan tärkeä 5= erittäin tärkeä

2.2 Klinisten ohjeiden käyttö

Tehosairaanhoidaja:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
20 noudattaa klinisiä ohjeita				
21 noudattaa lääkärin määräyksiä				
22 noudattaa aseptisia ohjeita				
23 noudattaa hygiениämääräyksiä				

2.3 Hoitotyön toimenpiteiden toteuttaminen

Tehosairaanhoidajan tehtävien kuuluu seuraavaan hoitotyön toimenpiteen toteuttaminen:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
24 epänormaalien tilanteen tunnistaminen				
25 potilaan tarkkailu kliinisesti				
26 potilaan tarkkailu teknisten laitteiden avulla				
27 potilaan kivun hoito				
28 potilaan tukeminen				
29 perushoito				
30 potilaan ohjaus				
31 saattohoito				
32 omaisten hoito				
33 lääkehoito				
34 potilaan valmistelu toimenpiteisiin				
35 toimenpiteissä avustaminen				
36 potilassirto				
Toteuttaessaan hoitotyön toimenpiteitä tehosairaanhoidaja:				
37 hallitsee ihmisen biologis-fysiologisen toiminnan				
38 hallitsee erilaiset sairaudet				
39 hallitsee erilaisten sairauksien hoidon				
40 hallitsee lääkelaskut				
41 hallitsee Pharmaca Fennican käytön				
42 hallitsee käytettävät laakeaineet				
43 hallitsee vitaalleliointimintojen tukemisen				

Toteuttaessaan hoitotyön toimenpiteitä tehosairaanhoidaja:				
44 hallitsee nestehoidon				
45 hallitsee ravitsemushoidon				

Miten tärkeästi asia mielestänne liittyy tehosairaanhoidajan kompetenssiin eli pätevyyteen?

1= ei lainkaan tärkeä 5= erittäin tärkeä

2.4 Eettinen herkkyys

Tehosairaanhoidaja:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
46 toimii eettisesti ollein				
47 noudattaa eettisiä ohjeita				
48 toimii potilaan edustajana				

2.5 Päättöksenteko

Tehosairaanhoidaja hallitsee:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
49 hoitotyön päättöksenteon				
50 kriittisen ajattelun				
51 priorisoinnin				
52 ongelmanratkaisun				

2.6 Kehittämisosamainen

Tehosairaanhoidaja hallitsee:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
53 näyttöön perustuvan hoitotyön				
54 itsensä kehittämisen				
55 erilaiset tietojärjestelmät				
56 ATK:n				
57 perehdytyksen				
58 johtamisen				
59 hoidon tilastollisen seurannan				

2.7 Tiimityö

Tehosairaanhoidaja hallitsee:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
60 ryhmätyön				

Tehosairaanhoidaja hallitsee:	tieto	taito	asenne ja arvo	kokemus
61 vuorovaikutuksen				
62 yhteistyön				

III Tehosairaanhoidajan persoonaalliset piirteet

Kirjoittakaa valitsemanne numero taulukkoon.

Miten tärkeästi asia mielestänne liittyy tehosairaanhoidajan kompetenssiin eli pätevyyteen?

1= ei lainkaan tärkeä 5= erittäin tärkeä

Esimerkki vastaamisesta	arvio 1-5
Tehosairaanhoidaja on:	
ahkera	5
Tehosairaanhoidaja on:	arvio 1-5
63 huumorintajuinen	
64 stressinsietokykyinen	
65 sopeutumiskykyinen	
66 äkillisissä tilanteissa nopea	
67 rauhallinen	
68 hyvässä fyysisessä kunossa	
69 kielitaitoinen	
70 kyyvikäs erottamaan työ- ja vapaa-ajan toisistaan	
71 valpas	
72 tunnollinen	
73 tarkka	
74 kärsivällinen	
75 oma-aloitteinen	
76 empaattinen	
77 päättäväinen	
78 sopivasti itsekäs	
79 suunnitelmallinen	
80 looginen	

Tehosairaanhoitaja on:	arvio 1-5
81 rehellinen	
82 taloudellinen	
83 ystävälinen	
84 joustava	
85 aktiivinen	
86 nöyrä	
87 ammattistaan ylpeä	
88 aito	
89 kyykäs laittamaan itsensä liikoon toisen auttamiseksi	
90 hätäilemätön	
91 itsenäinen ammattitaitonsa rajoissa	
92 ihmillinen	
93 työturvyydestään huolehtiva	
94 ripeä	
95 järjestelmällinen	
96 rohkea	
97 luotettava	
98 luonteeltaan vahva	
99 intuitiivinen	
100 sitoutunut työhönsä	
101 positiivinen	

APPENDIX 20. Phase 3: Pilot testing of the ICCN-CS, pilot test 1 and 2, cover letter for students

Turun yliopisto, hoidotteiden laitos
TiM, ITI-opiskelija Ritta-Liisa Åäri

Väistäinkumus: Tehohoitonyön kompetenssin mittauksen ja arviointimittarin kehittäminen
Saaneekin sairaanhoitajatapskillejä

Hyvä kyselylomakkeeseen vastaava sairaanhoitajatapskillejä,

Turussa 28.2./26.3./9.4.2008

Olet valittu vastajaksi sairaanhoitajan tehoitoityön kompetenssia eli pätevyttää koskevaa tutkimuseen. Kysymyksessä on tehoitoityön kompetenssin arviointimittarin estislaus/testaus.

Pyydän Sinua ystävällisesti vastaamaan oheiseen kyselylomakkeeseen **oman tietosi ja käsitystesi mukaan**. Kyselylomakkeeseen vastaaminen vie noin 15 minuuttia. Toivon, että vastaat kyselylomakkeeseen itsenäisesti. Vastausseesi on erittäin arvokas. Tietoa käytetään hyväksi sairaanhoitajan tehoitoityön pätevyyden arvioimisessa ja tehoitoityön koulutukseen kehitämisesä.

Kyselylomake palauteaan tutkijalle tilaisuuden päätyttyä suljetuska kirjekuoressa. Tutkimusvastaukset käsitellään etiittomalla luottamuksella ja nimettömänä. Tutkimukseen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta erityisen toivottavaa tehoitoityön koulutukseen kehitämiseksi. Toivon juuri Sinun vastaustasi. Tutkimus on osaltasi ohitse tämän vastauksen jälkeen.

Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta ja se kuuluu Turun yliopiston hoidotieeen laitoksen tutkimuskohdeisiin. Ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kiipi (helena.leino-kiipi@utu.fi) ja docentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoidotieeen laitokselta / professori Kuopion yliopiston hoidotieeen laitokselta sekä dosentti Juha Pettila Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja toimitetaan tutkimustuvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna 2009. Tutkimukseen on saatu ammattikorkeakoululla asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimuseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voit mielelläni ottaa yhdyttää minun.

Ritta-Liisa Åäri
sh. TiM, ITI-opiskelija
Tutkijakoulutetava
Turun yliopisto, hoidotteiden laitos
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20014 Turku
GSM 050-3652 885
Email: ritteliisa.ari@utu.fi

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Kiitos vastauksestaasi!

APPENDIX 21. Phase 3: Pilot testing of the ICCN-CS, pilot test 1 and 2, cover letter for nurses

Turun Yliopisto, hoitoteen laitos
TMI, TUT-oppilailija Ruitta-Liisa Aari
Väistöstutkamus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittaanminen ja arviontintimittarin kehittäminen
Saatekirje sairaanhoidajalle

Huvin kyselylomakkeeseen vastaavaa sairaanhoidijaa,

Turussa 3.3.23.4.2008

Olet valittu vastaajaksi tehohoitotyön kompetenssia eli pätevyttä koskevaaan tutkimukseen. Kyseyn syynkessä on tehohoitotyön kompetenssin arviontintimittarin esittäus/testaus.

Pyydän Sinua vastailemisen olhiseen kyselylomakkeeseen **oman tietosi ja läästyksesi mukaan**. Kyselylomakkeeseen vastaaminen vie yhteenä noin 15 minuuttia. Toivon, että vastaat kyselylomakkeeseen itseäisesti. Vastaaksesi on erittäin arvokas. Tietoa käytetään hyväksi sairaanhoidajan tehohoitotyön pätevyyden arviomisessa ja tehoehoitotyön koulutuksen kehittämisen sisällä.

Kyselylomake palautetaan tutkijalle suljettuissa kirjeikkuressa osastolla olevaan palautustarifikkoon (7,5) mennessä. Tutkimusvastaukset käsitellään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimeittominä. Turkinumekseen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta erityisen toivottavaa tehoehoitotyön kehittämiseksi. Toivon juri Sinun vastaustaasi. Tutkimus on osaltaasi ohitse tämän vastauksen jälkeen.

Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta, ja se kuuluu Turun yliopiston hoitoteiden laitoksen tutkimuskohteisiin, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoteiden laitokselta / professori Kuopion yliopiston hoitoteiden laitokselta sekä dosentti Jutta Perttilä Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimus raportoidaan väitöskirjana ja se toimitetaan tutkimushallivan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna 2009. Tutkimuksen on saatu organisaatioltanne asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voit mielelläkään ottaa yhteyttä minun.

Ruitta-Liisa Ääni
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*Kiitos vastauksestasi!***APPENDIX 22. Phase 3:** Pilot test of ICCN-CS, pilot test 1 and 2 demographics for students

Huvin sairaanhoidajaopiskelija,
täytyä tietosi kirjoittamalla vastaus viivale
 tai ympyröimällä valitsemasi valitettömo.

ID (turkija täyttää): _____

TAUSTATIEDOT

1 Ikä: _____ vuotta

2 Sukupuoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

3 Koulutus ennen sairaanhoidajakoulutusta:

1 ikkio

2 kouluasteen terveydenhuollon tutkinto, mikä

3 toisen asteen terveydenhuollon tutkinto, mikä

4 muu ammatillinen koulutustutkinto, mikä

5 yliopistotutkinto, mikä

4 Vaihtoehtoisia suuntaavia sairaanhoidajaopintoja, jos on ollut mahdollista valita:

1 sisätauti-kirurginen hoitojöyö

2 perioralitivinen hoitojöyö

3 lasten ja nuoren hoitojöyö

4 psykiatrisen hoitojöyö

5 muu, mikä

6 Ei ole ollut mahdollista valita

5 Työkokeminen hoitojössä (ennen nykyistä koulutusta ja koulutuksen alkana,

joka ei kuulu nykyiseen tutkinnon):

1 vuotta _____ KK

6 Aktiivisti tai kriittisesti sairaanpotilaan, tehoehoitotyön tai pääsyyspotilaan opinnoja suorittettuna:

1 Kyllä on. Montako opinnoista täyteenstä?

2 Ei ole.

7 Ohjatun harjoittelun opinnoja so teho-osastolla:

1 Kyllä. Kesto oli _____ viikkoa.

2 Vastaavalla osastolla (esim. valvonnanosasto). Mikä?

3 Ei. Miksi?

8 Kiinnostuneisuus työskentelyyn teho-osastolla:

1 Kyllä. Miksi?

2 Ei. Miksi et ole?

9 Arvio sairaanhoitaja AMK -tutkintoon liittyvistä teoriaopintojen arvosanoista:

1 Keskimäärin 1-2 (tydyttävä)

2 Keskimäärin 3 (hyvä)

3 Keskimäärin 4-5 (erittain hyvä - killeitvä)

4 Ei.

10 Vapaaoehoinen itsenäinen tiedonhaku tehoitoityöstä koulutuksen aikana:

1 Kyllä. Mitä?

2 Ei.

11 Itsenäisyys hoitoityössä oman ammattitaidon rajoissa (kouluarvosana-asteikko):

1 hyvättävä 2 tydyttävä 3 hyvä 4 hyvä 5 kiitettävä

12 Hoitoityön lehtien käytöö tehoitoityön tiedonhauksaan:

1 Hansainvälisää tieteellisää lehtiä (esim. Journal of Advanced Nursing tai American Journal of Critical Care)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

2 Suomalaisia tieteellisiä lehtiä (esim. Hoitoliide-lehti tai Tuukka Hoitoylehti)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

3 Ammatillisia (esim. Sairaanhoitaja-lehti tai Tehohoitto-lehti)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

4 Ei.

Jatka seuraavalta sivulta kyselylomakkeeseen vastaamista - kritos!**APPENDIX 23. Phase 3: Pilot test of ICCN-CS, pilot test 1 and 2 demographics for nurses****ID (tutkija täyttää):** _____**TAUSTATIEDOT**

1 Ikä: _____ vuotta

2 Suku puoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

3 Kouluitus:

1 sairaanhoitaja AMK

2 erikoissairaanhoidja; erikoistutuksia: _____

3 sairaanhoitaja; suuntautuminen/vaihtoehto: _____

4 joku muu koulutus: _____

4 Työkokemus sairaanhoitajana a teho-osastolla: _____ vuotta, jos alle kk

5 Muu terveysalan työkokemus sairaanhoitajana: _____ vuotta, jos alle kk

6 Tehoitoityöhön liittyvät jatko-opinnot:

(Ei tarkoittaa yrkistäisiä koulutuspäiviä vaan jatko-opintoja, joista saat todistuksen)

1 Kyllä, mitä?

2 Ei.

7 Tehohoidon konferensseihin ja koulutustilaisuuksiin osallistuminen:

1 Kyllä. Mitten pahan (kerrota/vuosi)?

2 Ei.

8 Omatoiminen tiedonhaku tehoitoityöstä:

1 Kyllä. Mistä haet yleensä tietoa?

2 Ei.

9 Hoitoityön lehtien käyttö tiedonhaussa:

1 Kansanväräisää tieteellisää lehtiä (esim. Journal of Advanced Nursing tai American Journal of Critical Care)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

2 Suomalaisia tieteellisiä lehtiä (esim. Hoitoliide-lehti tai Tuukka Hoitoylehti)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

3 Ammatillisia (esim. Sairaanhoitaja-lehti tai Tehohoitto-lehti)

Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden

4 Ei.

10 Nykyinen työmotivaatio (kouluarvosana-asteikko):

1 tydyttäävä 2 tydyttäävä 3 hyvä 4 hyvä 5 kitettävä

11 Itsenäisyys hoitotyössä oman ammattitaidon rajissa (kouluarvosana-asteikko):

1 Kyllä. Mikä alue?

2 Ei ole.

12 Omat nykyiset erityisyisä astuuvaluet teho-osastolla:

1 Kyllä. Mikä alue?

2 Ei ole.

APPENDIX 24. Phase 3: Pilot test ICN-CS-0.0, pilot test for students

Seuraavassa on väittämä tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyyteen eli kompetenssin liittyen.

Arviojäkäistä väittämää hyvällä sairaanhoitajaopiskelijana.

Ympyröi itsesi i parhaista kuvaava vastausvaihtoehto.

Ei ole olemassa oikeita tai väärä vahioitijoita.

A TIETOPERUSTA

- 1 = erittäin vähän
- 2 = vähän
- 3 = ei vähän eikä paljon
- 4 = paljon
- 5 = erittäin paljon

A 1 KLININEN KOMPETENSSI

A 1.1 Hoitotyön periaatteet

Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopäätästä hoitessa

13 turvallisuesti	1	2	3	4	5
14 oikeudenmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
15 pohdaslähöisesti	1	2	3	4	5
16 tasa-arvoisesti	1	2	3	4	5

A 1.2 Kliniset ohjeet

Tiedän, miten noudataan käytännössä tehopäätästä hoitessa

17 aspasia ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
18 lääkärin määräyksistä	1	2	3	4	5
19 näyttöön perustuvia klinisia hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
20 teknisen hoitotaitteen ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

A 1.3 Hoitotyön toimenpiteet

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN

Tiedän, miten käytännessä

21 tunnistan tehopäätään epänormaalien vitaliellintörinbienvierrat	1	2	3	4	5
22 tunnistan tehopäätään ydinrinne muutokset teholovontanoritorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
23 tunnistan tehopäätään kivuhoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
24 tunnistan tehopäätään ihonkulunon muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
25 tunnistan tehopäätään nestehoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
26 tunnistan tehopäätään ohjauskesien tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
27 tunnistan tehopäätään hankkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
28 tunnistan tehopäätään omaisen ohjauskseen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HOITO**Tiedin, miten käytäminössä**

29 hoitain tehopolttaan hengityksen tukeniin hengityksenseen avulla	1 2 3 4 5
30 hoitain infuusijampulien avulla teropottaan lääkehdön	1 2 3 4 5
31 hoitain tehopolttaan kivunhdön	1 2 3 4 5
32 hoitain tehopolttaan ihanhdön	1 2 3 4 5
33 hoitain tehopolttaan nestehdön	1 2 3 4 5
34 hoitain tehopolttaan ohjauksen	1 2 3 4 5
35 hoitain tehopolttaan herkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
36 hoitain tehopolttaan omaisien ohjauksen	1 2 3 4 5

A 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI**A 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laits äärimmän turtemus****Tiedin käytäminössä, miten**

37 noudataan salarantoijan eettisiä ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
38 noudataan yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsäädintää	1 2 3 4 5
39 noudataan ellinsiltoitakia	1 2 3 4 5
40 noudataan taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5

A 2.2 Päätöksetekö.**Tiedin käytäminössä, miten**

41 työhön liittyvä lääteksilä	1 2 3 4 5
42 rarkaisen työhön liittyvä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
43 ajattelun kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
44 priorisoimalla omaisen toimintaani	1 2 3 4 5

A 2.3 Kehittämistö**Tiedin käytäminössä, miten**

45 kehittän työryhmääni	1 2 3 4 5
46 kehittän itsään ihoossani	1 2 3 4 5
47 kehittän iholoytua	1 2 3 4 5
48 kehittän alastalojani	1 2 3 4 5

A 2.4 Yhteistyö**Tiedin käytäminössä, miten**

49 teen yhteistyötä oman ammatikkumman kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
50 teen moniammatillista yhteistyötä sosialista	1 2 3 4 5
51 teen yhteistyötä erilaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
52 teen yhteistyötä omaisien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5

B TAITOPERUSTA**Osaan käytäminössä**

77 noudataan salarantoijan eettisiä ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
78 noudataan yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsäädintöä	1 2 3 4 5
79 noudataan ellinsiltoitakia	1 2 3 4 5
80 noudataan taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5

B 2.2 Päätöksetekö**Osaan käytäminössä**

81 tehdä työntä liittyyviä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5
82 ratkaistaan työntä liittyyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5

B 1 KLININEN KOMPETENSSI

83 tajuttelua kriittisesti	1	2	3	4	5
84 priorisoida omiaisen toimintaaan	1	2	3	4	5

B.2.3 Kehittämisyö**Osaan käytäminessä**

85 Kehittää à varammääräni

1 2 3 4 5

86 Kehittää à itsäni työssäni

1 2 3 4 5

87 Kehittää à hovitojala

1 2 3 4 5

88 Kehittää à alaisaltojani

1 2 3 4 5

B.2.4 Yhteistyö**Osaan käytäminessä**

89 Tiedä yhteistyötä oman ammatitkunnon kanssa

1 2 3 4 5

90 Tiedä moniammatillista yhteistyötä osastolla

1 2 3 4 5

92 Tiedä yhteistyötä omiaisen kanssa

1 2 3 4 5

C ASENNEN- JA ARVOPERUSTA**1 = täysin oiri miettä****2 = eri miettä****3 = ei eri eikä samaa miettä****4 = samaa miettä****5 = täysin samaa miettä****C 1 KLINININ KOMPETENSSI****C 1.1 Hovitojyon periaatteet****Minusta on tärkeää, että hoivan tehopotilaasta käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

93 Turvallisuesti

1 2 3 4 5

94 Oikeudenmukaisesti

1 2 3 4 5

95 Poliisiyhtöisesi

1 2 3 4 5

96 Tasa-arvoisesti

1 2 3 4 5

C 1.2 Kliniseen ohjeet**Minusta on tärkeää, että noudataan tehopotilaasta käytäminessä hoitaa sa**

1 2 3 4 5

97 Asceptista ohjeita

1 2 3 4 5

98 Määärän määäräksikä

1 2 3 4 5

99 näytön perustuu klinisiä hoito-ohjeita

1 2 3 4 5

100 teknisen hoitolaitteiden ohjeita

1 2 3 4 5

C 1.3 Hovitojyon toimeenpitoiset**EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN****Minusta on tärkeää haluta käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

101 tehopotilaan epänormaalien virtailevointimintojen merkkien tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

102 tehopotilaan oivin muutosten tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

103 tehopotilaan kiuunnoihon tarpeen tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

104 tehopotilaan nesteroidien tarpeen tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

105 tehopotilaan ohjauskseen tarpeen tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

107 tehopotilaan heliksen tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
108 tehopotilaan omiaisen ohjaukseen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HOITO**Minusta on tärkeää haluta käytäminessä**

109 tehopotilaan hengityksen tunnistaminen hengityskoreen avulla

1 2 3 4 5

110 tehopotilaan bakteeroidon hoito infusio-pumpjuetavulla

1 2 3 4 5

111 tehopotilaan itiuholito

1 2 3 4 5

112 tehopotilaan hovitojito

1 2 3 4 5

113 tehopotilaan nestehoito

1 2 3 4 5

114 tehopotilaan ohjaus

1 2 3 4 5

115 tehopotilaan henkinen tunnistaminen

1 2 3 4 5

116 tehopotilaan omiaisen ohjaus

1 2 3 4 5

C 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI**Minusta on tärkeää haluta käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

117 noudataa salanhoitojan eettisiä ohjeita

1 2 3 4 5

118 noudataa yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskeva laitsiäätäntöä

1 2 3 4 5

119 noudataa lääketietälaatua

1 2 3 4 5

120 noudataa lääketietäsuutta

1 2 3 4 5

C 2.2 Pätkösentele**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

121 tiedä yhön ilmityvä päätoksia

1 2 3 4 5

122 rakkaidesta työbörillä ilmityviä ongelmia

1 2 3 4 5

123 käytellä kritissesti

1 2 3 4 5

124 priorisoida omia toimintani

1 2 3 4 5

C 2.3 Kehittämislisvö**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

125 kehittää tarkompanian

1 2 3 4 5

126 kehittää itsensä yksilönsä

1 2 3 4 5

127 kehittää hovitojota

1 2 3 4 5

128 kehittää alaislaitojani

1 2 3 4 5

D KOKEMUSPERUSTA**C 2.4 Yhteisyök****Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

1 2 3 4 5

129 tiedä yhteistyötä oman ammattikunnan kanssa

1 2 3 4 5

130 tiedä moniammatillisista yhteistyöistä osastolla

1 2 3 4 5

131 tiedä yhteistyötä erilaisen yksikköjen kanssa

1 2 3 4 5

132 tiedä yhteistyötä omiaisen kanssa

1 2 3 4 5

Jos sinulla ei ole klinistä kokemusta tehojohitojostä siirry kohtaan D 2!**1 = erittäin vähän****2 = vähän****3 = ei vähän eikä paljon****4 = paljon**

5 = erittäin paljon**D 1 KUININEN KOMPETENSSI**

D 1.1 Hoitoiloyön peräätteet	Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta hoitaa tehopotilaasta
133 unallisesti	1 2 3 4 5
134 oikeudenmu kaisasti	1 2 3 4 5
135 ponnistuttuaesi	1 2 3 4 5
136 itsa-avioestei	1 2 3 4 5

D 1.2 Kliniseistä ohjeet

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta noudataa tehopotilaasta hoitaaessa	
137 aseptisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
138 lääkärin määryksää	1 2 3 4 5
139 läytytöön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-objeita	1 2 3 4 5
140 tehtisten hoitoilitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5

D 1.3 Hoitoiloyön toimenpiteet

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN	
141 tehopotilaan epänormaaliin vitaaleilleinlomitojen merkkien tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
142 tehopotilaan yomin muodosteen tunnistamisesta tehovalvontamittoin avulla	1 2 3 4 5
143 tehopotilaan kuumuuden tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
144 tehopotilaan ihonarkunnon muutosten tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
145 tehopotilaan nesteiden hoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
146 tehopotilaan ohjeiden tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
147 tehopotilaan henkilöiden tarpeiden tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
148 tehopotilaan omastien ohjausien tarpeiden tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HOTO

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
149 tehopotilaan hengityksen tekemisestä hergilyskoneen avulla	1 2 3 4 5
150 tehopotilaan lääkeiden hoidosta intuusopumpujen avulla	1 2 3 4 5
151 tehopotilaan kuivihoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
152 tehopotilaan ihonhoitoista	1 2 3 4 5

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
153 tehopotilaan ohjausesta	1 2 3 4 5
154 tehopotilaan henkilöiden tukemisesta	1 2 3 4 5
155 tehopotilaan omastien ohjauksesta	1 2 3 4 5
156 tehopotilaan omastien ohjauksesta	1 2 3 4 5

D 2 ANIMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI**D 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laimsäädännön tuntemus**

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
157 sairaanhoidajan eettisen ohjeiden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
158 terveydenhuoltaja koskevien yleisen laimsäädännön noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
159 elintarvikeiden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
160 eliudellisuuden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

D 2.2 Päätöksenteko

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
161 tehdä työhön liittyviä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5
162 ratkaista työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
163 ajatella ja kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
164 ottamaan toimintani priorisoimista a	1 2 3 4 5

D 2.3 Kehittämistö

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
165 työhyväni kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
166 itseni kehittämisestä työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
167 hoitoyön kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
168 aliatstattoni kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5

D 2.4 Yhteisyö

Minulla on käytännössä kokemusta	
169 yhteisyydestä oman ammatikunun kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
170 moniammatillisesta yhteisyydestä osastolla	1 2 3 4 5
171 yhteisyydestä erilaisten yräkkien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
172 yhteisyydestä omalaisten kanssa	1 2 3 4 5

Tähän voit vapaaasti kerota kommenttajasi välttämään vastaamisesta ja välttämistä (esimerkiksi ymmärettävyys, sopivuus aiheeseen, vastamisen helpous jne.)

Yht:

Kiitos vastauksestasi!

APPENDIX 25. Phase 3: Pilot test of ICCN-CS-0.0, pilot test for nurses

Suuravaassa on välttämää tehosairaanhoidajan pätevyttäen eli kompetenssin liittymen.

Anvointaikasta välttämää omalta osalta itsälähetekelliä sairaanhoidajana.

Ympyröi itsesäsi parhaaten kuraava vastausvahtioehdo.

Ei ole olemassa oikeita tai vääräitä vaihtoehtoja.

A TIETOPERUSTA

1 = erittäin vähän

2 = vähän

3 = ei vähän eikä paljon

4 = paljon

5 = erittäin paljon

A 1 KLIININEN KOMPETENSSI**A 1.1 Hoitotyön periaatteet**

Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopolusta

1	2	3	4	5
13 tuvalisesti	1	2	3	4
14 olkeudenmukaisesti	1	2	3	4
15 poliisilähtöisesti	1	2	3	4
16 tasa-arvoisesti	1	2	3	4

A 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laitsäädin mén tuntemus

Tiedän, käytän nössää, miten

37 noudataan sairanhoidajan eettisiä objektiivisia	1	2	3	4	5
38 noudataan yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsäädintä	1	2	3	4	5
39 noudataan elintarvikia	1	2	3	4	5
40 noudataan laatuellisuutta	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.2 Päätöksenteko

Tiedän käytän nössää, miten

41 teen yhteydellä päättäkseni	1	2	3	4	5
42 ratkaiseen yhteyteen ongelmaa	1	2	3	4	5
43 ajatteleen kriittisesti	1	2	3	4	5
44 priorisoimalla omia oimintaanani	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.3 Kehittämistö

Tiedän käytän nössää, miten

45 kehittän yhteisöihani	1	2	3	4	5
46 kehittän itsäni hyvässä	1	2	3	4	5
47 kehittän hotitoibola	1	2	3	4	5
48 kehittän alistaajitani	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.4 Yhteistyö

Tiedän käytän nössää, miten

49 teen yhteistyöä omari ammatikkunani kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
50 teen moniammatillisia yhteistyötä osastolla	1	2	3	4	5
51 teen yhteistyöä erilaisten yksikkien kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
52 teen yhteistyötä omaisten kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

B TÄITÖPERUSTA

1 = erittäin huonosti

2 = huonosti

3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin

4 = hyvin

5 = erittäin hyvin

B 1 KLIININEN KOMPETENSSI**EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN**

Tiedän, miten käytän nössää

21 tunnistan tehopolttain epänormaaliasien vitaalientintöjen merkit	1	2	3	4	5
22 tunnistan tehopolttain vottomin muodokset tehotavaltoimittorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
23 tunnistan tehopolttain kiviuhoihoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
24 tunnistan tehopolttain ihortunkunon muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
25 tunnistan tehopolttain nesteohidion tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
26 tunnistan tehopolttain ohauksen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
27 tunnistan tehopolttain henkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
28 tunnistan tehopolttain omaisten ohauksen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

104	lehpopolilaan hankitun tuomisluoksen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
105	lehpopolilaan neselioidon tapaan tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
106	lehpopolilaan ohjauslisen tapaan tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
107	lehpopolilaan henkilien tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
108	lehpopolilaan omaisien ohjauslisen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
EPA-NORMAALIN TILAN HOITO		
<i>Minusta on tärkeää halua käytäminnössä</i>		
109	lehpopolilaan hengityksen tekemisen hengityskoneen avulla	1 2 3 4 5
110	lehpopolilaan lääkeheldon hoitoinfusiojumppujen avulla	1 2 3 4 5
111	lehpopolilaan kruuhohito	1 2 3 4 5
112	lehpopolilaan ihonhoito	1 2 3 4 5
113	lehpopolilaan neselehoito	1 2 3 4 5
114	lehpopolilaan ohjeus	1 2 3 4 5
115	lehpopolilaan hengityksen tukeminen	1 2 3 4 5
116	lehpopolilaan omaisien ohjaus	1 2 3 4 5
C 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI		
C 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon lainsäädännön tuntemus		
117	houdattaa sairaanhoitajan eettisiä ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
118	houdattaa yleistä terveydenhuoltota koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
119	houdattaa elintarvikataka	1 2 3 4 5
120	houdattaa taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5
Onko jokin eettiseen tai lainsäädännön ohjausseen liittyvä toiminta, jonka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?		
C 2.2 Päättöksentekevät		
<i>Minusta on tärkeää käytäminnössä</i>		
121	lehda työhön liittiyviä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5
122	ratkaisua työhön liittiyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
123	pitäetä kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
124	priorisoida omia toimintani	1 2 3 4 5
Onko jokin päättöksenteekoon liittyvä toiminta joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?		
C 2.3 Kehtittämistyö		
<i>Minusta on tärkeää käytäminnössä</i>		
125	kehittää työympäristöä	1 2 3 4 5
126	kehittää itsään hyöksääni	1 2 3 4 5
127	kehittää hoitonyöökä	1 2 3 4 5
128	kehittää alaisfaktoriä	1 2 3 4 5
Onko jokin kehittämistyöhön liittyvä toiminta joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?		

104	lehpopolilaan hankitun tuomisluoksen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
105	lehpopolilaan neselioidon tapaan tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
106	lehpopolilaan ohjauslisen tapaan tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
107	lehpopolilaan henkilien tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
108	lehpopolilaan omaisien ohjauslisen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
C 2.4 Yhteisyö		
<i>Minusta on tärkeää käytäminnössä</i>		
129	tehdä yhteisööt omien ammatillikkumien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
130	tehdä moniammatillisista yhteistyötä osastolla	1 2 3 4 5
131	tehdä yhteisööt erilaisien yksikköjen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
132	tehdä yhteisööt omaisien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
Onko jokin yhteistyöön liittyvä toiminta joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?		
D KOKEMUSPERUSTA		
<i>Minulla on käytäminnössä kokemuusta hoitaa teh opotil asta</i>		
133	tunvalleiseksi	1 2 3 4 5
134	oikeuderrimukavaisesti	1 2 3 4 5
135	potilaalähdisestä	1 2 3 4 5
136	tasa-arvoisesti	1 2 3 4 5
D 1.1 Kliiniset toimet		
<i>Minulla on käytäminnössä kokemuusta noudataa teh op ottaa sita hoitaa se</i>		
137	aseptisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
138	lääkärin määäräksä	1 2 3 4 5
139	näytöiden perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
140	teknisten hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
D 1.2 Kliininen toimeeripiteet		
<i>EPÄNORMAALIIN TILAN TUUNISTAMINEN</i>		
<i>Minulla on käytäminnössä kokemuusta</i>		
141	lehpopolilaan epätoimialien vitaleihin mittelöiden merkkien tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
142	lehpopolilaan voiminnan muodosten tunnistamisesta leirovalvontamallion avulla	1 2 3 4 5
143	lehpopolilaan kruuhoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
144	lehpopolilaan ihonkunnon muutosten tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
145	lehpopolilaan nestehoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
146	lehpopolilaan ohjauslisen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
147	lehpopolilaan terheksien tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
148	lehpopolilaan omaisien ohjauslisen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
<i>EPÄNORMAALIIN TILAN HOITO</i>		
<i>Minulla on käytäminnössä kokemuusta</i>		
149	lehpopolilaan negatiivisen tukemisesta hengityskoneen avulla	1 2 3 4 5

150) tehopoitan lähetehoidon hoidosta infusio-pumpulle avulla	1	2	3	4	5
151) tehopoitan kruunihoidosta	1	2	3	4	5
152) tehopoitan ihonhoidosta	1	2	3	4	5
153) tehopoitan nesehoidosta	1	2	3	4	5
154) tehopoitan ohjauksesta	1	2	3	4	5
155) tehopoitan henkisestä tukemisesta	1	2	3	4	5
156) tehopoitan omaisien ohjauksesta	1	2	3	4	5

D 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI					
D 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon lainsäädännön tuntemus					
<i>Minulla on käytäntönsä kokemuusta</i>					
157) sairaanhoidajan seutisen ohjelmen noudattamisesta	1	2	3	4	5
158) terveydenhuoltoa koskevan yleisen lainsäädännön noudattamisesta	1	2	3	4	5
159) elintarvion noudattamisesta	1	2	3	4	5
160) taloudellisuden noudattamisesta	1	2	3	4	5

D 2.2 Päätöksenteko					
<i>Minulla on käytäntönsä kokemuusta</i>					
161) tehdä työhön liittyviä päätöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
162) tekemästä työön liittyvää ohjeilua	1	2	3	4	5
163) ajatella kriittisestä työssästä	1	2	3	4	5
164) oman toimintani priorisoinnista	1	2	3	4	5

D 2.3 Kehittämistö					
<i>Minulla on käytäntönsä kokemuusta</i>					
165) näyvinäni kehittämisestä	1	2	3	4	5
166) itsen kehittämisestä työssäni	1	2	3	4	5
167) hoitoyön kehittämisestä	1	2	3	4	5
168) alastalojen kehittämisestä	1	2	3	4	5

D 2.4 Yhteistyö					
<i>Minulla on käytäntönsä kokemuusta</i>					
169) yhteistyöstä oman ammatikkumman kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
170) moniammatillisesta yhteistyöstä osastolla	1	2	3	4	5
171) yhteistyöstä entisaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
172) yhteistyöstä omaisien kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX 26. Phase 3: Pilot test ICCN-CS-0.5, pilot test 2 for students
Seuraavassa on väittämää tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyteen
eli kompetenssin läpityksen.
Arvioi jokaista väittämää näytähetkeästä sairaanhoidajaopiskelijajäsen.
Ympyröi itsesiäsi perhaitein kuvava vastausvalintohto.
Ei ole olemassa olkeita tai vääräitä vaihtoehtoja.

A TIETOPERUSTA

1 = erittäin vähän					
2 = vähän					
3 = ei vähän eikä paljon					
4 = paljon					
5 = erittäin paljon					
A 1 KLIININEN KOMPETENSSI					
A 1.1 Hoitoviran periaatteet					
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopitoisia	1	2	3	4	5
A 1.2 Kliiniset objektit					
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
Tiedän, miten moudatan käytännössä hoitavaessa	1	2	3	4	5
A 1.3 Hoitoviran toimenpiteet					
EPÄNORMAALIIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN					
Tiedän, miten käytännoissa	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan epänormaaliin vitaalientointojen merkit	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan voimistin muutokset tehotavaltoantamilonin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan kivunholton luonteen	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan ihmiskunnon muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan nestehoidon luonteen	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan ohjauskseen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan henkisen tuuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
Tunnistan tehopitoilaan omaisen ohjauskseen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

yht:

Tähän voit vapauttaa kertoa komennettajasi väittämään vastamisesta ja väittämistä esimerkiksi ymmärrettäväys, sopivus aiheeseen, vastaamisen helpous jne.)

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HINTO						
Tieddin, miten käytäminössä						
29	hoidan tehopoissa voinnin tarkkuuden tehovarantamonitorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
30	hoidan tehopoissa voinnin tarkkuuden tehovarantamonitorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
31	hoidan tehopoissa kirkkohoidon	1	2	3	4	5
32	hoidan tehopoissa ihon hoidon	1	2	3	4	5
33	hoidan tehopoissa nestehoidon	1	2	3	4	5
34	hoidan tehopoissa ohjaukseen	1	2	3	4	5
35	hoidan tehopoissa henkisen tukemisen	1	2	3	4	5
36	hoidan tehopoissa omaisien ohjaukseen	1	2	3	4	5

A 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI						
A 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laits äidänäön turtemus						
<i>Tieddin käytäminössä, miten</i>						
37	noudatan saliarvoiltaan eettisistä ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
38	noudatan yleisiä terveydenhuoltoa koskevia laissa säädetyitä	1	2	3	4	5
39	noudatan ellinsuoritusta	1	2	3	4	5
40	noudatan taloudellisuutta	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.2 Päätöksentekö,						
Tieddin käytäminössä, miten						
41	teidän työhöni liittyy lääketöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
42	rankaisen työhön liittyvä ongelma	1	2	3	4	5
43	ajatusten kriittisesti	1	2	3	4	5
44	priorisoimaa toimintaa	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.3 Kehittämistö						
Tieddin käytäminössä, miten						
45	kehittän työrimääriä	1	2	3	4	5
46	kehittän itsään ja yossäni	1	2	3	4	5
47	kehittän hoitovaltaa	1	2	3	4	5
48	kehittän alastioliäjni	1	2	3	4	5

A 2.4 Yhteistyö						
Tieddin käytäminössä, miten						
49	teen yhteisyydellä oman animallikunnan kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
50	teen monilammallista yhteisyydellä osoitolla	1	2	3	4	5
51	teen yhteisyydellä erilaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
52	teen yhteisyydellä omaisien kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

B TAITOPERUSTA						
1	= erittäin huonosti					
2	= huonosti					
3	= ei huonosti eikä hyvin					
4	= hyvin					
5	= erittäin hyvin					

B 1 KLINININ KOMPETENSSI						
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B 1.1 Hoitojöön perillatteet						
Osaan käytäminössä hoitaa tehopoista						
55	turvalisesti	1	2	3	4	5
56	oleutuennuksakesi	1	2	3	4	5
57	poillasivu	1	2	3	4	5
58	lääkeäin määräysä	1	2	3	4	5
59	näytööön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
60	teknisten hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

B 2.3 Hoitojöön liitteenpiletet						
EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNUSTAMINEN						
<i>Osaan käytäminössä</i>						
61	tuimista tehopoillan epäonnallaan viitaleillelin toimintojen merkit	1	2	3	4	5
62	tuimista tehopoillan voinnin muutokset tehopoivantaiston avulla	1	2	3	4	5
63	tuimista tehopoillan kivunhoitoon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
64	tuimista tehopoillan ihanokun muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
65	tuimista tehopoillan nesteiden tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
66	tuimista tehopoillan ohauksien tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
67	tuimista tehopoillan henkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
68	tuimista tehopoillan omasta ohauksien tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HOITO						
Osaan käytäminössä						
69	tuimasta tehopoillan voinnin tarkeillun tehopoivantaiston avulla	1	2	3	4	5
70	tuimasta tehopoillan ihanokun tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
71	tuimasta tehopoillan kivunhoiton	1	2	3	4	5
72	tuimasta tehopoillan nesteiden tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
73	tuimasta tehopoillan nesteiden tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
74	tuimasta tehopoillan ohauksien tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
75	tuimasta tehopoillan henkisen tuken tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
76	tuimasta tehopoillan omasta ohauksien tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

B 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI						
B 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laits äidänäön tuntemus						
<i>Osaan käytäminössä</i>						
77	noudattaa sairaanhoitajan eettisiä ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
78	noudattaa yleisiä terveydenhuoltoa koskevia laitsäädäntöä	1	2	3	4	5
79	noudattaa ehtisäriitoitaka	1	2	3	4	5
80	noudattaa taloudellisuutta	1	2	3	4	5

B 2.2 Päätöksenteko						
Osaan käytäminössä						
81	tehdä työhyviä lääketöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
82	ratkaista vähintään ilmestyvät ongelmia	1	2	3	4	5
83	ajatella kriittisesti	1	2	3	4	5

84 priorisoida omia laiminlaitaan	1	2	3	4	5
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B 2.3 Kehittämistävö

Osaan käytäminossä

85 kehittää ja yöryyminäni	1	2	3	4	5
86 kehittää ja itsään lyössäni	1	2	3	4	5
87 kehittää ja hoitovaltaan	1	2	3	4	5
88 kehittää ja alastatoljani	1	2	3	4	5

B 2.4 Yhteistö

Osaan käytäminossä

89 tehdää yhteistyötä omien ammatillikuntauun kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
90 tehdää moniammatillista yhteistyötä ja astola	1	2	3	4	5
91 tehdää yhteistyötä erilaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
92 tehdää yhteistyötä omistaen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

C ASENNESAARVOOPERUSTA

1 = täysin eri mieltä

2 = eri mieltä

3 = ei eri eikä samaa mieltä

4 = sammaa mieltä

5 = täysin samaa mieltä

C 2.1 Kehittämisen periaatteet

C 2.2 Kehittämisen periaatteet

C 2.3 Kehittämisen periaatteet

C 2.4 Yhteistö

C 1.1 Hoitovon toimenpiteet

C 1.2 Kliniset ohjeet

C 1.3 Hoitovon toimenpiteet

C 1.4 Kehittämisen periaatteet

93 turvalleesi	1	2	3	4	5
94 olkeliennelukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
95 polttaisiltoissesti	1	2	3	4	5
96 itasa-avosesti	1	2	3	4	5
97 aspettisia ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
98 läiskäkin määräykää	1	2	3	4	5
99 näyttöön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
100 tekniiksen hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

C 1.5 Kehittämisen periaatteet

101 tehopolttajan epätoimimisen välttämistöön liittyen mierkkien tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
102 tehopolttajan voimien muutosten tunnistaminen tehovalontamontorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
103 tehopolttajan kiuvalloihin tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
104 tehopolttajan ihonkuonien muutosten tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
105 tehopolttajan ohjausien tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
106 tehopolttajan ohjausien tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
107 tehopolttajan henkiliseen tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5

C 1.6 Kehittämisen periaatteet

108 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaukseen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
109 tehopolttajan otsalainentoimintojen tukeminen	1	2	3	4	5
110 tehopolttajan voimien tarkkuuden tulovalontamontorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
111 tehopolttajan rivumoolo	1	2	3	4	5
112 tehopolttajan ihonhoito	1	2	3	4	5
113 tehopolttajan nestehoitoto	1	2	3	4	5
114 tehopolttajan ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5
115 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaukseen	1	2	3	4	5
116 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5

D KOKEMUSPERUSTA

Jos sinulla ei ole klinistä kokemusta tehoiltoystä siirry kohtaan D 2!

1 = erittäin vähän

2 = vähän

3 = ei vähän eikä paljon

4 = paljon

5 = erittäin paljon

108 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaukseen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
109 tehopolttajan otsalainentoimintojen tukeminen	1	2	3	4	5
110 tehopolttajan voimien tarkkuuden tulovalontamontorin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
111 tehopolttajan rivumoolo	1	2	3	4	5
112 tehopolttajan ihonhoito	1	2	3	4	5
113 tehopolttajan nestehoitoto	1	2	3	4	5
114 tehopolttajan ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5
115 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaukseen	1	2	3	4	5
116 tehopolttajan omistaen ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5

C 2 ANIMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI

117 noudataa sairaanhoidajan eettisiä ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
118 noudataa yleisiä terveydenhuollon koristeavaa läänsäädäntöä	1	2	3	4	5
119 noudataa elintarvikelaikaa	1	2	3	4	5
120 noudataa palvelujen sisullita	1	2	3	4	5
121 tehdää työhyvin ilityviä päättöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
122 ratkaista työhyvin ilityviä ongelmia	1	2	3	4	5
123 ajatella kriittisesti	1	2	3	4	5
124 priisoida omaa toimintani	1	2	3	4	5

C 2.1 Kehittämisen periaatteet

125 kehittää työhyvin ilityviä päättöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
126 kehittää läisevän työssä	1	2	3	4	5
127 kehittää työhyvin ilityviä	1	2	3	4	5
128 kehittää läisätilojani	1	2	3	4	5

C 2.2 Yhteistö

129 tehdää yhteisalaisuutta omien ammatillikuntauun kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
130 tehdää moniammatillista yhteisalaisuutta osastolla	1	2	3	4	5
131 tehdää yhteistyötä erilaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
132 tehdää yhteistyötä omaisien kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX 27. Phase 3: Pilot test of ICCN-CS-0.5, pilot test for nurses

	1 = erittäin vähän	2 = vähän	3 = ei vähän eikä paljon	4 = paljon	5 = erittäin paljon		1 2 3 4 5
Seuravassa on väittämää tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyysteen eli kompetenssin liityen.							
Arvio jokaista väittämää omalta osaltaasi täällä heikellä sairaanhoitoajaa.							
Ympyröi itseäsi parhaaten kuraava vastausvaihtoehto.							
<u>Elä ole olemassa oikeasta tai väärästä vahioelhotaja.</u>							
A TIEOPERUSTA							
1 = erittäin vähän	2 = vähän	3 = ei vähän eikä paljon	4 = paljon	5 = erittäin paljon			
A 1 KLIININEN KOMPETENSSI							
A 1.1 Hoitotyön periaatteet							
Tiedän, miten hoitan käytännössä tehopotilaasi	1 2 3 4 5						
13 turvalisesti	1 2 3 4 5						
14 poikkeuksissa	1 2 3 4 5						
15 poikastamisesta	1 2 3 4 5						
16 tasa-arvoisesti	1 2 3 4 5						
A 1.2 Kliiniset ohjeet							
Tiedän, miten noudataan käytännössä tehopotilaasta hoitessa	1 2 3 4 5						
17 aseptisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5						
18 lääkärin määräyksiä	1 2 3 4 5						
19 hoitotyölön perustavia kliinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5						
20 teknisten hoitotaitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5						
A 1.3 Hoitotyön toimenpiteet							
EPA-NORMAALIIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN							
Tiedän, miten käytännesä							
21 tunnistan tehopotilaani epänormaalien vitaleilintoinjojen merkit	1 2 3 4 5						
22 tunnistan tehopotilaan voinnin muutokset teholovontamonitorin avulla	1 2 3 4 5						
23 tunnistan tehopotilaan kivunhoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5						
24 tunnistan tehopotilaan ihonkunnon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5						
25 tunnistan tehopotilaan nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5						
26 tunnistan tehopotilaan ohjausen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5						
27 tunnistan tehopotilaan henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5						
A 2 ANIMATTILINEN KOMPETENSSI							
A 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laatu länsiäädinän tuntemus							
Tiedän, miten käytännesä							
28 hoitan tehopotilaan vitaleilintoinjojen tuemisen	1 2 3 4 5						
29 hoitan tehopotilaan vointimarkkailun tehovalvontamonitorin avulla	1 2 3 4 5						
30 hoitan tehopotilaan kivunhoidon	1 2 3 4 5						
31 hoitan tehopotilaan ihonhoidon	1 2 3 4 5						
32 hoitan tehopotilaan nesihoidon	1 2 3 4 5						
33 hoitan tehopotilaan henkisen tuemisen	1 2 3 4 5						
34 hoitan tehopotilaan objausen	1 2 3 4 5						
35 hoitan tehopotilaan omastaan ohjausen	1 2 3 4 5						
A 2.2 Päätöksenteko							
Tiedän, miten							
36 noudatan saranoiholua edistäviä ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5						
37 noudatan leisää terveydenhuoltoita koskevia länsiäädintästä	1 2 3 4 5						
38 noudatan leisää terveydenhuoltoita	1 2 3 4 5						
39 noudatan ehtisristoakia	1 2 3 4 5						
40 noudatan leisuksilisuttaa	1 2 3 4 5						
A 2.3 Kehittämisturv							
Tiedän, miten							
41 tehoon liittyvää päätöksistä	1 2 3 4 5						
42 tekijäisen työhöntä ilittävää ongelmaa	1 2 3 4 5						
43 ajattelun kriittisestä	1 2 3 4 5						
44 priorisoimalla toimintatapa	1 2 3 4 5						
A 2.4 Yhteisyö							
Tiedän, miten							
45 kehittävän yhteistyötä	1 2 3 4 5						
46 kehittävän yhteistyötä omalla ammatikkunnan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5						
47 kehittävän yhteistyötä erilaisten julkisikujen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5						
48 kehittävän yhteistyötä omasta alialojani	1 2 3 4 5						
B TAIOPERUSTA							
1 = erittäin huonosti							
2 = huonosti							
3 = ei huonosti							
4 = hyvin							
5 = erittäin hyvin							

B 1 KLININEN KOMPETENSSI		1 2 3 4 5
B 1.1 Hoitojöön perustatteet		1 2 3 4 5
Osaan käytäntöös sää hoitaa teho poliisista	1 2 3 4 5	
53 turvallisuustesti	1 2 3 4 5	
54 oikeudenmukaisestesi	1 2 3 4 5	
55 poliisilähtöisesti	1 2 3 4 5	
56 tasa-arvoisesti	1 2 3 4 5	
B 2.2 Kliniseet ohjeet		
Osaan käytäntöös sää noudataa tehopoliastaa hoitessa	1 2 3 4 5	
57 aseptisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5	
58 lääkärin määritökää	1 2 3 4 5	
59 nivatöön perustuu klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5	
60 teknisen hoitoiltaiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5	
B 2.3 Hoitojöön toimenpiteet		
EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN		
Osaan käytäntöös sää	1 2 3 4 5	
61 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan epänormaaliin vitaalileilintomien merkit	1 2 3 4 5	
62 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan voinnin muutokset tehovalvontamonitorin avulla	1 2 3 4 5	
63 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan kivunhoidon tapaan	1 2 3 4 5	
64 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan ihmunkunnon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5	
65 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan nestehoidon tapaan	1 2 3 4 5	
66 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan ohjauskseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5	
67 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5	
68 tunnistaa tehopoliilaan omaistien ohjausen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5	
EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN HOITO		
Osaan käytäntöös sää	1 2 3 4 5	
69 hoitaa tehopoliilan vitaalileilintomien lukemisen	1 2 3 4 5	
70 ohjata tehopoliilan voinnin tarkkuuden tehovalvontamonitorin avulla	1 2 3 4 5	
71 hoitaa tehopoliilan kivunhoidon	1 2 3 4 5	
72 hoitaa tehopoliilan ihmohoidon	1 2 3 4 5	
73 hoitaa tehopoliilan nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5	
74 hoitaa tehopoliilan ohjauskseen	1 2 3 4 5	
75 hoitaa tehopoliilan henkisen lukemisen	1 2 3 4 5	
76 hoitaa tehopoliilan omaistien ohjausen	1 2 3 4 5	
B 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI		
B 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laissaädännön tuntemus		
Osaan käytäntöös sää	1 2 3 4 5	
77 noudataa sairaanhoitajan eettisää ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5	
78 noudataa yleisää terveydenhuollota koskevaa laissaädäntöä	1 2 3 4 5	
79 noudataa elintarvikia	1 2 3 4 5	
80 noudataa taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5	
B 2.2 Pääröksenteko		
Osaan käytäntöös sää	1 2 3 4 5	
81 liendä työhön liittyvä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5	

102	lehopotilaan voimina muodostetun tunnistaminen tehovalvontamittoihin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
103	lehopotilaan kuvuuhoidon tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
104	lehopotilaan ihonkuution muodosten tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
105	lehopotilaan nestehoidon tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
106	lehopotilaan omissien lajipainon tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
107	lehopotilaan henkisen tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5
108	lehopotilaan omistaisten ohjauskesken tarjeen tunnistaminen	1	2	3	4	5

EPA-NORMAALIN TILAN HOIDOT**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

109	lehopotilaan vitalaileutumointien tekeminen	1	2	3	4	5
110	lehopotilaan voimin rätkäillä tehovalvontamittoihin avulla	1	2	3	4	5
111	lehopotilaan kuvuuhoido	1	2	3	4	5
112	lehopotilaan ihonhoito	1	2	3	4	5
113	lehopotilaan nestehoido	1	2	3	4	5
114	lehopotilaan ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5
115	lehopotilaan henkisen tekeminen	1	2	3	4	5
116	lehopotilaan omistaisten ohjaus	1	2	3	4	5

Onko jokin hoityöön toimenpide, jonka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?

C 2 AMMATILLINEN KOMPETENSSI**C 2.1 Eettinen toiminta ja terveydenhuollon laisäädäntöön tuntemus**

Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä	1	2	3	4	5	
117	hoidattaa sairaanhoidajan eettisiä ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
118	hoidattaa yleistä terveydenhuoltoita koskevaa laisäädäntöä	1	2	3	4	5
119	hoidattaa elintarvikalia	1	2	3	4	5

120 hoidattaa taloudellisuutta

Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä	1	2	3	4	5	
133	turvalisesti	1	2	3	4	5
134	olekennemmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
135	potilaslähtöisesti	1	2	3	4	5

136 tasa-arvoisesti

C 2.2 Päätöksenteko**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

121	lehdityöhön liittyvä päätöksia	1	2	3	4	5
122	erikaisista työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1	2	3	4	5
123	dielitila krititsesti	1	2	3	4	5
124	priisiodista omaan toimintaan	1	2	3	4	5

Onko jokin päätöksenteko liittyyvä toiminta ja joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?

C 2.3 Keittämistö**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

125	kehittää työympäristö	1	2	3	4	5
126	kehittää itsään työssä	1	2	3	4	5

127	kehittää hoitojytä	1	2	3	4	5
128	kehittää diagnostajan	1	2	3	4	5

Onko jokin keittämistyöhön liittyvä toiminta joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?

C 2.4 Yhteisyö**Minusta on tärkeää käytäminessä**

129	tehdä yhteistyötä omaraamattikunnan kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
130	tehdä moniammattilaisia yhteistyötä osastolla	1	2	3	4	5
131	tehdä yhteistyötä erilaisten yksikköjen kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
132	tehdä yhteistyötä omastaan kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

Onko jokin yhteistyöhön liittyvä toiminta joka haluaisit mainita erityisen tärkeänä?

D KOKEMUSPERUSTA

1 = erittäin vähän

2 = vähän

3 = ei vähän eikä paljon

4 = paljon

5 = erittäin paljon

D 1 KLIININEN KOMPETENSSI**D 1.1 Hoitojytön periaatteet**

Minusta on käytäminessä kokemuusta hoitaa tehotapista	1	2	3	4	5	
133	turvalisesti	1	2	3	4	5
134	olekennemmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
135	potilaslähtöisesti	1	2	3	4	5

136	tasa-arvoisesti	1	2	3	4	5
-----	-----------------	---	---	---	---	---

D 1.2 Kliiniset ohjeet**Minusta on käytäminessä kokemuusta hoitassa**

137	aseptia ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
138	läskärin määritykäsi	1	2	3	4	5
139	näytöön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
140	teknisten hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

D 1.3 Hoitojytön toimenpiteet**EPÄNORMAALIN TILAN TUNNISTAMINEN****Minulla on käytäminessä kokemuusta**

141	lehopotilaan epänormaaleilla vielialinjatilanteiden merkkien tunnistamisella	1	2	3	4	5
142	lehopotilaan vironn muidosten tunnistamisella tehovalmennuksen avulla	1	2	3	4	5
143	lehopotilaan vironn muidosten tunnistamisella tehovalmennuksen avulla	1	2	3	4	5
144	lehopotilaan vironn muidosten tunnistamisesta	1	2	3	4	5
145	lehopotilaan vironn muidosten tunnistamisesta	1	2	3	4	5

APPENDIX 29. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing, cover letter for nurses,
ICCN-CS-1 and BKAT-7

Turun yliopisto, hoitoiteen laitos
TMI, TUT-opiskelija Riitta-Liisa Lakannaa
Väitöskuttimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittauksen ja arviointimittarin kehittäminen
Saatekirje sairaanhoidajalle

Hyvät sairaanhoidajat,

Turussa 11.12.2009

Sinut on valittu osallistumaan tehohoitotyön kompetenssia eli pätevyttä koskevaan tutkimukseen. Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta, jonka tarkoituksena on kuvata ja arvioida tehohoitotyössä vaadittavaa kompetenssi sekä kehittää tehohoitotyön kompetenssin arviointimittari. Tavoitteena on siten kehittää tehohoitotyötä ja kouluttaa. Tutkimukseen osallistuu kaikki Suomen yliopistoissa sairaaloiden teho-osastot. Tutkimuksessa tehohoitotyön pätevyys ratkennetaan tehoitotyön tieto-, taito-, asenne- ja arveruustasta sekä kokemuasperustasta. Lisäksi kysymyksissä muutama taustamuuttuja Siinusta. Pyydän Sinua ystäväällisesti vastaamaan oheiseen kyselylomakkeeseen. Kyselylomakkeessa on Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin isärväarviointimittari. Kyselyn vastaaminen kestää noin 15 minuuttua. Toivon, että vastaat kyselylomakkeeseen isärväisesti. Vastaaksesi on erittäin arvokas. Tietoa käytetään hyväksi sairaanhoitajan tehohoitotyön pätevyyden arvioimisessa ja tehohoitotyön koulutuksen kehittämisenä.

Palauta kyselylomake palauttaan tutkijalle suljetussa kirjeessä osastolla olevaan palautustilakoodiin (X.X.) mennessä. Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen lento- ja lääkäriviestiin, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitoksesta ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta professori Tampeereen yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta sekä dosentti LT. Juhha Perttilä Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimustulokset raportoidaan väitöskirjassa ja se toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna xxxx. Tutkimukseen on saatu asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voitte mielelläni ottaa yhteyttä tutkijaan.

Väitöskuttimus kuluu Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokseen tutkimushoitoiteen, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitoksesta ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta professori Tampeereen yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta sekä dosentti LT. Juhha Perttilä Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimustulokset raportoidaan väitöskirjassa ja se toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna xxxx. Tutkimukseen on saatu asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voitte mielelläni ottaa yhteyttä tutkijaan.

Riitta-Liisa Lakannaa
sh. TMI, TUT-opiskelija
Tutkijakoulutettava
Turun yliopisto, hoitoiteen laitos
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20014 Turku
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Kiitos vastauksesta!

APPENDIX 30. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing, Cover letter for nurses, ICCN-CS-1

Turun yliopisto, hoitoiteen laitos
TMI, TUT-opiskelija Riitta-Liisa Lakannaa
Väitöskuttimus: Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin mittauksen ja arviointimittarin kehittäminen
Saatekirje sairaanhoidajalle

Turussa 11.12.2009

Sinut on valittu osallistumaan tehohoitotyön kompetenssia eli pätevyttä koskevaan tutkimukseen. Tutkimus on osa väitöskirjatutkimusta, jonka tarkoituksena on kuvata ja arvioida tehohoitotyössä vaadittavaa kompetenssi sekä kehittää tehohoitotyön kompetenssin arviointimittari. Tavoitteena on siten kehittää tehohoitotyötä ja kouluttaa. Tutkimukseen osallistuu kaikki Suomen yliopistoissa sairaaloiden teho-osastot. Tutkimuksessa tehohoitotyön pätevyys ratkennetaan tehoitotyön tieto-, taito-, asenne- ja arveruustasta sekä kokemuisperustasta. Lisäksi kysymyksissä muutama taustamuuttuja Siinusta.

Pyydän Sinua ystäväällisesti vastaamaan oheiseen kyselylomakkeeseen. Kyselylomakkeessa on Tehohoitotyön kompetenssin isärväarviointimittari. Kyselyn vastaaminen kestää noin 15 minuuttua. Toivon, että vastaat kyselylomakkeeseen isärväisesti. Vastaaksesi on erittäin arvokas. Tietoa käytetään hyväksi sairaanhoitajan tehohoitotyön pätevyyden arvioimisessa ja tehohoitotyön koulutuksen kehittämisenä.

Palauta kyselylomake palauttaan tutkijalle suljetussa kirjeessä osastolla olevaan palautustilakoodiin (X.X.) mennessä. Tutkimusvastaukset käsittellään ehdottomalla luottamuksella ja nimetyminä. Tutkimukseen osallistuminen on vapaaehtoista, mutta erityisen toivottavaa tehohoitotyön kehittämiseksi. Toivon juuri Siinun vastaustasi.

Väitöskuttimus kuluu Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokseen tutkimushoitoiteen, ja sen ohjaajina toimivat professori Helena Leino-Kilpi (helena.leino-kilpi@utu.fi) Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitoksesta ja dosentti Tarja Suominen (tarja.suominen@utu.fi). Turun yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta professori Tampeereen yliopiston hoitoiteen laitokselta sekä dosentti LT. Juhha Perttilä Turun yliopistollisesta keskussairaalasta. Tutkimustulokset raportoidaan väitöskirjassa ja se toimitetaan tutkimusluvan antaneelle organisaatiolle tutkimuksen valmistuttua vuonna xxxx. Tutkimukseen on saatu asianmukaiset luvat. Tutkimukseen liittyvissä kysymyksissä voitte mielelläni ottaa yhteyttä tutkijaan.

Riitta-Liisa Lakannaa
sh. TMI, TUT-opiskelija
Tutkijakoulutettava
Turun yliopisto, hoitoiteen laitos
Lemminkäisenkatu 1
20014 Turku
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Kiitos vastauksesta!

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APPENDIX 31. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing, demographics for students

3 Ei

8 Arvio sairaanhoitaja AMK -tutkiintoon kuuluvista teoriaopintojen arvosanoista:

- Hvä sairaanhoitajaoopiskelija,
täytyi tietosi / kirjoittamalla vastaus vivalle
tai ympyröimällä valitsemasi valitseento.

TAUSTATIEDOT

1 Ikä: _____ vuotta

2 Sukupuoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

9 Vapaat ehtoisten itsenäisen tiedonhakku tehoihotityöstä koulutuksen alkana:

1 Kyllä, Mistä?

2 Ei.

ID (tutkija täytää):

3 Kouluutus ennen sairaanhoitajakoulutusta:

- 1 lukiö
2 koulutuksen terveydenhuollon tutkinno, mikä
3 toisen asteen terveydenhuollon tutkinno, mikä
4 nuu ammatikkokoulutustutkinno, mikä
5 yliopistotutkinno, mikä

10 Hoitoityön lehden käyttö tehoihotityön tiedonhaussa:

- 1 Kyllä
a Kansainvälisistä tieleilisiä lehtiä (esim. „Journal of Advanced Nursing“ tai American Journal of Critical Care)

- b Suomalaista tieleilisiä lehtiä (esim. „Hoitolede-lehti“ tai „Tutkiva Hoitopyy-lehti“)

- c Ammattilieta (esim. „Sairaanhoitaja-lehti“ tai „Tehohotio-lehti“)

- Voit mainita myös jokin muun lehden
2 Ei.

11 Itsenäisyys hoitoityössä >10:

(Mitten itsenäiseksi koet toimintasi sairaanhoidojana valmistumisen jälkeen)
Arvio:
1 Kyllä, Miksi?
2 Ei, Miksi et ole?

12 Kiinnostuneisuus työskentelyyn teho-osastolla opintojen jälkeen:

5 Työskentemus hoitoityössä (ennen hyväksytä koulutusta ja koulutuksen alkana,

- joka ei kuulu nykyiseen tutkintoon):
_____ vuotta ____ kk

6 Akutuisti tai kriittisesti sairaan potilaan, tehoihotityön tai

- päivystyspotilaan opintoja suoritetuna:
1 Kyllä on. Montako opintopisteitä yhteensä?
2 Ei ole.

7 a) Ohjatun harjoittelun opintojakso teho-osastolla:

- 1 Kyllä. Kesto oli ____ viikkoa.
2 Ei.

7 b) Ohjatun harjoittelun opintojakso teho-osastoa vastaavalla opintojaksona:

- (esim. valvontaosasto, päivystyspäillikunta, leikkikasosasto)
1 Kyllä. Mikä osasto? ____ Kesto oli ____ viikkoa.

APPENDIX 32. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing
Demographics for nurses

Turun Yliopisto

Hoitotieteen laitos 2009

Riita-Ulja Lakamäki

Sairaanhoitajan kyselylomake (ICCN-CS-1)

Tehohoitotyön kompetenssi

TAUSTATIEDOT

1 Ikää: _____ vuotta
2 Sukupuoli: 1 nainen 2 mies

3 Koulutus:

- 1 sairaanhoitaja AMK
2 enkiloissairaanhoitaja: erikoistumisala:
3 sairaanhoitaja: suuntautumisvalintio:
4 joku muu koulutus: _____

4 Työkokemus sairaanhoidjana tehohoidossa: _____ vuotta, jos alle kk _____

5 Muu tervaysalan työkokemus sairaanhoidjana: _____ vuotta, jos alle kk _____

6 Tehohoitotyöön liittyvät jaikko-opimiset:

(Ei tarkoittaa kesittäisiä koulutuspäiviä vaan jaikko-opintoja, joista saat todistukseen)
1 Kyllä, mitä?
2 Ei.

7 Tehohoidon konferensseihin ja koulutuspäivin osallistuminen:

1 Kyllä. Miten paljon yhleeen ns? _____
2 Ei.

8 Omatoimin en tiedonhaku tehohoitotyöstä:

1 Kyllä. Mistä haetyyleensä tieto? _____
2 Ei.

9 Hoitotyön lehtien käyttö tiedonhaussa:

- 1 Kyllä
a Kansainvälisistä tieteellisistä lehtiistä (esim. Journal of Advanced Nursing tai American Journal of Critical Care)
b Suomalaisista tieteellisistä lehtiistä (esim. Hoitolehti tai Tukkuva Hoitoy-lehti)
c Ammattilehtiä (esim. Sairaanhoitaja-lehti tai Tehohoitolehti)
Voit mainita myös jonkin muun lehden
2 Ei.

10 Nykyinen työmotivaatio 1-10:

Arvio: _____ (1=erittäin huono ja 10=erittäin hyvä)

11 Itsentäisyys hoitotyössä 1-10:

Arvio: _____ (1=erittäin huono ja 10=erittäin hyvä)

12 Omat nykyiset erityisvastuualueet teho-osastolla:

1 Kyllä. Mikämitkä aine(eet)?

2 Ei ole.

lataa seuraavalta sivulta vastaamista - kudos!

APPENDIX 33. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing, ICCN-CS-1 for students
Suuravassassa on tehosairaan hoitojan pätevyysen eli kompetenssin liittyvä lättäminen.
Arviojokaisesta väittämääsi myt tällä heikellä sairaanhoitajaopiskelijana.
Ei ole olemassa oikeutta tai vähän välttötehtäviin.

TIETOERUSTA

Arvoina osaamistasi "TIEDÄN" -näkökulmaista!

1 = erittäin huonosti
2 = huonosti
3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin
4 = hyvin
5 = erittäin hyvin

30 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
31 ohjausen	1 2 3 4 5
32 henkilöiden lukemisen	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten noudataan

33 sairaanhoitajien eettisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
34 yleisistä te neuvodenhulttaa Koskeveaa lairisäädintöä	1 2 3 4 5
35 ilmisiitolakia	1 2 3 4 5
36 taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5

1 = erittäin huonosti
2 = huonosti
3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin
4 = hyvin
5 = erittäin hyvin

Tiedän, miten tean

37 teen työhön liittyviä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
38 ratkaisen työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
39 ajatteleen kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
40 pohjisoivin omasta kokemuksani	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten kehitän

41 työryhmääni	1 2 3 4 5
42 itsään työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
43 hoitovaloa	1 2 3 4 5
44 alaisuuden	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten noudataan tehopotilaista hoitossa

13 turvallisuusi	1 2 3 4 5
14 olkeudennäytäkäisesti	1 2 3 4 5
15 poltolasäntöisesti	1 2 3 4 5
16 tasa-arvoisesti	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten noudataan tehopotilaista hoitossa

17 asepalvelusta	1 2 3 4 5
18 lääkärin mätätyksistä	1 2 3 4 5
19 myöntöön perustuvia kliimisiä hoito-objeektit	1 2 3 4 5
20 teknisten hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
21 teknologialla välttämättömin toteutusmerkit	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten tunnistan tehopotilaan

22 kivunhoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
23 ihonhoidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
24 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
25 ohjausen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
26 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5

Tiedän, miten hoitan tehopotilaan

27 virtaalielintomintojen tukimisen	1 2 3 4 5
28 kivunhoidon	1 2 3 4 5
29 ihonhoidon	1 2 3 4 5

Osaan noudataan tehopotilaasta hoitessa

49 turvallisuesti	1 2 3 4 5
50 olkeudennäytäkäisesti	1 2 3 4 5
51 poltolasäntöisesti	1 2 3 4 5
52 tasa-arvoisesti	1 2 3 4 5

Osaan noudataan tehopotilaasta hoitessa

53 asetusta ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
54 läiskäriin määryksiksi	1 2 3 4 5
55 lähtöihin perustuvia kilmissä hoito-objeita	1 2 3 4 5
56 tekniosten hoitolaatidien ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehotapioitaan	
57 ja päänormaalien rituaaleihin mittojen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 kivunhoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ihonkunnon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjauskeen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoidaa tehotapioitaan	
63 ihalaiteinmittojen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 kivunhoidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoidon	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjauskeen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 saraanhoitajan seittisiä ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikia	1 2 3 4 5
72 taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 terhi työnhön liittyvä päätöska	1 2 3 4 5
74 ratkaisia työhön liittyvä ongelmaa	1 2 3 4 5
75 jätelaa krittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pitoni sorida omasta toimintani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 ihmisäni työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoityoja	1 2 3 4 5
80 alaisiltajani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tehdää	
81 yhteistyötä omian ammatillikuntani kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
82 moniammattiliittojen yhteistyötä	1 2 3 4 5
83 yhteistyötä muiden yrityksien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
84 yhteistyötä omistaan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	Arvioi omaa asennettettua laarvojaasi!
	<p>1 = täysin eri mieltä 2 = eri mieltä 3 = ei eri eikä samaa mieltä 4 = samaa mieltä 5 = täysin samaa mieltä</p>

Minusta on tärkeää, että holdan tehopotilaasta	1 2 3 4 5
85 lunvalastei	1 2 3 4 5
86 olkudemmuksaisesti	1 2 3 4 5
87 poliisiasiantoisesi	1 2 3 4 5
88 tasa-avoisesti	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää, että noudata tehopotilaasta hoitassa	
1 = täyssin eri mieltä	1 2 3 4 5
2 = eri mieltä	1 2 3 4 5
3 = ei eri eläkä samma mieltä	1 2 3 4 5
4 = samma mieltä	1 2 3 4 5
5 = täyssin samma mieltä	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää, että halffa tehopotilaan	
89 asepalisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
90 lääkärin mätää ikästä	1 2 3 4 5
91 näytön perustavia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
92 teknisen hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää, että halffa tehopotilaan	
93 epänormaalien vitaalielementtien merkkien tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
94 kivuunidöiden tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
95 ihonkunnon muutosten tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
96 nestehoidon tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
97 ohjauskuoren tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
98 terhiksen tuen tarpeen tunnistaminen	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää, että halffa tehopotilaan	
99 vitaalielementtien tukeminen	1 2 3 4 5
100 kivunhoito	1 2 3 4 5
101 ihonhoito	1 2 3 4 5
102 nestehoidoito	1 2 3 4 5
103 ohjaus	1 2 3 4 5
104 henkilöiden lueteminen	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää noudataa	
105 salirahdolataan eetilistä ohjella	1 2 3 4 5
106 tervalehtihuoltoa koskevaa laitsääädintä	1 2 3 4 5
107 elinsuhtoiakin	1 2 3 4 5
108 taloudellisuutta	1 2 3 4 5

108 tehdä työhön liittyviä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5
110 rakastaan sähköpostin lähetyksiä	1 2 3 4 5
111 ajatella kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
112 pörösoida omia toimintaani	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää kehittää	1 2 3 4 5
113 yöryhmään	1 2 3 4 5
114 itsään liyossäni	1 2 3 4 5
115 hoitoväki	1 2 3 4 5
116 alaisuusjärjestyksiä	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää tehdä	1 2 3 4 5
117 yhteisyydestä oman ammatikunnan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
118 moniammatillista yhteistyötä	1 2 3 4 5
119 yhteisöistä muiden yksikköjen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
120 yhteisöistä omalaisten kanssa	1 2 3 4 5

KOKEMUSPERUSTA

Jos Minulla ei ole kihlainta kokemusta tehtävöistä suljur välttämään numero 141!

Antei oman kokemukseesi laattaa:

- 1 = täysin riittämättömästi
 2 = riittämättömästi
 3 = ei riittämättömästi mutta ei riittävästi
 4 = riittävästi
 5 = täysin riittävästi

Minulla on kokemusta hoitaa tehopotilaista hoitoessa

- 121 turvallisesti
 122 oikeu demmukaavasti
 123 potilaanhoidosta
 124 tasa-arvoisesti
 125 asceptisia ohjeita

Minulla on kokemusta teho potilaan

- 126 käytännän määritystä
 127 näytöön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita
 128 teknisten hoitolaitteiden ohjeita
 129 henkilisen tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta
 130 henkilisen tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta
 131 ihonkunnon muutosten tunnistamisesta
 132 testehoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta
 133 ohjauskset tarpeen tunnistamisesta
 134 henkilisen tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta

135 vitasalileilintorinjojen tutkimisesta	1 2 3 4 5
136 kiuunhoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
137 ironhoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
138 nestehoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
139 oljauksesta	1 2 3 4 5
140 henkilöstä tutkimisesta	1 2 3 4 5
Minulla on kokemusta	1 2 3 4 5
141 sairaanhoitajien eettisten ohjeiden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
142 terveydenhuonota koskevan yleisen länsästäämön noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
143 elintarvikain luottamuksessa	1 2 3 4 5
144 taloudellisuuden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

1 = täysin riittämättömästi	1 2 3 4 5
2 = riittämättömästi	1 2 3 4 5
3 = ei riittämättömästi mutta ei riittävästi	1 2 3 4 5
4 = riittävästi	1 2 3 4 5
5 = täysin riittävästi	1 2 3 4 5

Minulla on kokemusta	1 2 3 4 5
145 tehdä työhön liittyvää päätoimistoa	1 2 3 4 5
146 rakkaidsta työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
147 ajetella kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
148 ottamaan toimintani priorisoimista	1 2 3 4 5

Yht:

Kitsos vastauksestaan

APPENDIX 34. Phase 4: Competence in intensive and critical care nursing, ICCN-CS-1 for nurses

Surauavassa on tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyyteen
ei kompetenssiliittiyiä välttämät.
Ansiotaikasta välttämää omalta osaltaasi täällä heikkilä sairaanhoitajana.
Ympyröi itsesi ja pahitseen kuvavaa vastausvaihtoehto.
Ei ole olemassa oikeutta tai väärää vaittoehdoja.

TIETOPERUSTA**Avio/osamistasi "TIEDÄN" -näkökulmasta!**

1 = erittäin huonosti
2 = huonosti
3 = ei huonosti eläkä hyvin
4 = hyvin
5 = erittäin hyvin

Tiedän, miten hoitan tehopotilaista

13 turveillesi	1	2	3	4	5
14 olleidenmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
15 poltolasantoisesti	1	2	3	4	5
16 tasavaroisesti	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten roudatan tehopotilaista hoitossa

17 aseptisia ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
18 lääkärin määräystä	1	2	3	4	5
19 myöntöön perustuvia kliinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
20 teknisen hoitolaitteiden ohjelma	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten tunnistan tehopotilaan

21 erähnormaalien viaalle/mitoiminottojen merkit	1	2	3	4	5
22 kiuuhoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
23 ihonkuonnon muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
24 nestehoidon muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
25 ohjauskuonnon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
26 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten hoitan tehopotilaan

27 vitaalileilintotimiotien tukemisen	1	2	3	4	5
28 kiuuhoidon	1	2	3	4	5
29 kiuuhoidon	1	2	3	4	5
29 ihonhoidon	1	2	3	4	5

30 nestehoidon**31 ohjauskuonnon****32 henkilöiden tukemisen****33 sairaanhoitajien eettisiä ohjeita****34 yleistä teineuvdentuotaa Koskeveaa lairisäädöstä****35 ilmisiirtotekniikka****36 taloudellisuutta****Tiedän, miten noudatan****37 teen työhön liittyviä päätoksia****38 ratkaisen työhön liittyviä ongelmia****39 ajatteluen kriittisesti****40 priorisoimalla omasta kiinnintäväni****41 työryhmääni****42 itseäni työssäni****43 hoitojoda****44 alaisuudiseni****Tiedän, miten teen****45 yhteisyyttä omien ammattikuntiani kanssa****46 moniammatillisista yhteisyydä****47 yhteisyyttä muiden yksikkijen kanssa****48 yhteisyytä omistaisten kanssa****TAITOPERUSTA****Arvio osaamistasi "OSAAN" -näkökulmasta!****1 = erittäin huonosti****2 = huonosti****3 = eli huonosti eläkä hyvin****4 = hyvin****5 = erittäin hyvin****Osaa hoitaa tehopotilaata****49 turvallisuusi****50 olkeudenmukaisesti****51 pohdaslähioitteellisesti****52 tasa-arvoisesti****Osaa noudata tehopotilaasta hoitessa**

53 se päistä ojelua	1 2 3 4 5
54 lääkärin määräyksistä	1 2 3 4 5
55 täytöön perustuvia klinisia hoito-ojeluita	1 2 3 4 5
56 teknisen hoitolaitteiden ojelua	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pioniersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	1 2 3 4 5
Arvioli omia asennettasi ja arvoiasi!	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pioniersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	1 2 3 4 5
Arvioli omia asennettasi ja arvoiasi!	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pionersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	1 2 3 4 5
Arvioli omia asennettasi ja arvoiasi!	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pionersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	1 2 3 4 5
Arvioli omia asennettasi ja arvoiasi!	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pionersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA	1 2 3 4 5
Arvioli omia asennettasi ja arvoiasi!	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan	
57 ehdoton näytäminen merkit	1 2 3 4 5
58 ikuvuoroidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
59 ikuvuoroidon muutokset	1 2 3 4 5
60 nestehoidon tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
61 ohjaukseen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan hoitaa tehopotilan	
63 välttämättömiötön tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
64 ikuvuoroidon	1 2 3 4 5
65 ihonhoiton	1 2 3 4 5
66 nestehoidon	1 2 3 4 5
67 ohjaukseen	1 2 3 4 5
68 henkisen tukemisen	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan noudataa	
69 sairanhoidon eettisistä ojelista	1 2 3 4 5
70 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa laitsatäytäntöä	1 2 3 4 5
71 elintarvikka	1 2 3 4 5
72 lastenhoitusta	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan	
73 työhon ilityvä päätoksia	1 2 3 4 5
74 erilaisista työhon ilityvistä ongelmista	1 2 3 4 5
75 jaatelle kritiisesti	1 2 3 4 5
76 pionersidä omata joimittani	1 2 3 4 5
Osaan kehittää	
77 työryhmänäni	1 2 3 4 5
78 itseini työssäni	1 2 3 4 5
79 hoitoyötä	1 2 3 4 5
80 aistiatojan	1 2 3 4 5

109 tehdä työhön liittyviä päätöksiä	1 2 3 4 5	137 ihonhoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
110 tekaisa työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5	138 nestelioidesta	1 2 3 4 5
111 ajatella kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5	139 ohjauksesta	1 2 3 4 5
112 priorisoida omaa toimintaan	1 2 3 4 5	140 henkisen tukemisesta	1 2 3 4 5
Minusta on tärkeää kehittää			
113 ylöryhmämähi	1 2 3 4 5	Minulla on kokemuusta	
114 isäeni i yössäni	1 2 3 4 5	141 sairauksien hoitojen edistisen ohjelman noudatamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
115 polttoyöhä	1 2 3 4 5	142 terveydenhuutoa koskevan yleisen laissa äännön noudatamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
116 alastaa tojani	1 2 3 4 5	143 elintarvikainon noudatamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
144 taloudellisuuden noudatamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
Minusta on tärkeää tehdä			
117 yhdistyvä omasta ammattikunnan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5	Minulla on kokemuusta	
118 monimutkaisilla yhteisyydillä	1 2 3 4 5	145 tehdä työhön liittyviä päätoiksiä	1 2 3 4 5
119 yhdistyvä muiden yksikköjen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5	146 ratkaisuja työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
120 yhdistyvät omasta ten kanssa	1 2 3 4 5	147 äänestä kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
KOKEIMUSPERUSTA		148 ottama toimintani priorisointinista	1 2 3 4 5
<u>Älyoli omian kokemuksesi laatu!</u>			
1 = täysin riittämättömästi		149 lyöryhmänä kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
2 = riittämättömästi		150 isäeni kehittämisestä (työssäni)	1 2 3 4 5
3 = ei riittämättömästi mutta ei riittävästi kään		151 halotöön kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
4 = riittävästi		152 alastiatojeni kehittämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
5 = täysin riittävästi			
Minulla on kokemuusta hoitaa tehopoista			
121 turvalisesti	1 2 3 4 5	Minulla on kokemuusta	
122 oikeudenmukaisesti	1 2 3 4 5	153 yhteistyössä oman ammattikunnan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
123 polttavanhököstö	1 2 3 4 5	154 monialamallilisestä yhteistyöstä	1 2 3 4 5
124 itsa-avioesteitä	1 2 3 4 5	155 yhteistyössä erilaisten yritysten kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
Minulla on kokemuusta noudataa tehopoista hoitaa		156 yhteistyössä omaidien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
125 asettisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5		
126 takarin määräyksistä	1 2 3 4 5		
127 täyttyöön perustuvia klinisiä hoito-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5		
128 tekemisten hotolaitteiden ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5		
Kitos vastauksesta!			
Minulla on kokemuusta tehopoitalaan			
129 epäonnaisen virallinen hoitojen merkkien tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
130 ikunuhoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
131 ihonkunnon muutosten tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
132 nestehoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
133 ohauksen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
134 henkisen tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
Minulla on kokemuusta tehopoitalaan			
135 itäalainlaintorimittien tukemisesta	1 2 3 4 5		
136 ikunuhoidosta	1 2 3 4 5		

APPENDIX 35. New version of ICCN-CS-1 in Finnish
Seuraavassa on tehosairaanhoitajan pätevyyteen
eli kompetenssiin liittyvä väittämä.
Arviojokaisista väittämää nyt täällä hohkellä sairaanhoitajaopiskelijana
tai sairaanhoitajana.
Ympyröi itseäsi parhaaten kuraavaa vastausvaihtoehto.
Ei ole olemassa oikeita tai väärät valioehdot.

TIETOPERUSTA

An/oli osaamisesta "TIEDÄN"-näkökulmasta!

1 = erittäin huonosti
2 = huonosti
3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin
4 = hyvin
5 = erittäin hyvin

Tiedän, miten hoitan tehopotilasta

13 tunvalaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
14 oikeudenmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
15 oikeudellisesti	1	2	3	4	5
16 laissa-arvoisesti	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten noudatain tehopotilasta hoitossa

17 seppäistis ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
18 lääkärin määräksä	1	2	3	4	5
19 määrityön perusluva klinisistä hoito-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
20 teknisen hoitolaitteiden ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten tunnistan tehopotilaan

21 ehdottomasti merkit	1	2	3	4	5
22 kivunhoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
23 ihonkuonun muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
24 nestejohdon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
25 ohjauslisen laipteen	1	2	3	4	5
26 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten hoitan tehopotilaaan

27 vitaleilintointiolen merkit	1	2	3	4	5
28 kivunhoidon	1	2	3	4	5
29 ihonhoidon	1	2	3	4	5
30 nestejohdon	1	2	3	4	5
31 ohjauslisen laipteen	1	2	3	4	5
32 henkisen tukeni	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten noudataan

33 sairaanhoitajan eettisiä ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
34 yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa tanssäädännöitä	1	2	3	4	5
35 elintarviketarpeita	1	2	3	4	5
36 taloudellisuutta	1	2	3	4	5

1 = erittäin huonosti
2 = huonosti
3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin
4 = hyvin
5 = erittäin hyvin

Tiedän, miten kehitän

37 sen vuodon liittyviä Däätöksiä	1	2	3	4	5
38 raffaisten työihon liittyviä ongelmia	1	2	3	4	5
39 ajattelun kriittisestä	1	2	3	4	5
40 priorisoimisen omia toimintaani	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten kehitän

41 yörivänäni	1	2	3	4	5
42 itsäni hyössäni	1	2	3	4	5
43 ihotolyölä	1	2	3	4	5
44 alaisuusjoni	1	2	3	4	5

Tiedän, miten teen

45 yhteistyötä omien ammatillikuntiani kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
46 moniammattisia yhteistyötä	1	2	3	4	5
47 yhteistyötä muilta yksikköiltä kanssa	1	2	3	4	5
48 yhteistyötä omiltaan kanssa	1	2	3	4	5

Arvio osaamisesta "OSAAN"- -näkökulmasta!

1 = erittäin huonosti	1	2	3	4	5
2 = huonosti	1	2	3	4	5
3 = ei huonosti eikä hyvin	1	2	3	4	5
4 = hyvin	1	2	3	4	5
5 = erittäin hyvin	1	2	3	4	5

Osaan hoitaa tehopotilasta

49 turvalisesti	1	2	3	4	5
50 oikeudenmukaisesti	1	2	3	4	5
51 oikeudellisesti	1	2	3	4	5
52 laissa-arvoisesti	1	2	3	4	5

Osaan noudata tehopotilasta hoitaa sa

53 asertivaohjaila	1	2	3	4	5
54 lääkärimääräyskäsä	1	2	3	4	5
55 läätitöiden perustavia klinisia hoiho-ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5
56 tekniosten hoiollaitteiden ohjeita	1	2	3	4	5

Osaan tunnistaa tehopotilaan

57 epänormaalien visalleilintointien merkit	1	2	3	4	5
58 ikivihoidon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
59 ihonkuonun muutokset	1	2	3	4	5
60 nestejohdon tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5
61 ohjauslisen laipteen	1	2	3	4	5
62 henkisen tuen tarpeen	1	2	3	4	5

1 = täysin eri mieltä
2 = eri mieltä
3 = ei eri eikä samaa mieltä
4 = samaa mieltä
5 = täysin samaa mieltä

Tehopoista hoitaessani minusta on tärkeää, että noudataan

1	2	3	4	5
63	64	65	66	67
vitaliellöintimittojen tukemisen	kivuhoidon	ihonhoitoden	nestehoidon	oljauksen
68	69	70	71	72
henkisen tukemisen	sairauhinhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	eliintaloustaitoa	taloudellisuutta

Minusta on tärkeää että kykenet tunnistamaan tehopoilaan

1	2	3	4	5
89	90	91	92	
asertisia ohjeita	lääkäriin määräysä	navitoiden perustuksella lääkinä hoito-ohjeita	tekniosten hoitolaatien ohjeita	
93	94	95	96	
epäonnistuihin visailelinointijen merkit	kivuhoidon tarpeen	nestehoidon, muutokset	objauksen tarpeen	
97	98	99	100	
objauksen tukemisen	henkisen tukemisen	viralliseen tukemisen	ihonhoitoden	
101	102	103	104	
ihonhoitoden	nestehoidon	ohjauslisen	henkisen tukemisen	
105	106	107	108	
virallisen tukemisen	yleistä terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	elinsiltoilakata	taloudellisuutta	
109	110	111	112	
virallisen tukemista	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	ihonhoitoden tukemista	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	
113	114	115	116	
ihopohjaliäpi	teiden työssäni	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	
117	118	119	120	
omien ammatikkunien kanssa	moniammattilaisia yhteisyydä	muiden yksilöiden kanssa	omien ammatikkunien kanssa	
119	120	121	122	
omien ammatikkunien kanssa	yhteisyydä omisten kanssa	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	

Osaan hoitas tehopoilaan

63	64	65	66	67
vitaliellöintimittojen tukemisen	kivuhoidon	ihonhoitoden	nestehoidon	oljauksen
68	69	70	71	72
henkisen tukemisen	sairauhinhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	eliintaloustaitoa	taloudellisuutta

Osaan noudattaa

69	70	71	72
sairauhinhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	eliintaloustaitoa	taloudellisuutta
70	71	72	
terveydenhuoltoa koskevaa lainsäädäntöä	eliintaloustaitoa	taloudellisuutta	

Osaan kehitää

73	74	75	76	77
terveydenhuolto	työön liittyviä päätoksia	alatielävät	priisoida omaa toimintaani	työvoimamääri
74	75	76	77	
työön liittyviä päätoksia	alatielävät	priisoida omaa toimintaani	työvoimamääri	

Osaan kehitää

78	79	80	81	82
työvoimamääri	ihonhoitoda	alastaloilajiani	yhteisyydä omien ammatikkunien kanssa	moniammattilaisia yhteisyydä
79	80	81	82	
ihonhoitoda	alastaloilajiani	yhteisyydä omien ammatikkunien kanssa	ihonhoitoda	moniammattilaisia yhteisyydä

Osaan tehdää

81	82	83	84	85
yhteisyydä omien ammatikkunien kanssa	moniammattilaisia yhteisyydä	ihonhoitoda muiden yksilöiden kanssa	yhteisyydä omisten kanssa	ihonhoitoda muiden yksilöiden kanssa
82	83	84	85	
moniammattilaisia yhteisyydä	ihonhoitoda muiden yksilöiden kanssa			

Osaan asennattasi ja arvioisi!***1 = täysin eri mieltä******2 = eri mieltä******3 = ei eri eikä samaa mieltä******4 = samaa mieltä******5 = täysin samaa mieltä******ASENNE- JA ARVOPERUSTA******Minusta on tärkeää, että hoitaa tehopoilaan***

1	2	3	4	5
85	86	87	88	
turvalisesti	oleudenmukaisesti	poliisilaintoisesti	sa-avolaisesti	
85	86	87	88	
turvalisesti	oleudenmukaisesti	poliisilaintoisesti	sa-avolaisesti	

Minusta on tärkeää, että kytkeytään

1	2	3	4	5
113	114	115	116	
työpohjaliäpi	teiden työssäni	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	
113	114	115	116	
työpohjaliäpi	teiden työssäni	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	ihonhoitajan, etettä ohjeilta	

Minusta on tärkeää, että teen yhteistyötä

1	2	3	4	5
117	118	119	120	
omien ammatikkunien kanssa	moniammattilaisi	muiden yksilöiden kanssa	omien ammatikkunien kanssa	
117	118	119	120	
omien ammatikkunien kanssa	moniammattilaisi	muiden yksilöiden kanssa	omien ammatikkunien kanssa	

KOKEMUSPERUSTA

Jos siulla ei ole klinistä kokemusta teho- ja/töötä silloin väittämään numero 141!

Anjojonan kokemuksesi laatuvali

- 1 = täysin erittäytönmäistä**
2 = erittäytönmäistä
3 = erittäytönmäistä mutta ei riittävälläkään
4 = riittävästi
5 = täysin riittävästi

Miinulla on kokemuusta hoitaa tehopotilaan

121 laivallestei	1 2 3 4 5
122 öikeudenmukaisesti	1 2 3 4 5
123 poliisiin lähesi i	1 2 3 4 5
124 tasa-arvoisesi	1 2 3 4 5

Miinulla on kokemusta noudataa tehopotilaata hoitaaessa

125 aseptisia ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5
126 hoidattain mätätäksä	1 2 3 4 5
127 laivoon perustuvia klinisia holtob-ohjeita	1 2 3 4 5

Miinulla on kokemusta tehopotilaan

128 epänormaalien virealeintoimintojen merkkien tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
129 kivunhoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
130 harkkunnon muuttujien tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
132 nestehoidon tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
133 ohauksien tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
134 henkisen tuen tarpeen tunnistamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

Miinulla on kokemusta tehopotilaan

135 epäalleintointijojen tukemisesta	1 2 3 4 5
136 kiven hoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
137 ihonhoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
138 nestehoidosta	1 2 3 4 5
139 ohauksesta	1 2 3 4 5
140 henkisestä tukemisesta	1 2 3 4 5

Miinulla on kokemusta

141 sairaan hoitajan eettisten ohjeiden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
142 terveydenhuoltoon koskevan yleisen lain seädännön noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
143 elintarvikien noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5
144 lääkkeellisiiden noudattamisesta	1 2 3 4 5

Miinulla on kokemusta

145 lähde työhön liittyviä päätoiksiä	1 2 3 4 5
146 rakkasta työhön liittyviä ongelmia	1 2 3 4 5
147 äitiäla kriittisesti	1 2 3 4 5
148 omän toimintani priorisoimista	1 2 3 4 5

1 = täysin riittävälläkään
2 = riittävälläkään
3 = ei riittävälläkään
4 = riittävästi
5 = täysin riittävästi

Miinulla on kokemuusta

149 työhyväni kehitämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
150 itseni kehitämisestä yossäni	1 2 3 4 5
151 hoitojoni kehitämisestä	1 2 3 4 5
152 alaislaittojoni kehitämisestä	1 2 3 4 5

Joh:

Miinulla on kokemuusta

153 yhteisyydestä oman ammatikunnan kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
154 moniammatillisesta yhteisyydestä	1 2 3 4 5
155 yhteisyydestä erilaisten yrityksien kanssa	1 2 3 4 5
156 yhteisyydestä omastaen kanssa	1 2 3 4 5

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APPENDIX 36. New version of ICCN-CS-1 in English
 Assess every item now as a graduating nurse student or as a nurse.
 Choose the item which best describes your competence.
 There are no correct or error options.

KNOWLEDGE BASE

Assess your competence from the "I KNOW" point of view!

1 = very poorly
2 = poorly
3 = neither poorly nor well
4 = well
5 = very well

I know how I care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 safely	1	2	3	4	5
2 justly	1	2	3	4	5
3 patient centredly	1	2	3	4	5
4 equally	1	2	3	4	5

While caring for an intensive and critical care patient I know how I adhere to

5 aseptic rules	1	2	3	4	5
6 physician's orders	1	2	3	4	5
7 evidence-based clinical guidelines	1	2	3	4	5
8 instructions for the use of technical equipment	1	2	3	4	5

I know how I recognise an intensive and critical care patient's

9 abnormal vital signs	1	2	3	4	5
10 need of pain care	1	2	3	4	5
11 changes in skin condition	1	2	3	4	5
12 need of fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
13 need of patient education	1	2	3	4	5
14 need of mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I know how I care for an intensive and critical care patient's

15 support of vital functions	1	2	3	4	5
16 pain care	1	2	3	4	5
17 skin care	1	2	3	4	5
18 fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
19 patient education	1	2	3	4	5
20 mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I know how I adhere to

21 nurses' ethical code	1	2	3	4	5
22 general health care legislation	1	2	3	4	5
23 organ transplantation law	1	2	3	4	5
24 economic efficiency	1	2	3	4	5

I know how I

25 make work-related decisions	1	2	3	4	5
26 solve work-related problems	1	2	3	4	5
27 think critically	1	2	3	4	5

1 = very poorly
2 = poorly
3 = neither poor nor well
4 = well
5 = very well

I know how I

28 prioritise my work

I know how I develop

29 my team

30 myself in work

31 nursing

32 my subordinate skills

33 within my own profession

34 professionally

35 with other health care units

36 with a patient's significant others

SKILL BASE

Assess your competence from the "I AM ABLE TO" point of view!

I know how I collaborate

33 within my own profession

34 professionally

35 with other health care units

36 with a patient's significant others

I am able to develop and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

3 = neither poor nor well

4 = well

5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient

1 = very poorly

2 = poorly

1 = very poorly
2 = poorly
3 = neither poor nor good
4 = well
5 = very well

I am able to care for an intensive and critical care patient's

55 patient education	1	2	3	4	5
56 mental support	1	2	3	4	5
I am able to adhere to					
57 nurses' ethical code	1	2	3	4	5
58 general health care legislation	1	2	3	4	5
59 organ transplantation law	1	2	3	4	5
60 economic efficiency	1	2	3	4	5

I am able to develop
 65 my team
 66 myself in work
 67 nursing
 68 my subordinate skills

I am able to collaborate
 69 within my own profession
 70 multiprofessionally
 71 with other health care units
 72 with a patient's significant others

ATTITUDE AND VALUE BASE**Assess your own attitudes and values!**

1 = fully disagree
2 = disagree
3 = neither disagree nor agree
4 = agree
5 = fully agree

I think it is important that I care for an intensive and critical care patient

73 safely	1	2	3	4	5
74 justly	1	2	3	4	5
75 patient centredly	1	2	3	4	5
76 equally	1	2	3	4	5

While caring for an intensive and critical care patient I think it is important that I adhere to
 77 aseptic rules
 78 physician's orders
 79 evidence-based clinical guidelines
 80 instructions for the use of technical equipment

1 = fully disagree
2 = disagree
3 = neither disagree nor agree
4 = agree
5 = fully agree

I think it is important that I master the recognition of an intensive and critical care patient's

81 signs of abdominal vital functions	1	2	3	4	5
82 need of pain care	1	2	3	4	5
83 changes in skin condition	1	2	3	4	5
84 need of fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
85 need of patient education	1	2	3	4	5
86 need of mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I think it is important that I master an intensive and critical care patient's

87 support of vital functions	1	2	3	4	5
88 pain care	1	2	3	4	5
89 skin care	1	2	3	4	5
90 fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
91 patient education	1	2	3	4	5
92 mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I think it is important that I adhere to

93 nurses' ethical code	1	2	3	4	5
94 general health care legislation	1	2	3	4	5
95 organ transplantation law	1	2	3	4	5
96 economic efficiency	1	2	3	4	5

I think it is important that

97 I make work-related decisions	1	2	3	4	5
98 I solve work-related problems	1	2	3	4	5
99 I think critically	1	2	3	4	5
100 I prioritise my work	1	2	3	4	5

I think it is important that I develop

101 my team	1	2	3	4	5
102 myself in work	1	2	3	4	5
103 nursing	1	2	3	4	5
104 my subordinate skills	1	2	3	4	5

I think it is important that I collaborate

105 within my own profession	1	2	3	4	5
106 multiprofessionally	1	2	3	4	5
107 with other health care units	1	2	3	4	5
108 with a patient's significant others	1	2	3	4	5

EXPERIENCE BASEAssess the quality of your experience!

- 1 = fully insufficiently**
2 = insufficiently
3 = neither insufficiently nor sufficiently
4 = sufficiently
5 = fully sufficiently

I have experience of recognizing an intensive and critical care patient's

109 safely	1	2	3	4	5
110 usually	1	2	3	4	5
111 patient-centredly	1	2	3	4	5
112 equally	1	2	3	4	5

When caring for an intensive and critical care patient I have experience in adhering to

113 aseptic rules	1	2	3	4	5
114 physician's orders	1	2	3	4	5
115 evidence-based clinical guidelines	1	2	3	4	5
116 instructions for the use of technical equipment	1	2	3	4	5

I have experience of recognizing an intensive and critical care patient's

117 signs of abnormal vital functions	1	2	3	4	5
118 need of pain care	1	2	3	4	5
119 changes in skin condition	1	2	3	4	5
120 need of fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
121 need of patient education	1	2	3	4	5
122 need of mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I have experience of an intensive and critical care patient's

123 support of vital functions	1	2	3	4	5
124 pain care	1	2	3	4	5
125 skin care	1	2	3	4	5
126 fluid therapy	1	2	3	4	5
127 patient education	1	2	3	4	5
128 mental support	1	2	3	4	5

I have experience of adhering to

129 nurses' ethical code	1	2	3	4	5
130 general health care legislation	1	2	3	4	5
131 organ transplantation law	1	2	3	4	5
132 economic efficiency	1	2	3	4	5

I have experience of

133 making work-related decisions	1	2	3	4	5
134 solving work-related problems	1	2	3	4	5
135 thinking critically	1	2	3	4	5
136 prioritising my own work	1	2	3	4	5

1 = fully insufficiently
2 = insufficiently
3 = neither insufficiently nor sufficiently
4 = sufficiently
5 = fully sufficiently

I have experience of developing

137 my team	1	2	3	4	5
138 myself in work	1	2	3	4	5
139 nursing	1	2	3	4	5
140 my subordinate skills	1	2	3	4	5

total:

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