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Evaluación del razonamiento científico y comunicación oral y escrita en el licenciado en enfermería
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The evaluation of nursing graduates’ scientific reasoning and oral and written communication

AVALIAÇÃO DO RACIOCÍNIO CIENTÍFICO E COMUNICAÇÃO ORAL E ESCRITA NO GRADUADO EM ENFERMAGEM

THE EVALUATION OF NURSING GRADUATES’ SCIENTIFIC REASONING AND ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Ingrid Demandes¹, Cecilia A. Latrach², Naldy Pamela Febre³, Claudia Muñoz⁴, Pamela Torres⁵, Jessica Retamal⁶

ABSTRACT
This descriptive, cross-sectional study was performed in Santiago de Chile, with the objective to evaluate the scientific reasoning and the oral and written communication of nursing graduates. The sample consisted of 37 nursing graduates who participated in the three stages of the study: I) creation and validation of the instrument; II) training the faculty participating in the study to apply the instrument uniformly; and III) application of the instrument and data analysis. The data show different percentages regarding this competency, with the predominance of scientific reasoning (83.16%), followed by oral and written communication (78.37%). In conclusion, this study demonstrates the value for nursing schools to implement a formal evaluation that allows for determining the profile of nursing graduates, guaranteeing the quality of their training and education.

DESCRITORES
Education, nursing
Students, nursing
Communication

RESUMO
O presente trabalho trata-se de estudo descritivo e transversal realizado em Santiago do Chile, que teve como objetivo avaliar o raciocínio científico e a comunicação oral e escrita dos estudantes graduados em enfermagem. A amostra foi constituída por 37 estudantes graduados em enfermagem que participaram da pesquisa concebida em três etapas: I) criação e validação do instrumento; II) formação dos professores participantes da equipe para aplicação uniforme do instrumento; III) aplicação do instrumento e análise de dados. Os dados mostram diferentes porcentagens desta competência, predominando o raciocínio científico (83,16%), seguido de comunicação oral e escrita (78,37%). Conclui-se que esta pesquisa demonstra a utilidade para as escolas de enfermagem de implementar um sistema para avaliar o perfil de egressos do curso de licenciado em enfermagem, garantindo a qualidade da formação.

RESUMEN
Estudio descriptivo, transversal, realizado en Santiago de Chile. Tuvo como objetivo evaluar el razonamiento científico y comunicación oral y escrita en el licenciado en enfermería. Muestra constituida por 37 estudiantes licenciados en la carrera de enfermería. La investigación fue diseñada en tres etapas: I) creación y validación del instrumento; II) capacitación del equipo de docentes participantes para la aplicación uniforme del instrumento; III) aplicación del instrumento y análisis de datos. Los principales resultados muestran porcentajes diferentes de competencia obtenidos por los licenciados en enfermería, prevaleciendo el logro del razonamiento científico (83,16%); seguido de la comunicación oral y escrita (78,37%). Esta investigación muestra la utilidad para las Escuelas de Enfermería de implementar un sistema para evaluar el perfil de egresados del grado de licenciado en enfermería que garantice la calidad del proceso formativo.

DESCRITORES
Educação em enfermagem
Estudiantes de enfermería
Comunicación

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INTRODUCTION

The term reasoning is defined in scientific literature as the thinking activity through which a chain of judgments is developed to establish the truth or falseness of something. It is a rational process of argumentation or justification of a hypothesis, this reasoning can be deductive and inductive. The former is a logical structure in the form of a syllogism, while inductive reasoning permits generalizations based on the observation of regularities when evaluating particular events and establishing relations among them[1].

Students’ scientific reasoning and preliminary knowledge are acknowledged today as fundamental pillars for learning at higher education level[2]. It is a skill that implies how to learn, and enhances students’ ability between scientific and non-scientific evidence[3].

Scientific reasoning is defined as a strict deduction process, which excludes imagination and intuitive thinking in the field of knowledge and considers per se an observation, experience and analysis method, together with the construction of hypotheses and their subsequent verification, conceptualized as a common process for different sciences[4].

The scientific research process combines scientific reasoning with oral and written communication skills, which are universal processes in science and, therefore, common goals in the elaboration of higher education curricula[5]. Nursing literature acknowledges that graduates’ competences should include the recognition of the research phases, collaboration with data collection, application of research results in practice and knowledge about the ethical principles of scientific integrity[6-7].

The assessment of both oral and written communication skills is defined as the ability to structure and organize ideas, transmit them clearly, administer information, decide on what data to present in function of the proposed objectives, analyze arguments that sustain these ideas, adapting oral and written discourse to distinct audiences[6].

Different studies have assessed students’ scientific reasoning, using a range of methods to evaluate the research process students receive and verbal and written communication[8-12].

Today, Chilean universities are development curricular renovation processes, in line with international standards. Due to this situation, this university has put in practice and developed three education levels for undergraduate students: 1) Bachelor; 2) Degree and 3) Professional. It is highlighted that, in the profile of nursing graduates, the nursing school where this study was carried out defined research competency as:

that student capable of using scientific reasoning as a fundamental tool in the analysis of problems in the disciplinary context and capable of communicating his/her proposals in the oral and written form clear and coherently.

The aim of this research is to assess how students with a nursing degree perform concerning this competence.

OBJECTIVE

To assess scientific reasoning and oral and written communication in nursing graduates.

METHOD

This quantitative, descriptive and cross-sectional study was developed at the School of Nursing of a private university in Santiago de Chile in 2009. The universe and sample consisted of 37 fourth-year students in the nursing degree program at the same institution, with each student representing the analysis unit in this research.

This research was designed in three phases: I) creation and validation of the instrument; II) training of the participating faculty team with a view to the uniform application of the instrument; III) application of the instrument and data analysis.

In phase one, to design the data collection instrument, the graduate profile was analyzed, the functional map of the course, considering both its main goal and key functions, with a view to defining the degree program student profile. Considering the above antecedents and based on literature recommendations[6-7], the evaluation matrix was developed, in which the following selected competency was described:

use scientific reasoning as a fundamental tool to analyze problems in the disciplinary context and being capable of communicating one’s proposals clear and coherently in the oral and written form, the evaluation situation was defined and, in view of these antecedents, a matrix was elaborated, called Matrix for the analysis of a research paper, including 18 skills that were categorized dichotomously as competent performance and inapt performance. It is highlighted that the first 13 skills served to assess scientific reasoning (Table 2) and the remaining five to assess oral and written communication (Table 3). Each skill was scored according to the degree of complexity. The ideal score was considered as 35 points. The cut-off point was set at 24.5. Thus, students were considered competent if they scored 24.5 or more, equivalent to 70 percent of success. It is highlighted that, for competent performance, the assigned score varied from one to five points, depending on the evaluated category. Zero points were assigned when the student was not competent. For the sake of validation, the expert validation method was
The students’ percentage distribution according to their performance of the graduate level competence is observed in Table 1, showing that 92% of the 337 evaluated students achieves the selected competence at the end of the degree program.

Table 1 – Percentage distribution of students according to performance of competency using scientific reasoning in the degree program. Santiago, Chile - 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global performance on the competency*</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Competent performance</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>92.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inapt performance</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Using scientific reasoning as a fundamental tool in problem analysis in the disciplinary context and being capable of communicating one’s proposals clear and coherently in the oral and written form.

In Table 2, the numerical and percentage distribution results are displayed for the students’ performance, according to the identification of the skills defined to determine performance concerning the application of scientific reasoning. Ninety-two percent or more of the students were competent in the following skills: identifies the aim of the paper; identifies the research universe; specifies the result analysis; mentions the study variables and determines the study type and design. It is noteworthy that 19 students were competent in deduces the purpose of the paper, representing 51%.

Table 2 – Numerical and percentage distribution of students’ competent performance according to the identification of the elements assessed in the use of scientific reasoning. Santiago, Chile - 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill assessed</th>
<th>Competent performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deduces the purpose of the paper</td>
<td>19 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the aims of the paper</td>
<td>36 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies essential information quotes</td>
<td>31 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentions the study variables</td>
<td>34 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determines study type and design</td>
<td>34 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicates the study universe</td>
<td>27 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the study sample</td>
<td>35 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies the data collection method used</td>
<td>29 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies ethical aspects</td>
<td>32 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies result analysis</td>
<td>34 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizes study conclusions</td>
<td>25 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizes implications of the paper’s scope and relates them with aspects of the discipline</td>
<td>32 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflects on the paper and establishes links with aspects of the nursing discipline</td>
<td>32 86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data presented in Table 3 show the percentage distribution of students’ competent performance on oral and written communication skills. It is highlighted that 95% of the 37 students assessed achieve competent performance on written presentation skills, while 68% were ranked as competent on use of the vocal dialect.
The scientific research process combines scientific reasoning with oral and written communication skills\(^{(13)}\). Nursing graduates should recognize the steps of the research process and apply them to their professional know-how, respecting the ethical principles of scientific integrity\(^{(6-7)}\). That is why this paper is of interest to nursing colleges, as it discusses the assessment scientific reasoning together with oral and written communication in nursing graduates.

The results obtained in this research show that, in 83.16% of the observations, the students were considered competent in their application of scientific reasoning, differing from a descriptive, cross-sectional study from 2005, in which the research competences required for nursing professionals’ different education levels were identified. For the degree program level, the scores obtained on 73.0% of the competences suggest that these are appropriate but not essential\(^{(10)}\). These results are not comparable, mainly due to the methods used, highlighting that the present research was aimed at assessing students’ direct skills, while the second focused on the perceived important faculty members assigned to research competences.

The collected data show that, for oral and written communication skills, the nursing graduates were competent in 78.37%. In addition, data from Venezuela show that college students considered oral and written communication less important\(^{(10)}\). This differs from what nursing professionals documented, who defined knowing how to communicate as understanding, processing, transmitting information and knowledge, guaranteeing other people’s understanding\(^{(14)}\). The above reaffirms the need to create educational tools that make it easier for students to achieve oral and written communication competences, a relevant condition in professional know-how, as educative processes aim to move from a state of relative ignorance to a state of knowledge, capable of transforming reality\(^{(15)}\).

Through 13 scientific reasoning skills (Table 2), in this research, skills were assessed that are aimed at valuating the steps of the scientific method in students and their ability to analyze the paper’s implications for nursing. It is highlighted that 92.0% of the students achieved what is considered competent performance, differently from a study in Peru, which found that the knowledge level of fourth-year medical students on research methods equaled 56.0%, emphasizing that this level increases to 78.0%, when the evaluated students belong to a research group in their college of origin\(^{(10)}\).

The identification and explanation of elements present in a study, together with the analysis of a scientific paper’s implications in professional practice, are essential elements for degree program graduates\(^{(7)}\). More than 80.0% of the study sample achieved these skills. Nevertheless, it was demonstrated that the research design represents greater difficulties for students to develop a research\(^{(16)}\).

The obtained results on oral and written communication skills (Table 3) show that 95.0% achieved this competent performance for written presentation. On the other hand, the skills use of the vocal dialect was ranked as competent in 68% of participants. A study that complements these results involved college students, showing that the utility level students assigned to oral and written communication-related skills represented 32.65%, 28.57%, 23.47% and 15.31% for writing, elaborating reports, elaborating and writing out written papers and preparation of presentations, respectively\(^{(10)}\).

Table 3 – Percentage distribution of students’ competent performance according to effective communication skills - Santiago, Chile - 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill assessed</th>
<th>Competent performance</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral presentation</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of vocal dialect</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of visual element</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attention from auditorium</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written presentation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( n=31 \)

**DISCUSSION**

In conclusion, in the light of the data, the nursing students achieved the assessed competency Using scientific reasoning as a fundamental tool in problem analysis in the disciplinary context and being capable of communicating one’s proposals clear and coherently in the oral and written form to different extents, with higher percentages for scientific reasoning (83.16%), followed by oral and written communication (78.3%), which showed at least one skill in each area with lower compliance percentages (deduces the purpose of the paper; use of the vocal dialect). Evaluations and adequate interventions in this situation are needed through the evaluation of what subjects contribute to the achievement of this competency, with a view to designing teaching-learning strategies that allow students to develop skills to gain these skills. Moreover, the researchers propose, besides the assessment of this competency, the search for scientific evidence, with a view to reinforcing future graduates’ organized and systematic scientific reasoning, so as to contribute to prepare autonomous and reflexive professionals, who are capable of coping with situations, who involve a personal criterion for analytic and critical problem solving, and to proactively seek information to enhance knowledge management and information technology.

This research showed the utility of setting up a system to assess and certify scientific reasoning in degree program graduates for Nursing colleges, thus guaranteeing the quality of education.
REFERENCES


