MENTORS’ IMPLICATION IN CLINICAL LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT OF NURSING STUDENTS

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Introduction: Nursing Education in Europe is regulated by law from 2005. Clinical learning comprises at least 50% of the total degree program in nursing. It is necessary rely on professionals nurses involved in the learning process and skills development assessment. The level of implication in learning processes of these professional nurses is very important to ensure good results.

Objective: The main objective of this work is to know the implication level of professional nurses accredited as mentors that they assess skills development in second-year nursing students using a “Guide of Clinical Learning Assessment” at Jaume I University.

Methods: An analytical, observational, prospective, with inferential component, study takes in 5 hospitals, 16 clinical units and 200 mentors. Mentors’ implication level is studied with quality criteria record of “Guide of Clinical learning Assessment” (Record rate > 80%, mentor’s signature and final grade in the right place). A descriptive and inferential analysis is carried out on the learning activities recorded.

Results: The quality standards set for the whole sample is not reached (80%). Lack of mentor’s signature is the main cause of incorrect record (21.4%). Nine learning activities are statistically significant (p<0.05). There are significant differences by clinical units (p<0.05).

Conclusions: Mentors’ implication level can be considered adequate, although strategies based on collaboration and training should be developed to encourage their involvement and improve the learning process in the clinical setting.


PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE: PRACTICES DEVELOPED BY COUNSELORS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: The phenomenon of drug use is a subject of constant discussion, be it by the impact on the lives of individuals as also by the actions related to traffic and violence. Preventive actions reach an increasing visibility. The philosophy of shared responsibility seeks for the effective prevention through the construction of social networks that aim for the improvement of living conditions and general health promotion.

Objective: To do an online analysis of the preventive actions of the Bank of Practical Experiences (BPE) of the 4th edition of the Course “Prevention of drug abuse – Training for Councilors and Community Leaders”.

Methods: The research is descriptive exploratory in nature, with a qualitative approach and was divided into two stages: organization and classification of the data into tables containing general information of the Bank of Practical Experiences followed by the categorization of preventive practices described in BPE.

Results: The information contained in the Bank of Practical Experiences of the training course for councilors and community leaders allowed an analysis of the experiences related to drugs use that are being developed in Brazil. It is observed that most of the published practices deal with preventive actions in progress, followed by the therapeutic activities and projects not yet developed.

Conclusions: The modality of distance learning of this course was accessible for 15.000 students from various regions of Brazil. The BPE encouraged students to share their actions, applied in the most diverse ways, with great diversity of public and local. This allowed to visualize nationwide the preventive practices that have been held in different social contexts.


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