National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education

National Academic Reference Standards (NARS)

For

Bachelor Degree of Nursing

May 2008

I: Introduction:

Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all setting. Nursing includes the promotion of health, prevention of illness, and the care of ill, disabled and dying people. Advocacy, promotion of a safe environment, research, participation in shaping health policy and inpatient health system management and education are also key nursing roles.

As nurses play a central role in the promotion, maintenance and restoration of health, there is a need to develop competent nurses who are capable of taking up extended and expanded roles in the delivery of primary, secondary and tertiary care. Hence, education programs for preparing nurses must ensure that students acquire the essential skills that will enable them to fulfill these roles competently and ethically.

Students are admitted to this type of education after completion of secondary education (scientific section) or secondary technical nursing education. The graduate is awarded technical nursing diploma after two years period of education. They have the chance to be admitted to bachelor nursing programs.

Students are admitted to this type of education after completion of secondary education (scientific section) or technical nursing education or secondary technical nursing education. The graduates are awarded bachelor degree of nursing after studying for a period of four years and one year as internship.

It is of utmost importance to set academic standards to ensure that bachelor degree nurses are educationally prepared to provide the highest quality of health care across the full range of current clinical practice roles and settings.

The purpose of standards of nursing practice is to fulfill the professional's obligations to provide a mean for improving the quality of care.

Society's changing demands require nurses to function in a variety of roles. The caring and comprehensive nursing practice provided by nurses is dependent on an

understanding of the roles nurses play in working with individuals' families and communities. A basic role of B.sc. nurse comprises nine dimensions of nursing practice. These dimensions are:

- Professional development
- Health care provider
- Planner & coordinator
- Research Participant
- Communicator
- Health Educator
- Collaborator
- Advocacy
- Leader



The graduate attributes:

The nursing graduate must:

- 1. Be a critical thinker.
- 2. Be a culturally oriented person.
- 3. Be a professional role model.
- 4. Be a competent health care provider.
- 5. Be a responsible leader /manager
- 6. Be an effective health educator /communicator
- 7. Practice within the ethical and legal framework of the profession.
- 8. Assumes responsibility for lifelong learning.
- 9. Apply knowledge learned in the basic, medical, humanistic and research courses as well as nursing courses in making decisions for nursing practice.
- 10. Utilize the nursing process (assessment, needs identification, planning, implementation and evaluation) as a framework for providing competent nursing care to patient/ client (individual, families and or communities) in different health care settings.
- 11. Collect systematic, ongoing relevant data of the patient/ client.
- 12. Analyze the assessed data to identify the needs /formulate the nursing diagnoses for the patient/ client.
- 13. Develop a nursing care plans that describe interventions to attain the expected outcomes.
- 14. Implement the intervention identified in the nursing care plans.
- 15. Evaluate the patients' / clients' responses to implemented nursing action in order to determine progress made toward achievement of expected outcomes.

- 16.Utilize leadership/ management principles to manage work setting and empower other nurses to promote quality patient/ client care.
- 17. Establish professional therapeutic interactions with patient/ client and takes on an advocacy role during their interactions with the health care system.
- 18. Contribute to the research process through identifying the research problems, participation in research process and application of research findings.



National Academic reference standards (NARS)

I-Knowledge and understanding:

- 1. Delineates the basics of normal and abnormal human behaviors and interactions.
- 2. States normal and abnormal structure and function of human body.
- 3. Describes etiology, clinical picture, diagnoses and complications of common and life threatening problems affecting patients with different age groups.
- 4. Recognizes principles of nursing management of common and life threatening problems in different age group.
- 5. Identifies determinants of health and principles of different levels of prevention for different age groups and settings.
- 6. Recognizes principles and concepts of leadership/ management, education human interactions and research.

II- Intellectual Skills:

- 1. Synthesizes assessment data to formulate nursing diagnoses.
- 2. Formulates specific nursing care plan to meet needs/ problems taking into account time frame, workload and available resources within the context of holistic care.
- 3. Uses reasoning skills in prioritizing actions.
- 4. Synthesizes knowledge derived from the basic, medical, nursing, humanities courses for the development of decision making in practice.
- 5. Assists patient/ client to make informed health care decisions.

- 6. Synthesizes clinical evidence in order to solve problems related to the management of patient care and the organization.
- 7. Uses teaching / learning principles in implementing educational activities to patient/ client and subordinates.

III-Professional Skills:

- 1. Uses a range of assessment techniques appropriate to the situation to identify relevant determinants of health; physical, psychosocial and cultural needs/problems.
- 2. Implements standardized protocols and guidelines when providing nursing care.
- 3. Provides safe client / patient nursing care.
- 4. Conducts appropriate nursing activities skillfully and in accordance with best evidence- based practices.
- 5. Makes referrals to appropriate community resources.
- 6. Uses informal and formal methods of teaching appropriate to the patient /client learning abilities.
- 7. Documents professional judgment, decisions taken and actions implemented
- 8. Measures critically the outcomes of nursing activities.
- 9. Applies principles and concepts of leadership / management in different health care settings.

IV-General and transferable Skills:

- 1. Works effectively with a team.
- 2. Manages effectively time, resources and sets priorities.
- 3. Applies communication skills in inter-professional, social and therapeutic context.
- 4. Participates in ongoing educational activities related to professional issues.
- 5. Uses information technology.
- 6. Uses problem solving skills.

V-Attitude:

- 1. Protects and promotes patient/ client rights to autonomy, respect, privacy, dignity and access to information.
- 2. Acts as a role model and mentor for less experienced nursing care providers and nursing students.
- 3. Communicates with patient / client with a respect for different values, cultures, intellectual levels and emotional state.

Glossary

This is a set of working definitions for clarification process for the development of the national Academic Reference standards for nursing in Egypt.

Academic standard

Specific standards decided by the institution, and informed by external references and including the minimum knowledge and skills, and attitude to be gained by the graduates from the program and fulfilling the stated mission of the institution.

Attributes

They are a set of characteristics demonstrated by a graduate, which draw upon the acquired knowledge, understanding and skills for employment in the relevant field.

Competent

The judicious application of knowledge, attitudes and skills required for performance in a designated role and setting.

Intended learning Outcomes (IlOs):

Knowledge, skills which the institution intends for its programs and mission-related.

Intellectual skills:

Explain the intellectual skills, which the course will assist in developing in the students such as: analysis, capability for creative thinking, problem identification and solving.

Professional skills:

The ability of students to apply and adopt the topics into professional application.

General and transferable skills: skills of a general nature, which can be applied

in any subject area, include: written and oral communication, the use of new technological tools, IT, group workshop, and problem solving management.

Attitude: is a manner, disposition, feeling, position, etc. with regard

to a person or thing.

Advocacy: The nurse speaks or acts for an individual or group of

individuals who may be unable to speak for themselves.

Critical thinking: Use of logic / analytical and intuitive / creative

approaches to solving problems; involves looking at a

situation from multiple perspectives.

Role model: Enacting a role that others can observe and emulate.

Leadership: Using communication process to influence the activities

of an individual or a group toward attainment of a goal.

Management:

Getting things effectively done to achieve desired objectives through proper planning, efficient implementation and evaluation to assess achievements and identify the needs for preplanning.

Reference

- Cherry BL, Jacob S. (2002) Contemporary nursing: Issues, trends, and management. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Mosby Co.; 419.
- Dr. Zaki, H. (2007). Head of the Central Nursing Division, Ministry of Health and Population.
- Hitchcock; Schubert P; Themes s. (2003): Community health nursing caring in action, 2nd edition Thompson Delmar learning, Australia, U.S.A.
- Kemp N, & Richardson EW (1990). Quality assurance in nursing practice. London: Butter worth Heinemann Itd; 29-41.
- Marquis BL, & Huston CJ. (2003): Leadership role and management functions in nursing.4th ed. London: Lippincott: Williams and Wilkins. Inc.; 44-55.
- Parsely K & Corrigam P. (1994) Quality improvement in nursing and health care. London: Chapman of Hall, Inc., 1-31.
- QAAP: Quality Assurance and Accreditation Handbook for Higher Education in Egypt, 2005.

- Smith G.M. & Maurer F.A (2000). Community health nursing: Theory and practice.2nd ed. London: W.B. Saunders Co.; 811-38.
- Sullivan E, G & Decker P.J.(2005) Effective leadership and management in nursing. 6th ed. Kansas: Person Education, Inc.; 143.

