

Self-Efficacy and Competency of Nursing Students: Literature Review

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Literature reviews are critical to the research process, providing an in-depth analysis of a specific subject of interest. A literature review adds belief in or acceptance of something as true to a topic, identifies studies to be replicated, reveals a theoretical framework, and contributes to the research body of knowledge (Houser, 2023). Quantitative evidence-based research measures the effects of interventions to provide accurate information in supporting nursing practice (Houser, 2023). Quantitative evidence has many uses in the nursing profession, including the assessment and diagnosis of patients, nursing interventions, and the evaluation of patient outcomes (Houser, 2023). These studies aim to give pertinent information as to how well the subject of study represents the entire population. New nurses are expected to be competent in recognizing patient diagnoses and applying the skills needed to care for them. Many newly graduated nursing students lack the confidence and belief in their capacity to execute every nursing skill that may be required in caring for a patient. This paper aims to discuss the self-efficacy and confidence of nursing students with supporting articles that pertain to the conversation.

Caring Competency Among Nursing Students: A Quantitative Study

This article written by Seman in 2021, discusses the caring competency of nursing students observed across different years of training. The study method utilized a quantitative design conducted at a public nursing school to sample nearly 137 nursing students (Seman, 2021). The focus of this study aimed to analyze the status of the caring competency of nursing students concerning the nursing education they received (Seman, 2021). Nursing students who

lack the needed competencies and fail to understand the importance of care face many challenges in becoming a new nurse.

Key Points

Population and sampling of students were determined using the Krejcie and Morgan formula, with stratified random sampling to determine equal proportions of nursing students in different educational years (Seman, 2021). The Caring Nurse-Patient Interactions (CNPI) scale gathered data to analyze the difference in scores ranging from year 1 to 3 nursing students in the categories of clinical care, humanistic care, relational care, and comforting care (Seman, 2021). Results found that the mean care competency increased from year 1 to year 2, with the highest in year 3 students. The p-value of this study determining the statistical likelihood that an observed outcome is the result of chance was set at $p < 0.001$. Results indicated that year 3 nursing students had the highest mean of professional caring competency scores. The duration of time spent with clinical exposure and hands-on patient experience proved to be valuable in the self-efficacy and competency of the students. The author of this study concluded that the production of highly skilled and competent nursing graduates is the most essential need for the nursing profession (Seman, 2021).

Assumptions

The author's main assumption of the research analyzed within this article is that nursing students who have been exposed to more clinical education will be more competent when graduating and incorporating skills needed to perform effective patient care. Results of the framework of this study show a direct correlation between an increase in nursing education and

competency scores. The study determined that nursing education care knowledge incorporated into the curriculum has a positive result on newly graduated nurses in the workplace (Seman, 2021). Current research supports these results that a focus on clinical care in nursing education leads to increased nursing competency and effective patient care.

Deficit/Conclusion

The author's line of reasoning in this article discusses the correlation between the importance of nursing school focus on teaching the principles of professional caring, for newly graduated nurses to provide patients with high-quality care (Seman, 2021). The outcome of this study was achieved utilizing both the Krejcie and Morgan formula, as well as the CNPI scale to determine the level of competency concerning satisfactory patient care. This research article illustrates the importance of repeated exposure and practice of clinical skills in nursing education to produce the most competent newly graduated nurses. As stated in the article, significant differences in caring competency scores were observed across training years of nursing students which proved the importance of nursing education (Seman, 2021). Implications for nurses to fail to accept this line of reasoning could result in incompetent newly graduated nurses who cannot properly care for the needs of patients. It is important, as proven by this article, to understand how caring importance and professionalism lead to increased satisfaction in nurse-patient relationships and effective care.

References

Houser, J. (2023). *Nursing research: Reading, using, and creating evidence* (5th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Seman, N. (2021). Caring Competency Among Nursing Students: A Quantitative Study. *Malaysian Journal of Medicine & Health Sciences*, 17(3).