Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework underlying the curriculum of Mennonite College of Nursing consists of a formulation of the faculty's conceptualization of nursing. It incorporates concepts derived from numerous behavioral and nursing theories, including those developed by Betty Neuman, Dorothea Orem, Martha Rogers, Sister Callista Roy, Madeleine Leininger, and Sister M. Simone Roach. The curriculum is built upon the eight key concepts of humankind, environment, research, legal/ethical/political dimensions, information processing, teaching/learning, health promotion, and management. The development of these eight key concepts leads to four outcome abilities inherent to nursing practice. These outcome abilities are: caring, critical thinking, communication, and professional practice. The relationship of the outcome abilities to the key concepts is shown in Figure 1.

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Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

It is recognized that these designated outcome abilities and key concepts are closely inter-related. The conceptual framework is best understood through descriptions of and elaborations upon these components.

Caring

Caring is central to nursing. Caring encompasses those acts directed toward self and others, which improve the human condition. The capacity to care needs to be nurtured. This nurturing is dependent on the person being called upon to care for others. Nursing education professionalizes the human capacity to care through the acquisition of the knowledge and the skills needed to fulfill prescribed professional roles. Through the caring attributes of conscience, compassion, commitment, confidence, and competence, nursing positively influences interactions between humankind and the environment.
Nursing uses these caring modalities to promote health, healing, and dignity across the lifespan.

Humankind

Human beings are adaptive systems with identifiable subsystems—the biological, the psychological, and the sociological. These subsystems are interdependent and continuously interacting in an ever-changing environment. Humankind moves through time along a developmental continuum beginning with conception and progressing through death. Human development and human fulfillment are achieved through the unfolding of the human capacity to care. People from diverse backgrounds have a caring need that is culture-specific. Nursing influences growth and development of humankind in its attainment of an optimal state of health.

Environment

Environment is the set of circumstances, objects or conditions external to human beings that positively or negatively affect their well-being. Environment encompasses the physical, biological, familial, and sociocultural systems that affect the development of each human being. Humankind has the ability to influence, and be influenced by, its continual interrelationship with the environment. Nursing focuses on positively influencing the humankind-environment relationship.

Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves the rational examination of ideas. Critical thinking extends beyond the processes of both decision-making and problem solving. Its components include the qualities of insight, intuition, and empathy, along with the abilities to synthesize, reason, and act. The acquisition of critical thinking skills enables individuals to carry out inductive and deductive reasoning. Critical thinking skills are essential to the practice of nursing. Nursing maintains and promotes health of persons by practicing the nursing process—the problem solving methodology of the professional nurse. Critical thinking skills enable the nurse to facilitate optimal adaptive responses for human beings within their environment.

Research

The theoretical basis for nursing is derived from the humanities and sciences. Building on these disciplines, research in nursing establishes a theoretical and scientific foundation for nursing as a humanistic science. Nursing research contributes to professional practice by defining and expanding the knowledge base of nursing. Research aids in the identification and resolution of health problems and provides information vital to health promotion. The professional nurse uses critical thinking skills to analyze research and integrate findings into nursing practice.
Legal/ethical/political dimensions

The legal, ethical, and political dimensions of society contribute to the structure and function of the health care system. The legal dimension of professional nursing practice deals with the analysis of situations in relationship to their conformity with laws, while the ethical dimension analyzes conformity with accepted standards of behavior. The political dimension of professional nursing practice deals with the analysis of situations in relationship to their impact upon the nursing profession and determination of means in which nurses can impact political situations. Critical analysis of these issues provides the nurse with the information needed to serve as an advocate in the preservation of individual, group, and community integrity.

Communication

Communication is the meaningful interpersonal exchange of information and ideas. Humankind engages in continuous and dynamic interactions. These interactions may involve verbal, nonverbal, or written forms of communication. Such interactions may be social in nature or of therapeutic value. Regardless of its form or type, effective communication is essential in nursing for the development of a helping relationship. Nursing can then have a positive influence on health through the use of goal-directed communication with patients, families, and members of the health care delivery team.

Information Processing

The ability of human beings to send and receive information extends beyond verbal, nonverbal, and written communication. Information processing involves the use of technological systems to obtain the information needed to solve problems encountered in professional nursing practice. Information obtained in this manner is evaluated by the nurse through the use of critical thinking skills. Use of this information results in nursing actions vital to the promotion of positive health care outcomes.

Teaching-Learning

Principles of the teaching-learning process are applied by the nurse to self, individuals, groups, and health team members. Teaching-learning is an individualized, goal-directed process resulting in a change in knowledge, attitudes, and skills which enhance human development. Essential to the teaching-learning process is the development of mutual trust and respect between the teacher and the learner. Teaching-learning transactions are designed to positively influence the nurse-patient relationship.
**Professional Practice**

Professional practice in nursing is essential to the health care system. The primary focus of professional practitioners is the bio-psycho-social responses of human beings to actual or potential health problems. The professional practitioner assists humankind in the establishment of responsible self-care behaviors for the achievement, restoration, and maintenance of optimal functioning throughout the lifespan. Knowledge of health promotion and management theories characterize the professional practice of nursing.

**Health Promotion**

The essence of professional nursing practice is the interaction with human beings throughout the health-illness continuum. Health promotion activities assist the individual in attaining, maintaining, or enhancing a state of well-being. Nursing recognizes that the defining characteristics of a state of well-being vary among human beings. The professional practice of nursing fosters health promotion through use of the nursing process. This process consists of five interrelated steps, including assessment, diagnosis, planning, intervention, and evaluation.

**Management**

Management is an interpersonal, goal-directed process based on selected theories and concepts. The professional nurse uses management principles to plan, organize, direct, and control resources. These principles are applied in the management of self, individuals, and groups. An understanding of management functions and leadership roles is essential for professional nursing practice.

**Summary**

The conceptual framework describes inter-related outcome abilities and key concepts upon which the nursing curriculum is based. The eight key concepts of humankind, environment, research, legal/ethical/political dimensions, information processing, teaching/learning, health promotion, and management constitute the basis of the Mennonite College of Nursing curriculum. These key concepts are organized within four outcome abilities of caring, critical thinking, communication, and professional practice. These outcome abilities serve as measures of the student's progression through the curriculum.