## Clinical practice as a part of nurse education – A European perspective

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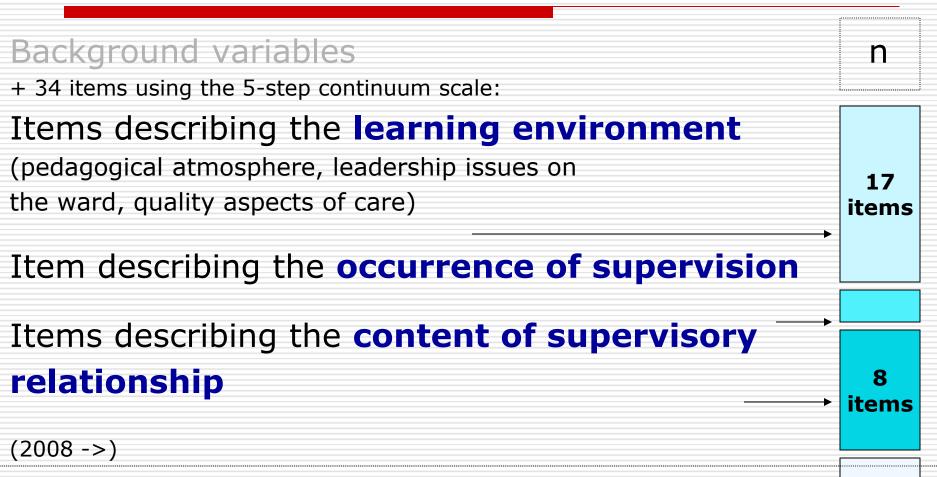
### Content of the presentation comes from

## My own work in developing the CLES (2002) and CLES+T (2008) scales

#### **European wide study** (for validating the CLES+T scale)

Development of a **new sub dimension to Clinical Learning Environment and Supervision research instrument** (2007-09), the sample (N=1903) of the study was collected from 17 nursing schools in 9 old EU countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, the Netherlands, England, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Sweden)

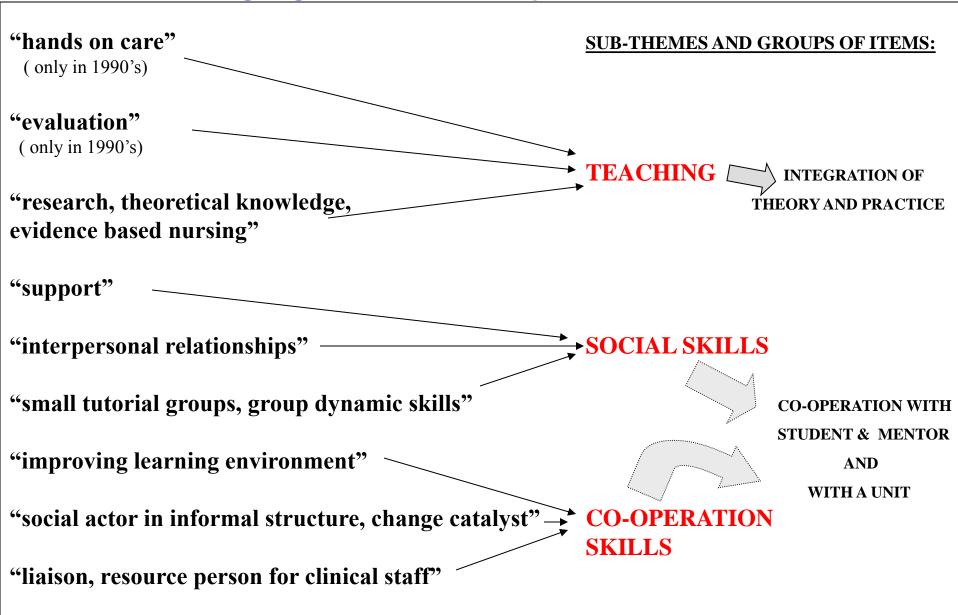
## The structures of the CLES (2002) and CLES+T (2008) scales



Items describing the role of nurse teacher

items

### Themes emerging from the empirical studies:



## Global situation of the CLES scales' using

Until this moment (October 2015), I have done over 100 User agreements of the scales in **53 countries** and there are **29 different language** versions – approx. 4–6 new countries /year

One indicator of the "CLES-framework" is citing numbers of the articles which have reported scale's versions (2002 and 2008):

http://scholar.google.fi/scholar?hl=fi&q=m+saarikoski&btnG=

The main article of the CLES (2002) and the PhD-study have been cited approx. in 250 articles and CLES+T (2008) in 100 articles

A new text book chapter (2014) published by *Blackwell & Wiley* Contacted by Derek Milne and Ted Watkins (Editors of the book):

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781118846360.ch19/summary

### Purpose and aims of the study

The overall aim of the study was to take a comparative view of learning in clinical practice as a part of nurse training programmes in nine Western European countries

#### In particular the study looked at:

- (1) the nurse education system and occurrence of clinical practice in these nine countries,
- (2) how nursing students experience their clinical learning environment,
- (3) the supervision provided by nurses in clinical practice and
- (4) the level of intervention with their nurse teacher

### The sample

The purposive sample (N=1903) has three attributes:

- (1) Educational level of the schools is same; all 17 schools are traditional Western European nursing schools, which have offered tertiary level training programmes for RGN studies over many decades.
- (2) Geographically they represent Northern Europe (5 schools), Middle Europe (6 schools) and Southern Europe (6 schools).
- (3) Eight of the schools represent polytechnics (810 respondents) whereas the other nine schools (1093 respondents) reflect university colleges in the European system.

## Respondents of the study by the education models

Ed. model	. model age (mean)		classified age:			male		
		under 25 y	25-35 y	36 <	n	%		
Polytechnic	23.4 years	637 (78%)	128 (16%)	45 (6%)	62	(8%)		
University college	25.5 years	689 (63%)	277 (25%)	127(12%)	150	(14%)		
Total	24.6	1326 (79%)	405 (21%)	172 (9%)	212	(11%)		

# Some features of the sample by the countries (European study)

	age	male	Duration of Supervision system		Meeting freq.				
Country	(mean)	(%)	the pla mean	variation	Group	Individ.	Other	of the N'	ent)
								<b>Mean</b> n	nin max
Belgium	23.7	7%	4.9 wk	(1 - 23 wk)	59%	25%	16%	2.5 times	(1 - 4)
Cyprus	20.1	21%	8.2 wk	(4 - 13 wk)	23%	53%	24%	3.6 times	(1 - 4)
Finland	23.8	9%	5.0 wk	(3 - 8 wk)	15%	69%	16%	2.5 times	(1 - 4)
NL	21.7	4%	15.8 wk	(4 - 43 wk)	40%	46%	14%	2.8 times	(1 - 6)
England	29.8	8%	7.3 wk	(3 - 14 wk)	13%	74%	13%	1.6 times	(1 - 4)
Ireland	22.4	6%	3.9 wk	(2 - 20 wk)	34%	44%	22%	3.6 times	(1 - 4)
Italy	24.6	22%	6.1 wk	(1 - 10 wk)	18%	63%	19%	3.1 times	(1 - 4)
Spain	22.9	9%	4.6 wk	(3 - 28 wk)	52%	23%	25%	2.9 times	(1 - 4)
Sweden	30.2	8%	7.9 wk	(3 - 20 wk)	9%	81%	10%	2.8 times	(1 - 4)
Total	24.6	11%	6.4 wk	(1 - 43 wk)	25%	60%	15%	2.7 times	(1 - 6)

## Total satisfaction of the students were estimated with three 'picked' items

#### Two statements:

- (1) The ward can be regarded as a good learning environment (scale 1 5)
- (2) Overall I am satisfied with the supervision I received (scale 1 5)

#### One question:

(3) How satisfied are you with the clinical placement that has just ended?

(1) Very dissatisfied -----(3) -----(5) Very satisfied

The alpha value of this combined sub-dimension was 0.79

## Total satisfaction of the students were considered with all background variables

The relevant background variables (age, gender, studying year) did not have correlation with the 'Total satisfaction'.

Only the 'Education model' (polytechnic or university college) had a weak connection.

variable in considera dimensions						
	Students with  1-6 wk p-ments  (n=1307)		Students with 7 or more wk (n=574)		Alpha	p-value
					value	in ANOVA
Sub-dimensions:	mean	SD	mean	SD		
Pedagogical atmosphere	3.86	0.93	4.00	0.90	0.92	0.002*

	(n=1307)		(n=574)	)		
Sub-dimensions:	mean	SD	mean	SD		
Pedagogical atmosphere	3.86	0.93	4.00	0.90	0.92	0.002*
Leadership style of WM	3.59	1.00	3.61	0.94	0.86	0.621
Nursing care on the ward	3.78	0.86	3.84	0.84	0.93	0.175
Supervisory relationship	3.84	1.09	4.05	1.01	0.96	0.001*
Role of Nurse Teacher	3.33	0.96	3.34	0.95	0.92	0.949

<sup>\*) =</sup> p-value statistically significant

## Total satisfaction of the students were considered with all background variables

The relevant background variables (age, gender, studying year) did not have correlation with the 'Total satisfaction'.

Only the 'Education model' (polytechnic or university college) had a weak connection.

#### Two clear connections were found:

- (1) <u>Duration of the placement</u>: the students who had longer clinical placements were more satisfied (mean 4.10) than students who had had shorter ones (mean 3.97) p-value in ANOVA .006
- (2) Occurrence of supervision: the students with successful Mentorship experience were more satisfied than students with Group supervision, the most unsatisfied students had had a some type of unsuccessful experience of supervision

### Summary of the results

There are <u>lots of structural differences</u> between the countries (e.g. duration of placements, occurrence of supervision, working model of NT)

#### Many similarities were also to be found:

- (1) Role of clinical staff has increased and correspondingly the role of NT has changed more indirect (from 'hands-on-care' model to 'liaison' model)
- (2) There was a clear trend from Group supervision model toward a Mentorship model

<u>Typical case of a satisfied student</u>: She or he studied at a university college and had had at least 7-weeks placement with individualized Mentorship relationship

### Interpretations and conclusions

### **Two important elements:**

Duration of the placement Supervisory relationship



"Learning nursing" in clinical practice is multidimensional process that requires sufficient time being spent with patients and a supportive supervisory relationship

## **European wide study – undertaken in the** 9 Western European countries 2007-2009

#### The main publications:

Warne T, Johansson U-B, Papastavrou E, Tichelaar E, Tomietto M, Van den Bossche K, Vizcaya-Moreno MF & Saarikoski M. 2010. **An exploration of the clinical learning experience of nursing students in nine European countries**. Nurse Education Today 30; 809-815.

Saarikoski M, Kaila P, Lambrinou E, Pérez Cañaveras RM, Tichelaar E, Tomietto M & Warne T. 2013. Students' experiences of cooperation with nurse teacher during their clinical placements: An empirical study in a Western European context. Nurse Education in Practice 13; 78-82.

- 1. Johansson et al. 2010. Psychometric evaluation of the <u>Swedish version</u> of Clinical Learning Environment, Supervision and Nurse Teacher evaluation scale. Journal of Advanced Nursing 66(9); 2085-2093.
- Tomietto et al. 2012. Clinical Learning Environment and Supervision plus Nurse Teacher (CLES+T) scale: testing the psychometric characteristics of the <u>Italian version</u>. Giornale Italiano di Medicina del Lavoro ed Ergonomia, 34, 3, B72-89.
- 3. Tichelaar et al. 2012. <u>Dutch</u> student nurses' experience with clinical learning environment: a challenge for the changing role of the nurse teacher. Nursing Education, Research, & Practice 2, 55-61.
- 4. Bos et al. 2012. Validation the clinical learning environment, supervision and nurse teacher CLES+T instrument in primary health care settings using confirmatory factor analysis. Journal of Clinical Nursing 21; 1785-1788.
- Bergjan & Hertel. 2013. Evaluating students' perception of their clinical placements Testing the clinical learning environment and supervision and nurse teacher scale (CLES+T scale) in Germany. Nurse Education Today 33; 1393-1398.
- 6. Vizcaya-Moreno et al. 2015. **Development and psychometric testing of the clinical learning environment, supervision and nurse teacher evaluation scale (CLES+T):** <u>The Spanish version</u>. International Journal of Nursing Studies 52 (1); 361-367.

#### 5th CLES Symposium will be kept in Helsinki 29-30th August 2016:

http://www.utu.fi/fi/yksikot/med/yksikot/hoitotiede/cles2016/Sivut/home.aspx

## **Comments, Questions?**