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There are many voices to choose from. In memory, though not in experience, I have lived across centuries. I have seen hundreds of skies, sailed thousands of oceans. I have been given many languages; I have sung national anthems. She said my name and I answered. These are my voices. Which of them has the right words We are programmed to select which of our voices responds to the situation at hand: Which of them has the right words for this movement into the desert? The voices she summons are from five sources. Mary Bradford is a young Puritan woman, a teenager, really, and barely that. Her parents, fleeing political and religious trouble at home are heading across the Atlantic to the New World, and have arranged for her to marry a much older man, also on the ship. We learn of her voyage via her diary, which is being studied by Ruth Dettman. Ruth barely escaped, and she suffers most from the loss of her sister. She wants Karl to enlarge his program, named for Mary Bradford, to include large amounts of memory as a foundation for enhancing the existing AI, and use that to try to regenerate some simulacrum of her late sib. Alan Turing does a turn, offering observations on permanence, and human connection. Stephen Chinn, well into the 21st century, has built on the MARY base and come up with a way for machines to emulate Rogerian therapy. In doing so he has created a monster, a crack-like addictive substance that has laid waste the social capacity of a generation after they become far too close with babybots flavored with that special AI sauce. We hear from Chinn in his jailhouse memoir. Gaby White is a child who was afflicted with a babybot, and became crippled when it was taken away. Louisa Hall - from her site Eva received the voices through documents people had left behind and which have been incorporated into her AI software, scanned, read aloud, typed in. We hear from Chinn through his memoir. Karl speaks to us through letters to his wife, and Ruth through letters to Karl. Mary Bradford we see through her diary. Only Eva addresses us directly. The voices tell five stories, each having to do with loss and permanence. In this telling, he has a particular dream. Rather than imagining, as I used to, a spirit migrating from one body to another, I now imagine a spirit—or better yet, a particular mind—transitioning into a machine after death. But what else are our bodies, if not very able machines? He is, in a way, Pygmalion, whose obsession with his creation proves his undoing. The Dettmans may not exactly be the ideal couple, despite their mutual escape from Nazi madness. She complains that he wanted to govern her. He feels misunderstood, and ignored, sees her interest in MARY as an unhealthy obsession. Their interests diverge, but they remain emotionally linked. Surprisingly, users became emotionally involved with it. While I was working on this review the NY Times published a singularly germane article. Substitute Hello Barbie for Babybot and the future may have already arrived. Just as the voice you hear when you interact with Siri represents the external manifestation of a vast amount of programming work, so the AI foreground of Speak is the showier manifestation of some serious contemplation. There is much concern here for memory, time, and how who we are is constructed. Where is the line between human and machine? Ruth and Turing want to use AI technology to recapture the essence of lost ones. Is that even possible? But are we really so different from our silicon simulacra? The arguments about what separates man from machine seem closely related to historical arguments about what separates man from other animals, and one color of human from another. When this happens I feel that we shall be obliged to regard the machines as showing real intelligence. In , when Stephen Chinn programmed me for personality. He called me MARY3 and used me for the babybots. To select my responses, I apply his algorithm, rather than statistical analysis. Still, nothing I say is original. I choose mostly from a handful of people who talked to me: Ruth Dettman, Stephen Chinn, etc. If we are the sum of our past and our reactions to it, are we less than human when our memories fade away. Does that make people who suffer with Alzheimers more machine than human? Stylistically, Hall has said A psychologist friend once told me that she advises her patients to strive to be the narrators of their own stories.

COMMENTS ON ROGERIAN SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, REVOLUTIONARIES

VIOLET MALINSKI pdf

What she meant was that we should aim to be first-person narrators, experiencing the world directly from inside our own bodies. More commonly, however, we tend to be third-person narrators, commenting upon our own cleverness or our own stupidity from a place somewhat apart - from offtheshelf. Hall is not only a novelist, but a published poet as well and that sensibility is a strong presence here as well. For all the sophistication of story-telling technique, for all the existential foundation to the story, *Speak* is a moving, engaging read about interesting people in interesting times, facing fascinating challenges. It will speak to you.

2: Prologue – Martha E. Rogers' Nursing Science

Martha Rogers' vision has inspired generations of nurses to advance the boundaries of her Science of Unitary Human Beings. Rogers' Scientific Art of Nursing Practice is a valuable guide to Rogers' complex legacy and how her work continues to revolutionize our understanding of health and illness.

Davis Company All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher. Printed in the United States of America Last digit indicates print number: Forgione As new scientific information becomes available through basic and clinical research, recommended treatments and drug therapies undergo changes. The authors and publisher have done everything possible to make this book accurate, up to date, and in accord with accepted standards at the time of publication. The authors, editors, and publisher are not responsible for errors or omissions or for consequences from application of the book, and make no warranty, expressed or implied, in regard to the contents of the book. Any practice described in this book should be applied by the reader in accordance with professional standards of care used in regard to the unique circumstances that may apply in each situation. The reader is advised always to check product information package inserts for changes and new information regarding dose and contraindications before administering any drug. Caution is especially urged when using new or infrequently ordered drugs. Includes bibliographical references and index. WY 86 N J RT For those organizations that have been granted a photocopy license by CCC, a separate system of payment has been arranged. The fee code for users of the Transactional Reporting Service is: Davis Company This book offers the perspective that nursing theory is essentially connected with nursing practice, research, education, and development. Nursing theories, regardless of complexity or abstraction, reflect nursing and are used by nurses to frame their thinking, action, and being in the world. As guides for nursing endeavors, nursing theories are practical in nature and facilitate communication with those being nursed as well as with colleagues, students, and persons practicing in related health and illness services. At the same time, all aspects of nursing are essential for developing and evolving nursing theory. It is hoped that these pages make clear the interrelations of nursing theory and various nursing endeavors, and that the discipline and practice of nursing will thus be advanced. This very special book is intended to honor the work of nursing theorists and nurses who use these theories in their day-to-day nursing care, by reflecting and presenting the unique contributions of eminent nursing thinkers and doers of our lifetimes. Our foremost nursing theorists have written for this book, or their work has been described by nurses who have thorough knowledge of the work of the theorist and deep respect for the theorist as person, nurse, and scholar. Indeed, to the extent possible, contributing authors have been selected by theorists to write about their theoretical work. The pattern for each chapter was developed by each author or team of authors according to their individual thinking and writing styles, as well as the scientific perspectives of the chapter. This freedom of format has helped to encourage the latest and best thinking of contributing authors; several authors have shared the insight that in preparing a chapter for this book, their work has become more full and complete. This book is intended to assist nursing students in undergraduate and graduate nursing programs to explore and appreciate nursing theories and their use in nursing practice. In addition and in response to calls from practicing nurses, this book is intended for use by those who desire to enrich their practice by the study of nursing theories and related illustrations of nursing practice and scholarship. The first section of the book provides an overview of nursing theory and a focus for thinking about evaluating and choosing nursing theory for use in nursing practice. An outline at the beginning of each chapter provides a map for the chapter. Selected points are highlighted in each chapter and space for notes is provided. The book concludes with an appendix of nursing theory resources. The design of this book highlights work of nurses who were thinking and writing about nursing up to fifty years ago or more. Building, then, as now, on the writing of Florence Nightingale, these nurse scholars have provided essential

influences for the evolution of nursing theory. These influences can be seen in the theory presentations in the section of the book that includes the nursing theories that are most in use today. The last section of this book features two theorists who initially developed nursing theories at the middle range. These scholars describe processes and perspectives on theory development, giving us views of the future of nursing theory as we move into the twenty-first century. Each chapter of the book includes both descriptions of a particular theory and the use of the theory in nursing practice, research, education, administration, or governance. For the continuing commitment of these scholars to our discipline and practice of nursing, we are all thankful. Continuing to learn and share what you love keeps the work and the love alive, nurtures the commitment, and offers both fun and frustration along the way. This has been illustrated in the enthusiasm for this book shared by many nursing theorists and contributing authors who have worked to create this book and by those who have added their efforts to make it live. For me, it has been a joy to renew friendships with colleagues who have joined me in preparing this book, and to find new friends and colleagues as contributing authors. Many of the theorists in this book addressed audiences of mostly practicing nurses at these conferences. It is the intention of the contributing authors of the current edition of *Nursing Theories and Nursing Practice* to contribute some earnings from this book to future conferences about nursing theory and nursing practice. Why should I continue this work? Why should I seek degrees in a field that I could not define? After reflecting on these questions and using them to examine my nursing, I could find no one who would consider the questions with me. I clearly remember reading several descriptions of nursing that, I thought, could have just as well have been about social work or physical therapy. I then found nursing defined and explained in a book about education of practical nurses written by Dorothea Orem. I found a fit of her ideas, as I understood them, with my practice, and learned that I could go even further to explain and design nursing according to these ways of thinking about nursing. I discovered that nursing shared some knowledge and practices with other services, such as pharmacy and medicine, and I began to distinguish nursing from these related fields of practice. I decided to stay in nursing and made plans to study and work with Dorothea Orem. In addition to learning about nursing theory and its meaning in all we do, I learned from Dorothea that nursing is a unique discipline of knowledge and professional practice. In many ways, my earliest questions about nursing have guided my subsequent study and work. Most of what I have done in nursing has been a continuation of my initial experience of the interrelations of all aspects of nursing scholarship, including the scholarship that is nursing practice. Over the years, I have been privileged to work with many nursing scholars, some of whom are featured in this book. My love for nursing and my respect for our discipline and practice have deepened, and knowing now that these values are so often shared is a singular joy. Many faculty colleagues and students continue to help me study nursing and have contributed to this book in ways I would never have adequate words to acknowledge. I have been fortunate to hold faculty appointments in universities where nursing theory has been honored and am especially fortunate today to be in a College of Nursing where both faculty and students ground our teaching, scholarship, and practice in nursing theory. I am grateful to my knowledgeable colleagues who reviewed and offered helpful suggestions for chapters of this book, and to those who contributed as chapter authors. It is also our good fortune that many nursing theorists and other nursing scholars live in or willingly visit our lovely state of Florida. During the last year of our work on this book, nursing lost three of the theorists acclaimed in this book as essential influences on the evolution of nursing theory. Ernestine Wiedenbach died in the spring of 1998. As this book was being prepared for production, word came of the death of Dorothy Johnson. Hildegard Peplau died in March of 1999. Typical of their commitments to nursing, both Dorothy Johnson and Hildegard Peplau had told me of their interests in this project, had advised me on the authors they would like to have prepare the chapters on their contributions, and had asked to be given updates on our progress. Perhaps we should expect that a work of love and commitment, such as this book, and the contributors who have devoted so much to it, would be affected by major life events taking place during its development. In addition to the recent loss of three of our nursing theorists and mentors, several of us have experienced more personal life transitions and major losses during preparation of this work.

COMMENTS ON ROGERIAN SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, REVOLUTIONARIES

VIOLET MALINSKI pdf

Illnesses and deaths of spouses and parents have touched us in profound ways. There can be no doubt that our experiences of transition are reflected within the pages of this book. I am grateful for the tender sharing and deep understanding of author colleagues in so many lovely and loving ways. I have written the dedication of this book for my mother and hope this extends to other loved ones we may choose to remember in this way. This book began during a visit with Joanne Da-Cunha, an expert nurse and editor for F. Davis Company, who has seen it to publication with what I believe is her love of nursing. Davis Company wisdom, kindness, and understanding of nursing. Without the reliable and expert assistance of Marguerite Purnell, this manuscript might still be on my dining room table. I thank my husband, Terry Worden, for his abiding love and for always being willing to help, and my niece, Cherie Parker, who, as a nursing graduate student, represents many nurses who inspire the work of this book.

3: A health empowerment theory approach to pregnant adolescents 18 and 19 years of age in the Bahama

v) comment in the preface of *Educational Revolution in Nursing to heart*, because only three years later Rogers published her second book, *Reveille in Nursing* in Rogers main motivation for developing a theoretical system is asserted again in *Reveille*.

Today knowledge development in nursing is taking place on several fronts, with a variety of scholarly approaches contributing to advances in the discipline. Nursing practice increasingly takes place in interdisciplinary community settings, and the form of nursing in acute care settings is rapidly changing. Various paradigms and value systems that express perspectives held by several groups within the discipline ground the knowledge and practice of nursing. Because the language of nursing is continually being formed and distinguished, it often seems confusing, as does any language that is new to the ears and eyes. Nurses who have active commitments to the work of the discipline, whether in nursing practice, research, education, or administration, are essential for the continuing development of nursing theory. This chapter offers an approach to understanding nursing theory within three contexts: The chapter closes with an invitation to share with contributing authors of this book their visions of nursing theory in the future. Theories are mental patterns or constructs created to help understand and in nature but are human find meaning from our inventions. As such, theories are not discovered in nature but are human inventions. They are descriptions of our reflections, of what we observe, or of what we project and infer. For these reasons, theory and related terms have been defined and described in a number of ways according to individual experience and what is useful at the time. Theories, as reflections of understanding, guide our actions, help us set forth desired outcomes, and give evidence of what has been achieved. A theory, by traditional definition, is an organized, coherent set of concepts and their relationships to each other that offers descriptions, explanations, and predictions about phenomena. Early writers about nursing theory brought definitions of theory from other disciplines to direct future work within nursing. Definitions of theory emphasize various aspects of theory and demonstrate that even the conceptions of nursing theory are various and changing. Definitions of theory developed in recent years are more open and less structured than definitions created before the last decade. Not every nursing theory will fit every definition of what is a nursing theory. For purposes of nursing practice, a definition of nursing theory that has a focus on the meaning or possible impact of the theory on practice is desirable. The following definitions of theory are consistent with general ideas of theory in nursing as well as in other disciplines. Davis Company istration, as well as nursing research, but can also provide a focus on one main nursing endeavor. The conceptualization is articulated for the purpose of describing, explaining, predicting or prescribing nursing care. Paradigm is a global, general framework made up of assumptions about aspects of the discipline held by members to be essential in development of the discipline. The concept of paradigm comes from the work of Kuhn , , who used the term to describe models that guide scientific activity and knowledge development in disciplines. As we continue to move away from the historical conception of nursing as a part of medical science, developments in the nursing discipline are directed by several new worldviews. Among these are fresh and innovative perspectives on person, nursing, and knowledge development. Changes in the nursing paradigm are being brought about by nursing scholars addressing disciplinary concerns based on values and beliefs about nursing as a human science, caring in nursing, and holistic nursing. The literature offers additional ways to describe and understand nursing theory. Fawcett asserts that nursing theory is one component of a hierarchical structure of nursing knowledge development that includes metaparadigm, philosophy, conceptual models, nursing theory, and empirical indicators. These conceptual levels of knowledge development in nursing are interdependent; each level of development is influenced by work at other levels. Walker and Avant describe the importance of relating theories that have been developed at these various levels of abstraction. Theoretical work in nursing must be dynamic; that is, it must be continually in process and useful for the purposes and work of the discipline. It must be open to adapt

and extend in order both to guide nursing endeavors and to reflect development within nursing. Although there is diversity of opinion among nurses about terms used to describe theoretical development, the following discussion of types of theoretical development in nursing is offered as a context for further understanding nursing theory.

Metaparadigm for Nursing The metaparadigm for nursing is a framework for the discipline that sets forth the phenomena of interest and the propositions, principles, and methods of the discipline. The metaparadigm is very general and is intended to reflect agreement among members of the discipline about the field of nursing. This is the most abstract level of nursing knowledge and closely mirrors beliefs held about nursing. Davis Company digm offers a context for developing conceptual models and theories. Dialogue on the metaparadigm of nursing today is dynamic because of the range of considerations about what comprises the essence and form of nursing. Historically, the metaparadigm of nursing described concepts of person, environment, health, and nursing. Modifications and alternative concepts for this framework are being explored throughout the discipline Fawcett, An example of alternative concepts is the work of Kim , , which sets forth four domains focusing on client, client-nurse encounters, practice, and environment. Newman, Sime, and Corcoran-Perry , p. Reed challenges nurses to continue the dialogue about perspectives on knowledge development in the discipline. Philosophical statements are practical guides for examining issues and clarifying priorities of the discipline. Nurses use philosophical statements to examine fit among personal, professional, organizational, and societal beliefs and values. Conceptual Models of Nursing Conceptual models are sets of general concepts and propositions that provide perspectives on the major concepts of the metaparadigm, such as person, health and well-being, and the environment. Conceptual models also reflect sets of values and beliefs, as in philosophical statements as well as preferences for practice and research approaches. Fawcett , points out that direction for research must be described as part of the conceptual model in order to guide development and testing of nursing theories. Conceptual models are less abstract than the metaparadigm and more abstract than theories, offering guidance to nursing endeavors but no distinct direction. Theories are less abstract than conceptual models or systems, although they vary in scope and levels of abstraction. Grand theories of nursing are those general constructions about the nature and goals of nursing. Middle-range nursing theories point to practice and are useful in a defined set of nursing situations. Theories developed at the mid- Nursing Philosophy Developments in the metaparadigm of nursing are accompanied by changes in statements of values and beliefs written as nursing philosophies. A philosophy comprises statements of enduring values and beliefs held by members of the discipline. Davis Company dle range include specific concepts and are less abstract than grand theories. At the next level, nursing practice theories address issues and questions in a particular practice setting in which nursing provides care for a specific population. In addition to considering the scope and levels of abstraction of nursing theories, they are also sometimes described by the content or focus of the theory, such as health promotion, and caring and holistic nursing theories. Middle-range Nursing Theory Middle-range theory was proposed by Robert Merton in the field of sociology to provide theories that are both broad enough to be useful in complex situations and appropriate for empirical testing. Nursing scholars proposed using this level of theory because of the difficulty in testing grand theory Jacox, Middle-range theories are more narrow in scope than grand theories and offer an effective bridge between grand theories and nursing practice. They present concepts and propositions at a lower level of abstraction and hold great promise for increasing theory-based research and nursing practice strategies. The nursing practice issues to which these nurses are responding are complex and represent a wide range of practice arenas Chinn, The methods used for developing middlerange theories are many and represent some of the most exciting work being published in nursing today. Reports of nursing theory developed at this level include implications for instrument development, theory testing through research, and nursing practice strategies. Illustrations of the process and product of nursing theory developed at the middle range are presented in Section IV of this book. George sets forth categories of theories according to the orientation of the theorist: Meleis describes types of nursing theory based on their levels of abstraction and goal orientation. Barnum divides theories into those that describe and those that explain nursing phenomena.

Types of nursing theories generally include grand theory, middle-range theory, and practice theory. These will be described below. Grand Nursing Theory Grand theories have the broadest scope and present general concepts and propositions. Theories at this level may both reflect and provide insights useful for practice but are not designed for empirical testing. This limits the use of grand theories for directing, explaining, and predicting nursing in particular situations. Theories at this level are intended to be pertinent to all instances of nursing. Development of grand theories resulted from the deliberate effort of committed scholars who have engaged in thoughtful reflection on nursing practice and knowledge and the many contexts of nursing over time. Nursing theorists who have worked at this level have had insights guided by nursing and related metaparadigms and sometimes have experienced leaps of knowing grounded in these insights. Although there is debate about which nursing theories are grand in scope, the following are usually considered to be at this level: These theories are presented in the third section of this book. Nursing Practice Theory Nursing practice theory has the most limited scope and level of abstraction and is developed for use within a specific range of nursing situations. Theories developed at this level have a more direct impact on nursing practice than do theories that are more abstract. Nursing practice theories provide frameworks for nursing interventions, and predict outcomes and the impact of nursing practice. At the same time, nursing questions, actions, and procedures may be described or developed as nursing practice theories. Ideally, nursing practice theories are interrelated with concepts from middle-range theories, or may be deduced from theories at the middle range. Davis Company nursing theory. The day-to-day experience of nurses is a major source of nursing practice theory. The depth and complexity of nursing practice may be fully appreciated as nursing phenomena and relations among aspects of particular nursing situations are described and explained. Benner demonstrated that dialogue with expert nurses in practice is fruitful for discovery and development of practice theory. Research findings on various nursing problems offer data to develop nursing practice theories as nursing engages in research-based development of theory and practice. Theories are patterns that guide the thinking about, being, and doing of nursing. Nursing Is a Discipline Nursing has taken its place as a discipline of knowledge that includes networks of facts, concepts, and approaches to inquiry. The discipline of nursing is also a community of scholars, including nurses in all venues where nursing occurs, which shares commitment to values, concepts, and processes to guide the thought and work of the discipline. These authors have set forth attributes of all disciplines. These have particular The discipline of nursing is relevance for nursing and illustrate the need a community of scholars, for nursing theory. The including nurses in all attributes of King and venues where nursing Brownell are used as a framework to address occurs. Each of the attributes is described below from the perspective of the discipline of nursing. Based on strongly held values and beliefs about nursing, and within contexts of various worldviews, theories are patterns that guide the thinking about, being, and doing of nursing. They provide structure for developing, evaluating, and using nursing scholarship and for extending and refining nursing knowledge through research. Nursing theories either implicitly or explicitly direct all avenues of nursing, including nursing education and administration. Nursing theories provide concepts and designs that define the place of nursing in health and illness care.

4: Bachelor of Divinity: | Lapp Learning Commons

First, in , Violet Malinski's Explorations on Martha Rogers' Science of Unitary Human Beings, made accessible a collection of reports from the first dissertations to be fully conceptualized within Rogerian science.

The Science of Unitary Human Beings 2. Rogers continues to have an immeasurable impact on the development of nursing as a scientific discipline. Rogers by Portraits by Portraits, Inc Photograph taken by Howard K. Synchronicities are manifestations that introduce meaning and value in an essential way into nature. That Rogers shares the same birthday with Nightingale bursts forth with dynamic and deep meaning. It was given to the UK National Trust in Martha was named after her paternal grandmother, Martha Elizabeth Luttrell Rogers. Dunster Castle There are deep currents connecting Rogers to Nightingale. Like powerful waves rising from some deep undercurrent, both Nightingale and Rogers in similar ways did more to transform and propel nursing forward, both as a scientific discipline and as a profession, than anyone else. Other than Nightingale, no other nurse theorist has placed as much emphasis on the environment than Rogers. Rogers saw human beings as being integral or inseparable from their environment. Although Nightingale never used the term environment, she wrote about the importance of ventilation, air, sunlight, pure water, efficient drainage, warmth, diet, and quiet as elements that affect the health of those ill as well as those who are healthy. Both viewed health and illness, not as dichotomous conditions Rogers, , p. For example, Nightingale viewed disease as a reparative process in which the body strives for harmony while Rogers viewed both illness and well-being as manifestations of the same human-environmental mutual field process. Nightingale attempted to delineate the differences between what medicine does for a patient and what nursing does. For Rogers, well-being is a symphonic mutual process of human and environmental fields. Both Nightingale and Rogers placed great emphasis on the uniqueness of nursing by stressing how nursing was distinct from medicine. Both advocated for the use of noninvasive healing modalities; pressed for changes in public policy, political health reform; and set high scientific standards. Neither married, rather they dedicated their lives to nursing. They were powerful advocates for nursing education. Photo taken by Howard K. Butcher and used with permission. She learned Latin with her father before she was eight and wrote letters to her parents in French and German by the age of Her penmanship was remarkable and elegant and she was writing beautiful cursive by the age of In the Nightingale household, education was meant to train a person to think, to give a solid basis of fact, and to prepare for a professional life. WEN taught his daughters because he believed, rare for his time, that women too should be educated and he had the time. He expected the girls to work hard, taught them what he knew and then waited to see how they responded. He used an enlightened version of the standard school curriculum and was an engaged and loving teacher-father Gill, Florence was a serious scholar. She studied Roman, French, German, Italian, and Turkish history as well as philosophy, ethics, grammar, composition, mathematics and the Bible Dossey, She would awake early, between 4 AM and 6 AM to prepare for her daily lessons. Four Generations, Left to right: The parallels between Rogers and Nightingale are remarkable. Both relied on first person accounts from Martha herself, as well as her sisters, nieces, and nephews. Her father was in the insurance business. Rogers 80 Years of Excellence. Society of Rogerian Scholars, Inc. Rogers had a thirst for knowledge at an early age. Her father introduced her to the public library at the age of 3 where she loved story time Reeder, By fourth grade, I had read every book in the school library. I used to go to the public library before I was 6. Even before I could read, I was well acquainted with the public library. Once I started reading I could check out eight books at a timeâ€”I went through the shelves, one after another. Her father would sit with her and ask her to tell him what she had learned Reeder, I knew the Greek alphabet by age She loved to read anthropology, archaeology, cosmology, ethnography, astronomy, ethics, psychology, eastern philosophy, and aesthetics Reeder, By her senior year she had completed all the high school math courses and was taking a college level algebra course where she was the only female in the class. I wanted to do something that would, hopefully contribute to social welfare. I loved

law and medicine. When I entered college, not being sure, I tossed a coin and it came out medicine. So I studied science for a couple of years. But women in medicine were not particularly desirable animals in those days, my parents thought it was rather inappropriate career for a female. The local hospital had a school of nursing, and a friend of mine had decided she would enter there in September, so I decided to go along. From to Rogers took premed courses at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Nightingale told no one in her family of her plans Gill, , p. In she secretly made plans to train as a nurse in a public hospital, the Salisbury Infirmary, and then perhaps start a Protestant sisterhood dedicated to the care of the indigent sick Gill, , p. Reeder stated Rogers returned to school because she wanted to know why the poor working class people had no zest for life and because nursing held the promise to help people. She distinguished herself there by starting a library at the school of nursing. She states she enjoyed working with people and patients. According to her vitae, she graduated in with a diploma in , but her parents were still not happy that she did not have a degree, so Rogers entered college and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in Public Health Nursing from George Peabody College in Nashville in Her work involved home visits, case finding, giving vaccinations, planning and giving health teaching programs, and committee work. She decided in to return to school. She worked at the Association for five years, first as an Assistant Supervisor, then as the Assistant Education Director, and lastly as the acting Director of Education. We exercised freedom and autonomy. We were responsible for our own acts. Rogers Family, circa After completing her degree in she sent out a number of job inquiry letters, considered staying in Hartford, but settled on a position as the Executive Director at the Visiting Nurse Service in Phoenix, Arizona. She believed she may have been the first nurse in Arizona with a masters degree and for six years she built up the Visiting Nursing Service in Phoenix. She finished the degree in a year , her second masters degree, and right on into their doctoral program, earning a doctor of science degree ScD. The program had the same requirements as the PhD, and she completed a wide range of course work including studies in biology and statistics. While a doctoral student, she spent a year as a visiting lecturer at Catholic University in Washington, DC. Nurses were awarded the EdD degree in this program that focused on preparation of teachers of nursing and the needs of nursing leaders. New York University offered the first nursing PhD in Some nursing leaders quickly adopted this as the minimal degree for entry into practice, as they did not feel that the traditional 4-year baccalaureate degree adequately prepared nurses for practice at the bedside. This was the beginning of the controversy surrounding nursing doctoral degrees that continues today. Freeman earned her Ed. Rogers, June 29, quoted in Hektor, Rogers repeatedly stated that nursing was a learned profession. She felt there was not an adequate focus substantive nursing knowledge, and guided a curriculum revision that placed emphasis on human beings rather than simply function. She added statistics and later physics to the curriculum at all levels. It is about people: Its mission is the translation of knowledge into human service. Nursing is compassionate concern for human beings. It is the heart that understands and the hand that soothes. Theirs is the promise of deep satisfaction in a field long dedicated to serving the health needs of people. Often the faculty met outside of work to continue to talk and plan program and curriculum changes Hektor, She believed that university-based education was required for professional nursing practice, and in the book laid out the basic content of baccalaureate nursing education. Theoretical learning would take place in classrooms and clinical study in regularly scheduled laboratory periods where the student tests and affirms theoretical learning. Graduate education was for clinical specialization, an opportunity for more knowledge and preparation for responsible leadership. The doctoral level should be preparation for consultation and research. Rogers strongly believed in a broad and rigorous preparation for professional nursing practice. Without a foundation in liberal arts, Rogers stated, one cannot move on to the additional knowledges that are significant to nursing. To understand oneself and the world around them one must have a broad liberal arts foundation. Thus, Rogers goes on to lay out a nursing curriculum that includes courses in math, foreign languages, logic, philosophy, biology, microbiology, physics, chemistry, psychology, sociology, literature, music and art. Courses in anatomy, physiology, histology, genetics, biophysics, biochemistry, biostatistics, epidemiology, history, economics, political

science, nursing philosophy, and nursing theory are all seen by Rogers as foundational to professional nursing practice. Faculty she believed needed to be well informed in the theoretical content of the discipline, and a sizable number of faculty should have the knowledge and tools to develop nursing theory. Rogers goes on to say that nursing graduates work with people in a variety of settings for the purpose of promoting health, preventing disease and disability, evaluating human progress, and implementing intervention for habilitation and rehabilitation p. These ideas continued to evolve over time, and the language she used changed substantially as her views on the Science of Unitary Human Beings evolved.

5: Nursing Models: Normal Science for Nursing Practice | Nurse Key

Eulogy read at the Memorial Service to Sheila Cheema by Violet Malinski/Sheila was a remarkable person, bright, creative, compassionate, and caring. We shared a love of nursing, an education at Message from the president communication.(Editorial).

Panelists explored the legacy of this shared history and how it currently manifests in the lives of people of the African Diaspora socially, economically, politically, educationally and in the criminal justice system. Interdisciplinary initiatives address the urgent needs of rapidly growing urban populations as well as foster health and eliminate health disparities. The webinar helped to train patient advocates. The Future of Nursing. Simulation, Immersion, and Cultural Concepts. A Family Affair" on Augst, 21, Physics, Philosophy, and Practice in the Nursing Discipline. In addition to this presentation, Dr. Rubin shared these results at smaller seminar meetings with her research associates at several schools in both Hamilton and Toronto. She also continues to assist elementary school instructional staffs in implementing these procedures at local schools in Connecticut and New York. In Memory of Grace: He also served as a panel participant for the session "From Idea to Article: How to get your research published. Attendees of the conference spent the day engaging in workshops focused on a variety of topics, e. The IWG is an invited group of scholars in thanatology who meet every 18 months in study groups. On February 20 and 21, Dr. He addressed the issue of Traumatic Loss. The article is a segment of her research from her dissertation. Wolf earned her Ph. The Bates Learning Associates Program enables Bates faculty in the humanities and social sciences to bring to the campus experts and practitioners who provide a real-world context for ideas and learning. The goal of the program is for the experts to provide new dimensions in learning that will be especially valuable for Bates students proceeding toward their senior thesis. Bass spent her time on the Bates campus visiting classes, meeting with faculty, and holding master sessions on the cultural scholarship of sports, including a campus-wide talk titled "Why I Go to the Olympic Games: Race, Nation, and other Sport Matters. Raia, Professor Emerita of Classics, has published an article about the benefits and pedagogy of the Online Companion to The Worlds of Roman Women, a website she created as a supplement to a Latin course she began teaching in , in the journal Cloelia. The exhibit ran from August 23 to September 7. Matthias School in Ridgewood, Queens, for her lifelong dedication to Catholic education. It also streams live at wvox. In "State of the Field: Bass "focuses on the centrality of cultural studies to recent sports scholarship, questioning whether it has enabled sports studies to gain a more visible legitimacy within the broader context of American history or if sports remains a relatively insular subdiscipline. Bass also wrote the final response piece, "The Last Word on the State of Sports History," which follows seven responses to her essay. Olson-Bang presented a paper, "Living Hospitably: Her degree was conferred February 1, with ceremonies held May Her dissertation is titled "Abundant Grace: The Religious Educational Dimensions of Peer Ministry at Programs at Catholic Colleges and Universities," and it explores the theological and religious educational foundations of peer ministry. Funded by a Kickstarter campaign of international proportions, the journal looks to go live in September. The award is not conferred every year, but is an occasional award reserved for those who have made widely recognized, significant contributions to the field of death, dying, grief and loss over a substantial period of time. Multiparameter Geometry and Analysis, April 10 to April He followed that up with a lecture series, "On Endings," in December. Reflective Practices in City as Text. The paper was part of the seminar "Memory as Colonial Capital. Segura-Rico also presented the paper "Migrant Testimonios: The convention took place in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April Sullivan and Lopez also met with executives of Scholastic Inc. Robert Wolf, Professor of Art Therapy in the Graduate School, has been elected president of The Institute for Expressive Analysis, a psychoanalytic training institute in New York City that specializes in post-graduate training that combines elements of expressive therapy with more in-depth clinical training towards licensure as a psychoanalyst. Parts of the book, published in , has recently been translated into Polish and included in a compilation of writings on

improvisation, particularly dance. Attendees spent the entire day engaging in different roundtable discussions and workshops, each with its own theme, e. The award is given to an individual who has made significant and extensive contributions to the Association for Women in Psychology. Lafleur has been a member since , and her service to the organization include conference proposal reviewer; conference coordinator; newsletter editor from to ; and conferences liaison from to Exploring and Measuring the "F-word": Meyers provided four six-hour workshops on the Dignity for All Students Act. This mandated bullying prevention and intervention training is required of all educators by the New York state Department of Education. Meyers wrote about "Desire and Defense: Survivors of Sibling Abuse Challenged by Intimacy. Meyers attended a two-day Undoing Racism Workshop to facilitate integration of cultural diversity content into the social work curriculum. Meyers also peer-reviewed articles for Critical Social Work and Qualitative Social Work; she is on the boards of both journals. Conroy, Lexington Books, They recently discussed a collaboration between CNR and the New York Archdiocese for professional development and Graduate School educational leadership programming. Lopez are also planning a "Thinking Schools" forum, featuring presentations from cognitive researchers and experts on the Common Core curriculum in an attempt to address the need for thinking skills in schools. Sullivan met with representatives from the Danbury School District to identify CNR students and alumnae for possible positions. This interactive workshop made clear connections, both physically and theoretically, between origami and Euclidean geometry, with a special emphasis on axiomatic reasoning. Professor Wolf had one piece of recently completed stone sculpture in the annual juried art exhibition also held by the New York Art Therapy Association, February , and exhibited two digital photographs, printed on canvas, in the juried art show Choices and Consequences, in the Mooney Center Gallery, February through March

6: Rogerian Science: Beginnings – Martha E. Rogers' Nursing Science

Rogerian science: Opening new frontiers of nursing knowledge through its application in quantitative research. Nursing Science Quarterly, 10, Smith, M.C. ().

Read Microsoft Word - Volume 16 no 1. Rogers Scholars Fund Awards Subscription to the journal is included in the yearly membership dues. Content must reflect some aspect of Rogers Science of Unitary Human Beings research, theoretical issues, etc. The manuscript must not be submitted elsewhere for consideration. Manuscripts will not be returned. Once the manuscript has been accepted for publication, authors must submit a hard copy plus a copy prepared on a 3 inch disk in Microsoft Word, prepared on a Windows compatible or Macintosh computer. Identification page name, address, phone number, affiliation and professional title and running title Optional: Title page no author identification. Abstract followed by key words for indexing. Text of pages plus references. Each manuscript will be reviewed by three members of the Review Panel. Final decision rests with the editors. Manuscripts are accepted for review at any time during the year. Deadlines for the next issues are February 1 and July 1. Submit 4 copies of the manuscript. Selections for columns are editorial decisions. Only 2 copies need to be submitted. It can be mailed to SRS at: Each member receives Visions. The cost is An example was recently reported from researchers from the Department of Internal Medicine at Pavia University, Italy. Among healthy adults, cardiovascular rhythms fall in step with musical ones. Heart rate, blood pressure and blood flow were found to change in response to musical crescendos and decrescendos. The researchers found that musical crescendos -- a gradual increase in volume and intensity -- generally led to increases in blood vessel constriction, blood pressure, heart rate and breathing rate. Some music actually was synchronic heart rhythms. The Verdi pieces would seem to be calming. While this study may support what many of us have always known, it provides further support of the human environmental field. Researchers believe that music gets to us because we are rhythmic beings, with rhythm in respiration, heartbeats, brain waves, gait, and speech. The impact of music appears to be in the way musical sounds reach and affect the brain. Thus music affects moods. Then the music can be slowed to bring about a change in the behavior. Music in the workplace has been found to increase production and cut down on boredom, fatigue, and tension. At a Midwestern university, productivity was measured in a group of students assigned monotonous manual jobs conducted in silence. Production was increased to 17 percent when a soft background music was added while doing the job. While playing instrumental music during meals may help to improve health through the reduction of food, there are other methods. It is a free week online nutrition and fitness program that can help you lead your own life, only better. You'll get step-by-step guidance, daily expert tips and an online journal. So I hope all of you will focus on a transformative change over the next year, whether it be through the use of music for relaxation, music to decrease food consumption or through a synchronize program. This edition of the journal has a number of articles which focus on transformative change and knowing participation toward health. As you read this edition, find a comfortable place, but on some soft background music and enjoy. Dynamic interactions between musical, cardiovascular, and cerebral rhythms in humans. *Circulation, 25* , Accessed on July 27, at [http:](http://) Current developments in the science of unitary human beings are highlighted. Rogerian nursing science, nursing knowledge, Martha E. Rogers In preparation for a keynote address at the conference marking the 20 anniversary of the founding of the Society of Rogerian Scholars SRS , I compiled this retrospective and prospective view of Rogerian nursing science along with a brief history of SRS. Where we have been as SRS is linked to paths trod by Martha Rogers as she evolved her science until her passing in The science will continue to live and evolve as long as there are nurses committed to Rogerian nursing science, and those nurses are usually connected to SRS, the organization charged with advancing Rogerian nursing science. In it she presented a nascent view of what would emerge as her nursing science. Eventually concepts of time and space would yield first to four dimensionality and later pandimensionality. Continuous interaction would become mutual simultaneous

interaction MSI later replaced by continuous mutual process CMP and ultimately just mutual process. Prediction would yield to probability, which would be replaced by unpredictability. It is worth noting Rogers perspective on nursing given the publication date of *Always ahead of her time*, she laid out views on nurses as professionals and nursing education and knowledge development for which she would become famous albeit controversial. For example, nursing must be differentiated by level of education, nurses must be prepared in institutions of higher learning, and the study of what nurses do is not the study of nursing. It cannot be confounded with the study of nurses and their functions Rogers second book, *Reveille in Nursing*, was published in when she was years-old. Here she identified nursing as a learned profession with its own unique body of abstract knowledge from which to evolve the art of nursing. The language used throughout the book reflected what she would later see as outdated or inconsistent concepts but which resonated with nursing of the time and much of nursing today: Simultaneously the book contained ideas she would later expand and refine, for example, the person is an open system, different from the sum of the parts, in constant interaction with the universe, and life is a process of becoming. *Reveille* advanced her call for education and scholarship in nursing. The book, however, did not represent the culmination of Rogerian wisdom, although she would never revise it in line with the continuing evolution of her ideas, despite her repeated assertions over the ensuing years that the book would be more accurate if three-quarters of the pages were torn out. Rogers would be years-old upon the publication in Volume 16, Number 1, 9 of her seminal article in *Nursing Science Quarterly*, which stands as the most upto-date summary of her nursing science Rogers, In the book Rogers identified five assumptions and four principles of homeodynamics. Rogers carefully built a supporting foundation for her original ideas, showing how they were similar to, expanded on, or offered new insights into views emerging concurrently in other disciplines. Although the assumptions and principles were later modified, the book is historically significant for this foundation but problematic for those trying to understand her later formulation of Rogerian nursing science. Her four principles, reciprocity, synchrony, helicy, and resonancy, were later modified to three. In the mids she replaced reciprocity and synchrony with complementarity. By she had replaced complementarity with integrality. The process, nature, and context of change now are preserved in the three principles of resonancy, helicy, and integrality. Language used in the book still reflected concepts of disease prevention, health promotion, diagnosis, and intervention. She was never satisfied with that word, finding that people often confused her meaning with Einsteins concept of four dimensionality. Rogers briefly tried multidimensional but was not comfortable with the implication of multiple dimensions, a bringing together of pieces or parts, not what she intended to convey. In she had a eureka experience and settled on pandimensional, with pan as a prefix conveying union, wholeness, the unitary whole EUREKA! Also during this time the Science of Unitary Man became the Science of Unitary Human Beings in recognition that man was too limiting a term. Rogers provided handouts, frequently updated, to her students throughout the s and s, including information not always found in the latest book. One was a glossary of key terms and their definitions. In this list included synergy, entropy, negentropy, and four dimensional. In she added science, art, energy field, and pattern. In she deleted synergy and entropy and added learned profession. In the list was composed of learned profession, science, art, negentropy, energy field, pattern, pandimensional, unitary human being, and environment. A revised glossary emerged out of group discussions with Rogers. It ran as an update and expansion in the fall issue of *Rogerian Nursing Science News Glossary*, However, in the winter-spring issue of the newsletter, Rogers noted that this list was for discussion only, with the version standing as the official one *Glossary Update*, First, Rogers considered a name change, *Science of Irreducible Human and Environmental Energy Fields*, to highlight the person-environment mutual process as the focus, giving equal attention to environment in the name of her science. The glossary contained the following terms with definitions: Here she defined energy field as the form of the living and non-living, a unifying concept signifying the dynamic nature of the unitary whole. The purpose of nursing is to promote well-being and health wherever people are in the life process, including dying. Nurses help people participate knowingly in the life process and actualize potentials deemed most commensurate with well-being. Nurses and clients

participate mutually and knowledgeably to optimize potentials. The practice of nursing is the imaginative, creative use of nursing science for human betterment. Nursing theories are statements distinctive of nursing's abstract system that describe, explain, and promote understanding of phenomena of concern to nursing. Prediction, often found in other definitions of theory, is inconsistent and therefore missing from this definition. If this part of the update had been accepted by Rogers, it would have succinctly presented her views on nursing and nursing knowledge. After the publication of the book, Rogers identified three theories derived from her nursing science, encouraging others to derive further theories in the belief that the science could generate multiple theories. The theories, accelerating evolution change, emergence of the paranormal, and manifestations of field patterning, originally named the correlates of evolutionary human development then the correlates of patterning in unitary human beings, were introduced initially through handouts and talks she gave. Although Rogers repeatedly said that evolution was not an appropriate term and change was better, she never officially deleted evolution from the first theory to rename it accelerating change, but she did modify the name of the third theory as noted. John Phillips who taught at New York University, in , , , , and before the final one appeared in and as manifestations of field patterning in unitary human beings human-environment mutual process.

7: Faculty and Staff Professional Activities - The College of New Rochelle

Rogerian thinking also presents a model to guide the development and testing of innovative modalities, and it is a relevant theoretical backdrop against which to study the rhetorical issues posed by substance abuse.

Curtis University of Miami s. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Dissertations by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Repository. For more information, please contact jrenaud miami. Dissertation supervised by Professor Doris N. Mothers between the ages of 10 years accounted for 0. The purpose of this study was to investigate the level of empowerment among pregnant adolescents living in The Bahamas aged years by testing the levels of autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, relationship with others, purpose in life and religiosity. The findings of the study may well be used to highlight areas for future research in pregnancy prevention programs for adolescents in The Bahamas. The sample for this study was pregnant adolescent females 18 and 19 years of age attending ante-natal clinics in The Bahamas. Data collected from the questionnaires were entered into SPSS for an alysis. Descriptive statistics was obtained. Correlation analysis was performed to determine the significance among demographic data and levels autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, PAGE 6 relationship with others, purpose in life and religiosity. Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine the variance explained between the number of pregnancies and level of health empowerment. Number of pregnancies was negatively correlated with all dimensions of psychological well-being, religiosity and overall empowerment. Due to the small number in the sample with repeated pregnancy 19 of the correlations were not statistically significant, except personal growth. Number of pregnancies was negatively correlated but not statistically significant with personal growth. Number of pregnancies was negatively correlated and statistically significant with current enrollment in school. Pregnancy outcome and delivery type were positively correlated and statistically significant with number of pregnancies. Overall health empowerment levels was negatively correlated with history of depression and positively correlated with religiosity. Level of education and religiosity were positively correlated and statistically significant to the level of health empowerment for the adolescents in this study. Based on the results of this study, level of education and religiosity are predictors of levels of health empowerment and type of delivery and the outcome of the pregnancy are predictors to the number of pregnancies in pregnant adolescents 18 and 19 years old in The Bahamas. God, my rock and strong tower. The only constant in my life. My parents, George and Vera Curtis for their support and encouragement throughout all my educational pursuits. The memory of my mother Vera L. Curtis who urged me to take this last step in my educational quest. I would like to thank everyone who assisted me in anyway throughout this educational journey. If I fail to mention you in this acknowledgement please charge it to my head and not my heart. The administrators of the College of The Bahamas, Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences and the School of Nursing and Allied Health Professions who supported and approved my desire for further study by granting full study leave. Ugarriza for your mentorship and encouragement throughout the program. Thank you for your gentle but firm supervision of this dissertation process. You kept me focused and on track. Joseph De Santis and Dr. Joyce Thompson, thank you for your valuable and timely editorials, critiques, comments and guidance during this dissertation process. I could not have done it without you. Thank you to The Ministry of Health of the Bahamas and the Public Hospitals Authority, for allowing me access to the Public Health clinics to recruit participants and collect data. To the staff of Adolescent Health department and labour ward of the Princess Margaret Hospital who assisted me with acquiring statistics, thank you. PAGE 9 v The midwives and Community Health Nurses in Nassau and Grand Bahama who assisted with the recruitment of participants and administration of questionnaires, your assistance were invaluable. Thank you to all my family and friends who assisted my family in my absence and offered me a listening ear, words of encouragement and support throughout this process. Thanks once again to my parents who provided the platform for me to launch into this present place, Thank you to the Lord, Jesus Christ for being my ever present help. There is none like you.

Be glorified in my life. Complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of death in young women years of age in developing countries. An estimated 70, adolescent mothers under 20 years of age die each year because they have children before they are physically ready for child bearing and parenthood Mayor, Published articles vary in the definition of adolescence depending on the psychosocial, biological, personal or environmental factors under review. In the WHO report on young people, adolescence was defined as 10 years, youth as years and young people as 10 years. Studies will also vary according to cultural and legislative factors in the country. Fifty percent of all adolescent births occur in seven countries: The rates of births for teenagers 15 years and years in the United States are 22 and 73 per females, respectively. PAGE 18 2 The rates of births for year old teens, who are already parenting, is Schelar, Franzetta, and Manlove, reported that non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic adolescents are at increased risk for repeated pregnancies and the birth rate for Black adolescents is more than double the rates for non-Hispanic White teenagers. Twenty-five percent of females became mothers before 20 years of age Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, In The Bahamas, the total population in was, Adolescents years accounted for The percentage of single mothers under the age of 20 years accounted for Mothers between the ages of years accounted for 0. Births among teenagers years were Blum, Halcon, Beuhring, Pate, Campbell-Forrester, and Venema and Halcon and colleagues conducted a survey in 9 of the 19 English speaking Caribbean countries to investigate the health of adolescents years of age. Halcon and colleagues, reported that One quarter of the female adolescents who were sexually active stated that the age of first intercourse was 10 years or younger. Blum and colleagues used a random sample of adolescents attending school in the 9 Caribbean countries; therefore the results are representative of adolescents who attend school and not those who may have dropped out of school. The questionnaire was revised after it was reviewed by maternal and child health directors in the various countries and pilot tested before the survey was conducted. Significance of the problem Adolescent pregnancy can result in economic, psycho-social and health problems for the adolescent and her child. Women who begin childbearing in adolescence face numerous problems during pregnancy and later in life Klerman, These mothers are less likely to complete high school, which may result in poverty and dependence on government assistance. The issues surrounding adolescent pregnancy and childbearing have serious repercussions for the adolescent family and society. Second and subsequent births may make it almost impossible to break the cycle of poverty Klerman, Authors of the report acknowledged that investing in adolescent information and services will empower adolescents to make responsible and healthy choices that will yield benefits for generations to come. To ensure continued improvement of the plight of the underserved and at risk members of the population, the United Nations Assembly adopted eight Millennium Development Goals following agreement of the Millennium Declaration UN, These goals were adopted by world leaders in and are set for final evaluation in Appendix A. Gender equality and empowerment of women are promoted in MDG 3, and in MDG 5 the improvement of maternal health in the nations of the world is promoted. The target of MDG 3 is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education worldwide; this is a strategy that relates to the empowerment of female adolescents. To meet MDG 5, women require social support and acceptance during and after pregnancy, access to education and information, and skills on how to prevent further pregnancies MDG, Better access to education and health care, and the power of voice through social and governmental involvement were cited as means to improve the empowerment of women. The report goes on to support the involvement of young people in the decision making process of the community. Use of the naturally resourceful, creative nature of young people toward community improvement was encouraged. Pregnancy prevention programs have had mixed results. There are no published studies addressing adolescent pregnancy or the level of health empowerment of adolescents in The Bahamas. The PAGE 22 6 literature reviewed presented in this study highlights the significance of the problem in other populations and adds to the knowledge gained from The Bahamian sample. Purpose of the study The purpose of this study was to examine the characteristics of pregnant adolescents and an identification of the level of personal resources for health empowerment. The findings of the study hopefully can be used to guide future

research on health empowerment with pregnant adolescents in The Bahamas. Definitions of terms Adolescents Conceptual definition: Adolescents year s old, early adolescence years old and late adolescence years old WHO, Operational definition: Pregnant female adolescents years old. Females born in The Bahamas who possess a valid birth certificate or papers of naturalization. Females born in The Bahamas or who have lived in The Bahamas within the last 10 years. The degree to which individuals exhibit the characteristic of believing in and worshipping a superhuman controlling power The New Oxford American Dictionary, Research Questions The research questions for this study were: What is the relationship among the levels of autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, relationship with others, purpose in life, self acceptance and religiosity and the number of pregnancie s of 18 and 19 year old adolescents in The Bahamas? What is the relationship between the level of Health Empowerment and the number of pregnancies of 18 and 19 year old pregnant adolescent females in The Bahamas? Safe Motherhood Inter-Agency Group reporte d for every young mother who dies in childbirth, others are left with an injury, infection or disease. Child and infant mortality are highest among children of adol escent mothers. Young mothers are more likely to have low birth-weight babies and infants at risk of malnourishment, delayed development, or death WHO, The sample included adolescents 10 19 years and youth 15 years and the te rms were used interchangeably throughout the report. There were times when it was unclear the exact age gr oups being referred to in the report. The report does gi ve an indication to the seri ousness of the problem from a PAGE 25 9 global prospective. Given the e limitations the authors found, a higher risk of maternal death exists among teenage girls compared with women aged years. Young women who have not reached full physical and physio logical maturity were three times more likely to die from complications in childbirth as older women. Mayor , in a nalyzing of the most recent da ta available at the time from government statistics for different countries or from international surveys reported that an estimated 70, adolescent mothers died each year because they had children before they were physically ready for delivery and child birth. The complications from pregnancy and childbirth were the leading cause of death for girls 15 19 years of age in poorer countries and girls in this age group we re twice as likely as older women to die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirt h.

8: Rogers' scientific art of nursing practice (Book,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

Violet M Malinski's 40 research works with 89 citations and reads, including: Pregnant With Promise for Far Too Long: Time to Deliver!. Violet M Malinski has expertise in Medicine and Engineering.

The Science of Unitary Human Beings 2. In between these beginning and ending lines resides a revolutionary synthesis of knowledge, breathing taking in its scope, that launched a unique scientific and humanistic vision specific to nursing. Her ground breaking scientific system, the Science of Unitary Human Beings, unleashed a new unitary vision of holism consummate with contemporary science. Since a rich body of knowledge has been being built on her theoretical foundation. Four major books of collected works have expanded her vision and science. The relevance of Rogerian Nursing Science is ever greater now. By definition, there is no multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, or transdisciplinary practice or research if each participating member does not have something unique and additive to bring to the table. Each discipline brings its unique understanding and perspective to provide a more complete understanding of the situation. Knowing more about medicine does not advance nursing knowledge. One metaphor I have used is that medicine tends to view the patient and the universe through a microscope, focusing on the biochemical and physiological mechanisms and, even more so today, the genetics of diseases. To find scientific evidence supporting the major postulates and principles of Rogerian Science, one need not look far for support. These are just some of the books on my shelf, and they can be on yours too. Also, many of the descriptions of the Science of Unitary Human Beings in nursing theory textbooks are too brief to be useful or are simply not updated to reflect the evolving nature of Rogerian practice and research methods. Without a definitive text or source, those seeking to learn more about the Science of Unitary Human Beings, must search through this dizzying kaleidoscope of literature, much of which is difficult to access or out of date. There are a few valuable and accurate descriptions and recent advances in the evolution of the Science of Unitary Human Beings, and those seeking to learn more about the Science of Unitary Human Beings need to read works the works of John Phillips a, b, , , ; Elizabeth Barrett , , in press , and Violet Malinski ; , , , Thought this book, their works were an inspiration. A new revised chapter will be in the Fifth Edition of the book which will be published in early Later this year, a new chapter on the Science of Unitary Human Beings will be published in Portuguese. The reference once it is published will be updated: The time has come to ignite a new generation of Rogerian scholars, the Net-generation. This wiki site is a quantum leap in the evolution of Rogerian science. Wikis are powerful tools, drawing people together in a way that enhances connectedness, collaboration, and knowledge construction. Not only can a community of Rogerian scholars come together in mutual process and simultaneously co-create a comprehensive explication of the Science of Unitary Human Beings, but also anyone with a computer and a web-browser can access the knowledge and content on this site. Wikis allow for the incremental development of content as each participant, collaborator, shareholder, or partner contributes to this document. The content becomes ever changing and emergent as it evolves through the multiple edits, additions, deletions, and revisions. The fire has been lit. A new horizon awaits. Power as knowing participation in change: Nursing Science Quarterly, 23, 47â€” Smith and In M. Nursing theories and nursing practice Fourth Edition , pp. Nursing theories and nursing practice Fifth Edition. Nursing theories and nursing practice Second edition. Nursing theories and nursing practice Third edition pp. Wilfrid Laurier University Press. Journal of Holistic Nursing, 1,45â€” The view from Rogerian nursing science. The Journal of Rogerian Nursing Science, 9, The Journal of Rogerian Nursing Science, 2, 12â€” Heartsongs for healing spirit. Spirituality and Health International, 5, 89â€” Meditations on the unitary rhythm of dying-grieving. Nursing Science Quarterly, 25, â€” Nursing Science Quarterly, 23, 55â€” The Journal of Rogerian Nursing Science, 17, 8â€” Nursing Science Quarterly, 29, New Rogerian theoretical thinking about unitary science. An introduction to the theoretical basis of nursing.

9: silvia liano (silvialiano) on Pinterest

her life and her work () by violet m. malinski and elizabeth ann manhart barrett philadelphia: davis Martha E. Rogers: Her Life and Her Work is a unique tribute to the nurse scholar par excellence of the 20th century and beyond.

Gary Platt came to Athens a trombonist and left a recording whiz. Not content with his own success, he found a way to pass along what he had learned, daring to envision and INVENT media arts schools to train the future leaders of the music industry – and thus ensuring the cycle of innovation would start again. As we define the problem, we start asking and answering questions. We do the initial experiment, then collaborate when necessary with expert clinical scientists around the world who can help us with specific areas. This approach is rewarding, but practical, too, because more expert minds on a problem increase the value of the work. So a team effort is a key to scientific success? And you have to love what you do. We have a very close team here, and we also like getting together socially each month. Did you always know you were going to be a scientist? I started out as a history major. Then I took a biology course and was exposed to the fact that an egg and a sperm meet and go from one cell to 10 million and on and on. I found that to be an amazing thing! It piqued my curiosity, so I switched to biology. These terms define the work of John Kopchick. What makes this scientist tick? To find out, we sat down with him in his office at Edison Biotechnology Institute. Following successful treatment of the disease, ring size should decrease. Kevin Riddell What do you think the future of medicine will be like? We have 22, human genes, and scientists know the activity and function of only one-third of them. Discovering the function of the other two-thirds will lead to the ability to define the problem and understand the exact cause of genetic mutations. This is called functional genomics. This knowledge will create medicine tailored exactly to each individual person. You have worked with several medical doctors. Ever wanted to be one? I learned that when I interned with Dr. Ralph Arlington at the University of Texas M. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. I would have been too sympathetic. A biological science and psychology double major, Braasch has studied turtles in Maryland, stem cells in Singapore and genes in Oregon. In her free time, she has learned to belly dance, taken tae kwon do classes and written a historical fiction novel. Did we mention she is only 18? Braasch took classes at Ohio while a junior in high school and enrolled fulltime as a freshman at Her work on a variety of research projects inspired her to shift her field of study from stem cells to neuropsychology, a combination of psychology and neuroscience. Her senior thesis examines brain activity and memory in the elderly. Associate Professor of Psychology Julie Suhr describes Braasch as one of the brightest and most educated students she has worked with, noting that her maturity sets her apart. When he died, the loss inspired a lifelong interest in helping others through science. Her work on antiviral drugs and vaccines at George Washington University Medical Center from to paved the way for major cancer research and helped establish a vaccine to induce dormancy in lung cancer. Still in the test phase, the treatment extends the life of mice afflicted with the disease by 30 to 40 percent. After graduation in June, Jacoby will continue his work on neurodegenerative diseases. He sees a living, breathing creature whose inner workings remain a mystery. Tyrannosaurus rex is a common research subject in WitmerLab and a favorite with visitors, who range from kids to documentary crews from the BBC, Discovery Channel and National Geographic, which visited four times just last year alone. The lab has emerged as a well-integrated machine of undergraduate and graduate students, technicians and postdoctoral fellows, all churning out new scientific findings and making their mark as the next generation of scholars. Medical imaging techniques, including CT scanning, are combined with innovative 3-D computer modeling to visualize dinosaurs in new ways. Dinosaur and animal skulls are shipped to WitmerLab from all corners of the globe – every continent except Antarctica – for scanning and analysis. Exact replicas of fossil skulls, scattered around the lab, provide important reference for rare fossils that have been studied in the lab and returned to their museums. Modern-day dinosaur relatives, such as birds and this large alligator a roadkill victim , are dissected to better understand the soft tissues that clothed and animated dinosaur skeletons. When

scientific inspiration needs to be supplemented with musical inspiration, Witmer and his guitars are never far away. The College of Osteopathic Medicine is the only U. Rick Fatica Driving home from a seminar on fuel cell technology, Gerardine Botte was struck with a notion. Her idea was based on water electrolysis, a process used to produce hydrogen energy from water. Botte, an associate professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering in the Russ College of Engineering and Technology, took the concept to the next level: Instead of clean water, what if it were possible to use wastewater? The ammonia itself comes from a renewable supply. Botte estimates more than 5 million tons of ammonia enter the waste stream as human and animal urine each year in the United States. If it seems like an unlikely fuel source, Botte will do her best to convince you otherwise. At Ohio University, she enlists the help of five graduate students who each cover specific branches of ammonia electrolysis research, including potential automobile and residential applications. The system could cut long-term costs for fuel and decrease susceptibility to attacks against fuel supply lines. If successful, there could be promising potential for the commercialization of the ammonia electrolytic cell. Botte takes pride in the fact that the cell had its beginnings at Ohio University. How do you stop a bully? Bullies who taunt not on the playground but through the use of technology are the research focus of Christine Suniti Bhat, assistant professor of counselor education. Bhat has presented internationally on the topic and specializes in education efforts for counselors and parents who can prevent bullying or aid a victim. Can we target cancer more effectively? A new class of compounds called phosphaplatins can effectively kill ovarian, testicular, head and neck, and other cancer cells with potentially less toxicity than conventional drugs, according to a study by lead author Rathindra Bose, vice president for research and a professor of biomedical sciences and chemistry at Ohio University. Patents are pending on the work. Currently, Bose and his co-workers are testing the compounds in mice models. The experts always say it: But what if the quality of carbohydrates in food could be altered to achieve a more desirable effect? Ohio University researcher Michael Kushnick is working to uncover this effect. Kushnick, assistant professor of exercise physiology in the School of Recreation and Sports Sciences, has teamed with food scientists from Purdue University to study the glycemic response, or amount of sugar released into the blood, for specific foods. This response has been widely publicized as the glycemic index. Certain foods release sugars into the bloodstream more slowly and are reported to be beneficial to health, helping to treat or even prevent chronic diseases such as diabetes. Unfortunately, the mode of cooking some foods that are considered to be healthy, such as potatoes, may negatively alter the glycemic index, causing sugars to be released more quickly and creating an unhealthy response. Through their research, the food scientists have successfully modified test foods to tailor the glycemic response, Kushnick says. In his portion of the collaborative studies, he applies these findings to attempt to understand how the body handles the carbohydrate, so that these processes can be used in the future to promote health and reduce the burden of chronic diseases. Is freezer burn avoidable? It freezes crops, damages organs intended for transplants and alters food as it preserves it. But science has a solution: Assistant Professor of Physics and Astronomy Ido Braslavsky studies a naturally occurring antifreeze protein that prevents ice growth and could combat freezer burn. Nanotechnology “as this cutting-edge field is known” has applications in areas as diverse as medicine and electronics. Jack Frost may never look the same. Take a glob of algae, add sunlight “and what have you got? A lean, green, cleanup machine. Ohio University Professor of Mechanical Engineering Dave Bayless and a team of faculty and researchers at the Ohio Coal Research Center have developed one of the most efficient fiber optic-based algae bioreactors on the market. A bioreactor provides algae with light, nutrients, water and carbon dioxide “the basic elements for plant growth” with an end goal in mind. For example, algae can process carbon dioxide from a polluting coal power plant to produce more algae to be used as fuel or feedstock. With the help of program chair Don Adleta, 20 students used one hour of class time to produce sketches for the opening spread of the issue pages 6-7 and the colorful icons used throughout. Two students worked to refine the top ideas into a final, polished design. Interested in seeing more? View a slideshow of their proposals at www.brandingiswhat.com. Branding is what the president and CEO of The O Group does best, and is the culmination of many skills she has perfected during more than 20 years in the graphic

design and marketing industries. Through four name changes and three locations, Orit has built The O Group into one of the most successful boutique graphic design firms in New York. Most recently, it was honored with two American Graphic Design Awards from among 10, entries, and its logo and packaging ideas for the gourmet cookie company Ruby et Violette made it one of the first studios recognized by Creative Quarterly, The Journal of Art and Design. As an undergraduate, Orit intended to major in architecture but struggled with the discrimination in the industry and the perception that women were better suited to study interior design. Orit, who loves to illustrate and paint, switched her major to graphic design. This early success taught her an important lesson about giving college grads a chance, which she does often. Some of her current employees joined the firm fresh out of college and have worked with her for their entire careers. After heading up the graphic design departments for other large organizations, including Mego Toys and Doubleday Publishing, Orit went into business for herself in While still working as creative director of Video Review, she launched Orit Design and became a one-woman graphic design company.

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