

# Promoting the Self-Regulation of Clinical Reasoning Skills in Nursing Students

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**Abstract:** *Aim:* The purpose of this paper is to describe the research surrounding the theories and models the authors united to describe the essential components of clinical reasoning in nursing practice education. The research was conducted with nursing students in health care settings through the application of teaching and learning strategies with the Self-Regulated Learning Model (SRL) and the Outcome-Present-State-Test (OPT) Model of Reflective Clinical Reasoning. Standardized nursing languages provided the content and clinical vocabulary for the clinical reasoning task.

*Materials and Methods:* This descriptive study described the application of the OPT model of clinical reasoning, use of nursing language content, and reflective journals based on the SRL model with 66 undergraduate nursing students over an 8 month period of time. The study tested the idea that self-regulation of clinical reasoning skills can be developed using self-regulation theory and the OPT model.

*Results:* This research supports a framework for effective teaching and learning methods to promote and document learner progress in mastering clinical reasoning skills. Self-regulated Learning strategies coupled with the OPT model suggest benefits of self-observation and self-monitoring during clinical reasoning activities, and pinpoints where guidance is needed for the development of cognitive and metacognitive awareness.

*Recommendations and Conclusions:* Thinking and reasoning about the complexities of patient care needs requires attention to the content, processes and outcomes that make a nursing care difference. These principles and concepts are valuable to clinical decision making for nurses globally as they deal with local, regional, national and international health care issues.

**Keywords:** Nursing education, clinical reasoning, self-regulated learning, reflective thinking, standardized nursing language, metacognition.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe the authors' reflection on research and scholarly activities from the past 5 years surrounding the theories and models which were united to evaluate the essential components of clinical reasoning in nursing education. The research was conducted with nursing students in clinical health care settings through the application of teaching and learning strategies with the Self-Regulated Learning (SRL) Model and the Outcome-Present-State-Test (OPT) Model of Reflective Clinical Reasoning. The development of good thinking habits that support the clinical reasoning seen in expert nurses who acquire these skills through experience are teachable skills nurse educators can promote in nursing students. In addition, students need to master the cognitive and metacognitive thinking skills that support clinical reasoning. Evidence suggests that effective and efficient clinical reasoning is a consequence of intentional reflection supported by self-regulation [1-6]. To function competently in the world of work, student nurses must master the language or clinical vocabulary associated with clinical conditions so that they can prioritize and manage complex patient situations. Thus, a second purpose

of this research was to document nursing student use of standardized nursing knowledge terminology in patient care planning activities. To improve student reflection on complex issues in preparation for future practice, educators need to help students "think about thinking" (metacognition) as well as master the language, knowledge, skills, and abilities that support clinical reasoning, clinical decision making and clinical judgment [4, 7]. The development of clinical reasoning skills is positively influenced by the use of pedagogies and strategies that attend to issues of content, structure, process as students learn as depicted in Fig. (1) and defined in Table 1.

## BACKGROUND

### Self Regulation and Transformative Learning

Facione and Facione [8] have defined critical thinking as purposeful self-regulatory judgment that involves a person's ability to self-monitor, self-evaluate and self-reinforce behavior given a desired goal and context. The development of metacognitive (reflective) strategies and patterns of thinking are difficult for novice nurses to master because their decision making skills are rule dependent, deliberate, and slow, due to a lack of automatic thought and memory encoded experiential patterns [1, 9-12]. The theory underlying metacognitive (reflective) thinking proposes that executive cognitive control strategies are used to monitor

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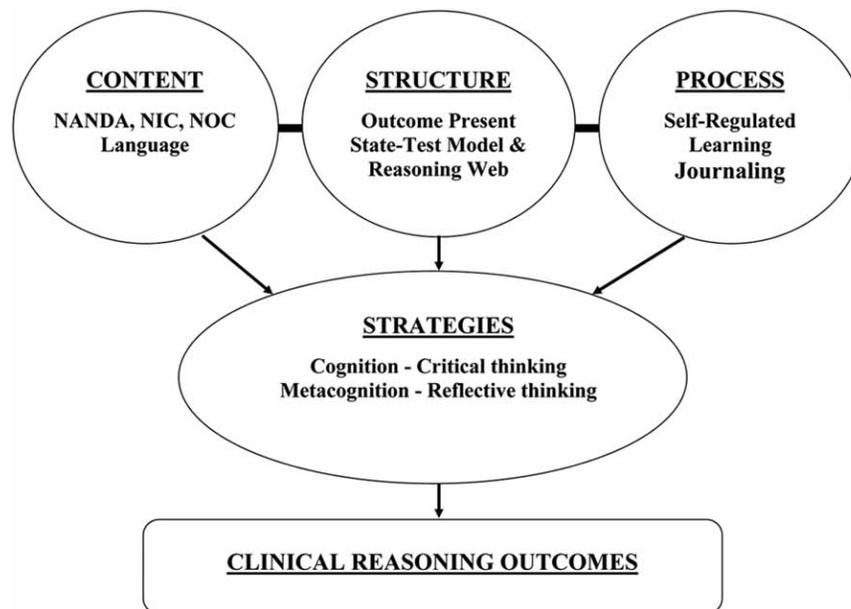


Fig. (1). Content -Structure -Process - Strategies of Clinical Reasoning.

Table 1. Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
Clinical Reasoning	A process that enables one to collect data, solve problems and make decisions and judgments to provide quality nursing care in the workplace. Effective and efficient clinical reasoning requires knowledge, skills, and abilities grounded in reflection supported by an individual’s capacity for self-regulation and lead to the development of expertise [1-3, 5].
Clinical Reasoning Web	A clinical reasoning web is similar to a concept map of relationships among nursing diagnoses or care needs that result from medical conditions [26]. Determining the interrelationships among nursing diagnoses reveals a priority patient problem that when rectified, would resolve the other patient problems associated with the medical condition.
Cognition	Critical thinking or the intellectual work that involves reasoning and self-discipline using particular skills such as interpretation, analysis, evaluation, and inference [8].
Metacognition	Reflective thinking or a level of consciousness that exists through executive control and self-communication about experiences to monitor and manipulate cognitive processes and progress [5, 15].
OPT Model of Clinical Reasoning	The OPT model of clinical reasoning provides structure for clinical reasoning and allows the user to frame and attribute meaning to client stories and evidence while concurrently considering relationships among diagnoses, interventions, and outcomes to make judgments. The user can consider many nursing care problems simultaneously and consider how they interact and influence each other. This systems thinking enables one to discern which priority problem contributes the most influence and which is most important to consider in terms of care planning [5, 31].
Self-Regulated Learning Model	A theoretical structure that explains how clinical reasoning skills can be acquired through reflective thinking and critical thinking. Guided reflection using self-regulated learning strategies promotes the development of metacognitive insights to use critical thinking skills for clinical reasoning in particular clinical situations [4]. The self-regulated learning process includes behavioral self-regulation, metacognitive self-monitoring, and environmental structuring to adapt thinking skills to any one particular situation.
Self-Regulation	When cognitive processes are regulated by executive control processes of metacognition and include the skills of self-monitoring, self-evaluation, and self-reinforcement in the pursuit of goals [18].

and influence cognitive skills and progress [5, 13]. The intentional teaching and learning of such executive cognitive control strategies was the focus of this study.

**The Reflective Self-Regulation Learning (SRL) Model**

Kuiper [2-3] has developed a model of reflective SRL in nursing shown in Fig. (2). The model describes self-regulation as a dynamic process that includes the observations of behaviors and self regulation of reactions to make self-judgments of competence and areas for improvement for clinical reasoning. The environmental self-regulation of skills, activities, physical context and

relationships with preceptors, staff and patients is necessary to determine the context where clinical reasoning takes place. Metacognitive self-regulation includes metacognitive (reflective) self-correction associated with the use of knowledge, and thinking strategies that are used to determine goals. These three types of self-regulation support the development and acquisition of higher order thinking skills such as interpretation, analysis, inference, explanation and evaluation. As individuals move through the states and stages of concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization and active experimentation learning occurs [14]. The faculty role is to guide students through the

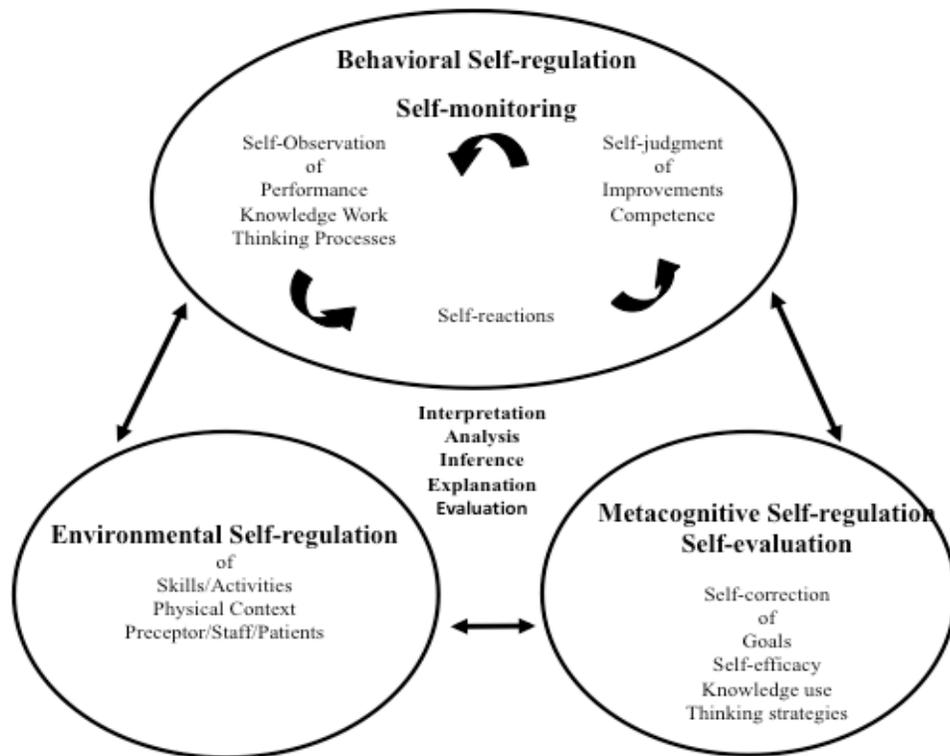


Fig. (2). Reflective Self-Regulated Learning in Nursing.

process to correct errors in faulty thinking and encourage deeper levels of reflection.

Educators can scaffold the process and enhance the acquisition of self-regulation by helping students through the use of journaling with SRL prompts in a given learning episode. Such prompts provide a stimulus to the internal self-talk that supports self-regulation. For example, Table 2 illustrates the SRL prompts that conceptualize the pieces of the model in Fig (2).

Self-regulation training supports the process and development of three important kinds of reflection. *Content reflection* is thinking about the actual experience. *Process reflection* is thinking how to handle the experience. *Premise reflection* involves examining long held, socially constructed assumptions, beliefs, and values about the experience or problem [15]. Higher-order thinking and reflection begins when one determines the complexity and uncertainty about solutions to a particular problem [16]. Uncertain and complex situations, such as those involved in most nursing care scenarios do not depend on simple authoritative answers but require evaluation of beliefs, assumptions and hypotheses of possible interpretations of available data [14]. Table 2 displays the SRL prompts that were used to promote content, process and premise reflection and were designed from the SRL model displayed in Fig. (2).

The processes of SRL (Fig. 2 and Table 2) promote the mastery of metacognitive or reflective thinking, which is a key ingredient in the development of clinical reasoning. The self-regulatory strategies are those that students use to monitor, control and regulate cognition or thinking and academic behavior [17, 18]. Helping students develop metacognitive or reflective thinking fosters the self-confidence

Table 2. Self-Regulated Learning Prompts for Use with the OPT Model

1.	I obtained the most accurate data for the client story by...
2.	When I think about the essence of this story, I think...
3.	When I search for the evidence that supports the particular nursing diagnoses, I think I...
4.	When I look back on the diagnoses that emerge...
5.	When I prepare to frame the situation I...
6.	I make sure I define the present state by...
7.	I make sure I define the outcome state by...
8.	When I think about the gap between the outcome and present state situation...
9.	When I need resources or help to fill this gap...
10.	I think I can assist the client to achieve the outcome state because...and if I have difficulty I...
11.	As I look back, I know the outcome was achieved by...
12.	I think I could change the outcome state:
a.	If I spend more time on...
b.	If I spend less time on...
13.	I think my ability to make clinical judgments for this situation is...and if I need help...
14.	The environment in which I must perform tests...
15.	My impressions or reactions to the clinical judgments are...
16.	If I need help to make changes in clinical decisions...
17.	The past experiences that influenced my thinking in this situation...
18.	The consequence of creating the clinical reasoning web for this situation shows...
19.	The circumstances surrounding the client's care makes me feel ...

needed for rapid decision making [19]. Individuals who learn to select, evaluate, revise or abandon cognitive tasks, goals and strategies through internal communication or self-dialogue, that supports self-regulation of learning and problem solving, develop metacognitive awareness [20].

**The Outcome-Present State-Test (OPT) Model of Reflective Clinical Reasoning**

The Outcome Present State Test Model (OPT) of reflective clinical reasoning is a third generation nursing process model that provides a structure for conceptualizing the clinical reasoning process [5] (Fig. 3, Table 1). The OPT Model is a structure or blueprint that helps students organize the thinking involved in clinical reasoning. The model provides a framework for contrasting the relationships between problem and outcome states and provides a guide for problem solving. In using the OPT model, the client story serves as the foundation for a complex uncertain problem and is the stimulus for the clinical reasoning task. A client’s story is influenced by the nurse’s assessment, framing of the situation, and meaning that is given to signs, symptoms, cues and concepts connected with the patient situation. Once the essential elements of the client story are written by the students on the OPT model worksheet, the next step in the reasoning process is to map out and visually represent the relationships among medical and nursing diagnoses using a clinical reasoning web as shown in Fig. (4). A clinical reasoning web is a teaching learning tool similar yet different than a concept map. In this particular study the

clinical language or vocabulary that students used to reason about the nursing care needs of patients was operationalized through the use of nursing knowledge classification schemes contained in the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association-International (NANDA) [21] diagnoses, Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) [22], Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC) [23], and language taxonomies [24]. These standardized nursing languages provided the content and clinical vocabulary for the clinical reasoning task.

As students think, reason, and explain the relationships between nursing problems and nursing care needs, they draw a map by sketching lines of association among nursing diagnoses. As they draw these lines they must give voice to and explain how and why the diagnoses are related or not related to one another. See Fig. (4), Table 1. The reasoning process used to understand the cues from the client story and the relationships that emerge, reveals a focus problem. The nursing diagnosis with the most “connections” emerges as a priority problem. Iterative explanations often link related problems to a specific issue which defines the dynamic relationships between and among other issues. This *keystone issue*, once identified is the basis for defining the client’s present state, which is contrasted with a desired outcome state. For example if pain is the keystone issue, then comfort or pain control is the desired outcome. The evident gap between pain and pain control serves as a focal point for analysis, implementation and evaluation of nursing interventions. Clinical judgments are conclusions about outcome achievements. A clinical judgment requires four elements: 1) contrast between a present and desired state, 2)

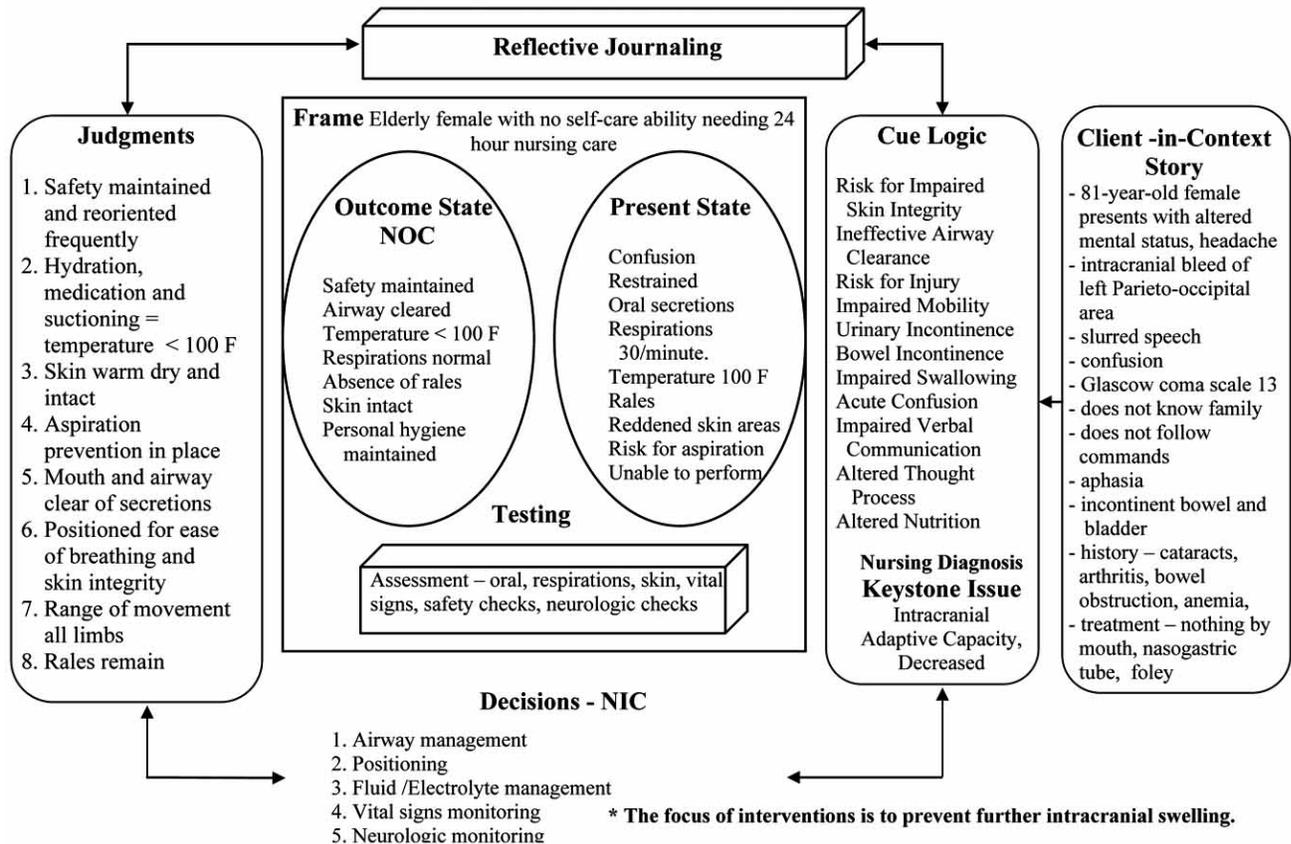
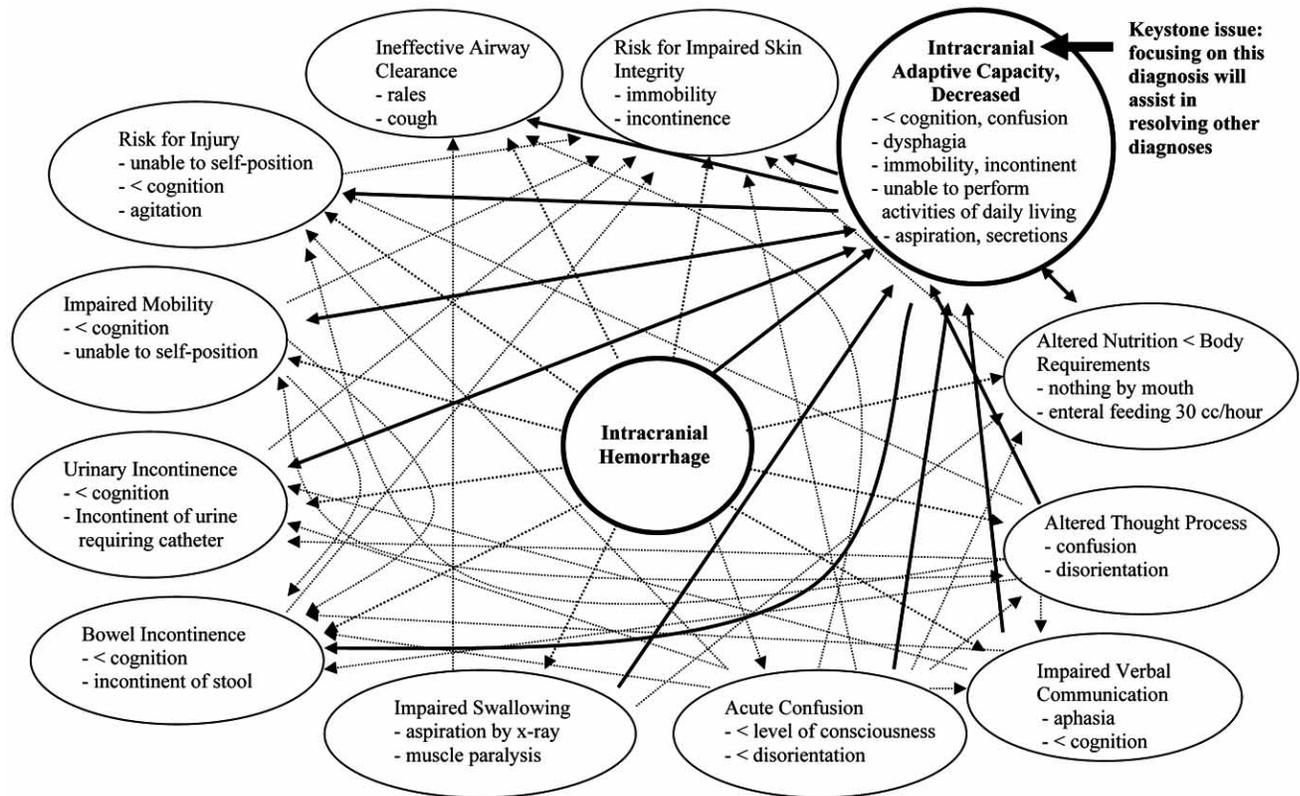


Fig. (3). OPT model of clinical reasoning.



**Steps for Web creation**

1. Identify medical diagnosis and nursing diagnoses (NANDA, 2006) that apply
  2. Include supporting data to define each nursing diagnosis (NANDA, 2006)
  3. Connect related diagnoses with arrows - creating a “web” leading to the priority or keystone problem, diagnosis with most arrows
- \* Completing the web helps the student identify the priority problem in spite of all the care needs the patient obviously has.  
 Reprinted [5].

**Fig. (4).** Clinical reasoning web.

criteria associated with a desired outcome, 3) concurrent consideration of the effects and influence of nursing interventions and 4) a conclusion about outcome achievement and intervention effectiveness. The thinking involved in making clinical judgments involves metacognitive awareness, critical, creative, systems and reflective thinking.

While working through the OPT model, students are encouraged to use resources and seek out knowledge needed to categorize nursing diagnoses, nursing interventions and outcomes. Many students reason about clinical situations framing patient care needs in terms of medical conditions or pathological aspects of disease. The OPT model guides students to focus attention to primary nursing diagnoses that are the nursing care needs that result as consequence of a medical condition. Students are challenged to explain the relationships between a present and a desired outcome state. They are encouraged to become more conscious of the way they make sense or meaning (frame) of the patient care situation. Framing can be done from a variety of conceptual or disciplinary frameworks. For example, students can view the patients from a medical, nursing or psycho-social lens for the purpose of intervention and outcome determination. To further understand student clinical reasoning, the study also tested the idea that self-regulation of clinical reasoning skills can be developed using self-regulation theory and the OPT model.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Sample and Setting**

A purposive sample of baccalaureate nursing students was recruited from a South Eastern American University in a mid-sized city. Clinical experiences occurred in two acute care health care institutions. The characteristics of the 66 students who participated in the study are summarized in Table 3. The variety of students typically admitted to this nursing program reflects a heterogeneous sample and a wide range of individual differences. Some students had no previous years or work hours in healthcare so their results could have altered the depth of metacognitive thinking and reflection. The sample contained older students with families, previous degrees and several years of work experience. Close to 50% were paramedics earning a baccalaureate degree in nursing. All students enrolled in the medical/surgical nursing course had clinical experiences scheduled on telemetry and critical care units. The patient population on the clinical units where the students were assigned consisted of critically ill patients with problems such as multi-system organ failure, burns, multiple trauma, cardio-pulmonary diseases, and post open-heart surgery.

**Table 3. Student Characteristics N=66**

Characteristics	Minimum	Maximum	M	SD
Age	20	52	29.92	7.18
Work Years	0	20	5.21	5.26
Work Hours	0	80	31.27	23.39
Course Credit Hours	10	21	14.22	2.86
		N %		N %
Gender	Female	49 (74%)	Male	17 (26%)
Marital Status	Married	23 (35%)	Single	43 (65%)
Children	Children	32 (48%)	No Children	34 (52%)
Previous Degrees	Previous Degree	43 (65%)	No Previous Degree	23 (35%)
Certification	Certification	57 (86%)	No Certification	9 (14%)
Paramedic-BSN	Paramedic	31 (47%)	Non-Paramedic	35 (53%)
		N %		
Ethnicity	African – American	23 (35%)		
	Caucasian	42 (64%)		
	Asian	1 (1%)		

### Design & Analysis Methods

This descriptive study used the quantitative methods of Z scores, percentages, Chi-Square and t-tests to evaluate the OPT model of clinical reasoning and the nursing language content over two academic semesters. The qualitative methods of verbal protocol analysis and content analysis was used to evaluate the reflective journals based on the SRL model to expose metacognitive awareness and thinking strategies. Written consent was collected after university ethics approval was obtained. All data collected was kept confidential and the results had no impact on student outcomes in the clinical nursing course in which they were enrolled. All students were required to complete the SRL journals and OPT worksheets as the usual routine course clinical assignments but participation in the study was voluntary, so even if the researcher was the clinical instructor, there was no coercion to participate. Only one student refused to participate in the study and their clinical assignments were not included in the analysis or research findings.

### Data Collection Instruments

The data collection instruments included a work sheet derived from the OPT Model of Clinical Reasoning. An example of an OPT Model worksheet is shown in Fig. (3). The worksheets were used for clinical assignments following clinical experiences and a scoring system was developed with specific OPT model categories to evaluate student works. An example of a Clinical Reasoning Web is shown in Fig. (4). Self-regulation Learning journals consisted of responses to the SRL prompts. Each student completed a weekly journal as an independent activity. Using standardized prompts, students were instructed to think and write about whatever came to mind as they read the prompts and to reflect on clinical experiences. The SRL journal prompts (Table 1) were based on a SRL Model [18, 25] and

validated by experts in educational theory. The interrater reliability for the prompts ranged from .70 to .90 [25]. Students completed assignments for 7-10 weeks to support ongoing development of clinical reasoning skills. Finally students completed a Clinical Reasoning Survey tool described in more detail in the next section of the manuscript. Data was collected over an 8 month period in 2003-2004.

### RESULTS

#### Measurement of Clinical Reasoning Structure; OPT Model

The aim of evaluating the clinical reasoning progress was accomplished by weekly use of the OPT Model Rating Scale shown in Table 4. The OPT Rating Scale aided the analysis and evaluation of the worksheets to determine clinical reasoning progress [26]. Results showed significant correlations between the sub-groups of students and the ability to frame situations over time (Pearson Chi-Square 6.84,  $p=0.033$ ) and in the ability to make decisions about appropriate interventions over time (Pearson Chi-Square 9.882,  $p=0.007$ ). The concept of framing was the most challenging for students to master. Framing may well be a key ability of the expert practitioner and methods to assist novices to identify the larger picture, sort through data, and identify priority interventions, require formal evaluation and attention during the educational process. In this study, increased age was associated with lower ratings on the OPT Model worksheets.

A clinical reasoning survey was created by the researchers based on the thinking and reasoning elements represented in the OPT model and used for the first time in this study. The 61 items were grouped into sections representing the client story, keystone issue, reflection, OPT model, testing, framing, decisions and judgments. The items were scaled by 7 choices on a Likert-type inventory which

**Table 4. OPT Model Rating Scale**

OPT Model Concept	Evident √	Partially Evident √	Not Evident √
• <b>Client-in-Context Story:</b> accurate to assessment			
• <b>Cue Logic:</b> significant evidence listed	• Example: Defining characteristics of Nursing Diagnosis listed	• Example: Only some defining characteristics of Nursing Diagnosis listed	• Example: Nursing Diagnosis without defining characteristics
• <b>Keystone Issue:</b> derived appropriately from clinical reasoning web			
• <b>Present State:</b> accurately reflects client story			
• <b>Outcome State:</b> appropriate NOC choices	• Example: NOC choices are appropriate for Keystone Nursing Diagnosis	• Example: Some NOC choices are not appropriate for Keystone Nursing Diagnosis	• Example: None of the NOC choices are appropriate for the Keystone Nursing Diagnosis
• <b>Testing:</b> appropriate tests to fill gap			
• <b>Framing:</b> suitable for client story			
• <b>Decision Making:</b> appropriate NIC choices			
• <b>Judgments:</b> evaluation of testing reveals a realistic critique of client care situation			
• <b>Clinical reasoning web:</b> diagnoses are appropriate and sufficient in number	• Example: Nursing Diagnoses are appropriate to the case and cover all patient need areas	• Example: Nursing Diagnoses are appropriate but do not cover all patient needs	• Example: Nursing Diagnoses are too few and do not cover patient needs
• <b>Clinical reasoning web:</b> cue data are evident and support nursing diagnoses			
• <b>Clinical reasoning web:</b> Connections between diagnoses are appropriate and sufficient in number			

ranged from strongly disagree to strongly agree and given as a pre-test-post-test measure to reveal changed observations of clinical reasoning as a result of OPT model use. Data from administration of this tool was analyzed over a 4 month period of time in 2004-2005 and the results revealed significant pre to post test differences with the following items:

- “The OPT model of clinical reasoning has strengthened my thinking skills” (Z -2.032, p=.042);
- “The OPT model has made a difference in how I think about patient care problems” (Z -2.922, p=.003); “I use the OPT model to assure my nursing care outcomes are well defined” (Z -2.64, p=.008);
- “I seek new ways to think about complex patient care situations” (Z -2.30, p=.021).

There is an implication that increased self-efficacy with clinical reasoning activities occurred over time with this group of students.

### Measurement of Clinical Reasoning Content; Standardized Nursing Language

An essential component of the clinical reasoning process is the nursing knowledge language the student uses to make choices for a priority nursing diagnosis, nursing outcomes related to the chosen outcomes of the diagnostic problems, and nursing interventions that promote transition from the identified present/problem state to a specified outcome state. The aim of evaluating nursing knowledge classifications system of NANDA-I, NIC and NOC system (NNN) language [24] provided the content or clinical vocabulary students used in this study to reason about nursing diagnoses, interventions and outcomes. These nursing knowledge classifications schemes provided the content and clinical vocabulary for clinical reasoning.

Use of these nursing knowledge language terms or content for clinical reasoning was evaluated by a retrospective review of the OPT model worksheets in 2005-2006 to determine the degree to which nursing activities, as

stated in standardized NNN language, corresponded with clinical reasoning and SRL skill development. Results showed students stated the priority keystone problem in the appropriate NANDA-I format 92% of the time. Nursing outcomes contrasted with NANDA-I diagnoses were in the correct NOC language 22 % of the time and implied in other language 72% of the time.

Nursing interventions related to NANDA diagnoses were stated in NIC language 61% of the time and implied in other language 39% of the time. For example, the outcome for a diagnosis of altered tissue perfusion related to renal insufficiency might have a NOC outcome as *fluid balance* but be stated as no *pitting edema*. The NIC intervention in this situation could be *fluid monitoring* or *fluid management* but be stated as *assess IV fluids and IV site*. Overall, the clinical reasoning activities with the OPT model worksheets promoted priority nursing diagnoses that were associated with implied outcomes and a list of appropriate interventions [27]. Those students who consistently used NNN language with OPT clinical reasoning worksheets, as measured by the researchers, were also evaluated to be safe practitioners by their clinical instructors. These students had higher ratings on the worksheets. There was no evidence that they in fact had better clinical reasoning skills and this warrants further investigation.

### Measurement of Clinical Reasoning Process; Self-Regulated Learning (SRL)

The aim of evaluating the process of SRL was important to discover the acquisition of clinical reasoning skills. Retrospective verbal protocol analysis (RVPA) was the method used to examine the nature of students' reasoning based on the words they used to record reflections. The premise of verbal protocol analysis is that documenting the way subjects search for information, evaluate alternatives and choose the best option is registered through verbalization and analyzed to discover decision making processes and patterns. Information is gathered in VPA about cue stimuli, product associations and terminology used. Verbal protocol technique traces and explains decision making processes and is thus an excellent method for investigating decision making processes. The researchers transcribed student journal responses into word files of sequenced task-relevant statements and content analyzed them with a coding scheme that resulted in descriptive statistics relevant to the concepts of the SRL theory. Word choice enables predictions about problem solving [28]. Verbal protocol analysis (VPA) is a method used to examine the nature of thinking and reasoning based on statements subjects use during decision making processes to enable predictions about problem solving [29].

There are two types of VPA, concurrent and retrospective analysis. Research shows that retrospective analysis gives more statements about the final choice during decision making while concurrent analysis gives one more insight into decision making steps between stimulus introduction and final choice outcome [28]. The goal of VPA is to get accurate reflection of thoughts in short term memory which are then processed and retrieved. Three criteria must be satisfied if the verbal data is to denote underlying cognitive processes; a) relevance – talk about task at hand, b) consistency – logically consistent with verbalizations that

just preceded them, and c) memory – information can be remembered.

The student journals were analyzed over a 6 month period of time from 2004 to 2005 using retrospective VPA as words and statements were examined and grouped into categories to enable the researcher to pick out the cognitive (thinking) and metacognitive (reflective) thoughts used. The limitations of VPA are that procedural data and decision actions and thoughts may be reported in a socially desirable fashion to impress the researcher. Also, memory failure results in mixed past and present experiences occurring at the same time so choices may be rationalized. Therefore the protocols were broken down into phrases or segments to analyze choice microstructure or words which is more reliable and detailed of the decision making processes taking place [28, 29]. Results showed that most reflections were related to thinking strategies, environmental situations and self-monitoring of performance. When assertional statements were evaluated and compared to a those of a student group who used SRL journaling without the OPT model ( $t=2.650$ ,  $df 22$ ,  $p = .01$ ) [2], there were more cause and effect relationships in regard to patient care activities in this sample of students than in samples who did not use the OPT model. The changes noted in this analysis display metacognitive awareness and thinking strategies supported by the use of SRL strategies. Self-regulated learning strategies coupled with the OPT model suggest benefits of self-observation and self-monitoring during clinical reasoning activities, and pinpoint areas where guidance is needed for the development of cognitive and metacognitive awareness and clinical reasoning skill acquisition.

### LIMITATIONS

All students enrolled in the medical/surgical course participated in this descriptive study to adequately describe the clinical reasoning strategies used. The purposive technique of including all enrolled students prohibited the use of a control group. While all but one student agreed to participate, the sample number of 66 precludes a wider generalization beyond the local area due to the lack of power in the sample size. A final limitation was the lack of variability between students on the OPT Model Rating Scale. The authors have subsequently revised this scale to include more evaluation items to determine more specifically where student differences occur [30].

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

#### Application to Practice

This research supports a framework for effective teaching and learning methods to promote and document learner progress in mastering clinical reasoning skills. Consistent use and attention to SRL strategies and processes is likely to support new graduate nurses as they discriminate between the complexities and uncertainties of patient care situations, and learn to prioritize care, and make effective decisions [27]. The uniqueness of the OPT model of clinical reasoning provides structure is its attention to systems thinking, reflective thinking, the contrast between a present and desired state and the focus on judgment which is often omitted in other decision making models that rely on algorithms, procedures, and protocols [31]. Novices, who

transition into the practice role, need mentoring and feedback to sustain the clinical reasoning skills they have learned. The structure, process, and outcomes described through the application and evaluation of this framework which includes standardized nursing language shows that clinical reasoning skills develop over time with practice and feedback. Knowledge needed to inform thinking is not automatic, and reliance on few established patterns in memory limits the ability to identify appropriate nursing interventions [19]. The OPT model and NANDA content may well aid the older non-traditional student who has unique thinking processes related to life experience that impact recall and pattern recognition and thus influencing nursing care planning. The OPT model may also serve to assist the student with previous medical training such as the paramedic to transition into the role of the registered nurse, as these students did not show any unique uses of clinical reasoning skills during the study. Continuous development of clinical reasoning skills is crucial to all areas of nursing to help avoid *failure to rescue* situations [32]. Capturing changes in clinical reasoning skills' using these methods reveals a structure for consistent teaching, learning and mentoring of nurses and new graduates as they develop the skills to frame situations and make decisions and clinical judgments with increasingly complex clinical situations.

The OPT model has been shown to assist the development of clinical reasoning in students in psychiatric-mental health experiences [33, 34], tested as a debriefing method following with human patient simulation [35] and as a measure of clinical reasoning as students use personal digital assistants at the point of care [36]. Educators are influential in helping students develop self-regulation and clinical reasoning skills in any and every clinical experience available to them. Educators who promote the combined use of the OPT model and reflective SRL strategies will assist students to use a framework that attends to structure, process, and outcomes for clinical reasoning. This framework supports and reinforces student thinking about patient outcomes, the adequacy of self-judgment and skill competence and the environmental issues that impact performance.

### Future Research

Concurrent use of SRL theory and the OPT model teaching and learning strategies enhanced the achievement of clinical reasoning skills in this sample of students. Further research is needed to examine the development of clinical reasoning skills learned over time. Recent research that described experienced nurses who were not yet experts suggests that a conceptual language and clinical reasoning heuristics are needed to speed the clinical reasoning process [37]. The use of the OPT model is a structure that requires attention to a conceptual language and the development of metacognitive awareness that results in a better understanding of practice outcome based activities, improved communication between levels of expertise, and increased self-regulation effectiveness [37]. In addition, the OPT model and SRL prompts need to be used concurrently with other measures to test concurrent validity of clinical reasoning.

## CONCLUSIONS

Reflection on this research from 2004 has resulted in refinement of the OPT rating scale, use of the OPT model with various samples, and in a variety of clinical situations. It is important at some point to synthesize the contributions of the research and the significance of the models to show the connections between the components of metacognitive reflection, standardized nursing language and nursing care planning to give structure to the complex process of clinical reasoning for better understanding of what students are thinking and how educators can support student growth. Thinking and reasoning about the complexities and relationships between and among these needs requires attention to the content, processes and outcomes that make a nursing care difference. Competent clinical reasoning remains a goal of nursing education and a competence desired by employers who hire new graduates. This goal is shared by a global community that has the health care of its citizens as a priority and unites all nursing educators to use the best frameworks when preparing the health care workforce of the future.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Study design: RAK and DJP.

Data collection: RAK and DDK

Data analysis: RAK and DDK

Manuscript preparation: RAK, DJP, DDK

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