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### Literature search results

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#### Search details

Prioritisation skills in patient care for newly qualified nurses

#### Resources searched

NHS Evidence; TRIP Database; Cochrane Library; BNI; CINAHL; EMBASE; HMIC; MEDLINE; Google Scholar

#### Database search terms

prioritisation, prioritising, skills, nurses, newly qualified nurses, patient care, priority setting

#### Google search string

prioritising skills, prioritisation, nurses

#### Summary


#### Guidelines

Non found

#### Evidence-based reviews

Non found
1. Caring for a child with asthma: pre-registration education.

Author(s) Wallinger, Catherine, Hucker, Jackie

Citation: Nursing Children & Young People, Apr 2012, vol. 24, no. 3, p. 26-28, 2046-2336 (April 2012)

Publication Date: April 2012

Abstract: Use of management skills by a paediatric nursing student, demonstrated in a case study concerning the assessment and care of a child with asthma in the emergency department. Skills including problem-solving, prioritising care, communicating with the patient and family and working with colleagues are described. [Original] 18 references

Source: BNI

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

2. Extending iterative matching methods: an approach to improving covariate balance that allows prioritisation.

Author(s) Ramsahai, Roland, Grieve, Richard, Sekhon, Jasjeet

Citation: Health Services & Outcomes Research Methodology, 01 December 2011, vol./is. 11/3/4(95-114), 13873741

Publication Date: 01 December 2011

Abstract: Comparative effectiveness studies can identify the causal effect of treatment if treatment is unconfounded with outcome conditional on a set of measured covariates. Matching aims to ensure that the covariate distributions are similar between treatment and control groups in the matched samples, and this should be done iteratively by checking and improving balance. However, an outstanding concern facing matching methods is how to prioritise competing improvements in balance across different covariates. We address this concern by developing a 'loss function' that an iterative matching method can minimise. Our 'loss function' is a transparent summary of covariate imbalance in a matched sample and follows general recommendations in prioritising balance amongst covariates. We illustrate this approach by extending Genetic Matching (GM), an automated approach to balance checking. We use the method to reanalyse a high profile comparative effectiveness study of right heart catheterisation. We find that our loss function improves covariate balance compared to a standard GM approach, and to matching on the published propensity score.

Source: Health Business Elite

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

3. Are medical graduates ready to face the challenges of Foundation training?

Author(s) Tallentire VR, Smith SE, Wylde K, Cameron HS

Citation: Postgraduate Medical Journal, September 2011, vol./is. 87/1031(590-5), 0032-5473:1469-0756 (2011 Sep)

Publication Date: September 2011

Abstract: PURPOSE OF STUDY Previous research demonstrates that graduating medical students often feel unprepared for practice and that their perceptions of preparedness correlate only partially with those of their supervising consultants. This study explores the components of preparedness for practice from the perspectives of both newly qualified doctors and their educational supervisors. STUDY DESIGN A questionnaire study was undertaken at the University of Edinburgh, involving feedback on preparedness for practice over three consecutive years from 2007 to 2009, against 13 major programme outcomes,
from graduates and their educational supervisors. In addition, free text responses were sought and thematically analysed. RESULTS Graduates consistently felt well prepared in consultation and communication skills but less prepared in acute care and prescribing. Educational supervisors consistently felt that graduates were well prepared in information technology and communication skills but less prepared in acute care and practical procedures. Free text analysis identified four main themes: knowledge; skills; personal attributes; and familiarity with the ward environment. CONCLUSIONS Preparedness for practice data can be enriched by repeated collection over several years, comparison of different perspectives, and incorporation of free text responses. The non-technical skills of decision-making, initiative, prioritisation, and coping with stress are important components of preparing new doctors for practice. Education for Foundation trainees should focus on the areas in which graduates are perceived to be less prepared, such as acute care, prescribing, and procedural skills.

**Source:** Medline

Available in fulltext at [Highwire Press](https://www.highwire.org)

Available in print at [ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles](https://www.ulhtjournalarticlerequests.com)

4. Developing students' time management skills in clinical settings: practical considerations for busy nursing staff.

**Author(s)** Cleary, M, Horsfall, J

**Citation:** Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing, Jun 2011, vol. 42, no. 6, p. 248-249, 0022-0124 (June 2011)

**Publication Date:** June 2011

**Abstract:** Teaching Tips series. Strategies for nurses to use to encourage nursing students' development of prioritisation and time management skills. The setting and review of learning goals on this topic are discussed. [[BNI unique abstract]] 3 references

**Source:** BNI

Available in print at [ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles](https://www.ulhtjournalarticlerequests.com)

5. An exploratory study of role transition from student to registered nurse (general, mental health and intellectual disability) in Ireland.

**Author(s)** Deasy, Christine, Doody, Owen, Tuohy, Dympna

**Citation:** Nurse Education in Practice, 01 March 2011, vol./is. 11/2(109-113), 14715953

**Publication Date:** 01 March 2011

**Abstract:** Ireland has seen much change in nurse education resulting in four year degree programmes since 2002. A unique aspect of these programmes was the incorporation of rostered internship. This study explored role transition for a cohort of students at pre and post-registration. The sample consisted of fourth year students registered on BSc nursing programmes (general, mental health and intellectual disability) within an Irish university. The samples were surveyed to compare their perceptions and expectations of role transition pre and post-registration. Data were analysed using SPSS (version 16). Respondents had high levels of confidence in clinical abilities both at pre-registration and post-registration. They also perceived themselves to be competent across a range of domains: managing workload, prioritising care delivery, interpersonal skills, time management and multidisciplinary team working. However, this research highlights pre-registration stress, the need for ongoing feedback and support and differences between expected and actual levels of direct patient care involvement. It is argued that the rostered
internship provided students with a valuable opportunity for adjustment and preparation for their role as registered nurse. Recommendations include stress management, a supportive environment and post-registration preceptorship programmes to enhance professional development and gain confidence during the internship.

Source: CINAHL

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

6. Use of multiple patient simulators to enhance prioritizing and delegating skills for senior nursing students.

Author(s) Kaplan, B, Ura, D

Citation: Journal of Nursing Education, Jul 2010, vol. 49, no. 7, p. 371-377, 0148-4834 (July 2010)

Publication Date: July 2010

Abstract: Research in the USA describing a simulation-based learning (SBL) experience for senior nursing students comprising multiple patient stimulations, cases study analysis and debriefing. Quality and safety measures incorporated in the SBL experience and student evaluations with regard to care prioritisation, delegation and teamwork skills are reported. ([BNI unique abstract]) 26 references

Source: BNI

Available in fulltext at EBSCOhost

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

7. Priority setting in primary health care - dilemmas and opportunities: a focus group study.

Author(s) Arvidsson E, Andre M, Borgquist L, Carlsson P

Citation: BMC Family Practice, 2010, vol./is. 11/(71), 1471-2296;1471-2296 (2010)

Publication Date: 2010

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Swedish health care authorities use three key criteria to produce national guidelines for local priority setting: severity of the health condition, expected patient benefit, and cost-effectiveness of medical intervention. Priority setting in primary health care (PHC) has significant implications for health costs and outcomes in the health care system. Nevertheless, these guidelines have been implemented to a very limited degree in PHC. The objective of the study was to qualitatively assess how general practitioners (GPs) and nurses perceive the application of the three key priority-setting criteria.METHODS: Focus groups were held with GPs and nurses at primary health care centres, where the staff had a short period of experience in using the criteria for prioritising in their daily work.RESULTS: The staff found the three key priority-setting criteria (severity, patient benefit, and cost-effectiveness) to be valuable for priority setting in PHC. However, when the criteria were applied in PHC, three additional dimensions were identified: 1) viewpoint (medical or patient's), 2) timeframe (now or later), and 3) evidence level (group or individual).CONCLUSIONS: The three key priority-setting criteria were useful. Considering the three additional dimensions might enhance implementation of national guidelines in PHC and is probably a prerequisite for the criteria to be useful in priority setting for individual patients.

Source: Medline

Available in fulltext at EBSCOhost

Author(s) Lake, S, Moss, C, Duke, J

Citation: International Journal of Nursing Practice, Oct 2009, vol. 15, no. 5, p. 376-388, 1322-7114 (October 2009)

Publication Date: October 2009

Abstract: Analysis of the nursing education and practice literature, using critical realism method, to synthesise tacit knowledge on nursing prioritisation of the patient's need for care. The skills needed for and process of priority setting in care are discussed. ([BNI unique abstract]) 142 references

Source: BNI

9. Prioritising mealtime care, patient choice, and nutritional assessment were important for older inpatients' mealtime experiences.

Author(s) Dewing J

Citation: Evidence Based Nursing, 01 January 2009, vol./is. 12/1(30-30), 13676539

Publication Date: 01 January 2009

Abstract: QUESTION

Source: CINAHL

Available in fulltext at Highwire Press

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

10. Managing priorities.

Author(s) Causon, Jo

Citation: Personnel Today, 11 December 2007, vol./is. /(31-), 09595848

Publication Date: 11 December 2007

Abstract: The article presents the author's comments on the need for better prioritisation. According to the author, employees, who live in a 24/7 society, need to be in a position to react to changing demands. He says that workers' nervousness to admit that they are struggling to juggle conflicting priorities, is one of the major barriers to developing the skill. He further says that the onus is on HR to demonstrate the strategic value of good time management and sensible prioritisation of work.

Source: Health Business Elite

Available in fulltext at EBSCOhost

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

11. Communication between patients with chronic kidney disease and nurses about
managing pain in the acute hospital setting.

**Author(s)** Manias, E, Williams, A

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Nursing, Nov 2007, vol. 16, no. 11c, p. 358-367, 0962-1067 (November 2007)

**Publication Date:** November 2007

**Abstract:** Research in Australia to examine communication between patients with chronic kidney disease and nurses about managing pain in the acute hospital setting. Themes of complexity of pain, knowledge about pain management and contextual characteristics such as prioritising and dealing with interruptions are discussed. [(BNI unique abstract)] 26 references

**Source:** BNI

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Available in fulltext at the ULHT Library and Knowledge Services’ eJournal collection

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12. Registered nurses’ experiences of daily work, a balance between strain and stimulation: a qualitative study.

**Author(s)** Hallin K, Danielson E

**Citation:** International Journal of Nursing Studies, 01 September 2007, vol./is. 44/7(1221-1230), 00207489

**Publication Date:** 01 September 2007

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The challenges in the health care have given rise to a highly stressful work situation and a more complicated role for registered nurses (RNs). Qualitative studies about daily work as a whole is limited. It is therefore vital for future development of nursing knowledge and nursing education to recurrently investigate RNs’ experiences of their ability to grasp and manage their daily work situation and to promote a high quality of care. AIM: The aim of this study was to describe RNs’ experiences of their daily work. METHODS AND PARTICIPANTS: This follow up study was carried out involving 15 Swedish RNs 6 years after their graduation. Interviews, conducted with conversational strategy, were chosen for the data collection and content analysis was used to handle the interview texts. RESULTS: The analysis resulted in a main theme 'to balance strain and stimulation', two themes and seven sub-themes. The first theme 'a stressful work situation' consisted of the sub-themes: 'to meet all demands', 'to be insufficient', 'to be unsure of oneself', and 'too little contact with patient'. The second theme 'a stimulating work situation' consisted of the sub-themes: 'to encounter patients and health care staff is enriching', 'to have the situation under control', and 'to have the skills necessary to be independent'. A pattern emerged throughout the themes, which showed that due to the increasing number of patients RNs' capacity for management, prioritising and planning out of team work, and performing exacting documentation diminished. CONCLUSION: The RNs’ daily work has been illustrated as a scale of balance that oscillated between strain and stimulation; an oscillation towards strain could lead to a vicious circle. The RNs need support from the start through nursing education and continuously in profession. This is a crucial issue for nursing education and health care sector.

**Source:** CINAHL

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Available in print at Lincoln County Hospital Professional Library

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13. Prioritising patients on surgical waiting lists: a conjoint analysis study on the priority judgements of patients, surgeons, occupational physicians, and general
practitioners.

Author(s) Oudhoff JP, Timmermans DRM, Knol DL, Bijnen AB, Van der Wal G

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, 01 May 2007, vol./is. 64/9(1863-1875), 02779536

Publication Date: 01 May 2007

Abstract: The prioritisation of patients on waiting lists is ascribed high potential for diminishing the consequences of waiting times for elective surgery. However, consistent evidence is lacking about which factors determine patient priority and it is unclear whether different stakeholders have different opinions on this issue. This study, conducted in the Netherlands, investigates the judgements of patients, laypersons (i.e. patients on other waiting lists), and physicians on the priority of patients on waiting lists. Participants were former patients with varicose veins (N=82), inguinal hernia (N=86), and gallstones (N=89), 101 surgeons, 95 occupational physicians, and 65 general practitioners. Each participant judged the priority of paper vignettes of patients with varicose veins, inguinal hernia, and gallstones. The vignettes were designed according to conjoint analysis methodology and described the physical symptoms, the psychological distress, the social limitations, and impairments in work of patients. Multilevel regression analysis of the responses showed that all groups made significant distinctions in patient priority depending on the severity of each characteristic in the vignettes. The physical symptoms and impairments in work had on average the highest impact on priority, but the summed impact of non-physical factors exceeded that of the physical symptoms. The different groups of participants appraised only the importance of the physical symptoms differently, but opinions on priority varied widely within each group. Whereas the high level of agreement between the different groups would facilitate the acceptance and the implementation of explicit prioritisation of patients on the waiting list, the high inter-individual variation signifies that consensus criteria for prioritisation are needed to warrant equity and transparency in care provision.

Source: CINAHL

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.


Author(s) Gooden, K

Citation: Dermatology Nursing, Apr 2007, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 182-183, 1060-3441 (April 2007)

Publication Date: April 2007

Abstract: Management forum series. The importance of staff prioritising patient care is discussed. [BNI unique abstract] 0 references

Source: BNI

Available in fulltext at EBSCOhost

Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.

15. Cardiac pain or panic disorder? Managing uncertainty in the emergency department.

Author(s) Hamer, H, McCallin, A

Citation: Nursing and Health Sciences, Dec 2006, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 224-230, 1441-0745 (December 2006)

Publication Date: December 2006

Abstract: Qualitative research in New Zealand exploring emergency nurses' differentiation
of non-cardiac chest pain from panic disorder, and considering the nursing assessment and management of these patients. 3 themes were identified from focus data: prioritising time; managing uncertainty and ambiguity; and the life-threatening lens. Recommendations for assessing panic disorder and managing non-cardiac chest pain are included. ([BNI unique abstract]) 45 references

Source: BNI

Author(s) Ware, B
Citation: Nursing Times, Mar 2006, vol. 102, no. 11, p. 40-41, 0954-7762 (March 14, 2006)
Publication Date: March 2006
Abstract: Careers series. Guidance on caseload management and the skills involved. Advice on prioritisation of nursing tasks is also given. ([BNI unique abstract]) 3 references
Source: BNI
Available in print at Grantham Hospital Staff Library
Available in fulltext at the ULHT Library and Knowledge Services’ eJournal collection
Available in print at Pilgrim Hospital Staff Library
Available in print at Lincoln County Hospital Professional Library

17. Education and training for acute care delivery: a needs analysis.
Author(s) Wood, I, Douglas, J, Priest, H
Citation: Nursing in Critical Care, Jul 2004, vol. 9, no. 4, p. 159-166, 1362-1017 (Jul-Aug 2004)
Publication Date: July 2004
Abstract: Research using multiprofessional focus group interviews to explore the education needs of individual practitioners including nurses on general wards of acute hospitals caring for acutely ill patients, who might previously have been cared for in intensive care. Specific needs identified were: patient assessment, management of physical needs, communication skills, interprofessional working and resource and prioritisation issues. ([BNI unique abstract]) 30 references
Source: BNI
Available in fulltext at EBSCOhost
Available in print at Grantham Hospital Staff Library
Available in print at ULHT journal article requests. Complete the online form to obtain articles.
Available in print at Lincoln County Hospital Professional Library

18. Time management strategies in nursing practice.
Author(s) Waterworth, S
Citation: Journal of Advanced Nursing, Sep 2003, vol. 43, no. 5, p. 432-440, 0309-2402 (September 2003)
Publication Date: September 2003

Author(s) Irurita VF, Williams AM

Citation: International Journal of Nursing Studies, 01 October 2001, vol./is. 38/5(579-589), 00207489

Publication Date: 01 October 2001

Abstract: This paper brings together the perspective of both nurses and patients of the experience of nursing care delivery in acute care hospital settings. Initially, two grounded theory studies of the phenomenon of high-quality nursing care were conducted concurrently and in the same settings; one focussed on patients' experiences (Irurita, 1993. From person to patient: nursing care from the patient's perspective. Department of Nursing Research, Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital), the other on those of nurses (Williams, 1994. Unpublished report, Department of Nursing Research Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth, Western Australia). Similarities between the findings of both studies led the authors, using grounded theory methods, to re-examine and compare the findings and raw data, with additional data collected by theoretical sampling. The previous findings were integrated and extended, resulting in the development of a theory of Balancing and Compromising in response to the shared problem of threats to integrity, especially encountered when broader environmental and contextual conditions were unfavourable. This reciprocal process used by nurses and patients to preserve their own and each other's integrity involved: contributing to care - cooperating; prioritising and rational sacrificing; justifying compromised care and lowering expectations; and protecting self by attracting or repelling. Both positive and negative outcomes resulted.

Source: CINAHL
Teaching prioritization skills: a preceptor forum
JL Nelson, PJ Kummeth, LJ Crane... - Journal for Nurses in ..., 2006 - journals.lww.com

Abstract The Medical Specialty Preceptor Council of a large tertiary medical center selected prioritization as a theme to address with medical specialty registered nurse preceptors. Activities included exploration of the literature, personal reflection on preceptor ...

Preceptor perceptions of new graduate nurse readiness for practice
MT Hickey - Journal for nurses in staff development, 2009 - journals.lww.com

... 3. Critical thinking: problem solving, prioritization, decision making, self-confidence, motivation. ... specifically addressed the new graduates' preparation for practice: "Are there any skills... that the... believed that students should experience more of the reality of nursing during their...

Competency development in new registered nurse graduates: Closing the gap between education and practice
P Burns... - ... Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing, 2008 - jcenonline.com

... based literature and include references 2. identify critical behaviors the student or entry-level registered nurse would be ... required to provide safe, quality care - Emphasize the integration of: • Technical skills • interpersonal skills • Critical-thinking skills • Prioritization • delegation 3 ...

Priority setting in clinical nursing practice: literature review
C Hendry... - Journal of Advanced Nursing, 2004 - Wiley Online Library

... Other commentators support the view that students and junior nurses often lack prioritising skills or have difficulty in setting priorities (Brown & Wilson 1987, Greenwood & Winifreyda 1995, Gerrish 2000), as do the findings of one of the few empirical studies in this area. ...

Implementing changes in educational strategies based on orientation experiences of the new graduate
E Nugent - Journal for Nurses in Staff Development, 2008 - journals.lww.com

... Comments on how the nurse managed working with different nurses included using prioritization skills. The resource nurse prioritized the needs for patients, and the new nurse often had to defend why priorities were different for a specific patient load. ...