Student – Faculty Research and Innovation Day

Program

Friday, February 5, 2016 | 8:30am
South Gym, Red River College
2055 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Students and faculty will lead presentations and scholarly discussions that showcase innovative research and evidence-based projects.

Keynote Speaker: William Diehl-Jones RN, PhD
Welcome

I would like to welcome each and every one of you to the first annual Student – Faculty Research and Innovation Day. This new format of showcasing our scholarly work brings together students and faculty under a common goal of advancing nursing scholarship. This Student – Faculty Research and Innovation Day provides a forum for joint learning opportunities, collaboration, scholarly discussions, sharing scholarly achievements, and dissemination of knowledge. Research and Innovation Day will also strengthen and further develop foundational attitudes and skills for scholarship as a basis for professional practice.

I hope you will enjoy the day as much as we have enjoyed taking on this ambitious task of putting together the program and organizing the day for you.

With a diverse group of participants including students and faculty, please take advantage of this day to exchange and discuss scholarly work for the benefit of all: students, faculty, and those we care for in practice. We hope that you will leave with novel ideas, new research ideas, and concepts to explore, as well as develop collegial relationships with each other. As an investment in the next-generation of nurses, we have mentored and supported students by providing them with opportunities to present their scholarly work.

We hope you have fun!

We are especially grateful to our sponsors for making this day possible!

C. Baxter

Catherine Baxter
Chair, Nursing
School of Health Sciences and Community Services
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Organizing Committees

Two committees of the Department of Nursing at Red River College worked together to make this day possible. The chairs of the Public Relations Committee and the Research and Scholarship Committee were the co-chairs for the Student – Faculty Research and Innovation Day.

The Public Relations Committee

Meagen Chorney (Chair)
Tanya Cole
Brenda Dafoe Enns
Jennifer Johnson
Evelyn Lundeen
Tara Magnus Walker
Lilian Mugweni
Bonnie Peers
Dania Parkinson
Tara Roberts
Navedeep Sekhon

The Research and Scholarship Committee

Patricia Gregory (Chair)
Krystal Boyce-Gaudreau
Kathryn Braun
Meagen Chorney
Deb Gural
Tom Harrigan
Kim Mitchell
Allison Murdoch-Schon
Lynda Scott
Nicole Watling

We would like to acknowledge and thank everyone who worked tirelessly within tight time frames to make this day possible!

P. Gregory  M. Chorney
Patricia Gregory  Meagen Chorney

Co-chairs, Student – Faculty Research and Innovation Day
Sponsors

Red River College Department of Nursing Public Relations and Research and Innovation Committees
Greatly appreciate the contributions from all of our 2016 Sponsors

Manitoba Nurses Union
A commitment to caring

Campus Store
Books, lifestyle and more

Red River College Students’ Association

College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba
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<td>08:30-08:40</td>
<td>Moderator Patricia Gregory</td>
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<td>08:40-08:50</td>
<td>Opening Remarks: Louise Gordon, Dean</td>
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<td>08:50-09:00</td>
<td>Welcome Address: Catherine Baxter, Chair, Nursing</td>
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<td>09:00-09:50</td>
<td>Keynote Address: Dr. William Diehl-Jones</td>
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<td>Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Disciplines, Athabasca University</td>
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<td>Scientist, Children’s Hospital Research Institute of Manitoba</td>
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<td>10:20-10:55</td>
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<td>Sandra Alguire</td>
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<td>Nurses’ Attitudes about the Importance of Families in Nursing Care: A Survey of Canadian</td>
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<td>Critical Care Nurses Working in Adult ICUs</td>
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**Concurrent Session Orange 1 – Orange Lecture Theatre**

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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>Cindy Astorino, Lisa Hall, Helena Oross, Janice Waskul, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Photo Essay: Childhood Poverty</em></td>
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<td>Tricia Sam, Bryna Nordine, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td><em>Photo Essay: Addictions: Harm Reduction</em></td>
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<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>Paul, Huynh, Beverly Kervel, Ashley Sabescay, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td><em>Photo Essay: Sex Trade and Prostitution Industry</em></td>
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<td>Kaitlyn Saluk, Jenna Sagert, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td><em>Photo Essay: Sexism</em></td>
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<td>Jenny Savage, Danielle Saltel, Tricia Tyerman, Caitlin Wiebe, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td><em>Photo Essay: Murder of Indigenous Women</em></td>
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<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Fae Arabit, Jean Gabay, Ave Barcega, &amp; Anita Best</td>
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<td><em>Photo Essay: Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence</em></td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>Kim Fraser &amp; Nancy Ball</td>
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<td>Journey North: A Virtual Nursing Experience</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>Krystal Boyce-Gaudreau</td>
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<td>12:00-12:30</td>
<td>Meagen Chorney</td>
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<td>Professors and Manimals: The Impact of the Rhetoric of Masculine Athleticism in the NBA</td>
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<td>12:30-13:15</td>
<td>Lunch on your own</td>
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### Concurrent Session Orange 2 – Orange Lecture Theatre
Moderator: Tanya Cole  
15:00-16:00 hrs.

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<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Joanne Loughery, Roberta Woodgate, &amp; Pat Benjaminson</td>
<td>Supportive Care Needs of Rural Individuals Living with Cancer: A Review of the Literature and Impact of a Manitoba Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Kim Mitchell</td>
<td>Improving Students’ Scholarly Writing Through Discipline-Specific Writing Instruction: Lessons from two Research Studies Examining Writing Self-Efficacy in First-Year Nursing Students</td>
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### Concurrent Session Black 3 – Black Lecture Theatre
Moderator: Krystal Boyce-Gaudreau  
15:00-16:00 hrs.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Jeralynn Borromeo</td>
<td>Patients first: Experiencing the Healthcare System after Losing a Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Wilma Schroeder, Wendy Looman, Kris Isaacson, &amp; Janice M. Bell</td>
<td>Leveraging Media in #familynursing Practice</td>
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### Concurrent Session South Gym 2 – South Gym
Moderator: Anita Best  
15:00-16:00 hrs.

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>1500-1530</td>
<td>Eric Boulet, Derek D’Espins, Madeline Buttari, &amp; Anita Best</td>
<td>Photo Essay: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
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<td>Kali Croswell, Alysha Gareau, Kelsey Riedle, Aniela Mora Menendez, &amp; Anita Best</td>
<td>Photo Essay: Social Media Bullying</td>
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<tr>
<td>1530-1600</td>
<td>Jodie Shepit, Kyleene Phillips</td>
<td>Complicated Grief: An Overview</td>
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####Closing South Gym

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>1600-1610</td>
<td>Awards</td>
<td>Best Student Oral Presentation</td>
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<td>Best Student Poster Presentation</td>
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<td>Best Student Photo Essay</td>
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<td>1600-1615</td>
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<td>Must be present to be eligible</td>
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<td>1615-1625</td>
<td>Closing Remarks</td>
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### Locations

- South Gym
- Break
- Orange Lecture Theatre
- Green Lecture Theatre
- White Lecture Theatre
- Black Lecture Theatre
Keynote Speaker

Dr. William Diehl-Jones

Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Disciplines, Athabasca University

Scientist, Children’s Hospital Research Institute of Manitoba

Dr. Diehl-Jones is a Faculty member in the Center for Nursing and Health Studies, Faculty of Health Disciplines at Athabasca University, where he teaches pharmacotherapeutics and advanced health assessment in Canada’s largest Nurse Practitioner program. His nursing clinical practice has been in neonatal intensive care, which informs his research into diseases of prematurity. As a Scientist at the Children’s Hospital Research Institute of Manitoba, he uses cellular and molecular techniques to investigate oxidative stress and the effects of diet on premature infants. His research can be characterized as a having a `bedside-to-bench-to-bedside` approach, with the ultimate aim of improving neonatal care. He is a marathoner and distance cyclist, and a father to four children (facts which are perhaps not unrelated). The month of May usually finds him on his bike in the French Pyrenees, trying to not fall off mountains.
Empathy – Isn’t This Where You Reassure Me?
Tammy Moran, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

Empathy is a core component of client and family centered care. Evidence informed practice has consistently demonstrated the importance of establishing an empathic relationship between a health care professional (HCP), the client, and the client’s family. An empathic relationship can improve the physical, mental, and social well-being of the client, the client’s family, and the HCP. However, current research indicates that empathic scores decrease in medical and nursing students as they progress through their training. Consequently, it is questioned if empathy is being experienced in today’s clinical setting in conjunction with client/family centered care between the HCP and the client. An overview of empathy, perceived barriers in providing empathic care in the health care setting, and a demonstration of empathy using appropriate strategies will be presented. These strategies are gleaned from clinical experience, the literature, and from the “Patient Experience: Empathy & Innovation Summit” held in Cleveland Ohio in 2015.

Oseltamivir for the Treatment of Influenza A
Laura Byman, Allison Hay, Patricia Sosulski, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College

Learning Objectives include the pathophysiology of Influenza A and its treatment of symptoms with the drug oseltamivir. It will inform the lay person of what to expect if they are prescribed oseltamivir and what interactions they will receive from their health care provider. The background of this presentation was an assignment from the second year pharmacology and diagnostics course, which also included a submitted APA paper on the same topic. The poster illustrates the basic pharmacological principles of oseltamivir and its effects when used to assist in the treatment of Influenza A. It promotes that oseltamivir is only a treatment option for those infected with Influenza, and that the only true prevention is in the form of the annual flu shot. Its objectives will lead to the lay person being informed about the flu, oseltamivir, and best practice prevention.

Resolving Team Disputes: Application of the Canadian Nurses Association Code of Ethics
Hazel Landagan, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College, Jennifer Otto, Nursing Instructor, Red River College, Patricia Gregory, Research and Scholarship Coordinator, Red River College

This poster presentation discusses the application of ethical principles and the values in the Canadian Nurses Association Code of Ethics to a case study. The project used a case study regarding health care team disputes to illustrate the application of the code of ethics. The purpose of this poster presentation is to reflect upon the case study involving an ethical situation, and to present the authors’ stance on nursing actions taken in the situation. The stance is based upon knowledge of the Code of Ethics and Canadian law. The learning objective is to utilize an ethical decision making framework in the development of a nursing stance in relation to a case. Background/Rational: When faced with an ethical dilemma, a nurse is obligated to apply the ethical principles and values found in the Canadian Nurses Association’s (CNA) Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses (2008) and Canadian law. Through the application of relevant ethical principles, nursing values, and Canadian law, the authors’ stance will be presented. Overview: The case study involves a disagreement among healthcare team members on a psychiatric unit. A client is about to be discharged when the nurse overhears the client stating to another client on the unit that once she is discharged she is planning on committing suicide. The nurse expresses her concern regarding the discharge and potential risk to the client; however, the team disagrees and wants to proceed with discharging the client. The nurse is now faced with an ethical dilemma. Outcome: The nurse has a moral obligation to prevent risk to the client while considering the ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence and non-maleficence, veracity, confidentiality, and fidelity, the values in the Canadian Nurses Association Code of Ethics,
and relevant Canadian law. The authors’ stance is to promote effective collaboration among the healthcare team members, should lack of resolution to the disagreement occur after collaborative attempts, it would be important for the nurse to continue to advocate for the client by consulting with others in a position of authority to ensure the ethical practice consistent with Canadian law and to minimize the risk to the client.

The Ethics of Covering up for a Colleague: A Case Study
Angelica Calvadores, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College, Jennifer Otto, Nursing Instructor, Red River College, Patricia Gregory, Research and Scholarship Coordinator, Red River College

The following poster presentation discusses the Canadian Nurses Association Code of Ethics that guide nursing practice. The project used a case study “Covering Up” for a Colleague to demonstrate application of the Code of Ethics and ethical principles. The purpose of this poster presentation is to reflect upon a case study that involves an ethical situation, and take a stance for the nurse’s actions taken in the situation. The stance is based upon knowledge of the Code of Ethics, the law and its application to nursing, and the application of both to the situation. The learning objectives for the poster presentation are to utilize an ethical decision making framework to develop a nursing stance in relation to a case study. Background/Rational: Nurses constantly make decisions, and sometimes, these decisions may not be as clear-cut as those they make on a daily basis. When faced with an ethical dilemma, a nurse should apply ethical principles and values found in the Canadian Nurses Association’s (CNA) Code of Ethics for Registered Nurses (2008). Through the application of relevant ethical principles, nursing values, and Canadian law, the author’s stance will be presented. Overview: The case study involves two nursing students on a medical unit. Student A is newly divorced and a mother of two who is in danger of failing her clinical rotation. Her patient, an elderly man with a history of cardiovascular disease and poor venous access, is hospitalized for diabetes. She has forgotten to take 2 out of 5 blood samples needed for the patient’s oral glucose tolerance test. The test must now be repeated the next day and student A begs her friend, student B, not to tell their instructor. Student B agrees and is now faced with the instructor specifically asking if the patient’s test had been completed. Outcomes: the students have a moral obligation to the client and should disclose the information to the instructor and staff in accordance to the CRNM’s standards of practice. By delivering client-centered care in a professional manner, students demonstrate accountability and responsibility while maintaining professional relationships with the client and health care team members. Appropriate steps can then be taken to ensure blood samples are completed and the client receives the care he needs.

Inpatient Psychiatric Care: Families’ Expectations and Perceptions of Support Received from Health Professionals
Doris Miller, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

Background/Rational: With the current trend of most mentally ill persons living in the community, families often bear the brunt of caring for these patients with little outside assistance. The stress of caregiving can also have negative ramifications for families’ own physical health and emotional wellbeing. The demands of caring responsibilities placed on unprepared families are overlooked by health professionals who tend to focus primarily on the needs of the patient during times of hospitalization. The purpose of this presentation is to identify specific challenges of families caring for loved ones prior to inpatient psychiatric care, understand families’ perceptions of support received from psychiatric health professionals, and identify ways for professionals to support families. Methods/methodology: Search engines utilized to conduct a search included CINAHL, PsycArticles, and Proquest Nursing and Allied Health Source. Various keywords combinations were used including: family member, needs, mental illness, hospital, psychiatric, satisfaction, collaboration, health professional, and nursing. Results: In the community, families faced hardship related to excessive responsibilities, financial burdens, and emotional devastation. When turning to health professionals in the hospital setting for assistance, families felt unsupported, ostracized from accessing medical information about the patient, and stonewalled from participating in their treatment plan. This culminated in families feeling incompetent for their continuing role as caregivers when the patient was finally discharged from hospital. Further education is recommended for nurses and other health professionals to effectively collaborate with and empower families to care for the patients once they are discharged. As frontline health professionals, nurses are well positioned to connect with both patients and their families. This unique perspective provides nurses with the opportunity to educate, advocate, and emotionally support distraught and overburdened families who often have had nowhere to turn for help.
Conclusion: Families described in the literature faced enormous challenges while caring for mentally ill members in the community with little professional support at their disposal. There was a large gap between families’ expectations and perceptions of actual support received by psychiatric health professionals. These insights could aid nurses in anticipating family support needs and therefore enable them to be more effective in meeting them. Learning Objectives: Learning objectives include creating awareness in health professionals about the struggles families have both in and outside of the hospital setting. This knowledge empowers health professionals to anticipate how to effectively meet families’ needs when patients are admitted to care facilities.

Nursing Students’ Experiences with Arts-based Pedagogy: A Constructivist Grounded Theory Study
Kendra Rieger, Nursing Instructor, Red River College, Wanda Chernomas, Diana McMillan, Associate Professors, University of Manitoba, & Francine Morin, Professor, University of Manitoba

Learning Objectives: The purpose of this poster is to describe a proposed constructivist grounded theory study that will explicate an in-depth understanding of how undergraduate nursing students learn through Arts Based Pedagogy (ABP).

Background/Rationale: The arts can facilitate reflection, create meaning, and engage today’s healthcare students. Educators need effective pedagogical approaches to develop reflective capacities and interpersonal skills in nursing students, so that they can provide excellent care in complex healthcare environments. ABP demonstrates potential to engage learners with alternate ways of learning, foster deep reflection through artistic modes, and develop habits of the mind essential to humanistic healthcare.

Methods/Methodology: The research question is: How do students learn through ABP in undergraduate nursing education? Social constructivism will be the philosophy of science which will underpin the study, and symbolic interactionism and transformative learning theory will be the theoretical perspectives which will inform the research. Participants for this study will be nursing students who have reflected on nursing practice through ABP experiences. Four sources of data collection will be utilized: a socio-demographic questionnaire, in-depth semi-structured interviews, photo elicitation, and field notes. Data will be analyzed with constructivist grounded theory procedures. This analysis will culminate in a substantive grounded theory.

Summary: The theoretical understanding developed will provide insight into how nursing students learn through ABP and will facilitate the implementation of ABP into nursing education. This study could also inform the education of other health professionals and other uses of learning through the arts in healthcare, such as arts-based knowledge translation.

Master Crafters and Keepers of Curriculum
Dianne Brown, Curriculum Coordinator, Red River College

Curriculum has been viewed from many perspectives. Bevis (1989) defines curriculum as “those transactions and interactions that take place between students and teachers and among students with the intent that learning take place” (p. 72). Curriculum has also been described as “a complex and dynamic web of interactions evolving naturally into more varied and interconnected forms” (Doll cited in Dillard & Siktberg, 2009, p. 78). Curriculum is owned by faculty who are “accountable for assessing, implementing, evaluating and changing the curriculum to assure quality in programs” (Dillard & Siktberg, 2009, p. 75). Metaphorically, curriculum can be envisioned as a multilayered fabric, rich in variation, texture, and detail fashioned with great care by dedicated artisans. Using the tools of their trade, these crafters weave foundational and contemporary concepts and themes to construct a unique and dynamic combination of science and art. The underlying structure of the fabric is secured by foundational knots. The needle pulls the threads through allowing for innovation and creativity. As artisans, faculty design, create, deliver, evaluate, and refabricate curriculum. This poster metaphorically presents the key components of RRC’s Baccalaureate nursing program curriculum and faculty’s role as master crafters and keepers of curriculum.

Substance Related Presentations to the Emergency Department in Winnipeg
Krystal Boyce-Gaudreau, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The distorted illusion that drinking alcohol in excess and/or using drugs is fun, sexy, and accepted as the ‘thing to do’ has unfortunately become mainstream. The health effects associated with substance use and abuse in Canada
have direct implications on health service utilization, especially when emergent services are required. The prevalence of substance related ED visits in Winnipeg have never been reported, so it was not known if the prevalence of such presentations in Winnipeg were consistent with those rates in other developed nations. The overall aim of this study was to explore, using retrospective secondary analysis methodology and being guided by the Circle of Frequency, the prevalence, patient profiles, and visit characteristics of substance-related ED presentations in Winnipeg from January 1, 2011-December 31, 2013. 14,255 substance-related ED visits were identified during this study time, accounting for 2.1% of the overall ED visits. Following frequency analysis, young-adult, unmarried men were identified as the ones most likely to arrive to the ED in Winnipeg with substance-related care needs, arriving during inopportune times (on weekends and during the night when staffing levels and support are less) via ambulance, with acute CTAS scores secondary to substance misuse/intoxication, however not requiring admission. The significance of such presentations to the ED in Winnipeg has direct and indirect clinical implications, which impact clinical nursing practice, education, research, and patient care. Strategies to better identify and treat such care needs in the ED are evident and paramount to ensure best practice is provided and optimal care is achieved.

**Nurses’ Attitudes about the Importance of Families in Nursing Care: A Survey of Canadian Critical Care Nurses Working in Adult ICUs**

Sandra Alguire, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of this quantitative study was to identify Canadian critical care nurses’ attitudes about the importance of families in nursing care in adult ICUs, explore Canadian critical care nurses perceptions of FCC in adult critical care, and examine policies and practices that are in place that promote FCC in adult critical care units. The analysis of the quantitative data determined that nurses’ attitudes towards the importance of families in nursing care in adult ICUs were positive. Analysis of policies and practices that are in place that promote FCC in adult ICU found that although these policies are in place they are not consistently implemented into practice. Finally, content analysis of the open ended question about critical care nurses’ perceptions of FCC in adult ICU provided some insight into why policies and practices that promote FCC in adult ICU are not consistently implemented. The analysis of the open ended question brought to light the challenges experienced by nurses caring for both family members and patients especially when families were stressed and the acuity level of the patient was very high. The analysis suggests that providing support for nurses to care for patient and family may promote the implementation of FCC in adult critical care units. The information gained from this study may guide future research in this area.

**Relational Inquiry in Family Nursing**

Wilma Schroeder, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

This poster illustrates an assignment in the Family Nursing Course (NRSG-2701). This course is offered in the second year of the Baccalaureate Nursing program at Red River College. The objectives of the assignment were for students to develop inquiry skills by exploring family-centred nursing and family systems nursing in a selected clinical field, to apply family nursing theory to clinical practice, and to synthesize their knowledge into a teaching resource for other nurses. Students selected the clinical field that was of interest to them from a list of related chapters in the course textbook. Clinical areas were child health, childbearing families, chronic illness, adult medical/surgical, palliative and end-of-life care, gerontology, community/public health, mental health nursing, and disaster and war. They were required to have an “inquiry question” – something that they personally wanted to learn about family nursing in their chosen area. They then searched the textbook and nursing literature for answers to their question, and shared these with each other in an online discussion. As the final product, each student created a handout, pamphlet, or poster that illustrated the key points that they had learned, and related these to concepts of family nursing theory. The target audience for these materials was other nurses. Students met the assignment objectives very well. The online discussions were informative and thoughtful. It was evident that they were learning from one another as well as from their own research. They began to spontaneously make connections and identify themes – for instance, communication was a strong theme in all the discussions. They were able to distill out the key points from the literature into concise and well-designed teaching resources.
Photo Essay: Childhood Poverty
Cindy Astorino, Lisa Hall, Helena Oross, Janice Waskul, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Childhood Poverty is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Childhood Poverty will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Childhood Poverty issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Addictions: Harm Reduction
Tricia Sam, Bryna Nordine, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Addictions: Harm Reduction is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Addictions: Harm Reduction will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Addictions: Harm Reduction issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Sex Trade and Prostitution Industry
Paul Huynh, Beverly Kervel, Ashley Sabescay, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Sex Trade and Prostitution Industry is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate a more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Sex Trade and Prostitution Industry will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Sex Trade and Prostitution Industry issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation

Photo Essay: Sexism
Kaitlyn Saluk, Jenna Sagert, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Sexism is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate a more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Sexism will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Sexism issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.
Photo Essay: Murder of Indigenous Women
Jenny Savage, Danielle Salte, Tricia Tyerman, Caitlin Wiebe, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: *Murder of Indigenous Aboriginal Women* is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Murder of Indigenous Aboriginal Women will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Murder of Indigenous Aboriginal Women issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence
Fae Arabit, Jean Gabay, Ave Barcega, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: *Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence* is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or as a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Intimate Partner/Spousal Violence issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.
Photo Essay: Residential Schools
Nicole Young, Melissa Stewart, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Residential Schools is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Residential Schools will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Residential Schools issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Concurrent Session Green 1
Green Lecture Theatre
11:00-12:30 hrs.

Journey North: A Virtual Nursing Experience
Kim Fraser & Nancy Ball, Nursing Instructors, Red River College,

Journey North: A Virtual Nursing Experience is a learner-centered virtual community computer simulation comprised of a northern nursing station and surrounding First Nations community - a remote setting which is currently geographically unavailable to nursing students. This interactive computer tool (virtual reality simulation) was created and developed by applicants Kim Fraser and Nancy Ball in consultation with Health Canada, and with elders and other members of the community of Bloodvein, MB. The intention of the project was to improve the quality and interactivity of nursing education, while helping educators overcome barriers of time, place, and learning style. Learners are encouraged to interact with and explore the resource, while being provided with the opportunity to gain valuable experience through self-discovery in determining the role of the nurse in a remote and isolated northern community. Students interact in this learner-centered, safe environment to explore the work of a community health nurse, while gleanin valuable information related to First Nations culture. The emphasis of this project is placed on the experience, and was not designed as a “how to” instructional video. Qualitative research has now been completed on this unique learning resource to explore the usability and utility of Journey North as a pedagogically sound teaching and learning tool for students to explore community health nursing concepts. Data was also gathered and analyzed related to the effect Journey North had on cultural competence as well as perception and attitude toward the role of the northern community nurse and Aboriginal culture. This resource was also beta tested with three western Canada BN programs, and results of this study are currently ongoing. The findings of this research will facilitate further development and dissemination of this educational tool, and be of interest to nurse educators, nursing students, nursing administration and recruitment agencies.
Substance Related Presentations to the Emergency Department in Winnipeg
Krystal Boyce-Gaudreau, Nursing Instructor, Red River College,

The distorted illusion that drinking alcohol in excess and/or using drugs is fun, sexy, and accepted as the ‘thing to do’ has unfortunately become mainstream. The health effects associated with substance use and abuse in Canada have direct implications on health service utilization, especially when emergent services are required. The prevalence of substance related ED visits in Winnipeg have never been reported, so it was not known if the prevalence of such presentations in Winnipeg were consistent with those rates in other developed nations. The overall aim of this study was to explore, using retrospective secondary analysis methodology and being guided by the Circle of Frequency, what the prevalence, patient profiles, and visit characteristics of substance-related ED presentations in Winnipeg from January 1, 2011-December 31, 2013. 14,255 substance-related ED visits were identified during this study time, accounting for 2.1% of the overall ED visits. Following frequency analysis, young-adult, unmarried men were identified as the ones most likely to arrive to the ED in Winnipeg with substance-related care needs, arriving during inopportune times (on weekends and during the night when staffing levels and support are less) via ambulance, with acute CTAS scores secondary to substance misuse/intoxication, however not requiring admission. The significance of such presentations to the ED in Winnipeg has direct and indirect clinical implications which impact clinical nursing practice, education, research, and patient care. Strategies to better identify and treat such care needs in the ED are evident and paramount to ensure best practice is provided, and optimal care is achieved.

Professors and Manimals: The Impact of the Rhetoric of Masculine Athleticism in the NBA
Meagen Chorney, Instructor, Red River College

Professional sports can both inspire and deter youth engagement. Looking specifically at the NBA, the rhetoric of athleticism will be explored to determine how ‘athleticism’ is framed. According to the NBA and the media surrounding it, what qualities does an athlete have and what effect does this have on both stereotypically ‘athletic’ and ‘non-athletic’ youth?
This research project will:

- Explore the rhetoric of athleticism perpetuated by NBA officials, representatives, players, commentators, and the media
- Define the qualities attributed to ‘athletic vs. non-athletic’ professional athletes in the NBA
- Determine the promotion and popularity ascribed to athletic vs. non-athletic athletes in relation to their actual stats, resilience, and productivity
- Investigate the impact of this established rhetoric on youth participation in amateur basketball
- Hypothesize the health impacts of youth participation (whether increased or decreased)

The methods of the proposed research project are two tiered. The first tier of the study will be a literature and media review to establish how rhetoric frames masculine athleticism in the NBA as well as how athletic and non-athletic athletes are promoted by the NBA and media in relation to their actual effectiveness as basketball players. The second tier of the study will be a primary study utilizing a questionnaire given to junior high and high school students to gauge their understanding of the qualities of an athlete and how this impacts their participation in sports such as basketball. Statistical analysis will be done on their responses. The two tiers of the study will be combined to form conclusions on how the rhetoric of masculine athleticism in the NBA impacts youth participation in team sports and how this participation impacts health outcomes.

Concurrent Session White 1
White Lecture Theatre
11:00-12:30 hrs.

Community Assessment Presentation: Alpine Place
Kirstie Castellano, Hazel Landagan, Amanda Peters, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Kim Fraser, Nursing Instructor, Red River College
This project was intended to survey the community of Alpine Place and determine an area of the community that was in need of improvement. Approximately 17 residents of this community were surveyed and it was determined that safety was the primary concern among all residents. In this project, we determined the need for safety and created a plan and a budget to implement a neighbourhood watch within this area. Safety is a large determinant in the health and wellbeing of the community and this project highlights ways that this can be addressed. This project would appeal to both nurses and the general public as it gives a sense of how important the determinants of health are to community health. If the community is not healthy, the residents of the community will not be healthy.

Safe Injection Facility in Winnipeg
Ashley Jahns, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College

In recent years, there has been an increase in availability and use of intravenous (IV) drugs in Winnipeg. In most cases, IV drug use occurs in private, which poses a more difficult point of access for public health professionals. Even though people who use IV drugs have taken some steps in protecting themselves, they are still at a greater risk for contracting blood-borne illnesses. Safe injection facilities are a harm reduction strategy that can reduce the detrimental health impact of IV drug use. Even though the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) supports a harm reduction approach, these programs are met with public and political opposition. Registered nurses (RNs) will continue to play a central role in caring for people with addictions and IV drug users. Therefore, RNs and future RNs need to be informed about how IV drug use impacts individual and community health. We also need to possess the knowledge and skills to address this complex and controversial issue. The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the concept of harm reduction from a Canadian nursing perspective with a focus on safe injection facilities using the Insite facility in Vancouver as an exemplar. The question “Would Winnipeg benefit from the establishment of a safe injection program?” will be posed, followed by a discussion of barriers and strategies for issue resolution. Attendees will be invited to offer their opinion and participate in a short discussion at the end of the presentation.

Nursing Rounds: Presenting a Patient from Clinical Practice
Laura Byman, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College

Learning objectives include how to compile data from a head to toe assessment combined with a patient’s past medical history to formulate multi-angle nursing diagnoses, which include pathophysiologic, treatment related, situational, or maturational assessments. The presentation will outline the demonstrated patient that was encountered, the research on the patient, and the assessment that was done the day of clinical. By outlining the abnormal findings on this patient, five nursing diagnoses will be presented with rationale. The outcome will allow future students to have a better understanding of how to succinct data into formulation of strong and pertinent nursing diagnoses, as well as expectations of thorough head to toe assessments.

Concurrent Session Black 1
Black Lecture Theatre
11:00-12:30 hrs.

Incivility in Nursing Education: A Twofold Problem
Carmina Dueck, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College

Problem: Incivility in nursing education takes on two main forms: faculty to students, and students to faculty. Incivility can manifest in many degrees, from subtle disrespect to outright assault. The effects of disrespect and bullying can be seen in day-to-day situations, and can also cause long-term issues. When a demanding environment such as health care is combined with the stress of post-secondary education, incivilities can become prevalent.

Purpose: The purpose of this presentation is to raise awareness about incivility in nursing education in order to facilitate discussion, resolution, and prevention of this problem.

Summary: The incivilities addressed in this presentation include bullying, unwillingness to help, and discrimination from faculty. Student incivilities include tardiness, sarcasm, cheating, cell phone use, as well as many other
disrespectful and sometimes harmful acts. This presentation will also look at reasons for the prevalence of incivility in nursing education, and suggest why faculty and students allow incivilities to continue. Finally, this presentation will outline ways to reduce the incidence of incivilities in nursing education. Some of the solutions mentioned are to increase understanding of the problem, to establish zero tolerance policies in regard to incivility, to provide protection for those reporting bullying, and to foster a respectful environment.

Conclusion: Many instances of incivility have been reported in nursing education. Establishing clear policies and communication channels are important solutions to incivility in nursing education.

From Student to Graduate Nurse: Is Transition Shock Unavoidable?
Brenda Dafoe Enns, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the original grounded theory study entitled “Finding My Own Way” was to examine the process of nursing identity development as informed by recent Manitoban BN graduates. A key finding in this study was that a significant difference exists between the phases of “being the nursing student” and that of “being the new graduate nurse” (NG). It was discovered that the primary reason for these two phases being experienced as very different was because the nursing student is on the outside of the nursing collective identity, looking in. Specific reasons the nursing student experiences “being on the outside” are that the nursing student is a) dressing differently, b) nursing differently, and c) feeling “in the way” and “less than.” These differences in the lived experience of student versus new graduate nurse will be presented along with an examination of the concept of transition shock experienced by NGs. This presentation will be of interest to students at all stages of their education and to educators who wish to better understand their role in reducing transition shock for new graduate nurses. This will be an interactive session with a short presentation followed by an open discussion period.

The Scholarly Paper Grading Sampler: All my Secrets for Grading Your Papers Revealed
Kim Mitchell, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

Scholarly writing is a crucial component in the advancement of scholarship in the nursing profession. In assigning scholarly papers, students are asked to juggle multiple domains of learning at various levels of thinking: research skills, interpretation and understanding of facts and knowledge, analysis and synthesis, writing competence, creativity, acknowledgement of sources, and correct application of a style guide such as APA format. The role of grader demands an instructor then places a value on the students’ implementation of these multifaceted skills in the form of a percentage and/or letter grade and provide narrative feedback to promote further development of the student’s writing skills. Receiving this feedback can be an emotional experience for the student. This presentation will use examples from student work to demonstrate the quickest method of evaluating student writing and providing meaningful, concise feedback. For students, I’ll reveal all my secrets when it comes to grading your papers. Areas of focus for spotting student errors include an analysis of synthesis and citation patterns, over quoting, wordiness, voice issues, thesaurus paraphrasing, and use of uncorroborated ideas. Comments on students’ papers should be limited to considering what the student can realistically change about their writing style and what a particular student may be ready to hear as feedback based on their current ability as a writer.

Concurrent Session Black 2
Black Lecture Theatre
13:15-14:45 hrs.

Research vs. the Media Part I: Marijuana and Neuropathic Pain and Deodorant Use During Radiation Therapy for Breast Cancer
Kelly Poklitar, Alexandra Reis, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Kim Mitchell, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The media play a role in providing knowledge consumers health information while having a conflicting goal to sell papers or magazines or get internet “clicks” on their articles and therefore make money. Journalists are rarely educated health professionals yet they communicate our most easily locatable health research and health information on a daily basis. Their interpretations can range from very accurate, to incomplete, to sensationalized
The media play a role in providing knowledge consumers health information while having a conflicting goal to sell papers or magazines or get internet “clicks” on their articles and therefore make money. Journalists are rarely educated health professionals yet they communicate our most easily locatable health research and health information on a daily basis. Their interpretations can range from very accurate, to incomplete, to sensationalized depending on the source and the topic. The Research and Scholarship in nursing course has challenged students to seek evidence on media reported research scenarios. Students locate five primary studies in either the qualitative or quantitative domain, and examine the accuracy of the research question as presented by the media. The following presentation reflects two students’ experiences with this assignment. The students will discuss the inspiration for their topic, its nursing connection, a description of the research findings, and then report on the differences and similarities between what is reported by the media and what the research suggests is best practice in their area of focus. Kelly Poklitar will discuss her paper examining the effect of marijuana use on neuropathic pain. Alexandra Reis examines the effect of deodorant use on axillary skin during radiation therapy for breast cancer.

**Research vs. the Media Part II: Breastfeeding and Cognitive Development in Children and the King-Devick Test as a Sideline Assessment Tool for Concussions**

Rosaline Bangura, Jared Siemens, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Kim Mitchell, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The media play a role in providing knowledge consumers health information while having a conflicting goal to sell papers or magazines or get internet “clicks” on their articles and therefore make money. Journalists are rarely educated health professionals yet they communicate our most easily locatable health research and health information on a daily basis. Their interpretations can range from very accurate, to incomplete, to sensationalized depending on the source and the topic. The Research and Scholarship in nursing course has challenged students to seek evidence on media reported research scenarios. Students locate five primary studies in either the qualitative or quantitative domain, and examine the accuracy of the research question as presented by the media. The following presentation reflects two students’ experiences with this assignment. The students will discuss the inspiration for their topic, its nursing connection, a description of the research findings, and then report on the differences and similarities between what is reported by the media and what the research suggests is best practice in their area of focus. Rosaline Bangura will discuss the effects of breastfeeding on cognitive development in children. Jared Siemens examines the effectiveness of the King-Devick test as a sideline assessment tool for concussions.

**Reducing Inequities in the use of Prenatal Care in Northern Manitoba**

Patricia Gregory, Research and Scholarship Coordinator, Red River College

Despite a universally funded health care system, use of prenatal care varies widely across Manitoba. High rates of inadequate prenatal care have been observed among women living in inner-city Winnipeg and in Northern Manitoba. The reasons why women do not obtain prenatal care, even when it is available and accessible, are complex. A mixed methods study was conducted including a case-control component study with 202 cases (inadequate prenatal care) and 406 controls (adequate prenatal care) to identify barriers, facilitators, and motivators among inner-city women in Winnipeg. Women were recruited during their postpartum hospital stay and were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. In addition, pregnant women and health care providers were interviewed to gain more in-depth information and to obtain suggestions for improving access to care. Stratified analyses of barriers and motivators associated with inadequate prenatal care were conducted. Of the 39 barriers assessed, 35 significantly increased the odds of inadequate prenatal care. Barriers to prenatal care included not knowing where to get prenatal care, problems with transportation and child care, perception of being able to care for self, being under stress, and concern about infant apprehensions. A common motivator was wanting to have a healthy baby. The findings from this study were translated into practice through an innovative project involving four initiatives designed to reduce inequities in access and use of prenatal care. The innovation is being evaluated using a mixed methods approach. Preliminary results indicate initiatives are reaching women at risk of inadequate prenatal care, women are initiating prenatal care earlier and receiving more prenatal visits, and improved health outcomes are being observed. A research project is currently being conducted in Northern Manitoba to develop a foundation to address inadequate prenatal care in the north.
Photo Essay: Elder Abuse
Shannon McPhail, Tara Enns-Fraser, Laura Hay, Jennifer Mayo, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Elder Abuse is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Elder Abuse will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Elder Abuse issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Abortion
Vanessa Jonson, Ewa Jankowiak, Jaqueline Johnson, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Abortion is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Abortion will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Abortion issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the Government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.
Photo Essay: Drinking and Driving
Ashley Eekhoudt, Kristal Eekhoudt, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Drinking and Driving is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Drinking and Driving will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Drinking and Driving issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the Government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Texting and Driving
Erin Dahl, Stephanie Loewen, Jennifer Choma, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Texting and Driving is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Texting and Driving will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Texting and Driving issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Access to food in Healthy Communities
Emily Taylor, Andres Buydens, Allen Manlapaz, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College
The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Access to Healthy Food in Northern Communities is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Access to Healthy Food in Northern Communities will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Access to Healthy Food in Northern Communities issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Obesity
Anna Tran, Jessica Marchak, Mary-Rose Operana, Jake Manlinguez, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Obesity is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Obesity will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Obesity issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
      i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
      i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the Government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.
Joanne Loughery, Nursing Instructor, Red River College, Roberta Woodgate, Professor, University of Manitoba, & Pat Benjaminson, President, College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba, Research Nurse, Cancer Care Manitoba

A cancer journey is a life changing experience that affects all aspects of a person’s life. Geographic location can present a major obstacle for an individual living with this illness. Although many Manitoba patients have access to oncology care in their home communities, it remains that certain indications such as treatment for acute leukemia, blood and marrow transplant, participation in clinical trials, and radiotherapy will continue to bring people into Winnipeg for treatment. A literature review was conducted in 2014 (Loughery & Woodgate, 2015) with the aim to explore the impact of rural or remote residence on the supportive care needs of individuals living with cancer. This review included ten qualitative, seven quantitative, and six mixed design studies. Data collection, analysis, and evaluation were guided using a multi-domain supportive care framework, based on seven domains: physical, emotional, informational, psychological, spiritual, social, and practical (Fitch, 2009). This review suggested that there are distinct experiences that present both challenges and benefits to individuals living with cancer in rural areas. These findings will be detailed in this presentation and qualitative work underway will be outlined. In addition, a brief description of A Port in the Storm and important milestones of this Manitoba project will be highlighted. Statistical and testimonial data that supports the impact that this initiative has had on the lives of rural individuals living with cancer in Manitoba will be featured.

Improving Students’ Scholarly Writing Through Discipline-Specific Writing Instruction: Lessons from two Research Studies Examining Writing Self-Efficacy in First-Year Nursing Students
Kim Mitchell, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

Background: Discipline specific writing instruction is writing taught with the perspective of an entire nursing curriculum in mind. Teaching discipline-specific writing in undergraduate nursing programs exposes students to the academic discourse of nursing and builds student capacity to communicate using the voice of evidence informed practice. Poor quality of student academic writing is identified in the literature as a key frustration of nursing instructors. Students struggle with recognizing the value of academic writing as a critical skill within a profession they perceive to be patient care focused. Writing self-efficacy (WSE) is a construct that has received little attention in nursing education research. The purpose of this research was to examine WSE in first-year students within the context of a nursing specific academic writing course.

Method: Between 2012 and 2014, two research studies were completed using a pretest posttest methodology. A time control was added in the second study. The discipline specific writing course is a required course for all first-year students and was designed by a nursing instructor whose teaching specialties include academic writing, research methods, and nursing scholarship. Differences in WSE based on student writing behaviours and personal characteristics such as ESL status, help-seeking, online versus classroom instruction environments, and past writing experience were also examined.

Results: Anxiety was reduced (first study), APA and grammar knowledge improved (second study), and self-efficacy improved from pre to post course (both studies). WSE predicted self-reported paper letter grade (first study). No differences in WSE were observed based on help seeking behaviours, past writing experience, or ESL status. Conflicting findings were observed with respect to WSE in online versus classroom writing instruction. Findings of note include an observed higher WSE in students who reported completing their paper late or last minute (first study). Students entering nursing direct from high school demonstrated the lowest grades (second study).

Conclusion: Nursing instructors can influence students’ writing self-efficacy. Identification of all the factors contributing to writing success, beyond skill in grammar and sentence structure, will have the greatest impact on our ability to intervene in student writing. Exploring writing self-efficacy as a predictor of a student’s ability to grasp nursing’s academic discourse may contribute to student success.

Learning Objectives: This presentation is intended to stimulate a much-needed discussion of self-efficacy in writing instruction. Areas for future study in academic writing and self-efficacy are also identified.
Patients first: Experiencing the Healthcare System after Losing a Child
Jeralynn Borromeo, Bachelor of Nursing Student, Red River College

Patients First is a vision outlined by the Health Science Center in Winnipeg, with the objective of “[providing] the best possible hospital experience for patients and families, and learning environment for staff and future healthcare providers.” This presentation will outline the principles of Patients First while describing a first-hand experience of facing the death of a child, and serious injury to a second child, after a motor vehicle accident. Patients First outlines the core values of staff caring for patients as being responsive, enterprising, and passionate, and their aspirational values as aligned, collaborative, and efficient. When families experience traumatic injury to a child, the literature states they have several priority needs: a need for information, a need for a relationship with the health care provider, a need for care and services, and a need for support. Solutions to the mismatches between stated values and practice will be discussed as the final conclusion to this presentation.

Leveraging Media in #familynursing Practice

Wilma Schroeder, Nursing Instructor, Red River College, Wendy Looman, Associate Professor, University of Minnesota, Kris Isaacson, Doctoral student, University of Minnesota, & Janice M. Bell, Associate Professor Emeritus, University of Calgary

Learning Objectives:
• Recognize how social media is being used by clients and health care professionals
• Identify how nurses can use social media to connect with, inform, and support clients
• Discuss the pitfalls, risks, and best practices of professional social media usage

Topics for Discussion:
• Client needs that can be addressed via social media
• Use of Twitter, YouTube, and other social media platforms for connecting, informing, and supporting clients
• Privacy, boundaries, and other risks in social media usage
• Best practices for nurses in social media usage

Background/Rationale:
With an increase in the number of “digital natives” who are health care consumers, social media is becoming a preferred method of communication by patients and family members and an innovative way of delivering nursing interventions. Social media channels such as Twitter are being used by nurses to share expertise, disseminate best practices through journals, videos and blogs, and provide support to each other. Patients and family members are also connecting through online groups and exchanging information, which allows the practicing nurse greater access to the experiences and concerns of various populations of families. An example is “PatientsLikeMe”, (http://www.patientslikeme.com), a research network with over 300,000 members who share a mission of “making healthcare better for everyone by sharing, support, and research”.

Applications:
Although the focus is on family nursing, any nurse can use social media in their practice to:
• Follow patient groups and learn what is important to them
• Learn about trends, new research, and resources for their practice
• Create and disseminate information for clients
• Direct clients to appropriate resources
• Inform clients of upcoming support groups or other events
• Connect clients with existing supports, patient groups, and other resources.
Photo Essay: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Eric Boulet, Derek D’Espins, Madeline Buttari, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Post Traumatic Stress Disorder will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Post Traumatic Stress Disorder issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
   b. Discussing the health impacts of the identified social justice issue
3. Strategies for issue resolution will be presented
   a. Discussing three possible solutions to the issue
   i. Identifying possible actions and/or solutions. What action would you like the government/policy makers to take to resolve the issue?
4. References will be provided for all photos and text on the slides of the PowerPoint presentation.

Photo Essay: Social Media Bullying

Kali Croswell, Alysha Gareau, Kelsey Riedle, Aniela Mora Menendez, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College & Anita Best, Nursing Instructor, Red River College

The purpose of the Social Justice Photo Essay: Social Media Bullying is to identify a local issue within Manitoba that requires further attention. It is to provide qualitative research and further solutions to this existing issue that is not being readily remedied with the current resources in place. Therefore, the issue continues from generation to generation. The outcome of the presentation is to generate more public awareness. Consequently, there is no evaluative component to the photo essay. The project contributes to the nursing profession as it highlights how the profession and others can become involved.

Components of the photo essay:
1. The Social Justice Photo Essay topic Social Media Bullying will clearly be articulated as either a question or a dilemma or a statement. The topic was chosen because it is a relevant issue in Manitoba that requires attention.
2. The Social Media Bullying issue will be analyzed by:
   a. Discussing the historical and current context of the issue
   i. Some guiding questions include: When did the issue originate? What conditions led to the development of the issue? How have these conditions changed over time? What is the current nature of the issue? What are the barriers to resolution?
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**Complicated Grief: An Overview**
Jodie Shepit, Kyleene Phillips, Bachelor of Nursing Students, Red River College

Long-term grief is considered a psychological disorder labelled complicated grief (CG) by the DSM-V. The researched information provided will detail the signs and symptoms, risk factors, treatment options, and stigma attached to individuals affected by mental illness. Complicated grief can affect individuals experiencing physical and emotional pain with a strong desire to be reunited with their loved ones. As a mother, I experienced this first hand when I lost my daughter violently in September. I began researching ways of dealing with grief to be a strong support system to my family and younger daughter. After reading several articles, I was surprised to see that I was at highest risk of developing this disorder as a female homicide survivor. Complicated grief is the most prevalent form of psychological grief and has no known etiology. Reactions are dependent on factors such as culture, age, and time since loss. Mental health professionals can diagnose CG after activities of daily living are impaired and symptoms persist longer than 6 months after the death. Individuals witness death 5% of the time, with the sudden, unexpected, and violent death of a child being a devastating empiricism and major risk factor for CG. Coping strategies can bring awareness to emotions and alleviate feelings of self-blame and guilt. Recovery from mental illness is challenged by the attitudes, assumptions, and stigmas of un-affected individuals. Denial, insomnia, guilt, and shock are symptoms experienced by individuals who are rebuilding their lives and need to talk about their loved ones for comfort and the reassurance that their loved ones are not forgotten.