Title:

Serving Those Who Served: The MedVet to BSN Educational Option

Judy Darlene Welsh, PhD, MSN, BSN

Angela Ballard Grubbs, DNP, BSN Lee Anne Walmsley, PhD, MSN, BSN Karen Butler, DNP, MSN, BSN Patricia Burkhart, PhD, MSN, BSN Frances Hardin-Fanning, PhD, MSN College of Nursing, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA

Session Title:

Poster Presentations

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Friday, April 8, 2016: 10:00 AM-10:45 AM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Friday, April 8, 2016: 12:00 PM-1:15 PM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Friday, April 8, 2016: 2:30 PM-3:15 PM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Friday, April 8, 2016: 6:00 PM-7:00 PM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Saturday, April 9, 2016: 7:30 AM-8:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Saturday, April 9, 2016: 10:00 AM-10:45 AM

Slot (superslotted):

PST: Saturday, April 9, 2016: 12:00 PM-1:15 PM

Keywords:

education, nursing and veterans

References:

Baerg, K., Lake, D., & Paslawski, T. (2012). Survey of interprofessional collaboration learning needs and training interest in health professionals, teachers, and students: An exploratory study. Journal of Research in Interprofessional Practice and Education, 2.2, 187-204. Conigliaro, R.L., Kuperstein, J., Welsh, D., Taylor, S., Weber, D. & Jones, M. (2015). Application and student perceptions of the PEEER © Model for Effective Healthcare Team Communications. Health and Interprofessional Practice, 2 (3), 1-11. Kinzinger, A. (2013). Veteran Emergency Medical Technician Support Act of 2013; Report 113-5. Energy & Commerce Committee, United States House of Representatives, Chairman Fred Upton, 1-7. Labraque, L.J., McEnroe-Petitte, D.M., Papathanasiou, I.V., Edet, O.B. & Arulappan, J. (2015). Impact of instructors' caring on students' perceptions of their own caring behaviors. Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 47 (4), 338-346. Shaha, M., Berg, J., Wenzel, J., Shaefer, J., Terharr, M., Klimmek, R., . . . Belcher, A.E. (2013). Excellence in teaching and learning: Students' perspective. Journal of Nursing Education and Practice, 3 (12), 35-46. Sittner, B.J., Aebersold, M.L., Paige, J.B., Graham, L.L.M., Schram, A.P., Decker, S.I. & Lioce, L. (2015). INACSL Standards of Best Practice for Simulation: Past, present, and future. Nursing Education Perspectives, 36 (5), 294-298. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. (2014). The future of the nursing workforce: National and state level projections, 2012-2025, Available from:

http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/supplydemand/nursing/workforceprojections/index.html U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Outlook Handbook. (2014). Military careers: What they do. Retrieved from: http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Military/Military-Careers.htm

Abstract Summary:

The federally funded MedVet to BSN Option of our baccalaureate nursing program was developed to meet the educational needs of military medics as veterans move into the civilian workforce. The components of our MedVet to BSN Option will be described along with specific option outcomes during this presentation.

Learning Activity:

| LEARNING OBJECTIVES | EXPANDED CONTENT OUTLINE |
|--|--|
| The learner will be able to analyze the components of the MedVet to BSN Option to consider the merit and replication of the project. | An introduction and the following components of the MedVet to BSN Option will be described during the presentation: background and recruitment for the option, the curriculum, the veteran cohort, challenges, and enrichment opportunities. |
| The learner will be able to explain specific project outcomes/objectives for the MedVet to BSN Option. | Student and faculty outcomes and objectives for the MedVet to BSN Option will be reviewed during the presentation. |

Abstract Text:

In 2013, over 75,000 enlisted military personnel worked in collaboration with nurses and physicians to provide patient care services (US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013). Included in this group are soldier medics, who provide emergency medical treatments to troops in the field and more routine care for soldiers and their families at home. Recently, Congress created The Veteran Emergency Medical Technician Support Act; H.R. 235 (Kinzinger, 2013) to assist medics with their transition into civilian EMT positions as they leave their military assignments (Energy and Commerce Committee, US House of Representatives, 2013). Emergency medical training and military leadership skills also provide the military medic with an advantageous background for the registered nurse (RN) role. The projected availability of RNs to meet the future health care demands of the public varies by state. Approximately US 16 states, more so in the west, are predicted to have nursing shortages 2025 (US Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA, 2014). Ideally, nursing education for the experienced military medics can provide career opportunities for veterans who have served our country and positively impact the nursing shortage in selected states. The MedVet Option of our baccalaureate nursing program was developed to meet the educational needs of military medics and meet the public need for nurses as veterans move into the civilian workforce. The components of our MedVet to BSN Option will be described along with specific option outcomes during this presentation.

Background/Recruitment: A federal grant from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) funded the development of a MedVet Option in our baccalaureate nursing program for medics with military medical training. Approximately five to ten student veterans will be recruited each semester during the three year funding period for a total cohort of 25-50 veterans by 2017. Goals of the option are to 1) develop and implement nursing career development strategies for student veterans, 2) provide academic credit for previous training through competency-based learning/ testing, 3) assemble a network of support, 4) educate nursing faculty on military culture, specific learning needs for student veterans, and available resources to promote student veteran success, and, 5) collaborate with on-campus and community veteran resources.

Curriculum: The student veterans will be accepted into the five semester BSN curriculum that is offered to our second-degree/career students; traditional students complete the curriculum in six semesters. The usual admission standards apply for fall and spring admissions with prerequisites completed before entry into the sophomore year of the program. Student veterans may receive academic credit for clinical competencies developed during medic training (Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, BUMED courses) such

as medication administration and patient assessment when these skills are demonstrated in the Clinical Learning and Simulation Center. Evidence-based strategies for facilitation, debriefing, assessment and evaluation will be used during laboratory instruction and competency testing (Sittner, Aebersold, Paige, Graham, Schram, Decker, & Lioce, 2015).

Veteran Cohort: All student veterans will be placed in a single clinical group during their first nursing semester in a second degree/career course. After the first semester, the student veteran will assimilate into the traditional student courses. The clinical instructor will remain the same for all student veterans in the first semester to provide support, consistency, and to model caring behaviors, a strategy associated with increased student perceptions of their own caring capabilities (Labrague, McEnroe-Petitte, Papathanasiou, Edet, & Arulappan, 2015). Faculty and students will receive continuing education to increase their understanding of the challenges faced by our returning student veterans, as well as the resources available on campus and in the community for student veteran success.

Challenges: Student veterans can experience gaps in academic preparedness and study skills when previous collegiate education has occurred in the distant past. In addition to university writing and counseling center resources, student veterans will receive professional development through positive organization behavior (POB) workshops and attain other supplementary support throughout their progression. Writing and test-taking experts will create toolkits for writing, presenting, and test-taking skills. Furthermore, specific requirements for the first semester course are provided during an extensive orientation with written instructions for all assignments. Introducing the student veterans to the professional role and language and science of nursing will take place during the first semester with clinical assignments in an acute care setting, a learning strategy highly valued by undergraduate students (Shaha et al., 2013).

Enrichment: All student veterans will participate in interprofessional education activities with students from other health care disciplines to enhance their communication and collaboration skills. Students from nursing, pharmacy, medicine and other professions will engage in case study work after instruction throughout the first year of the nursing curriculum to practice principles of effective communication (Baerg, Lake, & Paslawski, 2012; Conigliaro, Kuperstein, Welsh, Taylor, Weber, & Jones, 2015). Voluntary participation in research, teaching, and practice internships for academic credit is also possible.

Project Outcomes: The principal investigator for the HRSA grant funding this pilot option established outcome measures for the MedVet – BSN Option students and faculty (table 1).

Table 1. Project performance measurement

| Goal | Measurement/Instrument | Objective(s) |
|----------------------|---|---|
| NCLEX-RN Pass Rate | Percentage of MV-BSN students who pass on first attempt | 90% of students will pass within 4 months of graduation |
| Student Satisfaction | De-identified web-based clinical evaluations | • Satisfaction scores ≥ 85% in clinical experiences |

| Career Transition Priority senior clinical | Percentage of MV-BSN students in preferred clinical experience | • 100% of students graduate within 5 semesters of enrollment |
|--|---|--|
| placement | | |
| Enrichment opportunities | Percentage of MV-BSN students receiving information of enrichment opportunities | 100% of students enrolled in opportunities will complete capstone |
| Academic Course Credit | American Council on Education standards Medicaid Nursing Assistant standards American Association of Colleges of Nursing and CON standards | 100% of prerequisite work that meets ACE standards will be accepted as transfer credits 100% of students will score a minimum of 76% on nursing module and MNA exam; and perform all skills at basic competency levels. |
| Transition to Campus/Civilian Life | Qualitative data from focus groups to include satisfaction with support systems and perceived value of POB workshops | 100% of students will develop learning plans based on POB guidelines 100% of students expressed positive perception of campus and community resources |
| Faculty Development | Number of undergraduate faculty who attend ≥ 10 educational presentation/webinars during first 12 months of project Number of faculty able to meet presentation objectives | 100% attend at least 10 educational sessions 100% of UG faculty able to list five academic and non-academic difficulties in student veterans and 1-2 strategies to effectively address each of those difficulties. |