Table 1

Final List of Concepts 1-11‑18

| Concept | Definition |
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| Acid-base balance | Regulation of acidity and alkalinity in body fluids (Adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Cellular regulation | Processes within a cell that maintain a stable internal environment, including growth and replication (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Pain | Unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage supported by the client's expression of the experience (International Association for the Study of Pain, 1979). |
| Comfort | State of physical and psychological ease (Merriam-Webster, 2016). |
| Elimination | Release of fluids and wastes from the kidneys and intestinal tract (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Fluid & electrolyte balance | The process of regulating the extracellular fluid volume, body fluid osmolality, and plasma concentration of electrolytes (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Gas exchange/oxygenation | Body functions that support adequate oxygenation of tissues and removal of carbon dioxide (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Immunity | Physiological process providing an individual with protection or defense from disease (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Infection | Invasion of body tissue by microorganisms with the potential to cause illness or disease (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Inflammation | Defensive response of tissues to an injury or infection characterized by pain, swelling, redness, and warmth (Berman & Snyder, 2015). |
| Intracranial regulation/neural regulation | Regulation of mechanisms or conditions that affect intracranial processing and function, and cerebrospinal fluid balance (Porth, 2013; Giddens, 2017). |
| Metabolism | Physical and chemical processes that regulate the body’s internal environment (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Mobility | Structures and functions that support the body and provide movement (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Nutrition | Physical and chemical processes that support ingestion, digestion, and absorption of food (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Perfusion | Functions that support adequate cardiac output and perfusion of body tissues (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Clotting | Physiologic cascade of events in which blood is converted from a liquid to a semi-solid gel. (adapted from Giddens, 2017; Ignatavicius & Workman, 2017). |
| Reproduction | Functions that support reproductive processes (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Sensory/Perception | Functions that support perception, interpretation, and response to internal and external stimuli (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Sexuality | Physiological, psychosexual, and behavioral factors that influence an individual’s sense of sexual identity, gender identity, sexual orientation, and sexual behavior (Shives, 2011). |
| Thermoregulation | Balance between heat produced and lost from the body in an effort to maintain an average core body temperature of 37° C or 98.6° F (Berman & Snyder, 2015; Giddens, 2017). |
| Tissue integrity | Body functions related to protecting the inner organs from the external environment and injury (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Interpersonal violence | Intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, toward another person, or against a group or community (adapted from World Health Organization, 2002). |
| Cognition | Ability to accurately perceive the internal and external environments, recall past events, and perform higher thinking processes (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Diversity | Recognition of differences among persons, ideas, values, and ethnicities while affirming the uniqueness of each (adapted from NLN, 2010). |
| Spirituality | Awareness of one’s inner self and a sense of connection to a higher being, nature, or some purpose greater than oneself (Mauk & Schmidt, 2004 as cited in Potter and Perry, 2016). |
| End of life | Issues that relate to death and dying, care that is palliative in nature, and organ donation (adapted from NIH National Cancer Institute, 2017). |
| Grief | Emotional experience to loss characterized by distress and/or sorrow (Berman & Snyder, 2015). |
| Mood and affect | The state of feeling experienced by an individual and the observable behavior that reflects that feeling (adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Stress and coping | Internal and external forces/events that disrupt an individual's state of balance in relation to the perceived availability of resources to manage those forces/events (Berman & Snyder, 2015; Giddens, 2017). |
| Human growth and development | Physical, psychosocial, and behavioral aspects of growth and functional capacity that occur over an individual's lifespan (Berman & Snyder, 2015; Giddens, 2017). |
| Critical thinking/Clinical reasoning/Clinical judgment | Critical Thinking: Use of the cognitive skills of interpretation, analysis, evaluation, inference and explanation during clinical decision making in response to an actual or potential clinical problem (adapted from American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 2008)  Clinical Reasoning: The use of discipline-specific knowledge to gather and analyze patient information, evaluate its relevance, and weigh evidence-based alternative actions as a clinical situation changes (Benner, Sutphen, Leonard, & Day, 2010; Simmons, 2010; Tanner, 2006).  Clinical Judgment: An interpretation or conclusion about a patient’s needs, concerns, or health problems, and/or the decision to take action (or not), use or modify standard approaches, or improvise new ones as deemed appropriate by the patient’s response (Tanner, 2006). |
| Collaboration/teamwork | Delivery of client care involving collaboration among members of the interprofessional health care team, to achieve continuity of care and positive client outcomes (Adapted from QSEN, 2007, Giddens, 2017). |
| Communication | Active exchange of information between individuals in the form of verbal language and nonverbal cues that are processed and interpreted with the goal of creating a shared meaning (Wood, 2010; Potter & Perry, 2016). |
| Ethics | Application of theories and principles that govern moral behavior (Weiss & Tappen, 2015; Potter & Perry, 2016; Giddens, 2017). |
| Evidence-based practice | Use of current knowledge from research and other credible sources, upon which clinical judgment and client care are based (Adapted from Massachusetts Nurse of the Future, 2016, Giddens, 2017). |
| Health promotion/wellness/disease prevention | Health Promotion: The process of enabling people to increase control over and improve their health (World Health Organization, 2005). Wellness: A positive state of health (Giddens, 2017). Disease Prevention: Measures not only taken to prevent the occurrence of disease, such as risk factor reduction, but also to arrest its progress and reduce its consequences once established (World Health Organization, 1998). |
| Healthcare quality/Quality improvement | Care related and organizational processes that involve the development and implementation of a plan to improve health care services and better meet the needs of clients (Adapted from Massachusetts Nurse of the Future, 2016, NLN, 2010). |
| Leadership and management | Leadership: An interactive process in which an individual influences and guides others to act in a desired manner (Whitehead, 2014; Giddens, 2017). Management: The process of planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the work within an organization (Adapted from Massachusetts Nurse of the Future, 2016, ANA, 2015). |
| Patient-centered care | Provision of caring and compassionate, culturally sensitive care that is based on a client's physiological, psychological, sociological, spiritual, and cultural needs, preferences, and values (adapted from Massachusetts Nurse of the Future, 2016, NLN, 2010). |
| Teaching and learning/Patient education | Provision of health-related education of clients to facilitate their acquisition of new knowledge and skills, adoption of new behaviors, and modification of attitudes (Adapted from Giddens, 2017). |
| Professional identify/professionalism | The demonstration of accountable and responsible behaviors of the nurse that reflect core values integral to the profession of nursing while incorporating legal and ethical principles and regulatory guidelines that comply with standards of nursing practice (Adapted from Massachusetts Nurse of the Future, 2016, NLN, 2010). |
| Safety | Minimization of risk factors that could cause injury or harm while promoting quality care and maintaining a secure environment for clients, self, and others (Adapted from QSEN, 2007; NLN, 2010; Giddens, 2017). |
| Informatics | Use of information technology as a communication and information gathering tool that supports clinical decision making and scientifically based nursing practice (Adapted from QSEN, 2007, NLN, 2010). |
| Health policy | Financial and regulatory decisions, made by authorized entities that will influence healthcare reimbursement, nursing practice, and the provision of care within the healthcare system (American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 2008; Giddens, 2017). |
| Healthcare delivery systems/organizations | Structured system within which healthcare is delivered by a specialized workforce and is affected by the financial boundaries of prospective payment systems, allocation of resources, and access to healthcare (American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 2008; Giddens, 2017). |
| Healthcare law | Execution of nursing practices that reflect a respect for laws related to the delivery of healthcare and standards of practice (Potter & Perry, 2016; Giddens, 2017). |