

Nursing Concept Analysis

Concept Analysis is a process that clarifies unclear concepts within nursing theory. The concept selected for this assignment is comfort from Katherine Kolcaba's Comfort Theory. The concept analysis will be completed using Walker and Avant's method.

This assignment requires a review of ten [pay someone to do my online class](#), peer-reviewed research articles that support the PICOT question identified in Week 2. Locate and complete the designated Research Summary Table Template in APA format.

1. Conduct a Literature Review

A literature review is a section within a research paper or chapter of a graduate thesis that synthesizes what has been established on your subject of study. The goal of a literature review is to establish a foundation for your own work by demonstrating how your study will contribute to existing knowledge.

To conduct a literature review, search for scholarly journal articles related to your chosen concept from a broad range of disciplines. This will help you identify nuances and possible inconsistencies.

Once you've identified surrogate terms, [NR 501 Week 3 Concept Analysis](#) uses and inconsistencies, create a list of the concept's critical defining attributes. Next, find a model case, a contrary case and a related case to use in your analysis. Ideally, each case should possess one or more of the defining attributes.

2. Identify Defining Attributes

Once you have a good idea of the concept, you can start identifying its defining attributes. This is a necessary step to ensure that your study is well-defined. You can also use the results of this process to create a more precise definition of your concept, which will make it easier to understand and to apply in professional practice.

It is important to explore a wide variety of sources during this step, so you can find the defining attributes that most closely represent the concept. For example, if your concept is coping, you may want to examine cases that are not similar, such as borderline, contrary, invented and illegitimate cases.

Once you have identified the defining attributes, you can begin to develop your model case.

3. Conduct a Case Study

The final step of concept analysis is to explore all the uses that a particular idea has. This will help you discover the defining attributes of your selected concept. The best way to do this is by conducting a case study.

Examine the model cases that you gathered in your literature review section and identify the defining attributes. You can also examine other cases, such as related,

contradictory and invented cases to tease out the defining attributes.

When examining these cases, be sure to include [NR 505 Week 5 Research Summary Assignment](#) that is conducted in nursing science (research and theory development) as well as professional nursing practice. This will ensure that you are exploring a concept with rich meanings. It will also help you differentiate between concepts that might have similar antecedents and consequences.

4. Create a Concept Map

Concept maps are particularly useful for classes with visual elements, as they allow learners to see how information connects. They can be drawn on paper or using software. A key feature of a concept map is the nodes (circles or boxes) which enclose concepts. These nodes are typically ordered in a hierarchical format with more general concepts placed at the top and more specific ones below. Concepts from different domains are connected by lines which have linking words, or sometimes phrases, on them that describe the kind of relationship between two concepts.

A key element of a concept map is that each unit, called a proposition, should make sense. A proposition should be a short phrase that is meaningful, and should contain a verb.

5. Identify Empirical Referents

There are many different ways to approach the development of a concept. Some of the most common include conducting a literature review, developing a concept map and identifying empirical referents.

Once you have determined the defining attributes, it is important to identify the antecedents and consequences of the concept. Antecedents are the events that [NR 501 Concept Analysis](#) occur for the concept to materialize and consequences are the events that happen as a result of the concept occurring.

Identifying empirical referents is the last step in conducting a conceptual analysis. These are real-life phenomena that demonstrate the occurrence of the defining attributes. For example, kissing is an empirical antecedent to the concept of affection and solving problems in a stressful situation is an empirical consequence to the concept of coping.