

Talking about the Experience of Improving the Teaching Quality of Nursing Students during Clinical Practice Period

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Abstract: Objective: Nursing students are the follow-up force of nursing team, the hope of future clinical nursing. Nursing students'internship is a transitional period from theoretical knowledge to clinical work. Nursing students at this stage are suffering from different degrees of tension^[1], lack of understanding of laws and regulations, and lack of proficiency in practical skills. **CONCLUSION:** Through the observation of nursing students in our department and the feedback from clinical teaching teachers for many years, and constantly improving the practice, finally summarized some useful teaching methods, which I will briefly elaborate below.

1. Problems in the Internship Period of Nursing Students

1.1. Psychological Aspects

Different degrees of tension come from the unfamiliarity with the new environment; the disruption of regular learning and life in the past; the lack of proficiency in basic knowledge and flexible application to clinical practice, and lack of confidence in independent operation; the change of career attitudes, thinking about the direction of future career choices; and the pressure coming into society and employment^[2]. Nursing students receive theoretical study in school. After entering the clinic, the past study methods and working hours are disrupted. The environment is changed from classroom to ward, and evening rest to evening work. The theoretical study and clinical practice in school need time transition. When the teacher is not around, nursing students are worried about medical accidents, resulting in tension; the hardship of clinical work, the tension of doctor-patient relationship, and low social expectations cause the change of nursing students'views on career, and appear a negative attitude towards clinical work, and then think about the future career direction; after the end of the internship period, nursing students will enter the society and face employment pressure.

1.2. Understanding of Laws and Regulations

Nursing students'school focuses on theoretical knowledge, which shows neglect of laws and regulations after entering the clinic, thus triggering nurse-patient contradiction. For example, it violates patients'privacy by not informing inconvenient attendants of perineal care for patients in large wards, inviting them to wait outside the room, not giving them curtains to cover up, infringing on patients' right to portrait by not publishing information on social software, negligent behavior due to carelessness and unskilled business when operating alone, and requesting family members to conceal patients'condition and expenses. Patient confidentiality, resulting in patients not actively treated or even suicide, violates the patient's right to life.

1.3. Unskilled in Clinical Operation

School learning can not make nursing students fully understand the clinical operation, such as three checks and seven pairs of infusion, most nursing students can recite fluently, intravenous infusion is also the focus of practical training assessment of nursing students, but nursing students can not fully understand, three checks are what to check before and after operation, how to check. Seven pairs are still at the theoretical level. It is not clear that three checks of seven pairs of infusion are important means to avoid medical accidents caused by incorrect infusion. Internship is a good opportunity for

nursing students to connect theory with practice, which lays a good foundation for their future career development. It is also the main task of teaching to teach nursing students to think independently and observe carefully.

2. Teach Teachers How to Better Teach Nursing Students

Over the years of practical learning, summed up some good teaching methods, hoping to be able to help our successor nursing colleagues a little.

2.1. Summary of the Main Points

Because clinical nursing students have limited study time in each department, we need to formulate a learning plan to complete the teaching work in a time-saving and efficient manner. (1) Instrument requirements: On the first day of nursing students' arrival in the department, standardize their appearance and appearance: nurses' clothes are neat and clean, swallow-tail caps are upright, bangs are not eyebrows, hair is neatly tied in the net flower, and nurses' shoes are pure white and clean. (2) Organization of lectures: On the first day of admission, a small lecture hall will be opened. It will mainly introduce the knowledge of teaching teachers and nursing students, formulate rules and regulations during the internship period, explain the Department environment, personnel composition, daily work flow, and teach the general knowledge and characteristic nursing of diseases in our department. (3) Teachers' Choice: Nurses with high seniority and qualifications, sufficient experience and active responsibility are selected as teaching teachers. At the end of each internship, three favorite teachers are selected by anonymous questionnaire. They are given different awards, replaced with the lowest score, and the teaching group is in a state of personnel mobility to stimulate the enthusiasm of teaching. 4) Practical teaching points: from a small point, the basic Professor nursing students, such as medication, are taught by the teacher while explaining the operation, ask the nursing students before the teaching, medication matters needing attention, and then teaching in the explanation to check the gaps and make up for omissions, with emphasis on the knowledge blind spots of nursing students. When doing operation for patients, such as intramuscular injection, the nurse students are also asked about the location of intramuscular injection and the matters needing attention in advance, and then explained and demonstrated by the instructor. When the next patient is injected intramuscularly, the nurse students operate and the instructor supervises them. When problems arise, it is pointed out that due to the actual factors of busy clinical work, until the nurse understands and operates correctly. Nurses are allowed to operate independently and inform the nursing students that they should consult the nurses in time if there are any unclear questions. In the teaching of combining theory with practice, the teacher leaves the questions to be taught the next day to let the nursing students go back to think and study. This method is conducive to the next day's explanation and deepening the memory of the nursing students, giving more learning opportunities to the nursing students. Intravenous injection is one of the main contents of nursing work. Previous teachers usually choose good blood vessel conditions and leave it to nursing students for intravenous injection. However, after discussion in our department, it was found that under the premise of good blood vessel operation, properly increasing the difficulty would improve the level of nursing students' operation. When teaching intravenous injection of blood vessels with certain difficulty, please ask nursing students to watch. To explain the selection of blood vessels, needle insertion angle, points for attention for nursing students. Gradually, nursing students operate independently, from simple to difficult. Regular (two weeks) small lectures are held to summarize past problems, propose improvement measures, and then teach new specialized knowledge. (5) Psychological adjustment of nursing students: Some nursing students are not very familiar with their specialty, a large part of which is because they choose nursing specialty after graduation, but through clinical practice, they find that there are certain gaps between their specialty and expectation, such as low salary, few opportunities for career development, high risk of working pressure, low social acceptance, and tense nurse-patient relationship, etc. [3] There are many puzzles in students' psychology. In view of this problem, our teaching teachers use night shifts with less tense working rhythm to talk with nursing

students, listen to their puzzles and provide reasonable guidance for nursing students. It shows that the current situation of nursing profession, advantages and disadvantages coexist, so that they can focus on the future and make the best choice for themselves. (6) Nursing students' legal learning: clinical nursing students generally neglect laws and regulations. To solve this problem, we use the form of lectures on the first day of admission to the department. We invite professional lecturers to explain the relevant contents of the Regulations on the Handling of Medical Accidents, the Measures for Nurses' Management, and the Norms for Nursing Medical Records Writing. We give examples to illustrate what kind of acts are infringed upon, clarify the legal responsibility of teachers for nursing students' mistakes, and make them more vigilant.

3. Experience

We are all very clear about the importance of nursing students to our nursing team. Through years of continuous learning and exploration, our teaching quality has improved significantly. In the past, nursing students practised in clinical practice for 8 to 10 months, often only needling and dressing change. Most of the day's learning is under the control of the teaching teachers, and there is no overall awareness of the work of nurses. After years of adjustment, most of them are from me. Nursing students who have graduated from clinical practice have a profound understanding of each operation. At present, we have added special teaching to the students who practice in at least five super-high departments, which is to let the nursing students complete most of the nursing work independently (excluding the execution of doctor's orders) under the overall control of the supervision at the time of teaching. This measure has obviously enhanced the initiative and responsibility of the nursing students and made them understand the content of nursing work better. In one of the perceptions of nursing students after their internship in the Questionnaire of Teaching Quality Evaluation, they expressed that their study in my department had made them better understand the knowledge they had learned in the book and had a new understanding of clinical work.

4. conclusion

Over the years, through the observation of nursing students in our department and the feedback from clinical teaching teachers, and constantly improving the practice, finally summed up a few useful teaching methods, so that most of the nursing students interned from our department can have a profound understanding of each operation.

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