



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE

CRITICAL THINKING

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PROFESSOR



Introduction



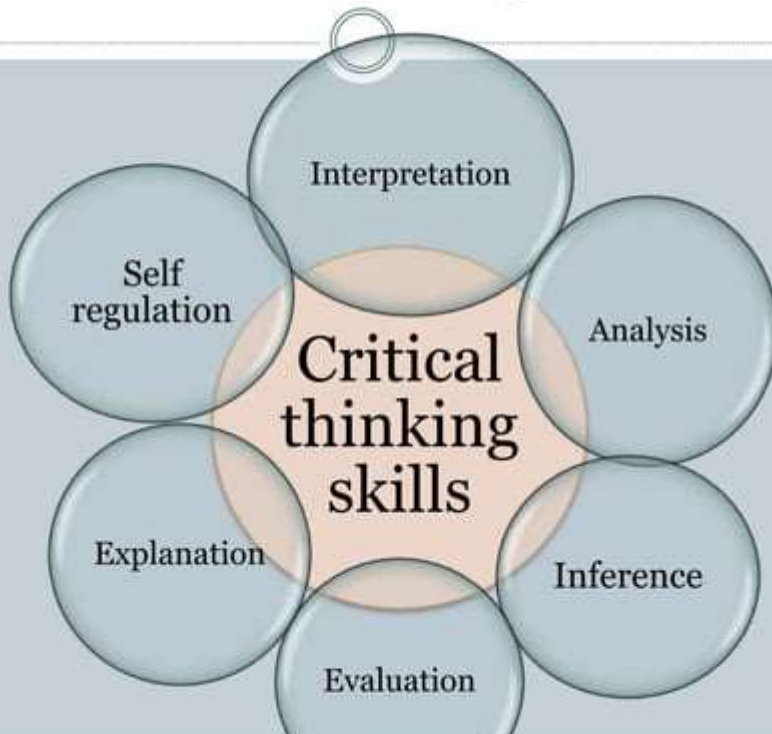
Critical thinking involves recognizing that an issue (e.g., patient problem) exists, analyzing information about the issue (e.g. clinical data about a patient), evaluating information and making conclusions.

Definition



Critical thinking is a continuous process characterized by open-mindedness, continual enquiry combined with a willingness to look at each unique patient situation and determine which identified assumptions are true and relevant.

Critical Thinking Skills





- **Interpretation** : Collect and clarify data in an orderly fashion.
- **Analysis**: Be open minded and do not make imaginations.
- **Inference** : Look for relationships within information you have collected.
- **Evaluation**: Be objective in nursing action that need to perform.
- **Explanation**: Make sure you have support in your conclusions and use experiential knowledge and scientific bases.
- **Self-regulation**: Review your methods and correct any problems identified



- **Basic**

At the basic level of critical thinking a learner trusts that experts have the right answers for every problem. Thinking is based on a set of rules or principles.

- **Complex**

Complex critical thinkers analyze and examine choices more independently. The person's thinking abilities and initiative to look beyond expert opinion begin to change. In complex critical thinking each solution has benefits and risks that decides before making a final decision.



- **Commitment**

The third level of critical thinking is commitment. At this level a person make choices without assistance from others and accepts accountability for decisions made.



Thinking and Learning

- Lifelong process
- Flexible, open process
- Learn to think and to anticipate
- What, why, how questions
- Look beyond the obvious
- Reflect on past experience
- New knowledge challenges the traditional way



Critical thinking competencies



- Critical thinking competencies is a cognitive process in which nurse uses to make judgments about the clinical care.
- This include general critical thinking and specific critical thinking.



1. General critical thinking
 - ❖ Scientific method
 - ❖ Problem solving
 - ❖ Decision making
2. Specific critical thinking
 - ❖ Diagnostic reasoning
 - ❖ Clinical inference
 - ❖ Clinical decision making



- **Scientific method:** It is a way to solve problems using reasoning. The scientific method has 5 steps;
 1. Problem identification
 2. Collection of data
 3. Formulation of a question
 4. Testing the question
 5. Evaluating the result of the test
- **Problem solving:** When a problem arises, obtain information and then use the information and previous knowledge to find a solution.



- **Decision making:** It is end product of critical thinking that focuses on problem solution. When u face a problem and need to choose a solution from several options, you are making a decision.
- **Diagnostic reasoning :**It is a process of determining clients health status after receiving information about the client.
- **Clinical inference:** It the process of drawing conclusion's from related pieces of evidence.
- **Clinical decision making :** It is a problem solving activity that focuses on defining client problem and selecting appropriate treatment.



Attitudes of critical thinking



- **Confidence** : Confidence grows with experience in recognizing the strengths and limitations.
- **Thinking independently** : Independent thinking and reasoning are essential to the improvement and expansion of nursing practice.
- **Fairness** : A critical thinker deals with situations justly.
- **Responsibility and accountability** : When caring for patients the nurse is responsible for correctly performing nursing care activities based on standards of practice.
- **Risk taking** : A critical thinker is willing to take risks in trying different ways to solve problems.



- **Discipline :** A disciplined thinker follows a systematic approach when making decision or taking action.
- **Perseverance :** A critical thinker works to achieve highest level of quality care. Minimal effort will not be satisfactory.
- **Creativity :** To find solutions outside of the standard routines of care while still keeping standards of practice.
- **Curiosity :** It is the interest to gain new knowledge.
- **Integrity:** Nurse should be honest, truthful and willing to accept their mistakes.
- **Humility :** It is important to accept any limitations in your knowledge and skill.

A purple rectangular tag with a hole on the left side is placed on a light-colored wooden surface. A thin, light-colored string is looped around the hole. Three white daisies with yellow centers are scattered around the tag: one in the foreground to the right, and two in the background, one slightly to the left and one to the right. The background is softly blurred.

Thank
you!