Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research (IJANER)

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of Advanced Nursing Education and Research by Global Vision School Publication.

This issue contains 11 articles. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the research paper "Effect of Baekgaeja Acupressure Therapy on Smoking College Students", college students who smoke are increasing. Smoking is not good for your health. Baekgaeja ear acupressure therapy is effective for smoking cessation. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of baekgaeja ear acupressure therapy on nicotine dependence, exhaled carbon monoxide and urine cotinine in college students. The subjects of this study composed of 30 for the experimental group and 30 for the control group who were smoking college students at B and C city. Baekgaeja ear acupressure therapy was conducted for 2 times per week and lasted for 4 weeks on the experimental group. Data were analyzed with SPSS WIN 20.0. The experimental group showed significantly lower nicotine dependence($t=-5.924$, $p<.001$), exhaled carbon monoxide($t=4.024$, $p<.001$), urine cotinine($x2=7.177$, $p=.015$) than that of the control group after intervention. Therefore, it was considered that baegaeja ear acupressure therapy was likely be useful as a therapeutic intervention for smoking cessation in college students.

In the paper "Effects of Nursing Simulation Learning on Nursing Competence according to the Learner's Metacognition Level", this study measured the degree of metacognitive improvements after nursing simulation learning, and analyzed the effects of metacognition level-based nursing simulation learning on nursing competence, as a key strategy for effective simulation learning. Differences in learning achievement were analyzed according to learners' metacognition level after the nursing simulation learning. Statistically significant differences were observed between the three metacognition groups ($F=3.53$, $p=0.034$). After the learning, statistically significant differences were observed in clinical judgment within each metacognition group, but not between the groups ($F=0.66$, $p=0.517$). Skill performance also improved within each metacognition group as compared to that before the learning, but there was no statistically significant difference between the groups ($F=0.64$, $p=0.531$).

In the paper "Effects of Neck Exercise program on a Taxi Driver's with Chronic Neck Pain", the purpose of this study is to identify the effects of physical exercise for taxi drivers with chronic neck pain score between 7 points from 4 points. After this neck exercise program the neck pain, fatigue and exercise benefits-barriers were measured. Methods: Neck exercise program involved neck pain related to education and neck stretching, isometric exercise, other areas stretching with education. Data were collected at baseline after 4 weeks and 8 weeks. Results: Effects of neck exercise program there were significant interactions with

group(between experimental group and control group) by time(baseline, after 4weeks & 8weeks) in the neck pain(F=36.23, p<.001), fatigue(F=335.92, p<.001). There were significant interactions with group by time in the exercise benefits(F=327.94, p<.001) and exercise barriers(F=161.14, p<.001). Conclusion: The neck exercise program could be an effective neck pain, fatigue, exercise benefits-barriers. Consequently neck exercise program was a nursing intervention as a method of improving neck pain relief and fatigue decrease for taxi drivers with chronic neck pain.

In the paper "Nursing Students' Awareness of Nursing Process", this study was attempted to identify nursing students' awareness of nursing process. In-depth interview was carried out in fifteen (15) nursing students who were willing to participate in the study after convenience sampling and then data were investigated. Data analysis was carried out with the method provided by Colaizzi (1978), among phenomenological methods. As a result, 11 themes and 4 categories were drawn from 121 meaning constructs. The findings from this study are expected to be useful for preparing a strategy for effective nursing education curriculum and appling it into clinical settings by increasing nursing students' awareness of nursing process.

In the paper "Enhancing Safe Medication Administration: Math Readiness Assessment and Learning Plan Pilot Study", the Math Readiness Assessment (MRA) and Learning Plan Pilot Study provided the School of Nursing (SON) with evidence to guide future curriculum decisions to maximize student success, ultimately leading to improved patient safety in relation to accurate dosage calculation and safe medication administration. A pre-test, post-test one-group design was used to investigate initial math readiness in nursing students in preparation for attaining competency in dosage calculation and medication administration and the effects of a self-remediation learning plan. The pretest was the Foundational Numeracy Assessment (FNA) from safeMedicateTM, with a demonstrated Cronbach's alpha of 0.891 [1] and established criterion validity [2]. The posttest was developed for use within this study and conceptually reflected the FNA. The pretest was administered to Year 2 undergraduate nursing students (N=227); those students who achieved less than 90% (n=166) were required to engage in a learning plan and write a math reassessment, the posttest. A paired sample t-test indicated statistically significant differences in student scores from the pre-test to the post-test (t = 17.25, df (136), <.0001) lending support for implementation of a learning plan that enhances mathematical competency.

In the paper "Flipping the Narrative: An On-line Module of Indigenous Life for Nursing Students", this article outlines an online facilitated module which provides nursing student with a beginning understanding of health and the ways in which social, economic and cultural determinants of health shape communities and individual's beliefs attitudes and experiences. It helps the students to gain knowledge and understanding that they will need to provide culturally safe care to Indigenous people. The online module is designed to increase knowledge, enhance self-awareness through the use of a video guided tour of the Mushuau Innu people of Northern Labrador. This interactive journey includes an examination of the culture of nomadic people on their journey into colonization. The students hear firsthand accounts from the Mushuau Innu people of the affects this journey has had on their culture, language, and health. The students see through a time line of historical events what lead to social disparities and inequities. They examine cultural stereotyping and its consequences as well as the long-term effects of colonization. Students participate in on-line discussions, and self-reflection as part of their learning

In the paper "Newly Graduated Registered Nurses and Medical-Surgical Nursing Units: A Literature Review", newly graduated registered nurses (NGRNs) enter the 21st century workplace where they struggle with innumerable challenges and continue to be a marginalized and disenfranchised population. The purpose of this literature review is to understand how nurse educators can better prepare NGRNs for the 21st century health care environment. The comprehensive literature review will provide an understanding of the 21st century health care environment and the challenges it represents for NGRNs. Findings of the review were themed and include: increased acuity levels of patient care, demographic changes, patient care delivery changes, workload, technology, horizontal violence, ethical dilemmas and nursing retention. Evidence-based research is suggested to determine if identified strategies are required to improve nursing educational curriculum at Schools of Nursing nationally and internationally. Implications of the research could improve nursing practice, patient care, the workplace environment, and nursing retention.

In the paper "Baccalaureate nursing students' professional identity: Does participation in a welcome to the nursing profession ceremony and adoption of a standardized uniform enhance their sense of professional identity?", in an effort to foster socialization into the nursing profession, faculty and administration at a Canadian nursing school in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) introduced a "welcome to the nursing profession" ceremony and adopted a standardized uniform (navy pants and white top) at the end of the winterin 2014 semester, prior to the baccalaureate nursing students' first clinical rotation. The purpose of the formal ceremony and standardized uniform was to promote a sense of professionalism, and pride in nursing as a profession. This research study was conducted to determine if baccalaureate nursing students' sense of professional identity was enhanced through participation in a the welcome to the nursing profession ceremony and adoption of a standardized uniform. A convenience sample of 210 BN students in Year 3 and Year 4 were surveyed using an on-line questionnaire. The students in Year 3 had actually attended the ceremony and wore the standardized uniform, and the students in Year 4 had not participated in a ceremony and had not worn the standardized uniform. This paper reports on the findings of this research study and highlights that students' perceptions of professional identity were enhanced by attending a welcome to the nursing profession ceremony ands well as through the wearing of a standardized uniform. Participants also provided insight into other collaborative activities tohat might promote baccalaureate nursing students' sense of professional identity.

In the paper "Metaphors of Interdisciplinary Collaboration to Overcome the Theory-Practice Gap when Transitioning from RN to Advanced Practice Nurses", a particularly pressing concern is how members of the nursing profession who have expanded their scope of practice from Registered Nurse to Advanced Practice roles of Nurse Practitioners (NP) and Clinical Nurse Specialists (CNS) experience their transition into the workforce. Available evidence suggests that new Advanced Practice Nurses struggle with "imposter phenomenon" (feeling not qualified for the job) and report difficulty in overcoming the theory-practice gap. To illuminate strategies for easing the passage of the role transition via interdisciplinary collaboration and support, graduate students completing a course in Theoretical Foundations of Nursing created metaphors of ferrying and gardening. These metaphors depict solution-focused approaches that reduce the anxiety and loss of self-confidence which accompany Phase One of the transition (initial process of acquiring the skills and knowledge needed for the advanced practice role) to ensure successful transitioning into Phase Two (period of adjusting to the new role that follows program evaluation).

In the paper "Rapid Identification of Cancerous Cell Lines and Evaluation of Cytotoxic Effects on Cancer Cells with VUV-PIMS", distinguishing tumor from normal and exploring candidate drugs for anti-cancer activity serve as two of most main impetuses for development of cancer therapeutics. In this study, a vacuum ultraviolet photoionization mass spectrometer (VUV-PIMS) has been applied for the headspace trace-level characteristic of the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted by in-vitro cultured human cells. To validate VUV-PIMS' potential for cell or tissue diagnostics by cancer-related VOC biomarkers, four species of cancerous and one non-cancerous cell lines were selected, i.e. HeLa, A549, HepG-2, MGC-803 and 293T, derived from cervical carcinoma, lung cancer, hepatoma, gastric cancer and non-malignant control respectively. Furthermore, to clarify whether VUV-PIMS is a proper analytical tool that allow evaluating candidate drug effects against cancerous cell lines, the VOCs profiling of cell lines exposed to 50nM polyphyllin and vitamin C (Vc) were measured as well. As a result, dozens of VOCs were found to be significantly distinctive released between cancerous and non-cancerous cell lines, which can be used as volatile cancer markers. Additionally, dimethyl sulphide(DMS) were substantially more released form cancerous cells than non-cancerous cells after exposure of polyphyllin. Accordingly, we propose a mechanism by which cysteamine is accumulated in cancerous cells and metabolized to DMS on a large scale when confronting with some sort of cytotoxic effects (autophagy and apoptosis). Therefore, this technique is not only reliable enough to recognize cancerous cell lines, but also a supplementary method to explore how drug-related cytotoxic effects will influence the metabolism of cancer cells.

In the paper "A Systematic Literature Review on Utilization of Gamification in Nursing", this paper was investigated the nursing research related to gamification and analyze the contents and effects of the experimental research to examine its effect. A systematic literature review was conducted. The articles were searched electronically using the data base with the key words of "gamification" or "gamified" and "nursing". Finally, six studies were selected among 80 studies. The study was conducted mostly by health care professionals including nursing students (n = 4) and education subjects (n = 5). 'Reward' was the most common gamification mechanism used in the study, and all studies were combined with various gamification mechanisms. In nursing education where participation and motivation of the subject is important, gamification can play an important role in educational effect. Nursing researchers' interest in gamification is needed in the future, and it is necessary to develop scenarios suitable for educational situations and to check their effectiveness.

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