APA & Writing Assignments in Nursing

Academic Integrity  APA Style  Paraphrasing & Summarizing  Annotated Bibliography
Academic integrity

Academic integrity, at MacEwan University (2013), is defined as follows:

Honesty. Trust. Fairness. Respect. Responsibility. Courage. These six values are the cornerstones of academic integrity. Identified by the International Center for Academic Integrity and adopted by MacEwan University, these values offer a positive and practical view of integrity.

When students take care to cite essays carefully, to complete coursework independently and to take responsibility—even during the most demanding times in the term—they are behaving with integrity. (para. 2-3)
Plagiarism is...

Presenting **words** that are not your own (quoting) without giving credit to the source

Presenting **thoughts and ideas** that are not your own (paraphrasing) without giving credit to the source

Avoidable! By following the rules and practices outlined in proper APA Citation Style guidelines.
Why is APA Important?

Avoid plagiarism

Give credit where credit is due

Establish the chain of knowledge

Allow readers to evaluate the sources used

Strengthen credibility
Two Parts to Crediting Sources

In-text citations

Reference entries
Two Parts to Crediting Sources

In-text citations ▶️ Reference entries

Both parts are necessary **anytime** you take information or ideas from **another source**!
In-text Citations

Giving credit for the words and ideas of others in our writing
In APA, in-text citations include the following:
Author last name(s) (or title if no author listed)
Date of publication (usu. Year, no date=n.d.)
Locator (usually page #; websites=para. #)

In-text details point your reader to the corresponding reference entry at the end.
In his analysis of English spelling rules, Wolman (2008) noted, “For nearly as long as English has had a relatively stable or ‘settled’ spelling system, there have been people complaining about it and campaigning for change” (p. 3).

Critics have long argued that a more consistent and/or simplified system should be developed for spelling for English (Wolman, 2008, p.3).

In-text details can be split, if you use the author’s name (year) in your sentence with the p. # at the end.

Most common: in-text citation appears at the end of the sentence in ( ).
Two Parts to Crediting Sources

In-text citations

Reference entries
The References Page

List of citations for all sources used in your paper
Elements of a Reference Entry

Author, A. (date). *Title*. Publication or retrieval information.

**Who.** (When). **What.** **Where.**

Readers should be able to find and evaluate the sources you’ve used!

if available
Author, A. (date). Title of document [Description of form]. Retrieved from

Website or Publisher name: http://www.websiteaddress.com
Journal Article *without* a DOI


First check CrossRef
www.crossref.org
(in case of missing doi)
Journal Article *without an author*???

Author, A. (date). Article title: Article subtitle. *Journal Name*,

*volume*(issue), pages. Retrieved from journal_home_page.ca
# How to Write an APA Style Reference When Information Is Missing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What’s missing?</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>In-text citation</th>
<th>Reference template</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nothing—all pieces are present</td>
<td>List information in the order of author, date, title (with description in square brackets if necessary for explanation of nonroutine information), and source</td>
<td>Author, A. A.</td>
<td>(date). Title of document [Format]. or Title of document [Format].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author is missing</td>
<td>Substitute title for author; then provide date and source</td>
<td>Title of document [Format]. or Title of document [Format].</td>
<td>(date). n/a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date is missing</td>
<td>Provide author, substitute n.d. for no date, and then give title and source</td>
<td>Author, A. A.</td>
<td>(n.d.). Title of document [Format]. or Title of document [Format].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title is missing</td>
<td>Provide author and date, describe document inside square brackets, and then give title and source</td>
<td>Author, A. A.</td>
<td>(date). [Description of document].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your turn!
Activity #1: Create an APA Reference Entry

goo.gl/cwdnSr
Both paraphrases and quotations can provide **evidence** for the **point** you are making in your paper.
Evidence Sandwich

Point you are making. This could be a topic sentence for a paragraph (for example).

Best piece(s) of evidence to support your point. Be accurate / true to source, respect context, use proper in-text citation(s).

Your analysis: How does this evidence fit with other evidence you have collected? How does it contribute to the point you are making, or the overall purpose of your paper?
Using the Evidence

Quoting
Paraphrasing
Summarizing
Synthesizing

In-text citations for each source & sentence

References
Paraphrasing

Presenting information or ideas from a source *in your own words*.

- Demonstrates your understanding of the evidence
- Allows for better flow in your writing / for your reader

[owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/quoting_paraphrasing_and_summarizing/](owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/quoting_paraphrasing_and_summarizing/)
Paraphrasing vs. direct quotes

Direct quotations should be used sparingly - often for impact - in academic writing.

Wondering about including a direct quote? Ask yourself:

Q: Am I being selective? Only using quotations for impact?
Q: Is the author’s word choice essential to the meaning?

owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/quoting_paraphrasing_and_summarizing/
“Within the context of family separation, loss, and trauma, and the many other pressing issues presenting when children are placed in foster care, eating and food-related behaviors are often ignored” (Casey, Cook-Cottone, & Beck-Joslyn, 2012, p. 307).
Pick the best paraphrase:

“Within the context of family separation, loss, and trauma, and the many other pressing issues presenting when children are placed in foster care, eating and food-related behaviors are often ignored” (Casey, Cook-Cottone, & Beck-Joslyn, 2012, p. 307).

A. Inside the framework of family separation, trauma, and loss, and the numerous other unyielding issues presenting when children are put in foster care, food-related and eating behaviors are frequently overlooked (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).

B. Eating disorders in foster children may be a serious problem that is often overshadowed by other challenges faced by these children (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).

C. The vast majority of children in foster care suffer from eating disorders, but this problem is often ignored (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).
“Within the context of family separation, loss, and trauma, and the many other pressing issues presenting when children are placed in foster care, eating and food-related behaviors are often ignored” (Casey, Cook-Cottone, & Beck-Joslyn, 2012, p. 307).

A. Inside the framework of family separation, trauma, and loss, and the numerous other unyielding issues presenting when children are put in foster care, food-related and eating behaviors are frequently overlooked (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).

B. **Eating disorders in foster children may be a serious problem that is often overshadowed by other challenges faced by these children** (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).

C. The vast majority of children in foster care suffer from eating disorders, but this problem is often ignored (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).
Paraphrasing pitfall to avoid: Patchwriting

- Rearranging phrases
- Switching out words while keeping the same syntax
- Modifying quotations without including quotation marks
“Within the context of family separation, loss, and trauma, and the many other pressing issues presenting when children are placed in foster care, eating and food-related behaviors are often ignored” (Casey, Cook-Cottone, & Beck-Joslyn, 2012, p. 307).

Inside the framework of family separation, trauma, and loss, and the numerous other unyielding issues presenting when children are put in foster care, food-related and eating behaviors are frequently overlooked (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).
Patchwriting *is a form of plagiarism that occurs...*

*Often unintentionally
*Often when the original source is not understood fully
*With proper in-text citations

Inside the framework of family separation, trauma, and loss, and the numerous other unyielding issues presenting when children are put in foster care, food-related and eating behaviors are frequently overlooked (Casey et al., 2012, p. 307).
Which of the following is **NOT** a good strategy for getting started on drafting a paraphrase?

A. Make sure you’ve read through the passage, section or article enough times to really understand the meaning.

B. Skim through the passage, section or article as quickly as you can, so that you aren’t distracted by the details the author provides.

C. Take notes! Write down key ideas and concepts rather than full sentences.
Which of the following is **NOT** a good strategy for getting started on drafting a paraphrase?

A. Make sure you’ve read through the passage, section or article enough times to really understand the meaning.

B. **Skim through the passage, section or article as quickly as you can, so that you aren’t distracted by the details the author provides.**

C. Take notes! Write down key ideas and concepts rather than full sentences.
Paraphrasing strategies (to avoid patchwriting):

1. **Read** a passage a few times until you **understand** what it is saying.

2. **Cover** the original **and write** the main ideas down in point form.

3. **Draft** your paraphrase.

4. **Check** your paraphrase against the original.
   
   *Have you stayed true to the original idea?*

   *Have you used distinct phrasing?*

   • technical terms and phrases can stay, but rephrase anything else that is too close to the original.
**TIP:** Potential signal phrases include...

<table>
<thead>
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<th>acknowledged</th>
<th>compared</th>
<th>illustrated</th>
<th>reported</th>
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<tr>
<td>added</td>
<td>confirmed</td>
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<td>responded</td>
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<td>mentioned</td>
<td>speculated</td>
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<td>argued</td>
<td>defined</td>
<td>noted</td>
<td>stated</td>
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<tr>
<td>asked</td>
<td>denied</td>
<td>observed</td>
<td>suggested</td>
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<tr>
<td>asserted</td>
<td>disputed</td>
<td>pointed out</td>
<td>surmised</td>
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<tr>
<td>attacked</td>
<td>echoed</td>
<td>predicted</td>
<td>told (someone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>believed</td>
<td>emphasized</td>
<td>reasoned</td>
<td>thought</td>
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<td>commented</td>
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<td>refuted</td>
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<td></td>
<td>granted</td>
<td>rejected</td>
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</table>

Your turn!
ACTIVITY #2! Paraphrase worksheet passage

First, some useful background information:
Spadaro and Hunker (2016) used the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) instrument to measure stress in nursing students before and after participation in an eight-week online mindfulness program (pp. 165-166).

From:
Many possible paraphrases! Did you...

★ Use **your words** to convey ideas.
★ Include citations for **each sentence**.
★ Capture **meaning** of original!
My paraphrasing example:

In their investigation of the impact of an eight-week online mindfulness program, Spadaro and Hunker (2016) found that students’ perceived stress was reduced following the online intervention (p. 166). Stress reduction effects were also greater for those students who practiced mindfulness more often during the eight-week program (Spadaro & Hunker, 2016, p. 166).

If you use two or more sentences to paraphrase ideas, you must include a citation at the end of each sentence.
A paraphrase can be describe even a single idea from a short passage, while a summary is a neutral (objective) distillation of the key ideas of the overall work.
Summarizing steps

→ Read entire text, noting key points & main ideas.
  ◆ Consider concept mapping to illustrate connections.

→ In your own words, describe main purpose or idea.
  ◆ Paraphrase important supporting points or key aspects.

→ Check in:
  ● Are you using your own words?
  ● Neutral language (no commentary / opinion)
  ● Attribution to original author(s)?
Canadian Nurses Foundation documentary profiles Indigenous nurses, supports campaign

Main points or ideas?

The Canadian Nurses Foundation (CNF) has produced a short documentary film, excerpt from the ‘Nurses for the Brave’ campaign. The goal is to raise funds for Indigenous nursing education and research to help address health disparities.

The documentary follows young Indigenous nurses from Turtle Mountain Nation, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and other communities as they address the issues affecting their lives and communities. The film highlights the importance of Indigenous nurses and the role they play in addressing health disparities in Indigenous communities.

The film also includes interviews with Indigenous nurses who share their experiences and perspectives on the challenges they face in their work. The documentary aims to raise awareness about the importance of Indigenous nurses and the role they play in addressing health disparities in Indigenous communities.

Perspectives | HERO

Canadian Nurses Foundation documentary profiles Indigenous nurses, supports campaign

Overall purpose?

Context (if given)

Stated audience?

Calls to action?

Author conclusion?
Synthesis of evidence (two or more sources):

★ Bringing together several sources to support your point.

When your in-text citation includes two or more sources, order them the same way they appear in the reference list, separated by a semi-colon.

The effective incorporation of evidence to support a thesis is essential to academic writing (Croxen, 2015, p. 118; Nelson, 2002, p. 3; Topola, 2017, p.32).
Annotated Bibliographies

What is an annotated bibliography?

A writing format that mashes up 2 elements:

(1) **a citation** (or list of citations) with…

(2) **An annotation** (descriptive + evaluative paragraphs, ~200-250 words each)

(Many) Purposes of annotated bibliographies

• To summarize and critically appraise literature published on a given topic

• To provide the reader/researcher with supplementary, illustrative or alternative sources on a topic

• To place original research in context of the scholarly conversation on the topic
What is the purpose of your annotated bibliography assignment?
Sample annotated bibliography

Analyze it!

➔ Read the sample annotation.
➔ Identify the function of each element.
Corn highlighted the innovative strategy of incorporating unicorns into nursing practice in order to ease patients’ anxiety and improve patient outcomes. Until recently, unicorn therapy has been utilized only with young patients as a common assumption was that adult patients would not benefit in the same ways due to adult patients’ disbelief in unicorns; however, Corn reported that preliminary evidence from her research trial indicates that adult patients also benefit from unicorn therapy.

Corn’s preliminary finding that unicorns have an equivalent therapeutic value for adult patients in addition to younger patients is an exciting area of research, but the reliability of these findings is questionable. While Corn’s research methodology appears to be sound, a level of bias is present. For example, Corn is one of the founding editors of Unicorn Therapy, a brand new journal. That said, the evidence is compelling, suggesting that further research is necessary, and Corn does cite a number of other independent researchers working at well-respected institutions.

As a student nurse, I enjoy reading about ground-breaking nursing research, and this article caught my attention because of its niche focus. Despite the apparent bias of Corn’s research, her methodology and sources are reliable and credible. Prior to reading this article, I was skeptical about the potential benefits of unicorns in nursing practice, but I am now curious to learn more about unicorn therapy. In particular, I am curious about the logistics of acquiring and caring for the unicorns, the training requirements for nursing staff, and the openness of hospital administrators to incorporating unicorn therapy into the clinical setting.
Elements of an Annotation

Summary

Corn highlighted the innovative strategy of incorporating unicorns into nursing practice in order to ease patients’ anxiety and improve patient outcomes. Until recently, unicorn therapy has been utilized only with young patients as a common assumption was that adult patients would not benefit in the same ways due to adult patients’ disbelief in unicorns; however, Corn reported that preliminary evidence from her research trial indicates that adult patients also benefit from unicorn therapy.

Assessment

Corn’s preliminary finding that unicorns have an equivalent therapeutic value for adult patients in addition to younger patients is an exciting area of research, but the reliability of these findings is questionable. While Corn’s research methodology appears to be sound, a level of bias is present. For example, Corn is one of the founding editors of Unicorn Therapy, a brand new journal. That said, the evidence is compelling, suggesting that further research is necessary, and Corn does cite a number of other independent researchers working at well-respected institutions.

Reflection

As a student nurse, I enjoy reading about ground-breaking nursing research, and this article caught my attention because of its niche focus. Despite the apparent bias of Corn’s research, her methodology and sources are reliable and credible. Prior to reading this article, I was skeptical about the potential benefits of unicorns in nursing practice, but I am now curious to learn more about unicorn therapy. In particular, I am curious about the logistics of acquiring and caring for the unicorns, the training requirements for nursing staff, and the openness of hospital administrators to incorporating unicorn therapy into the clinical setting.

Reference Entry


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How to write your annotations

1) Reference Entry
Write a complete entry for your source, properly formatted in APA.

2) Summary
Identify the topics covered, main points, and purpose. Practice paraphrasing. Note: No in-text citations!

3) Evaluation/Assessment
Ask critical questions! Tip: critiquing is not the same as criticising.

4) Reflection
Identify your own assumptions in choosing & evaluating the article. How your thinking on the topic has changed? What surprised you? Comment on your personal observations on the significance of the article - to the profession / discipline of nursing.
### How to critique scholarly sources? Useful verbs & phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>account for</th>
<th>clarify</th>
<th>describe</th>
<th>exemplify</th>
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**Example Phrases:**

- The evidence indicates that . . .
- The article assesses the effect of . . .
- The author identifies three reasons for . . .
- The article questions the view that . . .

Free APA Resources

APA Style Handout (PDF): goo.gl/RLDtKn

APA missing information chart: goo.gl/S1dBjG

APA Style Blog: blog.apastyle.org/

Online Writing Lab, Purdue University: owl.english.purdue.edu/owl

APA Self-enroll Blackboard Tutorial: goo.gl/DHuWxu
Help with Writing & Citing

★ Quick citation questions? Ask the Library at the Desk or:
  
  http://library.macewan.ca/help

★ Writing help? Drop-in at the Writing Centre
  
  Rm 7-112 (building 7), Monday-Friday, 9:00-4:00