APA & Writing Assignments in Nursing

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with Alison Pitcher, Health & Community Studies Librarian

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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 when you...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present your own ideas without a citation</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present the ideas of others without giving credit</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use another's words without a citation</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In your written assignments, APA will help...

- You avoid plagiarism: 4.2
- Your instructor find & check your sources: 4.1
- You provide credit where credit is due: 4.2
- You format a paper (without guesswork!): 4
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 Part A, where would you find a properly formatted APA citation (reference entry)?

You will also be including one (1) properly formatted APA Citation (reference entry) in your Annotated Bibliography.
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 + reflective paragraphs, 350 words *maximum*)
In-text citations

In-text details point your reader to the corresponding reference entry at the end.
In Part A, how likely is it that you would find an APA in-text citation:

- On the title page: 1
- In your Introduction or Outline: 2.6
- On your References page: 3.2
- In your Annotated Bibliography: 4.4

*Nope! In-text citations should not be used in your Annotated Bibliography. All the information is coming from the article cited above the annotation.*
APA in-text (parenthetical) citation parts. Which comes first?

- Last (before bracket): Page # (or para. # if no page #)
  - 2.8
- Author (or title if there is no author)
  - 9.1
- Year (or n.d. if no year)
  - 3.1
In-text Citations

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.

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
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).
Two Parts to Crediting Sources

In-text citations

Reference entries
Elements of a Reference Entry

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


Readers need to be able to find the sources (articles, books, websites, etc.) you’ve used!

Online Resources:
owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style
APA Style Blog: blog.apastyle.org
Book Template

most recent


if available

first listed
Web Page Template

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

Website or Publisher name: http://www.websiteaddress.com
Journal Article with a DOI


Two ways of correctly formatting the doi. Match what is in the article!

*Author Affiliation:* School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

*The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.*

*Correspondence:* Charlene Ronquillo, MSN, RN, School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, T201-2211 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 2B5, Canada (ronquillo@alumni.ubc.ca).

DOI: 10.1097/ANS.0000000000000107

Most common: You will see DOI: + number in article.

You may see http:// + doi url, it will include doi.org or dx.doi.org in the url. In this case, either format as above, or...
Journal Article with a DOI


You may see http:// + doi url, *it will include doi.org or dx.doi.org* in the url.
In this case, either format as above, or...find the doi in the url...
Journal Article with a DOI


You may see http:// + doi url, it will include doi.org or dx.doi.org in the url.
...and format as usual. Note: Your instructor may prefer this way!
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).</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>
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<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.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title is missing</td>
<td>Provide author and date, describe document inside square brackets, and source</td>
<td>Author, A. A.</td>
<td>(date). [Description of document].</td>
</tr>
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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

[Link to Purdue OWL page on 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/
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).
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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

Another example!
"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).
Paraphrasing strategies (to avoid patchwriting):

1. **Read** a passage a few times until you **understand**
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...

goo.gl/HhMtih

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<td>granted</td>
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Your turn!
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!
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).
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; White-MacDonald, 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

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.

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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.*

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 write your annotations

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

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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)?

owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/quoting_paraphrasing_and_summarizing/
Canadian Nurses Foundation documentary profiles Indigenous nurses, supports campaign

David Brain
Charleen Widenkopp
Jennifer Walker

The Canadian Nurses Foundation has launched a short documentary film as part of its recent Indigenous nurses campaign. The film is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by Indigenous nurses in Canada.

The narrative follows Indigenous nurses in British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba as they face the daily realities of providing quality healthcare in their communities.

The documentary highlights the importance of supporting Indigenous nurses and the role they play in ensuring the health and well-being of their communities.

Overall purpose?

Main points or ideas?

Context (if given)

Stated audience?

Calls to action?

Author conclusion?
How to write your annotations

1) **Reference Entry**
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2) **Summary**
   Identify the topics covered, main points, and purpose. *Practice paraphrasing.*

3) **Evaluation/Assessment**

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>
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<th>account for</th>
<th>clarify</th>
<th>describe</th>
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<th>The article assesses the effect of . . .</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The author identifies three reasons for . . .</td>
<td>The article questions the view that . . .</td>
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</table>
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
Thank you!

Please take a minute to fill out the feedback survey found here:

http://libguides.macewan.ca/nursing/courses