NRS 508 Comparative Reply Example

Below is an example of a comparative reply post, used with permission of the author.

Subject Line: Response to Peer1, Peer2, and Peer3 (P. Zimmerman*, 4/9/2010) [Two or more peers, please use actual peer name in place of "Peer"]. Notice narrative length of less than one page in 12 point font.

In her executive summary, Peer1 makes it clear that collaborative relationships are inherent to nursing. While this can be challenging, it is also a privilege (Austin, 2011). Not only is collaboration an expectation in nursing standards of practice, it is an ethical obligation to "see that the questions that need to be addressed are asked and that the information needed for informed decision-making is available and provided" (ANA, 2001, p. 10). Collaborative efforts required leadership skills as Peer2 pointed out in her discussion post. Grossman and Valiga (2009) explain the importance of nurses' role in encouraging partnerships and fostering open communication. Peer2 also identifies the importance of networking skills. Building relationships with others who can provide information, ideas, and connections can be beneficial for personal professional growth and to assist with the work of nursing in whatever setting it is happening.

Global health needs require a global response so collaboration is critical and networking, to find the information and resources needed, is how the work gets done. Peer3, in her executive summary, discusses health disparities and some of the contributing causes. The needs are immense, so strategies to address issues must be prioritized (Mercer, 2011). This prioritization cannot happen without collaboration between a country's people, its leadership, nurses and other health professions, and other groups available that can offer support and assistance.

Frequently, such as in the example above, collaboration must happen on many levels. There is need to collaborate individually or with groups. Additionally, that collaboration involves differences in age, gender, profession, education level, economic status and the list goes on. Peer1, in her discussion post, addresses both generational issues within nursing and challenges in the area of physician-nurse relationships. Those challenges can cause real problems and get in the way of providing the care people need and deserve. She points out that advanced practice nurses can take an active role in reducing conflict and promoting positive outcomes. Peer3, in her discussion post, lends support to this by discussing the need for advanced practice nurses to participate in local, state or national organizations. Many of those groups are working on these very issues. For example, STTI has taken on generational issues or nurse-nurse relationships as part of one of its key goals to create a welcoming environment (STTI, 2010). Milstead (2008) concludes that advanced practice nurses possess knowledge and skills in the areas of conflict resolution, communication, assertiveness, negotiation, and group dynamics. It is imperative that those skills be applied to collegial relationships both inside and outside of nursing.

References


*Used with permission.