

Week 5: From Data to Knowledge and Wisdom! P 361-362, 351

How does data become knowledge and finally wisdom? Explain the relationship between knowledge acquisition, knowledge processing, knowledge generation, knowledge dissemination, and wisdom. Then, provide examples from your clinical practice (or past work experiences) according to the following.

- a. Examples of knowledge acquisition
- b. Examples of knowledge generation
- c. Examples of knowledge processing
- d. Examples of knowledge dissemination
- e. Examples of the use of feedback

Knowledge Acquisition

Knowledge acquisition is similar to assessing a patient. This includes vital signs and any other objective information (McGonicle & Mastrian, 2018). Objective information includes vital signs, laboratory findings, radiology scans, and any additional information that leaves no room for a debate.

As a home health nurse, I use knowledge acquisition when I collect my patient's vital signs. This includes blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation, respiration count, and temperature. I also see this part as the I on the ISBAR.

Knowledge Processing

Knowledge processing is the understanding of a set of information and the ways it can be applied to a specific task (McGonicle & Mastrian, 2018). This included asking subjective questions to patients. Subjective information includes symptoms, moods, insights, and any other apprehensions.

After collecting the vital signs, I am going to ask if there are any other changes since the last time I saw them. This will allow me to investigate further and dig deeper if a new problem is starting to arise. I will ask questions like, do you have any pain at this time? Can you please rate your pain with 0 as no pain and ten as the worst pain? How was your sleep? How is your appetite? How are you feeling today? I also see this as the S and B on the ISBAR.