NR 360 Week 5 Discussion: From Data to Knowledge and Wisdom!

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

Post 1

How does data become knowledge and finally wisdom?

Data is raw, have no definitive meaning, it can exist in any form usable or unusable in its original state. Therefore, for any data to become information it must be processed and analyzed in a format that people can understand which is information that we can understand and use. That understanding of the information becomes knowledge. Knowledge is defined as a "collection of information that is using facts and skills acquired by a person through experience or education; the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject" Merriam Dictionary (2018). Knowledge was gain from information is transition to wisdom the ability to reach intelligent conclusions on topic, concept or information.

Knowledge acquisition is the ability to obtain knowledge for example; as a student in the classroom, I am thought of how to take a manual blood pressure, preform patient assessment. So during my clinical rotation, I am required to perform manual blood pressures and assess patient, therefore, my ability to perform manual blood pressures and conduct patient assessment shows that I have acquired that knowledge.

Knowledge generation is creating knowledge by experience, education, research, studies and input from peers or others in a similar specialty. For example, my knowledge from my clinical experiences and school help to become more proficient in my job when I become a nurse.

Knowledge processing would be the activity or process of gathering or collecting, perceiving, analyzing, synthesizing, saving or storing, manipulating, conveying, and transmitting knowledge. For example, in learning the concepts of preforming a patient assessment, I have to learn the sequence of steps, tools, information that needed to perform this task efficiently, therefore, I have to process the information before I can approach patient to start the assessment and be competent.