

Factors influencing Academic Success Among Nurse Anesthesia Students

Tito D. Tubog CRNA, DNAP

1

Objectives

- Identify the factors influencing academic success of CRNA students in the didactic learning phase
- Examine the study skills, habits and attitudes of successful CRNA students

Discov

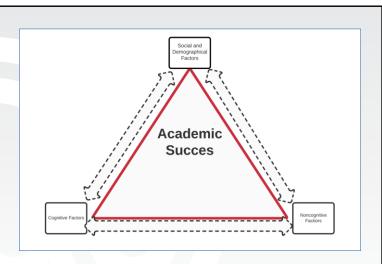
Research Question

- Over 17000 applicants in 2019, and only a 20% acceptance rate nationwide
- Academically prepared and highly skilled critical care nurses
- Attrition rate 6% to 9%
 - Some schools reporting attrition rates of >20%
- What are the factors that influence academic success in NA students during the didactic phase of the program?

3

ACADEMIC SUCCESS

 The interactions of cognitive, noncognitive and social demographical factors impacting academic success



Crede & Kuncell, 2008; Burns, 2011; Pirmohamed et al. 2017; Rodríguez-Hernándeza et al. 2020; Voyer & Voyer, 2014



5

METHODS

Participant	Gender	Ethnicity	Marital Status	Type of ICU	Type of NA Program
1	F	Non- Hispanic	Married, with 2 kids	CCU, Trauma ICU	Front-loaded
2	М	Hispanic	Single	ICU, SICU	Front-loaded
3	F	Non- Hispanic	Single	CCU, Trauma ICU, Neuro ICU	Integrated
4	М	Non- Hispanic	Married, with 2 kids	MICU, ER	Front-loaded
5	F	Non- Hispanic	Married, with no kids	Neuro ICU	Integrated
6	М	Non- Hispanic	Married, with 1 kid	MICU, SICU	Front-loaded
7	F	Hispanic	Married, with 1 kid	ICU	Integrated
8	M	Hispanic	Single	ICU	Integrated
9	F	Non- Hispanic	Married, with no kids	PICU	Integrated
10	М	Non- Hispanic	Married, with no kids	MICU, SICU, Trauma ICU	Integrated
11	F	Non- Hispanic	Married, with no kids	SICU	Integrated
12	F	Non- Hispanic	Single	MICU	Integrated
13	F	Non- Hispanic	Single	MICU, SICU, Trauma ICU	Front-loaded
14	F	Non- Hispanic	Married, with 1 kid	PICU	Front-loaded

- A qualitative descriptive methodology
- 14 CRNA students
- All participants were enrolled in a NA program for at least 18 months and have completed most of the didactic requirements.

RESULTS

- Six themes emerged from this study
 - (1) utilization of effective study strategies and methodology
 - (2) transition to deep learning behaviors
 - (3) integration of learning styles and technology
 - (4) consideration of individual teachers
 - (5) staying connected
 - (6) adjusting to being an NA student.

7

7

Theme One: Utilization of effective study strategies and methodology

- Study skills:
 - Preparing before class
 - Note taking
 - Deliberate repetition
- Memory-retention techniques
 - Senses (visual, auditory, and kinetic

- Study habits
 - Time management
 - Conducive learning environment

Theme Two: Transition to deep learning behaviors

- Deep learning behaviors
 - Examine the purpose, meaning, and significance of learning and studying
 - Link new information to general concepts and principles previously learned for future complex problems or contexts
- Mastery the essential scientific principles
- Comprehension complex contents
- Creation of group study

9

9

Theme Three: Integration of learning styles and technology

- Multimodal approaches to learning styles
 - VARK
 - Differs depending on course contents
- Supplemental learning through technology integration
 - Flashcards
 - YouTube
 - Podcasts

Theme Four: Consideration of individual teachers

- Student-teacher dynamics
 - Resource
 - Support
- Teacher's behavioral engagement

11

11

Theme Five: Staying connected

- Connections with peers, educators and family
- Essential resources
- Social interaction and support

Theme Six: Adjusting to being an CRNA student

- Timely adjustment to new roles
 - New environment
 - Student role
- Modification of self care

13

13

Implications

- Education
 - Forums on study skills, habits and attitudes
 - Incorporation of a variety of teaching delivery methods
 - Family integration

- Practice
 - Creativity in the delivery of contents

Implications

- Policy
 - Admission criteria revisited
 - Inclusion of noncognitive tool assessment
 - Early warning policy

15

15

Recommendations for Further Studies

- Examine the perspective of students who are practicing CRNAs
- A national discussion on admission criteria
- Evaluate perspective of program directors regarding noncognitive factors

Reference

- AANA. (2019, August 8). Certified registered nurse anesthetists fact sheet. Retrieved August 20, 2020, from https://www.aana.com/membership/become-a-crna/crna-fact-sheet
- Burns, S. M. (2011). Predicting academic progression for student registered nurse anesthetists. AANA Journal, 79(3), 193–201.
- Crede, M., & Kuncell, N. R. (2008). Study habits, skills, and attitudes: The third pillar supporting collegiate
 academic performance. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 3(6), 425–453. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-6924.2008.00089.x
- Hulse, J. A., Chenowith, T., Lebedovych, L., Dickinson, P., Cavanaugh, B., & Garrett, N. (2007). Predictors of student success in the US Army graduate program in anesthesia nursing. AANA Journal, 75(5), 339–346.
- Mathis, M. E. (1993). The attrition rate of students in master's level nurse anesthesia programs. AANA Journal, 61(1), 57–63.
- Ortega, K. H., Burns, S. M., Hussey, L. C., Schmidt, J., & Austin, P. N. (2013). Predicting success in nurse anesthesia programs: An evidence-based review of admission criteria. AANA Journal, 81(3), 183–189.
- Pirmohamed, S., Debowska, A., & Boduszek, D. (2017). Gender differences in the correlates of academic achievement among university students. Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 9(2), 313–324. https://doi.org/10.1108/JARHE-03-2016-0015
- Rodríguez-Hernándeza, C. F., Cascallara, E., & Kyndt, E. (2020). Socio-economic status and academic
 performance in higher education: A systematic review. Educational Research Review, 29, 100305.
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2019.100305
- Voyer, D., & Voyer, S. D. (2014). Gender differences in scholastic achievement: A meta-analysis. Psychological Bulletin, 140(4), 1174–1204. https://doi.org/https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/a0036620