



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)
MAIN CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
MAIN EXAM
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

COURSE CODE: NCN 9122

COURSE TITLE: ADVANCED NURSING INFORMATICS

DATE:- 26th April, 2022 TIME: 11.30-2.30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This is a Term Paper: A Template is provided herein to guide the presentation and the flow format

TIME:

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over .



ASSIGNMENT/PROBLEM:

Following the discussions in class based on the course unit curriculum, you are required to use the template below. Identify a topic/title in advance nursing informatics, do a desk review with a view to publishing your work in a peer reviewed journal. The work is to be presented to me for examination at the end of the semester.

Note:

Identify an attractive title in Nursing Informatics, do not localize your review to your work station.

Abstract

A template is provided for writing paper reviews or term papers. Terminology relevant to writing a paper is also defined. For example, an *abstract* is a fifty to two hundred word summary of your paper that appears at the beginning of the paper.

1. Introduction

The introduction should define the problem you are studying, discuss the history of the problem and state its importance in the field. Applications of the problem can be discussed and basic examples should be given to illustrate the concepts, using figures if possible. Basic terminology should be defined and explained.

In the introduction, and throughout your paper, it is most important to cite the sources of your information. Sources may include textbooks, magazine or newspaper articles, web sites, and journal articles. Most journal articles will follow a format similar to that espoused in this template, including the manner in which sources are cited and referenced. Journals are the best source of information for two main reasons: (1) journals are archived, meaning they are kept in permanent collections in libraries (web sites are an example of sources that are likely not permanent); (2) journal articles are refereed, meaning the information they contain has been read and approved by independent reviewers. To cite a source, you typically use “[]” notation. For example, one of the most cited sources in the field of computer science is the text by Garey and Johnson [1]. In this case, Garey and Johnson are the authors. Sometimes, we will omit the authors’ names and just give the citation. For example, a great deal of information NP-completeness can be found in [1]. It is important that you give up-to-date references where possible. That is, if you are writing a paper on the history of the integrated circuit and your most recent reference is 1965, it is likely that you have not done a thorough job of researching your topic.

2. Background

In some cases, you may need to divide the introductory material in your paper into two sections. Oftentimes, a second section called the “Background” section is used. In the Background section, additional terms are defined and more historical information, such as previous results and a review of related papers, is given. It is in the Introduction and Background sections that you must ensure that your reader understands the problem and the terminology as well as show the reader that you have done your homework, in terms of your library work. Note that, today, much of your “library work” can be done on the internet. The MMUST library has electronic access to many journals

(such as the “Journal of the ACM,” “Discrete Mathematics,” “Theoretical Computer Science,” “Information Processing Letters,” and many more) and to indexes such as “MathSciNet” that index and review thousands of papers. Some journals, such as “ACM Computing Surveys” contain survey articles on various topics in computing (a survey article summarizes the important literature on a topic). In fact, most any article in “ACM Computing Surveys” is likely a good template for a term paper. Other on-line search engines are available for perusing the literature, most notably “The Collection of Nursing Informatics Bibliographies.” The MMUST library also has paper subscriptions to important journals such as “SIAM Journal on Computing” and “Journal of Computer and System Sciences.”

3. Methods

Do an organization of the document so that the reader can be made to evidently follow and appreciate the process. This is best achieved by describing the selection of reviewed materials, i.e. the how approach.

4. Results

The meat of a paper is contained the next section(s), where the results are stated and explained. More than one section may be used in order to break the paper into logical, readable modules. In a survey paper or term paper, you will summarize, organize, and synthesize the results from the papers you read in the Results section(s). In general, in a term paper or survey paper, you must discuss most of the important ideas on a particular topic, which means that several papers will likely need to be used as sources of information. This implies you need to choose a topic that is narrow enough to cover thoroughly in a short paper. For example, the topic of “algorithms” is certainly too broad to be surveyed in a single paper (unless you are writing what I would call an “overview” paper, aimed at the lay person). Even the topic of “scheduling algorithms” might be too broad, as there are many types of scheduling algorithms, such as disk scheduling, on-line scheduling, and so on.

Note that a “review” paper is a smaller version of a term paper in which just a single paper is discussed and summarized.

5. Format

Proper grammar is essential. Proper style is also essential: informal style, casual style, personal style are all inappropriate for a professional paper. Read papers to get a sense of the proper style and tone to use.

6. Discussion

This is best presented by asking oneself the following questions

1. Does it require going beyond summarizing the studies? Is there evidence of analysis and critique of individual studies?
2. Is there evidence of analysis and synthesis across the studies? Are the messages that emerge from the literature made evident? (This may involve comparing results, identifying differences among a number of studies).
3. Are the gaps, problems, or issues unresolved by the literature clearly identified?
4. Can evidence be provided to support the arguments, analysis, and criticism being made? Is the evidence sufficient and convincing?

5. Can presentation be separate and distinct from that of the authors being summarized, critiqued, and reviewed?

7. Conclusions

It is common to include a conclusions section to summarize the content of your paper, discuss future directions, and state any open problems or *conjectures*. A conjecture is something the authors believe to be true, but cannot prove.

References

1. M. Garey and D. Johnson, **Computers and Intractability: A Guide to the Theory of NP-Completeness**, W.H. Freeman, San Francisco, 1979
2. L. Lamport, **LaTeX 2e: A Document Preparation System**, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1994
3. K. Appel and W. Haken, "Every Planar Map is 4-colorable," *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*, vol. 82 (1976), pp. 711-712
4. D. Knuth, **Mathematical Writing**, Mathematical Association of America, 1989
5. J. Zobel, **Writing for Computer Science**, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1997

Appendix

Sometimes you may require one or more appendices, where data, information, or details can be collected that would otherwise make the body of the paper hard to read. "Raw data" from experiments, source code, and so on may be placed in an appendix.