

### Insight in practice

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### Goals for this session

What is insight?

Why is it important?

 How can we help others to get it?





### NCNZ & Professional regulation

Registration and renewal

the criteria for who should enter and remain in the profession

Accreditation

educational preparation for entering nursing

Codes and guidelines

Advice and standards

Complaints and notifications

Criteria that would lead to exclusion





### Regulation & competence

 Competence is reflected in all four of the regulatory elements listed above

 Ensuring Competence is the major purpose of professional regulation

 The need for competent nurses and midwives is inarguably a public protection matter.





### Competence awareness

 The awareness of competence or incompetence (often referred to

as insight) is vital to public protection

 The question is - how do you develop the capacity for insight?







### What do we mean by 'insight'?

### Insight

noun

 the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.

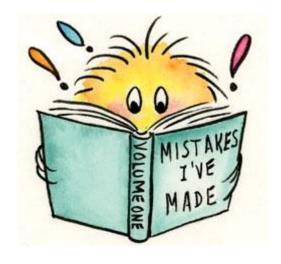
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### Brainstorm

# Insight and/or competence falters

- causes
- reasons why







### Main reference

 Chiarella, M. & Vernon. Insight into insight: analysis of case files of nurse and midwife registrant performance complaints. *Collegian* (2018),

https://doi.org/10.1016/jcolegn.2018.10.001





### Chiarella & Vernon's 2016 study

#### Criteria for inclusion in the study

- Complaints dealt with locally, and did not proceed to prosecution
- A total of 712 complaints were analysed
- In total 148 excerpts were selected
- Thematic analysis was elicited from the qualitative and quantitative data
- Key elements of insight were identified





### Insights into insight

- Chiarella & Vernon found that reflection was not the same as insight
- Reflection is simply the first step in a series of elements





### Insight more closely defined

"Insight is awareness of one's internal state and is associated with the ability to identify and express feelings; that is, people who inspect and monitor their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours well should have good selfreflection and insight. Further, self-reflection and insight are positively correlated."

(Grant, Franklin, & Langford, 2002, p. 822 as cited in Chiarella & Vernon, p2)





### What does insight look like?

Ownership of the event and

Action on reflection







### Insight and reflection

 Does the nurse demonstrate insight
 or a lack of insight?

 Their responses and behaviours post reflection are crucial



### Awareness, competence & safety

	Competent	Incompetent
Aware	Aware they are competent -SAFE	Aware they are incompetent - POTENTIALLY SAFE
Unaware	Unaware they are competent-POTENTIALLY UNSAFE	Unaware they are incompetent- UNSAFE





## Whose responsibility is it to ensure competence?

Is it the regulatory authority's issue?

Or

The employer's?

Or

The individual's?





## Key elements of insight (study findings)

- Ownership of and taking responsibility for the incident
- Evidence of reflection on and analysis of the incident
- Evidence of reflection on and analysis of the registrant's (nurse's) own mental and/or physical state
- Analysis of the context in which the incident occurred



## Key elements of insight (study findings, cont'd)

- Recognition of own failures or mistakes
- Expressions of remorse, sorrow or regret
- Making an effort to improve oneself through targeted education
- Thinking about and describing what the nurse would do differently next time
- Seeking out counselling/mentorship





### The insightful (or not) nurse

• The issues of ownership of their role in the situation, followed by a willingness and then the impetus to improve seem to go to the heart of what is required for insight to be acceptable to the regulators.

(Chiarella & Vernon, p6)





### Sources of concern for regulators

- 1. Not understanding the issue
- 2. Blaming others
- 3. Making excuses
- 4. Making no attempt to change
- 5. Non-compliance with improvement measures





### Best approaches to developing insight

- Clear language to describe behaviours and attitudes
- Clear assessment templates of clinicians' performance
- Taking a proactive educational approach to the development of insight



### Coaching as a tool to grow insight

How can we help people to develop insight into their situation?



"It's OK, everyone makes mistakes. Look at me. I hired you."





### Acting dumb can be really smart

- In coaching, being too smart can be really dumb
- Don't let your awesome brilliance get in the way – they are also awesome and brilliant!
- Facilitate <u>their</u> problem solving







### Get curious

- Be willing to inhabit the space of not knowing
- We ask the best questions when we are curious
- The enemy of curiosity is judgement, which shuts down the process
- Ask "what do you think of that?"



### Avoid the dark side of Empathy

- Too much empathy puts you in the shoes of the client
- We can get trapped in their perspective & feelings
- Locks you into a way of experiencing things



"Can we swap glasses? It might help me to see your point of view!"





### Get on the balcony

- Great to use to explore conflict situations
- Ask "if you were on a balcony observing that interaction, what would you have seen?"
- Explore who was angry, body language, professionalism, were they listening to each other, how do you think they felt after the interaction?
- Enables the person to reflect on their state during the interaction.





### Final tips

- People will sometimes be annoyed or feel betrayed by what you say
- The realisation of how they are to others/what they have done can be hard to accept initially
- Don't expect an "Aha" moment enjoy if you do.
- Coaching is supposed to be challenging in order for us to see our blindspots and grow
- Reflect on your coaching too.





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