

# Popular Versus Scholarly Sources

Nursing responsibilities and legal issues that can arise from technology implementation and changes need to be assessed. This assessment must also address whether specific practices will be legally and ethically beneficial for patients in terms of quality outcomes. The [NURS FPX 8012 Assessment 1 Technology-Informatics Use in Your Practice Setting](#) Health needs analysis is an effective tool to use for this purpose.

## Technology-Informatics Use in Your Practice Setting

Prior to modern digital technology, doctors and nurses had to spend hours in medical libraries to find research and studies on various diseases and conditions. Currently, healthcare informatics brings the information right to the patient. This helps to reduce the burden on clinicians, freeing up time for them to focus on delivering patient-centered care.

A scholarly source is written by experts in a particular field of study for other experts in that discipline. They usually thoroughly cite their sources and have been subject to a process known as peer review, where other experts in the field read and approve the article before it is published. These articles are often found in academic journals and may also be listed in indexes like [BIO FPX 1000 Assessment 6 Homework: Patient Case Study Profiles - Cancer Causes](#) Scholar.

Popular or non-scholarly sources are more general and include newspapers, magazines and trade journals. They may include celebrity news, sports or arts/entertainment articles. Many times they are not written by a single author and can be very sloppy and unreliable.

Depending on the course or project, some instructors at Yale will only accept scholarly sources while others will allow a combination of scholarly and popular sources. Many databases have a mechanism for limiting your search to only scholarly articles. Look for a check box on the search page that allows you to limit your results.

## Patient Case Study Profiles - Cancer Causes

Patient case studies are a valuable asset in the medical research community. They offer a detailed discussion of perplexing cases in an exploratory format, allowing researchers to analyze subjects with less disruption than experimental or observational methods.

Use this resource to learn more about the different causes of cancer, including lifestyle factors such as smoking and a low intake of fruits and [NURS 6521 Week 5: Headaches and their Management](#). The profile also discusses genetic risks such as the BRCA gene mutation, which can lead to ovarian and breast cancers.

The Clinical Profile is the left-hand panel that appears in every patient's chart. It is home to vital patient information such as allergies, problems, history and medications. This section can be recorded in either a structured or free-text format,

allowing you to document and reference patient details for quick reference.

## Patient Case Study Profiles - Headaches and Their Management

Patient case study profiles provide a rich resource of information about intriguing encounters with some of life's most puzzling ailments. They also keep medical practitioners anchored to the practical needs of patients and their communities.

In an era of increasing cost and waning resources, healthcare professionals need every advantage they can get to improve patient care. Using [NR 444 Week 3 Course Preparation Assignment Exploring Factors Influencing Health](#) profiles to document the full range of patient interactions, from visits to comorbidities, can foster a holistic approach to care that is both effective and economical.

Symptoms that are the same, whether a headache or cephalgia, cannot be diagnosed unless there is an understanding of what has caused the symptoms to appear in the first place. The cause, not the symptom, is the diagnosis, and this can only be determined through a thorough evaluation of the entire patient presentation.

Describe the essential nature of the complaint, including its location (suboccipital, occipito-temporal) and intensity: "She feels the pain in her [BUS 4065 Unit 2 Assignment 2 Adjusted Gross Income](#), it's usually suboccipital, but sometimes radiates to her right temple". Describe aggravated and relieving factors, such as stress, diet, medications or other treatments. Include family history, if relevant. Document all comorbidities in a clear and concise manner using the Clinical Profile (the left-hand panel of your chart) or My RBQM Portal, the holistic patient-centered risk-based quality management system.

## Adjusted Gross Income

Having a basic understanding of terms like gross income and adjusted gross income is essential to being financially savvy. This information is not only necessary for filing taxes, but also when budgeting and planning for the future, as well as when seeking out assistance programs or loans.

A term most commonly [nurs fpx 4050 assessment 2](#) during tax season, adjusted gross income (AGI) is an individual's total income minus specific deductions that can be claimed by individuals to lower their taxable income. AGI is an important number to know because it determines one's federal and most state income taxes.

When writing academic papers or research projects, it is important to distinguish between popular and scholarly sources. Scholarly sources are those written by experts on a subject and intended for a specific audience within that discipline, such as a journal or academic book. Popular sources are those written for a general audience, such as magazines or newspaper articles. In addition, [PSYC FPX 3500 Assessment 1 Popular Versus Scholarly Sources](#) sources will often contain footnotes and a bibliography while popular sources rarely do. The difference between these types of resources is important, especially when writing academically as most instructors will specify the type of sources that are required for a particular assignment.