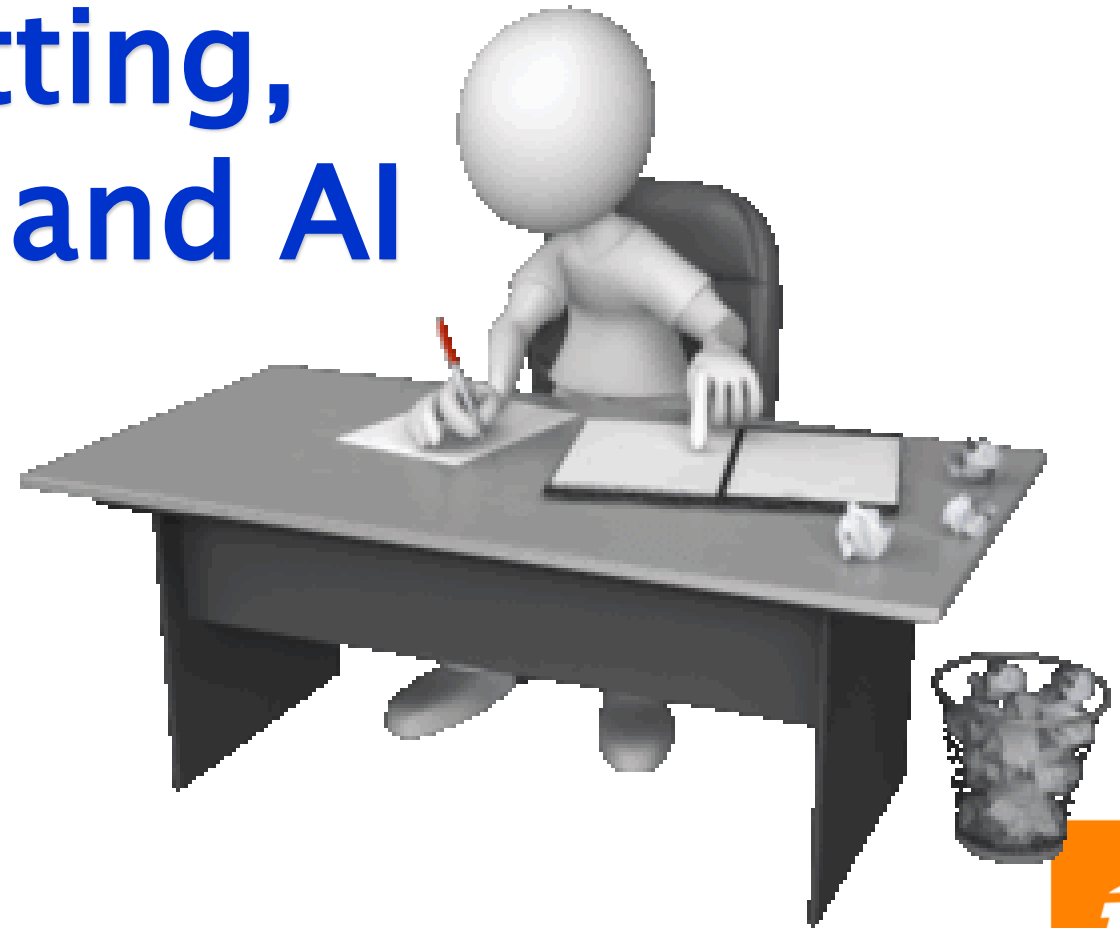




THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

College of Nursing

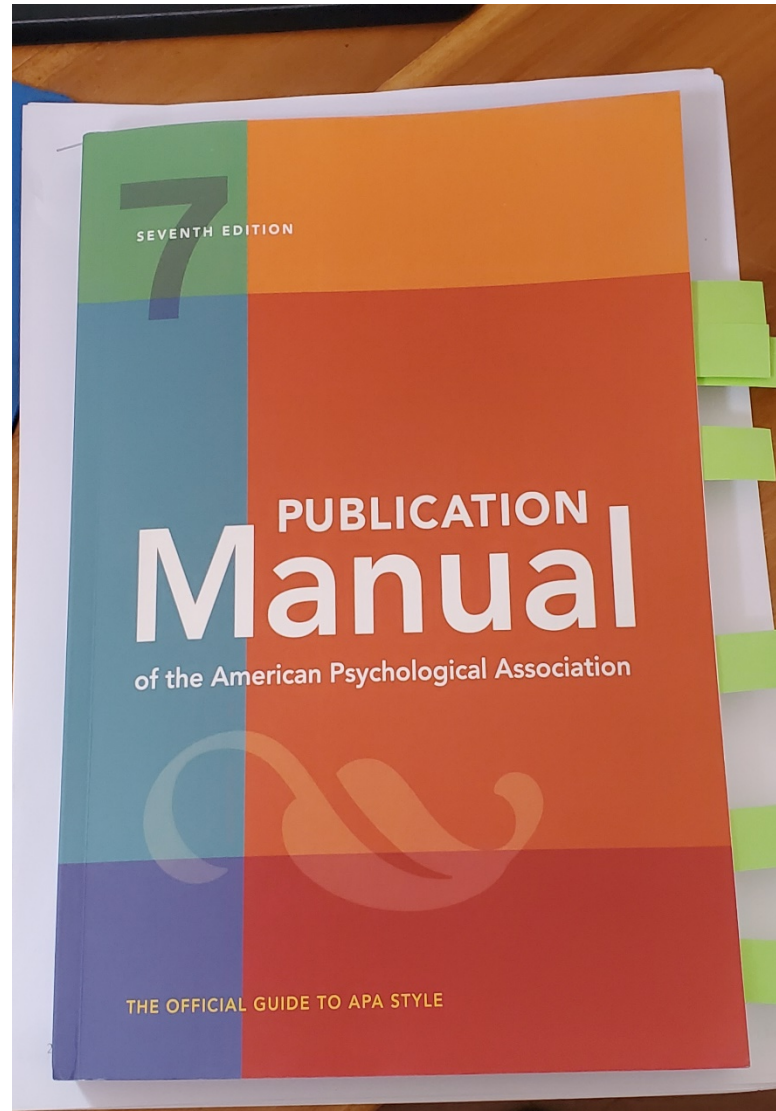
APA Formatting, Plagiarism, and AI



What We Are Going To Cover



Your Best Friend in Graduate School



www.referencepointsoftware.com

NOTE: Make sure it is the 7th edition–
it's worth it!

Always

- ▶ Follow the instructions provided by your faculty regarding APA format
- ▶ Note that there are 2 formats for APA 7th Ed.
 - Professional
 - Student

Elements of an APA formatted Paper

- ▶ Title Page (elements of a title page differ in student papers versus professional papers)
- ▶ Abstract (not needed on student papers—only required in professional papers)
- ▶ Body of Paper
- ▶ Reference List
- ▶ Fonts, Line Spacing

Title Page

- ▶ Page Number
 - Upper right corner
- ▶ Paper Title
 - Title case (capitalize all major words and pronouns)
 - Centered on page
 - Bold typeface
 - Upper half of title page
- ▶ Student Name
- ▶ University Affiliation
- ▶ Course
- ▶ Faculty Name
- ▶ Date

Sample Paper

John Smith

University of Texas at El Paso
School of Nursing

NURS 0000 New Graduate Student Orientation

Dr. John Smith

December 3, 2020

Abstract

- ▶ Check the assignment guidelines, if an abstract is not listed as a requirement, don't put one in.
- ▶ The word “**Abstract**” appears centered on the first line
- ▶ The abstract itself is a
 - Single paragraph
 - Left Justified
 - Not indented
 - Around 250 words
 - Describes what the paper covers

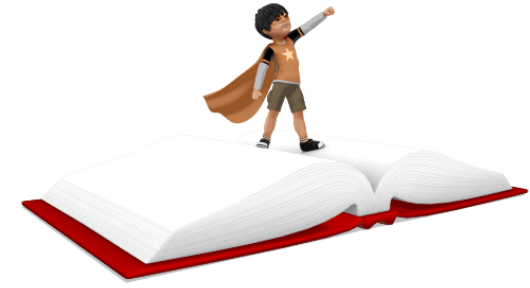
Abstract

An abstract is a brief comprehensive summary of the contents of the paper which allows the reader to quickly assess what the paper addresses. Some journals have specific guidelines for what has to be included in an abstract. There are also word limits. However, for the purposes of writing graduate school papers, the limit is generally around 250 words. The paragraph is to be left justified but without indentation.

Body of the Paper

- ▶ Length is usually indicated in the assignment guidelines or rubric
- ▶ The title of the paper appears on the first line of the body of the paper
- ▶ **USE HEADINGS**
 - The rubric or guidelines provide a clue for the headings
 - Hanging headings
 - Double/double spacing
- ▶ Double spaced throughout
- ▶ New paragraphs are indented

Reference Lists



- ▶ The word “References” is centered on the first line of the page
- ▶ Each reference starts left justified
- ▶ Lines after the first line of each reference are indented

Reference Lists

- ▶ Titles use capital letters for the first word, proper nouns and pronouns, and words after a colon
- ▶ All others are lower case
- ▶ Book and journal titles are italicized

Notes about References

- ▶ Primary Sources when possible
- ▶ Secondary Sources sparingly
- ▶ Cite what you used in preparing
- ▶ Reference everything you cite

Reference Lists: Sourced from a Data Base or URL

- ▶ You may provide a direct link to the article
 - <http://www.xyxyxyxyx.com> (“retrieved from” is not necessary)
- ▶ You may provide a DOI number for the article
 - <https://doi.org/XXXXX>
- ▶ The reference will still have the journal name, date, issue number, etc.

Reference Page

- ▶ Starts on a new page
- ▶ The word “References” is on the first line, centered and bolded
- ▶ Alphabetical by author
- ▶ Double spaced throughout
- ▶ Hanging indent
- ▶ Using “Anonymous”

References

- Hennessy, L. (2017). The lived experience of registered nurses educated in accelerated second degree bachelor of science in nursing programs: A hermeneutic phenomenological research study. *Nursing Education in Practice*, 4(12), 8–12.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/45632>
- Liebler, J.G & McConnell C.L. (2017). *Management Principles for Health Professionals (7th ed.)*. Jones and Bartlett Publishers
- American Nurses Association. (2009). *Scope and standards for nurse administrators (2nd ed.)*. American Nurses Association.

Other APA Resources

Many on-line sources are available, but most are still in 6th edition. Be sure to check that you are using the 7th edition resources.

Plagiarism

<https://youtu.be/SrjoaalxaJI?si=WZ5aF2yaBs1Z8LSW>



Plagiarism

- ▶ The use of someone else's words, sentences, or ideas and taking credit for them as your own.
- ▶ The original source is not credited
- ▶ CHEATING!



Plagiarist – Famous People



- ▶ Melania Trump
- ▶ H. Gilbert Welch
- ▶ Britney Spears
- ▶ J.K. Rowling
- ▶ Barack Obama
- ▶ Joe Biden
- ▶ And this list goes on and on.....

You are plagiarizing when

- ▶ Submit someone else's work as your own
- ▶ Buy a paper from an online or other source
- ▶ Copy portions or ideas from someone else's work, published or unpublished, without citing the source
- ▶ Minimally word-smithing someone else's work

You are plagiarizing when

- ▶ Copying any type of multimedia without crediting it, including internet sources
- ▶ Cutting and pasting from a variety of sources to cobble together something and then submitting it as your own
- ▶ Submitting your own work in more than one course without permission from the teacher

Plagiarism

- ▶ UTEP considers plagiarism a serious academic offense with serious consequences
 - Failure on the assignment
 - Failure of the course
 - Academic dismissal

What Plagiarism isn't

- ▶ Common Knowledge does not need to be cited
 - George H. Bush was elected to the presidency in 1988. His son, George W. Bush was elected to the presidency in 2000. In between their terms, William Jefferson Clinton served as the President from 1993 to 2000.
- ▶ This is common knowledge, it can be easily located and verified from a number of sources.

Plagiarism

- ▶ When in doubt, cite your source(s)
 - In text
 - (Hennessy, 2015)
 - According to Hennessy (2015)
 - In the same paragraph
 - It is not necessary to cite the same author(s) repeatedly in the same paragraph
 - When synthesizing
 - Graduate students are expected to synthesize their readings from multiple authors and then state their interpretation of those readings in their own words.

Quotations

- ▶ When you directly copy someone else's words
 - Should have quotation marks
 - The citation needs to have the page number
 - (Hennessy, 2015 p.2)
 - If more than 40 words, it should be blocked text
 - Limit to situations when you want to make an especially strong point.
 - Rule of thumb, no more than 3 quotations in an average paper.

How we uncover plagiarism

- ▶ Plagiarism checking software
- ▶ Writing style changes
- ▶ Font changes or formatting changes
- ▶ Our memories
- ▶ Other students report it

What we do when we suspect Plagiarism

- ▶ Gather the relevant documentation and send it to the Office of Community Standards (formerly Office of Student Conduct) for review and decision.
- ▶ We do not make an arbitrary decision to lower your grade or allow you to redo the assignment

Why Students Cheat

- ▶ Leave work to the last minute
- ▶ Feel slighted or somehow minimized which “justifies” the behavior
- ▶ Laziness
- ▶ Boredom or don’t think the material is relevant

Plagiarism and You

- ▶ More than anyone, when a student plagiarizes he or she is cheating themselves
- ▶ No one forced you to go to grad school, not giving it your best effort is a waste of your time and money as well as ours
- ▶ If you are experiencing difficulty, contact your faculty person or program director for help

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



- ▶ Please note that AI use is mentioned in each syllabus and the use of AI in any particular course is up to the faculty.
- ▶ What is AI?
 - ▶ Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology refers to the development and implementation of computational systems that possess the ability to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. Ideally, these tasks enable individuals to engage in a wide range of activities including learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, language understanding, and decision-making.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- ▶ Generative AI tools

- ▶ Generative AI refers to a class of AI models and systems that have the ability to generate new content, data, or outputs that resemble human-created content. These systems are designed to identify patterns and structures from existing data and then use that knowledge to create novel outputs.

- ▶ Examples

- ▶ ChatGPT
 - ▶ Grammarly
 - ▶ Many, many more

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- ▶ Why are there limits or restrictions on the use of AI?
 - ▶ AI cannot reproduce critical thought, reflection, or personal insights
 - ▶ AI does not replace human intellect
 - ▶ AI will not be in the workplace with you when you need to apply knowledge

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- ▶ AI allowed only with prior permission from instructor Use of AI technologies or automated tools, particularly generative **MUST HAVE** approval from the instructor **BEFORE** being used. Without permission, you will be expected to think creatively and critically to complete assignments without assistance from these tools.
- ▶ If given permission to use any of these tools, students must properly cite and give full credit to the program used upon submission of every relevant assignment. For example, text generated using ChatGPT must be cited:
 - ▶ Chat-GPT(version). Date of query (year/month/day). “Text of your query.” Generated using OpenAI. <https://chat.openai.com/>
 - ▶ A short paragraph describing how the tool(s) was/were used for the assignment must be included.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

- ▶ UTEP has designated Microsoft Copilot Chat as its sole authorized AI tool due to its integration of GPT-4 technology and adherence to Microsoft's rigorous data protection standards. This ensures that UTEP's information remains confidential and is not used for AI training purposes
- ▶ Microsoft Copilot Chat for web browsers is currently available for UTEP students, faculty, and staff.
- ▶ Visit m365copilot.com, and sign in with your UTEP account. **Please verify that you are signed in and see the Green "Protected" shield symbol.**
- ▶ **Training =**
https://www.utep.edu/technologysupport/_files/docs/utep-training-copilot-chat.pdf

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Used Correctly

- ▶ **Potential prompt to prepare for reading or study**– outline chapter 1 of Chinn, P.L.,Kramer, M.K. & Sitzman K. (2022). *Knowledge development in nursing* (11th Ed.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby Elsevier. ISBN 9780323793001

Chapter 1: Nursing's Fundamental Patterns of Knowing

1. Introduction to Knowledge in Nursing

Importance of knowledge in nursing practice

Overview of knowledge development in the discipline

2. The Five Fundamental Patterns of Knowing

Empiric Knowing: The science of nursing; based on factual, observable phenomena

Ethical Knowing: Moral knowledge; what is right and responsible in nursing

Personal Knowing: Self-awareness and therapeutic use of self

Aesthetic Knowing: The art of nursing; intuitive understanding and creativity

Emancipatory Knowing: Awareness of social justice, power structures, and advocacy

3. Interrelationships Among the Patterns

How the patterns complement and inform each other

The holistic integration of knowing in nursing practice

4. Application to Practice

Examples of how each pattern is used in clinical decision-making

Case studies or scenarios (if included)

5. Reflective Practice

Encouragement of critical reflection on personal and professional knowledge

Questions or prompts for self-assessment

6. Summary and Key Concepts

Recap of the five patterns

Importance of balanced knowledge development

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Used Correctly

- ▶ **Potential prompt to test knowledge**– create 5 multiple choice questions based on chapter 1 of Chinn, P.L.,Kramer, M.K. & Sitzman K. (2022). *Knowledge development in nursing* (11th Ed.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby Elsevier. ISBN 9780323793001

Here are **5 multiple-choice questions** designed to test knowledge of **Chapter 1** from *Knowledge Development in Nursing* (11th ed.) by Chinn, Kramer, and Sitzman:

1. Which of the following best describes "empiric knowing" in nursing?

- A. The moral component of nursing practice
- B. The artful expression of nursing care
- C. The scientific, evidence-based foundation of nursing
- D. The nurse's personal experiences and intuition

Correct Answer: C

and so forth

Copilot will also prompt you with other suggestions – for example-
Would you like these questions formatted into a quiz or study guide for students?

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Used Correctly

Would you like these questions formatted into a quiz or study guide for students?

- ▶ So I asked for a study guide–

Study Guide: Chapter 1 – Nursing’s Fundamental Patterns of Knowing

Overview of Key Concepts

Nursing knowledge is developed through five fundamental patterns of knowing. These patterns help nurses understand and respond to patient needs holistically.

1. Empiric Knowing

Based on science and evidence

Involves observation, measurement, and verification

Supports clinical decision-making through research and data

2. Ethical Knowing

Focuses on moral principles and values

Guides nurses in making responsible and just decisions

Involves reflection on ethical dilemmas and professional conduct

And more.....

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Used Incorrectly

Prompting to answer a discussion or course
assignment–

***Describe a nursing clinical situation in which you applied one or more of the following fundamental patterns of knowing.**

***Identify the theoretical application of the pattern(s) of knowing to your clinical situation and include the historical context of knowledge development. Include only the patterns of knowing listed below.**

Empirical knowing

Personal knowing

Aesthetic knowing

Ethical knowing

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Used Incorrectly

CoPilot answer–

Clinical Situation: Postoperative Pain Management in an Elderly Patient

During a clinical rotation in a surgical unit, I cared for an 82-year-old patient recovering from a hip replacement. Despite receiving scheduled analgesics, the patient appeared uncomfortable and restless. When asked, she hesitated to report pain, saying she "didn't want to be a bother."

1. Empirical Knowing

I used evidence-based guidelines to assess pain using a standardized pain scale and reviewed the patient's medication schedule. Empirical knowing guided my understanding of pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic pain management strategies, such as repositioning and heat therapy.

Theoretical Context:

Empirical knowing is rooted in logical positivism and the scientific method, emphasizing observable, measurable phenomena. In nursing, this pattern became prominent in the mid-20th century as the profession sought to establish itself as a science-based discipline.

2. Personal Knowing

I recognized the importance of building trust with the patient. I sat at her bedside, maintained eye contact, and encouraged her to express her feelings. This helped her feel safe enough to admit her pain and concerns about being a burden.

Theoretical Context:

Personal knowing emerged from humanistic and existential philosophies, emphasizing the therapeutic use of self. It gained recognition in the 1970s as nursing theorists like Barbara Carper highlighted the need for authentic nurse-patient relationships.

And so forth....

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE– Remember

- AI is available
- Can be a valuable time–saving study tool
- Can generate ideas
- Check with the instructor and syllabus for accepted use
- Faculty do have access to AI detection software– so you will get caught if using inappropriately
- Don't allow AI to minimize your learning opportunities!

QUESTIONS

