

Article Review

The Holistic Nursing Competencies and Instruments for Critically Ill-Patients: A Scoping Review

Suhartini Ismail¹, Hana Priscilla Frudence Sohilait^{1*}, Meira Erawati¹

¹Nursing Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

(Correspondence author's email: sohilaitprissy@yahoo.com)

ABSTRACT

The holistic nursing approach is an extensive model covering all aspects of care, including the patient's psychological, spiritual and social needs. Critically ill patients areas requires a holistic approach because the problems that arise are not just physical problems, but also emotional, mental and cultural in nature. The aim of this study was to determine holistic nursing competencies for critically ill patients and the instruments of holistic competencies from several literatures. The review used Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis (PRISMA) guidelines as the analysis method. There were 17 articles reviewed from data found in several reputable databases. Searching for related literature, this article uses data based on Science Direct, Scopus, Pro-Quest, Research Gate and SpringerLink. Literature search using Boolean operators "OR/AND". The inclusion criteria used in this review include: encompassing holistic nursing, participants being critically ill patients, articles published between 2018-2023, open-access, written in English, and relevant to the research. Articles that did not use English, reports, editorials were excluded. Dimensions of the holistic nursing competencies domain, namely the physical dimension, including emotional, psychological, social, and spiritual; By treating patients as complex individuals with diverse needs, the holistic approach can help achieve better outcomes in patient recovery and well-being for critical ill patients. The holistic approach can help achieve better outcomes in patient recovery and enhancing the quality of life for the patient., however the holistic nursing is an extensive model covering all aspects of caring.

Keywords : *Competencies; critically ill patients; holistic nursing; instrument*

<https://doi.org/10.33860/jik.v18i1.2617>



© 2024 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

INTRODUCTION

Holistic nursing is a nursing service focused on recognizing and integrating the biological, psychological, social, cultural, or spiritual environment and modalities in daily life and clinical practice. The holistic nursing approach is a comprehensive model that includes all aspects of care, including The patient's psychological, spiritual and social needs. Research shows that most caregivers are unfamiliar with the holistic model of care

and are only concerned with meeting their biological need ¹.

Critically ill patients areas requires a holistic approach because the problems that arise are not just physical problems, but also emotional, mental and cultural in nature². In critical care, like the intensive care unit (ICU), holistic nursing is essential due to the multifaceted nature of the issues faced by patients². This is because critical areas such as the intensive care unit (ICU) have a scope of care for patients with actual or potential life-

threatening health problems³.

Experienced nurses set out to make a significant contribution to the training of future nurses, despite the difficulties caused mainly by the change from field nurses to classroom nurses⁴. Several studies illustrate that the implementation of nursing care, especially in acute and critical areas, has not been carried out holistically, with spiritual and cultural perspectives being the least applied part of holistic nursing⁵.

Holistic nursing competencies shows that the concept is accepted and can be developed according to competency standards and assessment tools⁶. The concept is acceptable and can be developed according to the competency standards and assessment tools⁶. Recognizing and developing holistic nursing competencies is crucial, demonstrating acceptance and alignment with established standards and assessment tools.. It is the nurse's mission to develop holistic nursing competencies. Despite the importance of holistic care, challenges exist in its comprehensive application, particularly in addressing spiritual and cultural dimensions⁷.

The implementation of holistic nursing is very important in improving the quality of health services. Nursing skills among health care providers is seen as an effective solution to improve quality of care and reduce inequalities in health care such as therapeutic relationship, fulfillment of biological needs, bedside teaching, facilitate to worship as a spiritual need⁸⁻¹⁰. The development of holistic nursing continues to change with the development of health science and technology and the increasing complexity of health problems and rarely reviewed collectively. There is a call for further research to review and advance the development of holistic nursing instruments, assessment tools, and competencies, especially for critically ill patients. The aim was to describe assessment tools in the development of a comprehensive nursing competencies tools for nurses and to conclude the holistic nursing competencies for critically ill patients.

METHOD

Study design

This article uses the methodological framework by Arksey and O'Malley in conducting a scoping review. The method used has five steps, including identifying the

research question clearly and objectively; identifying relevant articles; selecting relevant literature from articles and extracting data; organizing, summarizing, and analyzing; reporting the results of data¹¹. The data analysis process consisted of reading each article and classifying it into subgroups based on the nature of the evidence¹². The inclusion criteria used in this review include (1) encompassing holistic nursing, with research participants being critically ill patients, (2) articles published between 2018-2023, (3) open-access articles, (4) written in English, and (5) articles relevant to the research question. Articles that did not use English, reports, editorials were excluded.

Instruments Searching for related literature, this article uses data based on Science Direct, Scopus, Pro-Quest, Research Gate and SpringerLink. literature search using Boolean operators "OR/AND". The keywords used in the search articles were found using keywords; competencies, critically ill patients, holistic nursing, and instrument. Use parentheses to group keywords that have a specific relationship. Example: (Competencies OR critically ill patients) AND Holistic Nursing or Instrument

Procedure: The literature search was conducted independently through databases that have been trusted in this scoping review. Articles that have been obtained are analyzed, differences, and duplication. Figure 1 explains the process of searching and selecting articles as literature using *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis for Scoping Review* (PRISMA-SR).

Data Analysis

The process of searching and selecting articles as literature using *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis for Scoping Review* (PRISMA-SR),.

RESULT

The articles of holistic nursing for critically ill patients were displayed in table 1.

Theme 1: Theory of Holistic Nursing

There are two nursing theories used by most of the articles, such as the comfort theory of Catherin Kolcaba and Watson's Theory of Human Science and Human Care. Theory of caring by Watson which considers presence as an intersubjective, interpersonal, and reciprocal experience between the nurse

and the client¹³, and comfort theory explain that comfort is a state in which basic human needs for security, peace and transcendence are met, filled with four contexts of experience; physical, psycho-psychological, socio-cultural and environmental¹⁴.

Theme 2: Holistic Nursing Competencies

There are 3 dimensions of the holistic nursing competencies domain ; Physical, emotional or mental, social and spiritual aspects are mentioned in the literatures as the main areas of holistic nursing competencies. Additional aspects include aspects of support and care, care plan guidance, and knowledgeable support¹⁵ and nursing activities also addressing the emotional, educational, mobility and hygiene needs of the patients¹⁶. In addition, holistic nursing skills such as giving education and management skills; Ethics and Practical Orientation; Collaborative Teams and Professional Development¹⁷. A study showed that the intentional presence of a nurse as an effective holistic nursing modality can reduce the depression, stress, and anxiety of the patients,¹⁸ and it was confirmed that the holistic nursing competencies closed to the personal, social, professional, and methodological¹⁹.

Theme 3: Holistic Nursing for Critically Ill patients

The competencies needed for critically ill patient with highly dependent care. The results of a study showed that the intentional placement of nurses as an effective holistic care method can reduce depression, stress and anxiety in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery which mean also increase the quality of life in health. Due to the simplicity and low cost of this method, it can be used as adjuvant therapy for these patients¹⁸,

A study showed that the feasibility of an innovative, holistic, patient-centered care approach and its short-term positive impact on key parameters considered risk factors for post-intensive care syndrome which mean increase the quality of life²⁰. Another study reported that holistic nursing prevented complications, reduced length of stay and maintenance costs, improve patient quality of life²¹. Research on terminally ill patients, although difficult (for clinical and ethical reasons), is necessary because it contributes to and should be encouraged for the development of knowledge and more efficient and effective practice. Equipment of particular importance for research purposes. For clinical purposes, the use of verbal rating scales is recommended¹⁴.

Theme 4: Instruments to Measure Holistic Nursing Competencies

This review found that the tools were used to measure holistic nursing competencies. This instrument can be used to measure holistic nursing competence in critically ill patients, although need research and development. First, The Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) had 38 items used to measure the clinical practice of nursing students²³. Second, The Holistic Nursing Competence Scale (HNCS) had 36 items with 5 subscales¹⁵. HNCS is a 7-point Likert scale developed by Takase & Teraoka (2011). It consists of 2 parts, 5 subscales, total of this scale was 36 items^{15,24}. Third, the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire – Family (HCQ-F) contains 18 items from the original tool²⁵. Fourth, The End of Life Comfort Planning Questionnaire-Patient instrument is composed of 28 items which is very comprehensive in the assessment of psycho-spiritual-social dimensions¹⁴.

Data analysis

Table 1. Matrix Analysis of Holistic Nursing Assessment And Competency For Critically ill patient

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
1	Elizabeth Kinchen, 2019. Florida ²⁶	Holistic Nursing Values in Nurse Practitioner Education	To survey Nurse Practitioner on the incorporation of holistic nursing values in NP coursework, using the Nurse Practitioner Holistic Caring Instrument (NPHCI).	350 samples from Nurse Practitioner Program and Advanced Practice Nursing Degrees	A quantitative, descriptive study	Results suggest that faculty incorporate holistic nursing values in NP educational coursework, with “knowledge talk to patients”, and “working together to create a plan of care” receiving the most favorable scores. to balance life”, “asking about spiritual beliefs/values”, and “offering information on other healing therapies”.The “Spirit/Mind” subscale and represent an area of nursing practice that is often not fully explored.	The preservation of holistic nursing values in NP educational programs has great potential for use in the transformation of primary health care delivery, as these qualities epitomize the power and value of the NP role and ensure the delivery of comprehensive, patient-centred, and relationship-based care.	Theory of Caring In Nursing (Watson)
2	Kawoun Seo, et al, 2022, Korea ²⁴	Validity and Reliability of the Korean Version of the Holistic Nursing Competence Scale	To verify the validity and reliability of the Korean version of the Holistic Nursing Competence Scale (HNCS), which comprises five dimensions and 36 items.	The English version of the HNCS was forward and backward translated and administered to 251 participants with more than a year of work experience in a general hospital.	Data were analyzed using SPSS WIN 24.0(Chicago, USA), and AMOS program was used for confirmatory factor analy-sis. Additionally, the “Task Performance Evaluation Instrument for Clinical Nurses” was used for concurrent validity	Reliability assessed using Cronbach’s α was 0.969. Convergent, discriminant, and concurrent validity were good. Average variance extracted and construct reliability ranged from 0.845 to 0.932 and 0.980 to 0.987, respectively. The model was suitable with the chi-square value being 1216.563 (df = 584, $p < 0.001$), and Q value being less than three.	The scale should be used to measure, and subsequently develop, nurses’ competency. Consequently, nursing care quality will continue to improve.	None

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
3	Ying Liu et al, 2021, Chienese ²⁷	Development and psychometric evaluation of a quality nursing care scale from nurses' perspective	To develop and evaluate psychometric property of quality nursing care scale (QNCS) from nurses' perspective in the Chinese context	exploratory factor analysis (EFA) among 302 nurses and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) among 510 nurses	This study was conducted in two phases. In Phase I, literature review and interviews were conducted to develop the items. In Phase II, content validity was evaluated by five experts	The EFA extracted six factors including staff characteristics, task-oriented activities, human-oriented activities, physical environment, patient outcomes and precondition..	The developed scale can be used by nurses to assess themselves or their peers as they provide nursing care services and raise their awareness about possible areas for improvement.	Theory of Caring In Nursing (Watson)
4	Fernanda Dos Santos Goes et al, 2020, Sao Paulo ²⁸	Development of an instructor guide tool: 'Three Stages of Holistic Debriefing'	to describe the development of an English and Brazilian Portuguese Holistic Debriefing Tool focused on nursing educator to promote a reflective learning	The panel of nursing experts	the tool development were used literature review results, Lederman's Debriefing Process and Zabala's learning framework to promote a reflective learning in High-Fidelity Simulation.	Debriefing tool was purposed with two pages: first page were recommended how conduct debriefing and second page is a questions guidance. The tool evaluation was undertaken for a total of three modifications for congruence and concept reader clarity.	This tool can also be used to train nurses educators to use active methodologies and those who wish to include HFS in their pedagogical practice.	None
5	Rita Margarida Dourado Marques et al, 2016 ²⁵	Revalidation of the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Family For Caregivers Of People With Advanced Chronic Disease	To analyze the psychometric properties of the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Family (HCQ-F) for the Portuguese population and assess the level of comfort among	The study involves a total of 314 caregivers	A methodological study with a quantitative approach was conducted with 314 caregivers. The psychometric properties were analyzed using descriptive	The internal consistency and factor analysis of the HCQ-F items resulted in the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Caregivers - Portugal (HCQ-C-PT) with 18 items that were distributed by 3 factors: relief, ease, and transcendence ($\alpha = .795$).	Structural issues need further discussion in studies using confirmatory factor analysis with different samples	Kolcaba : Theory of Comfort

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
			caregivers of people with advanced chronic disease		summary measures, item-total correlations, and Cronbach's alpha.			
6	Xi Vivien Wu1, et al, 2016, Singapura ²³	Development and psychometric testing of Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) for undergraduate nursing students	To develop a Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) and test its psychometric properties.	Expert and Nursing Students	An expert panel was invited to evaluate the content validity of the tool. A total of 130 final-year nursing undergraduate students were recruited to evaluate the psychometric properties	The HCAT has good content validity with content validity index of .979. The exploratory factor analysis reveals a four-factor structure of the tool. The internal consistency and test-retest reliability of the HCAT are satisfactory with Cronbach alpha ranging from .789 to .965 and Intraclass Correlation Coefficient ranging from .881 to .979 for the four subscales and total scale	HCAT has the potential to be used as a valid measure to evaluate clinical competence in nursing students, and provide specific and ongoing feedback to enhance the holistic clinical learning experience	None
7	A. Aydin, et al. Turki, 2019 ¹⁵	Holistic Nursing Competence Scale: Turkish Translation And Psychometric Testing	This study aimed to culturally adapt and assess the reliability and validity of the Holistic Nursing Competence Scale for application in the Turkish context	The study was conducted with nurses working in the medical, surgical and intensive care units of a university hospital.	This study applied a descriptive cross-sectional design to 36 items and 5 subscales: 'general suitability', 'personnel education and leadership', 'ethical practice', 'care in teams' and 'professional development'.	For content validation of the scale, opinions were obtained from 11 experts, with a content validity index of 0.90. The fit was observed to be acceptable based on the fit index of the structural equation model in confirmatory factor analysis. Cronbach's alpha values were estimated to be 0.97 and 0.90, respectively, at full scale.	The scale may now be utilized in nursing practice, education and research, to identify holistic nursing competencies	Jean Watson : Theory of Caring
8	Batool Nehrir, et al, 2018, Iran ²⁹	Psychometric Properties Of Self-Assessment Clinical Competency	To validate clinical self-assessment competency quistionare from	A Psychometric evaluation of the quistionnaire was conducted	Cross sectional study at Baqiyatallah University of medical Sciences	Five factors were extracted through the analysis of clinical competency instruments for nursing students. Factors include technical competencies, advanced	This questionnaire can be used as a useful tool in the field of planning and research management.	Jean Watson : Theory of Caring

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
		Questionnaire In Baccalaureate Nursing Students	undergraduate nursing students	on 300 nursing students. The participants were selected by convenience sampling	in Theran, Iran. The original version of the self-assessment questionnaire for the nursing graduates was translate into Persian by the Psychometric evaluation of the World Health Organization's method	competencies, ethical competencies, care management, and safety competencies.		
9.	Sok Ying Liaw et al, Singapura, 2018 ³⁰	Development and psychometric testing of a Clinical Reasoning Evaluation Simulation Tool (CREST) for assessing nursing students' abilities to recognize and respond to clinical deterioration	To develop and evaluate the psychometric nature of clinical reasoning skills	Participants were nursing students pursuing undergraduate nursing education in Singapore	To develop and evaluate the psychometric properties of a Clinical Reasoning Evaluation Simulation Tool (CREST) for measuring clinical reasoning skills in recognising and responding to clinical deterioration in a simulated environment.	Three Themes emerge from the qualitative data explained the experience of educators using the Clinical Reasoning Evaluation Simulation Tool (CREST).	The usability of the tool was supported by the nurse educators in the study. Besides being an evaluation tool, the CREST offers performance expectations and a guide for providing feedback about students' clinical reasoning performances. Future studies with multiple case scenarios would lend	None

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
10	Christine Cairus et al, 2020, German ³¹	Developing a Holistic Competence Model for Telenursing Practice: Perspectives from Telenurses and Managers of Telemedicine Service Centres	To identify and describe needed competencies from the perspectives of employees and employers in telemedicine service centres and develop a systematic competencies concept fundamental for a specific telenurse education curriculum	Manager, Nurse and Center Service Staff	An exploratory study as a series of semi-standardised interviews with telenurses and the management of telenursing centres, focusing on knowledge, skills and attitudes needed in telenursing practice	By including the perspectives of employers and employees, we provide a broad view on the skills and competencies needed. Telenursing requires a great variety of competencies that can be structured into four categories: professional, methodological, personal and social competencies.	Further studies with larger samples are needed to achieve generalizable results	None
11	Zeynab Khajian Gelogahi, et al, 2018 ¹⁸	Effectiveness of Nurse's Intentional Presence as a Holistic Modality on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress of Cardiac Surgery Patients	This study determines the effect of intentional presence of a holistic nurse on anxiety, stress, and depression in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery.	The study conducted on 80 patients referred to heart surgery department	The study used a randomized clinical trial conducted on 80 patients referred to heart surgery department from March 2016 to June 2017. DASS 21 (Depression, Anxiety, Stress scale) questionnaire 30-to 45-minute sessions of nursing intentional presence were conducted for each patient	The results showed homogeneity between 2 groups in demographic variables ($P > .05$). But there was heterogeneity between 2 groups ($P < .05$) for some stressors. The results of this study indicated that the intentional presence of a nurse as an effective nursing procedure can reduce the depression, stress, and anxiety of the patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery	Because of the simplicity and inexpensiveness of this method, it can be applied as a complementary therapy for these patients	Watson's Theory of Human Science and Human Care

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
					individually in the intervention group.			
12	Irma Bourgeon-Ghittori, et al, 2022, France ²⁰	Corporeal Rehabilitation To Manage Acute Stress In Critically Ill Patients	To mitigate acute stress and discomfort via a novel intervention based on body image rehabilitation and rehabilitation of senses performed following a holistic approach guided by positive communication (corporeal rehabilitation care, CRC)	Patients admitted to the medical ICU of Henri-Mondor University Hospital between October 2018 and August 2021. the following criteria: aged more than 18 years, hospitalized for at least 24 hour	A Randomized Clinical trial. A CRC ses- sion of 30 min, on average, was carried out in daytime, and consisted of two components (body image rehabili- tation and rehabilitation of senses) performed following a holistic approach guided by positive communication	The Result conducted a prospective observational study of 297 consecutively hospitalized patients who attended at least one CRC session. Results showed that CRC had beneficial effects on all overt distress measures (acute stress, pain, and discomfort) immediately and remotely after CRC. This study demonstrated the feasibility of an innovative holistic patient-centered care approach and its short-term positive effects on critical parameters that are considered risk factors for post-intensive care syndrome.	Further studies are needed to assess the long-term benefits of repeated CRC sessions, and to estimate its impact on the psychological distress of healthcare professionals and that of the family or loved ones, and warranted to study long-term benefits for patients, and overall benefits for relatives as well as ICU staf	None
13	Lata Mandal MSc, et al, 2019, Chennai, India ¹⁶	Rationing of nursing care, a deviation from holistic nursing: A systematic review	Identifying and synthesizing the finding the holistic nursing	A quantitative research design. Studies included nurses of any level and experience conducted in an acute or chronic clinical care setting.	The review followed Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis guidelines, and literature searches were conducted in MEDLINE,	The review observed that nursing activities addressing the emotional, educational, mobility and hygiene needs of the patients were commonly rationed. Antecedents of rationing included resource inadequacy and organizational work environment. Rationing influenced patient satisfaction, mortality and a number of adverse events and was associated with decreased job	Future research should focus on the process of decision-making required for rationing. This will help in developing explicit rationing guidelines. Patients who are the main definers of holistic nursing care should be considered while studying rationing in	None

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
14	Monika Nakweenda Et al, 2022, South Africa ²²	Staff Shortages In Critical Care Units: Critical Care Nurses Experiences	The purpose of the study was to explore the experiences of critical care nurses regarding staff shortages in critical care units.	That was considered and n = 11 nurses were purposive selected and comprised the unit manager, five (5) trained critical care nurses, and three (3) experienced registered and three (3) enrolled nurses who had been working in the critical care unit for at least one (1) year	CINAHL, PsycInfo, Web of Science and EMBASE databases. A descriptive qualitative design was applied. Purposive sampling was used to select a sample from a total population of 18 critical care nurses. Data saturation was reached by the 11th participant, leading to a final sample of 11. Data were collected through individual interviews using a semi-structured interview guide. Data were analysed manually using the approach described by Creswell and Creswell	satisfaction, increased intention to leave and high turnover among nurses. Six themes emerged from the data analysis,; critical care work environment, quality of care, workforce planning, staffing strategies, job satisfaction and continuous professional development. Findings from the study revealed that participants worked with an increased nurse to patient ratio that consequently influenced the quality of care rendered to patients.	nursing Nurses had to care for more than two patients. The subsequent increased workload influenced the provision of quality nursing care.	None

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
15	Sara Maria Oliveira Pinto,et al, 2016, Portugal ¹⁴	Cultural adaptation and validation of the Portuguese End of Life Spiritual Comfort Questionnaire in Palliative Care patients	To perform the cultural adaptation and validation of a Portuguese version of the End of Life Comfort Planning Questionnaire in Palliative Care patients.	A total of 141 palliative care patients from acute medical-surgical settings at a central hospital in the north of Portugal	A Methodological research, with analytical approach. The translation, back translation, review, pretest, semantic evaluation and analysis of the psychometric properties were performed	The internal consistency analysis of the adapted instrument resulted in a global alpha value of 0.84 and the factor analysis presented a solution with five factors with rational meaning. The Portuguese version comprised 20 items.	Research in terminally ill patients, although difficult (for clinical and ethical reasons), is necessary because it contributes to the development of knowledge and more efficient and effective practice and should be encouraged. For clinical purposes, the use of verbal rating scales is recommended.	The Taxonomic Structure Of Comfort By Kolcaba
16	de Diego-Cordero, Rocío Suárez-Reina, et al. 2022 ³²	The Efficacy Of Religious And Spiritual Interventions In Nursing Care To Promote Mental, Physical And Spiritual Health: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis	to investigate the efficacy of religious and spiritual interventions in nursing care to promote mental, physical and spiritual health as compared to control groups not receiving such care.		This is a systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials from SCOPUS, PUBMED, Web of Science and CINAHL databases. The searches were carried out between May and July 2020 without restrictions concerning the date of publication	The search process identified 1308 publications, 18 randomized controlled trials were included for the systematic review and 9 for the meta-analysis. The meta-analyses revealed that spiritual interventions were associated with lower mental health symptoms.	Nurses should be aware of this heterogeneity and these different terms, avoid imposing religious beliefs on patients. and further identification is needed.	None
17	Masoumeh Asgar et al, 2021, Iran ³³	Perceived Spiritual Care Competence And The Related	The purpose of this study was to assess perceived mental caregiving	191 undergraduate bachelor nursing	This was a cross sectional study. It is a 27-item questionnaire	Study Finds Mean Total Score of spiritual care competence in Nursing students reported at high levels of nursing competence.	Studies are recommended to examine other relevant social and demographic	None

No	Study	Topic	Aim of The Study	Samples	Method	Main Findings	Recomendation	Nursing Theory
		Factors In Nursing Students During Covid-19 Pandemic	capacity and related factors among nursing students during the Covid-19 pandemic.	students at Guilan University of Medical Sciences	with six dimensions including assessing and implementing spiritual care, professionalism and improving the quality of spiritual care, personal support and patient counseling	That indicated an acceptable level of performance in nursing students in spiritual care during the Covid-19 pandemic.	factors that contribute to the level of mental care competence of nursing student such as type of Religions and Different Cultures	

Table 2. Classification of the Instrument Development of Holistic Nursing Competencies

Citation	Assessment Tools
Xi Vivien Wu1, et all (Wu et al., 2016)	<i>Development and psychometric testing of Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) for Nursing Students</i>
A. Aydin, et all, 2019 (Aydin & Hiçdurmaz, 2019)	<i>Holistic Nursing Competence Scale (HCNS): Turkish translation and psychometric testing</i>
Rita Margarida Dourado Marques et al (Marques et al., 2016)	<i>Revalidation of the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Family for caregivers of people with advanced chronic disease</i>
Sara Maria Oliveira Pinto, et al, 2016, Portugal (Pinto et al., 2016)	<i>Cultural adaptation and validation of the Portuguese End of Life Spiritual Comfort Questionnaire in Palliative Care Patients</i>

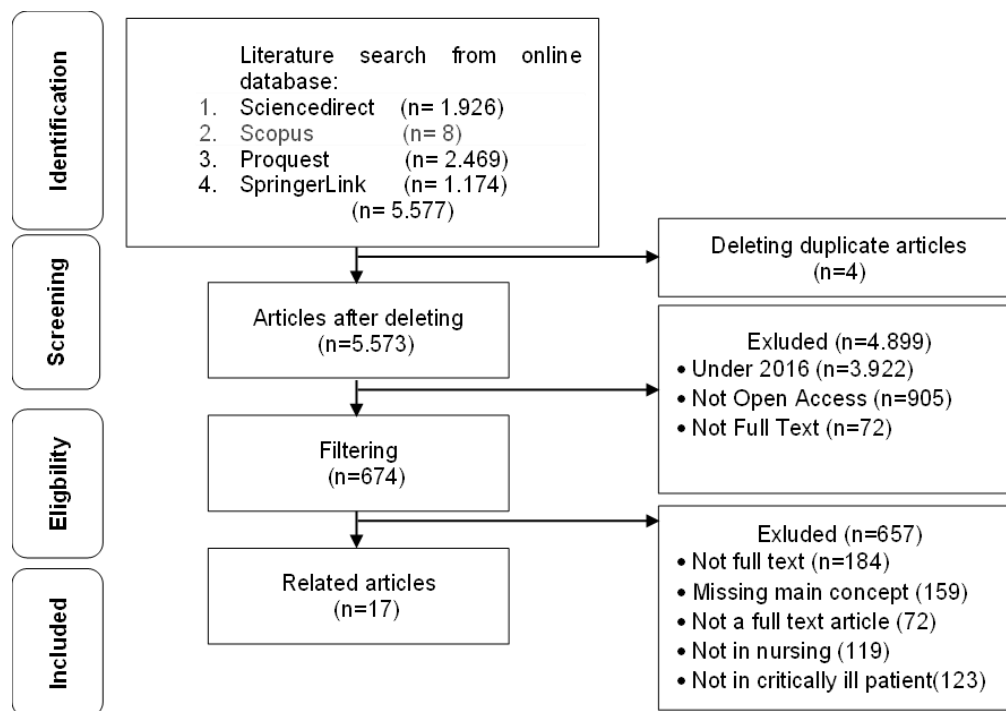


Figure 1. Flowchart in article selection

DISCUSSION

The literature was diversified, including quantitative and qualitative studies, instrument development, and literature reviews.

Holistic nursing competency had three dimensional domain; there was physical aspect, including emotional, psychological, social, and spiritual aspects. Based on a literature review, nursing competence was defined as the ability of nurses to display various attributes such as personal characteristics, professional attitudes, values, knowledge, practical orientation and ethics, cooperation; skills and responsibilities^{15,22}. The intentional presence of

a nurse as an effective holistic nursing modality can reduce the depression, stress, and anxiety of the critically ill patients, and an innovative holistic patient-centered care approach and its short-term positive effects on critical parameters that are considered risk factors for post-intensive care syndrome^{18,20}. Collaboration with other healthcare professions can enhance the understanding and integration of holistic competence within the care team. Antecedents of rationing include insufficient resources and organizational work environment¹⁶. The results of these articles show that holistic nursing for critically ill patients is very important and can be a simple and inexpensive method of healing. The holistic approach can help achieve better

outcomes in patient recovery and well-being, enhancing the quality of life for the critical patient³.

The article on the instrument development and testing that examined their reliability and validity found that many tools required further testing of its validity and reliability, especially stability, equality, concurrent and validity with bigger sample sizes^{24,25,30}. The Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) study was conducted in a specific context (university and two tertiary healthcare settings in Singapore), which might limit the generalizability of HCAT to other cultural or healthcare settings²³. HCAT demonstrates strong content validity, as evidenced by a high content validity index (CVI) of .979. This suggests that the tool effectively measures the content it is intended to assess, ensuring it covers all relevant aspects of clinical competence and has potential to be used as a valid measure to evaluate clinical competence in nursing students, and ongoing feedback to enhance the holistic clinical learning experience. It was able to use peer-assessment in supervisions in clinical teaching²³. While the tool demonstrates strong psychometric properties internally, there is no mention of external validation. External validation involving comparison with other established measures or real-world clinical outcomes would strengthen the tool's credibility²³.

The Holistic Nursing Competence contains only the HNCS General Adequacy subscales. The study reports a high content validity index (CVI) of 0.90, indicating that the content of the Turkish version of HNCS is considered appropriate by expert evaluators²⁵. This suggests that the scale effectively measures the holistic nursing competencies it intends to assess²⁵. Cultural competence involves respecting patient autonomy, including their right to make decisions based on cultural beliefs. Holistic competence should align with cultural values without compromising ethical standards²⁵. The limitation is The study does not elaborate on the sampling method used, potentially raising questions about the representativeness of the sample and the generalizability of the findings. The application of HNCS as measurement tool, education and research, practice improvement and therapeutic relationship²⁵.

Indonesia is still far from the use and developing. This is an important assessment to

be developed based on Indonesian culture such as kinship and solidarity. Implementing holistic competence in healthcare offers the potential to enhance patient experiences and care outcomes. However, challenges in changing clinical practices and ensuring that competence is genuinely measurable and beneficial require dedication and support from various stakeholders. Opportunities for educational development, collaboration, and research can shape a more holistic and patient-focused future in healthcare.

CONCLUSION

A scoping review was conducted to examine the overall competence development of nursing students as outlined in 17 reviewed articles. Some competencies, such as the intellectual and emotional dimension, need to be educated among nurses and added. Professionally competent and empathetic nursing staff are the capital of nursing and enhance the quality of the patient and family environment.

The application of holistic nursing must be socialized, facilitated and maintained consistency because holistic nursing is one of the mandatory duties of nurses. The application of holistic nursing must also continue to be carried out and developed, especially in critically ill patients who have actual problems, limitations and a high level of dependence on their biological, psychological, social and spiritual needs, and the instrument tools to measuring the assessment of holistic nursing have to be clear especially in critical areas to increase the quality of life

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Research funding from Lembaga Penelitian & Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Diponegoro and Nursing Department Universitas Diponegoro supporting the completion of this study.

REFERENCES

1. Vinet L, Zhedanov A. A “missing” family of classical orthogonal polynomials. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical* [Internet]. 2011;44(8):81–7. Available from: <http://www.americanbanker.com/issues>

- /179_124/which-city-is-the-next-big-fintech-hub-new-york-stakes-its-claim-1068345-1.html%5Cnhttp://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15003161%5Cnhttp://cid.oxfordjournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1093/cid/cir991%5Cnhttp://www.scielo
2. Mariano C. Holistic Nursing : Scope and Standards of Practice. Holistic Nursing: A Handbook for Practice. 2013;59–84.
 3. Sadiq K, Wahid A, Hafifah I. Deskripsi Pelaksanaan Pengkajian Keperawatan Holistik Di Igd Rsud Ulin Banjarmasin. Dunia Keperawatan. 2019;7(2):82.
 4. Boyd P, Lawley L. Becoming a lecturer in nurse education: the work-place learning of clinical experts as newcomers. Learning in Health and Social Care. 2009;8(4):292–300.
 5. Ho JQ, Nguyen CD, Lopes R, Ezeji-Okoye SC, Kushner WG. Spiritual Care in the Intensive Care Unit: A Narrative Review. Journal of Intensive Care Medicine. 2018;33(5):279–87.
 6. Cowan DT, Wilson-Barnett J, Norman IJ. A European survey of general nurses' self assessment of competence. Nurse Education Today. 2007;27(5):452–8.
 7. Honken N. Dreyfus Five-Stage Model of Adult Skills Acquisition Applied to Engineering Lifelong Learning Tools for Assessing Level of Expertise and Determining Appropriate Instruction , Assignments and Feedback to Enhance an Employee ' s Human Capital. 2013;
 8. Blanchet Garneau A, Pepin J, Gendron S. Nurse-environment interactions in the development of cultural competence. International Journal of Nursing Education Scholarship. 2017;14(1).
 9. Aldrich RM, Grajo LC. International educational interactions and students' critical consciousness: A pilot study. American Journal of Occupational Therapy. 2017;71(5).
 10. Bernhard G, Knibbe RA, Von Wolff A, Dingoyan D, Schulz H, Mösko M. Development and Psychometric Evaluation of an Instrument to Assess Cross-Cultural Competence of Healthcare Professionals (CCCHP). PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2015;10(12):1–22. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0144049>
 11. Arksey H, O'Malley L. Scoping studies: Towards a methodological framework. International Journal of Social Research Methodology: Theory and Practice. 2005;8(1):19–32.
 12. Whitemore R, Knafl K. The integrative review: Updated methodology. Journal of Advanced Nursing. 2005;52(5):546–53.
 13. Linda NS, Phetlhu DR, Klopper HC. Nurse educators' understanding of spirituality and spiritual care in nursing: A South African perspective (Part 1). International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences [Internet]. 2020;12:100187. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221413911930054X>
 14. Pinto SMO, Berenguer SMAC, Martins JCA, Kolcaba K. Cultural adaptation and validation of the Portuguese End of Life Spiritual Comfort Questionnaire in Palliative Care patients. Porto Biomedical Journal [Internet]. 2016;1(4):147–52. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2444866416300496>
 15. Aydin A, Hiçdurmaz D. Holistic nursing competence scale: Turkish translation and psychometric testing. International Nursing Review. 2019;66(3):425–33.
 16. Mandal L, Seethalakshmi A, Rajendrababu A. Rationing of nursing care, a deviation from holistic nursing: A systematic review. Nursing Philosophy. 2020;21(1):1–15.
 17. Takase M, Teraoka S. Development of the holistic nursing competence scale. Nursing and Health Sciences. 2011;13(4):396–403.
 18. Gelogahi ZK, Aghebati N, Mazloun SR, Mohajer S. Effectiveness of nurse's intentional presence as a holistic modality on depression, anxiety, and stress of cardiac surgery patients. Holistic Nursing Practice. 2018;32(6):296–306.
 19. Shen Z. Cultural Competence Models and Cultural Competence Assessment Instruments in Nursing: A Literature Review. Journal of Transcultural Nursing. 2015;26(3):308–21.
 20. Bourgeon-Ghittori I, Couette M, Marini S, Ouedraogo R, Alves A, Razazi K, et al. Corporeal rehabilitation to manage

- acute stress in critically ill patients. *Annals of Intensive Care* [Internet]. 2022;12(1). Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13613-022-01019-3>
21. Lu H. Application of holistic nursing in care for cranial neurointervention. *Biomedical Research (India)*. 2018;2018(Special Issue Medical Diagnosis and Study of Biomedical Imaging Systems and Applications):S4 26–9.
 22. Nakweenda M, Anthonie R, van der Heever M. Staff shortages in critical care units: Critical care nurses experiences. *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences* [Internet]. 2022;17:100412. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214139122000191>
 23. Wu XV, Enskär K, Pua LH, Heng DGN, Wang W. Development and psychometric testing of Holistic Clinical Assessment Tool (HCAT) for undergraduate nursing students. *BMC Medical Education* [Internet]. 2016;16(1):1–9. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12909-016-0768-0>
 24. Seo K, Jang T, Kim T. Validity and Reliability of the Korean Version of the Holistic Nursing Competence Scale. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* [Internet]. 2022;19(12):7244. Available from: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/validity-reliability-korean-version-holistic/docview/2679751000/se-2>
 25. Marques RMD, Dixe M dos A, Querido AI, Sousa PP. Revalidation of the Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Family for caregivers of people with advanced chronic disease/Revalidação do Holistic Comfort Questionnaire - Family para cuidadores de pessoas com doença crônica avançada/Revalidación del Holistic Comf. *Revista de Enfermagem Referência* [Internet]. English ed. 2016;4(11):91–100. Available from: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/revalidation-holistic-comfort-questionnaire/docview/1861773423/se-2?accountid=49069>
 26. Kinchen E. Development and Testing of an Instrument to Measure Holistic Nursing Values in Nurse Practitioner Care. *Advances in Nursing Science*. 2015;38(2):144–57.
 27. Liu Y, Aunguroch Y, Gunawan J, Sha L, Shi T. Development and psychometric evaluation of a quality nursing care scale from nurses' perspective. *Nursing Open* [Internet]. 2021 Jul;8(4):1741–54. Available from: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/development-psychometric-evaluation-quality/docview/2557155259/se-2>
 28. Góes F dos SN de, Jackman D. Development of an instructor guide tool: 'Three Stages of Holistic Debriefing.' *Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem* [Internet]. 2020;28. Available from: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/development-instructor-guide-tool-three-stages/docview/2719274526/se-2>
 29. Nehrir B, Ebadi A, Vanaki Z, Mokhtari Nouri J, Khademolhosseini SM. Psychometric properties of self-assessment clinical competency questionnaire in baccalaureate nursing students. *Electronic Physician*. 2018;10(3):6494–9.
 30. Liaw SY, Rashasegaran A, Wong LF, Deneen CC, Cooper S, Levett-Jones T, et al. Development and psychometric testing of a Clinical Reasoning Evaluation Simulation Tool (CREST) for assessing nursing students' abilities to recognize and respond to clinical deterioration. *Nurse Education Today* [Internet]. 2018;62(August 2017):74–9. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2017.12.009>
 31. Carius C, Zippel-Schultz B, Schultz C, Schultz M, Helms TM. Developing a Holistic Competency Model for Telenursing Practice: Perspectives From Telenurses and Managers of Telemedicine Service Centres. *Journal of the International Society for Telemedicine and EHealth* [Internet]. 2020;4(e22):1–17. Available from: https://journals.ukzn.ac.za/index.php/JI_SfTeH/article/view/174/html

32. de Diego-Cordero R, Suárez-Reina P, Badanta B, Lucchetti G, Vega-Escaño J. The efficacy of religious and spiritual interventions in nursing care to promote mental, physical and spiritual health: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Applied Nursing Research* [Internet]. 2022;67:151618. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S089718972200060X>
33. Asgari M, Pouralizadeh M, Javadi Pashaki N, Maroufizadeh S, Nourisaed A, Jannati A, et al. Perceived spiritual care competence and the related factors in nursing students during Covid-19 pandemic. *International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences* [Internet]. 2022;17:100488. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214139122000956>