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Points of Focus

- Context and rationale for the study: clarifying my personal and professional perspectives
- ■Reflexivity through poetry
- ■The research questions
- ■Brief summary of the contextual literature review
- Choosing Hermeneutic phenomenology as a research methodology:
 - Interpretation informed by Heideggerian and Gadamerian philosophical notions
- ■Unconcealment (Findings): the meaning of compassion brought into the 'clearing'
- ■The findings related to extant research
- **■**Contribution to new knowledge
- ■Implications

Context and Rationale

- ■From a National and International Perspective, compassion is regarded as pivotal to nursing practice.
- ■Whilst compassion is said to be at the heart of nursing, in the United Kingdom (UK) there are publicised examples of care without compassion, including neglect and abuse (Francis, 2013).
- ■The impetus for the study originates from my personal and professional experiences (nurse /nurse educator)
- ■In the United Kingdom (UK), whilst nurse educators are responsible for developing compassion through providing high quality education, there is limited literature exploring how their lived experience of compassion is interpreted in nurse education.
- ■Interpreting compassion is complex, and the lack of consensus on the meaning of compassion in education may inconsistency on how it is facilitated and in students' and educators' support.

Methodological Approach

■Interpretivist/Constructivist qualitative paradigm

■Hermeneutic Phenomenology (HP) was the most suitable methodological approach because I was trying to interpret meanings from the participants' everyday experiences that might have otherwise gone unnoticed (Cerbone, 2008).

■HP appreciates that understanding evolves from Being-in-the-world.

■ The specific culture and traditions I am born and socialized into, being a woman, a mother/grandmother, a nurse/educator permeate my pre -understandings and influence how I make meaning of phenomena and therefore my interpretation is not value-free (Smythe, et al., 2008)

■HP goes beyond understanding things conceptually. Informed by the 'existentials' proposed by van Manen (1997 p.101); 'lived space (spatiality), lived body (corporeality), lived time (temporality) and lived human relation (relationality) deepened my analysis on how meanings emerged through individuals' experiences in the world.

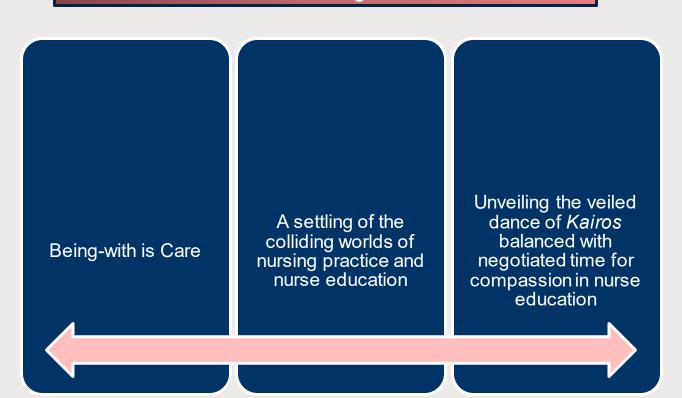
■Continuous reflexivity: I did not attempt to suspend or 'bracket' my presuppositions but rather questioned and challenged my views as I interpreted the nurse educators' meaning of compassion

Methods

- ■Purposive Sampling:
 - ■Nurse educators who teach in all fields of nursing in the preregistration programme
 - ■Nurse educators who worked in the university for two years or more
 - ■Nurse educators who are registered with the NMC
- ■Twelve nurse educators selected on a first-come-first-serve basis
- ■In-depth face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted using an interview guide
- ■A pilot interview was undertaken with my supervisor

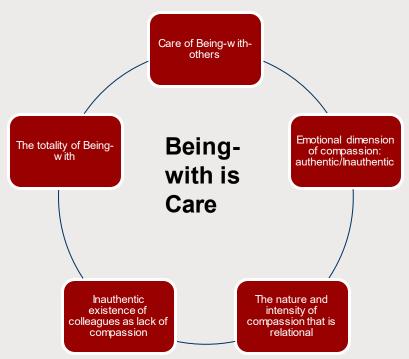
Unconcealment (Findings)

Phenomenological themes brought into the clearing



Phenomenological theme with emergent meanings:

Being-with is Care



'None of them came... I felt if they say come and have a cup of tea and say I'm sorry... It was a major event for me and I would have felt happier if somebody express their compassion towards me...'

'I understand why we have these rules because when you are talking about personal experiences it's easy to feel quite emotional... they are in floods of tears and that can be disruptive'

Phenomenological theme with emergent meanings

A settling of colliding worlds: Nursing practice / Nurse Education

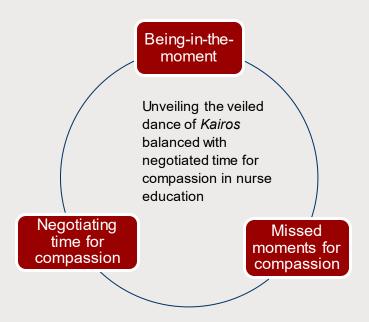


'As a mental health nurse, I'm thinking what's happened in their lives for them to get where they are struggling and everything is overwhelming them'

'I can't help feeling that some students need to toughen up a bit..., man up or grow a pair... I have empathy for them but up to a point... you have to be careful cause you get landed with everything and that happened in nursing and then you burnout'.

Phenomenological theme with emergent meanings

Unveiling the veiled dance of Kairos balanced with negotiated time for compassion in nurse education



'It was stopping in the here-and-now, of recognising that I had become upset and listening, the conversation was like coaching me'

^{&#}x27;I couldn't have said "Dry your eyes, listen I have to go to". You have to make that person think that you have all the time in the world, even though you haven't.

Being an interlocuter in the hermeneutic circle

The study's findings	The extant literature	Contribution to knowledge
Being-with is Care	Compassion described as 'Caring about' others (Curtis, 2014), making time to be with individual patients' (Bramley and Matiti, 2014), meaningful relationships (Rykkje, Eriksson and Råholm, 2015)	Nurse educators place great importance in forming meaningful relationships through Being-with their students, peers, managers and the university, as it matters to their own flourishing. Inter-relational and power dynamics exist within groups Opportunities for compassionate relationships are limited due to a marketised culture in nurse education
The emotional aspect of compassion is complex and as such is avoided/delayed in teaching practices	The emotional aspect of compassion is not made explicit in the nursing curriculum (Peters, 2006) Surface acting (Hochschild, 1983) Emotions are complex (Van Der Cingel, 2009). Organisational pressures (Kenny, 2003; Braine and Parnell, 2011; Mackintosh-Franklin, 2016)	Teaching the emotional aspect of compassion is complex and therefore leads to pedagogical irregularities as nurse educators feel vulnerable and do not feel adequately prepared for facilitating compassion. In addition, I am emphasising that nurse educators make an evaluative judgement to avoid exploring the emotions as a protective mechanism to safeguard students' emotional well-being –'Authentic intentions' Negative role modelling- surface acting/compassion fatigueEmotional intelligence is necessary for positive role modelling, holistic judgements

The study's findings	The extant literature	Contribution to knowledge
Colliding views of compassion stem from the nurse educators varied background experiences of nursing practice- leads to disruptions in their teaching practices and ways of Being-in-the-university	Williams (2010) microethnographic study found that practice-bred values in nursing hegemonise nurse educators' academic practices and can create conflict in the academic world. Findlow (2012) asserts that competing academic and professional identity leads to in ill-defined boundaries when supporting students.	Whilst nurse educators have differing views over their interpretation of compassion that stems from their distinctive background experiences, they value the significance of compassion in nursing and accept professional responsibility to facilitate it. Therefore there is settling of colliding worlds an openness to shared understanding 'Fusion of Horizons'

The study's findings	The extant literature	Contribution to Knowledge
Grasping opportune moments for compassion is interpreted as compassion and requires emotional intelligence.	Sinclair <i>et al.</i> , (2018) study highlighted that patients described receiving 'timely' care as compassion	Unveiling the truth, furthers understanding and suggests that during opportune times, nurse educators apply their tacit
· ·	Several studies report that	knowledge to reflect-in action
Occasionally such fleeting moments are missed and is interpreted as lack of	recognising and understanding others' distress require emotional intelligence that is	and interpret the felt experience of the suffering of others; this prompts them to grasp such
compassion by those who are distressed	needed for the emotional labour in compassion (Curtis, 2012; McCaffrey and McConnell,	opportunities for compassionate endeavour.
The nurse educators take responsibility for their care of	2015; Strauss et al., 2016).	The meaning and opportunities for compassion is temporal and
students through negotiating times to problem solve, support and Be-with-students that are interpreted as compassion	Paley (2014) suggests that 'inattentional blindness' can occur when one is preoccupied with organisational pressures.	at times are grasped, missed or negotiated and are influenced by personal and organisational agendas

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Implications and Recommendations

- ■It is the 'joint responsibility' of the individual and the university to create opportunities for enabling compassion in our relationships and ensure a shared understanding of its meaning is integrated in our pedagogical practices.
- ■I am willing to work with the programme team and year leads to explore consistent pedagogical means for facilitating compassion: I have already started having these conversations...
- ■I will be promoting the idea for a community of practice through the compassionate curriculum interest group
- ■I will seek permission from the head of school for an internal blog writing site through the university's intranet for nurse educators to engage in conversations on compassion that they often find difficult to talk about.
- ■There is a strong case for me to negotiate a time with managers for educators to come together in a physical space and Be-with.

The voices of nurse educators making meaning of compassion

It's in the little things, because you can't be a hero everyday
The nature of listening, stopping, noticing...helping me make sense of something
Because you 'know' me, know why I am reacting in an unusually upset way
Just sitting in silence with me, you didn't have to say anything
Or the envelope on my desk when I returned after dad died
It was lovely, I just cried...

But there are unspoken rules, we don't openly cry, we hide our emotions
Like when mum died, no one said come...have a cup of tea or I'm sorry
Perhaps they'd send me a card or an email, like going through the motions
Being pushed and pulled, be answerable, be productive... always in a hurry
But I desire meaningful relationships, with my managers, students and peers
Thus Being there for me and with me is compassion; Being-with is Care

Normative rules permeate our teaching, synthetic scenarios suppress our feelings Worlds collide from compassion's ambiguity... surfacing pedagogical inconsistency Conflicted horizons of personal stories, tick box exercises or aesthetics appealing Emotional side buried, boasting competencies as we accept professional responsibility For I understand these rules, to protect, to safeguard us and others' ills But I am left questioning, recognising facilitating compassion beseeches necessary skills



The voices of nurse educators making meaning of compassion

Like a running stitch, those themes of compassion should run through our teaching That thread becomes golden, vibrant...more of a dimension than a boring brown Colliding worlds settle, because compassion in nursing is significant, far-reaching And nursing is about life... a lot of things going right, a lot of things going wrong They might get upset, So what if they cry?

We need to maintain professional boundaries, But where do these lie?

So I drop everything to be in the moment as these boundaries we cannot define
And I enter uncharted territories... saying we'll take it steady we'll take it slow
Making them feel we have all the time in the world, grasping this Kairos time
Amidst busy schedules, noticing, listening, coaching, helping that person to grow
At times there are clues of not wanting to listen, unknowingly, Dasein's fallenness
And in such evanescent moments others yearning for compassion are seemingly missed

And though fleeting moments for compassion at times escape me
For I'm thrown in the everydayness of Being, in the university's hustle
I'm called to conscience, my awareness, my concern, my self-responsibility
Opportune moments seized, balanced with negotiated times, though they jostle
Brought into the clearing, nurse educators meaning making of compassion are told
Through Care for Being-with, balanced opportune and negotiated time and settled collided worlds.



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