Scholarship And Nursing Practice

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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The videos that my classmate watched have given them a comprehensive understanding of the principles of writing scholarly and professional articles. It has been learned that there is a considerable amount of difference between professional and scholarly writing. While professional writing is based on diversified experience, scholarly writing focus on incorporating facts and figures that are evidence-based (Lillis & Curry, 2006). Furthermore, professional writing ranges from writing emails to letters to diversified articles (William, 2019). On the other hand, scholarly writing is purely based on evidence (Lillis & Curry, 2006). Additionally, scholarly work is free from biases because academic audience demands evidence, not opinion or biases (Lillis & Curry, 2006).

While searching for a scholarly work on diabetes on the Walden Library, my classmate was redirected to Google Scholar. Google scholar is a database that is host to millions of scholarly works published around the world (Schmetzke, 2001). My classmate found the user interface of Google Scholar to be interactive as well as friendly. However, what my classmate has concluded is that Walden library is friendlier to use than Google Scholar.

The article that had been selected by my classmate focuses on Type 2 diabetes. There are two cases faced in Type 2 diabetes. Either the pancreas does not produce sufficient insulin or the body develops immunity against the insulin (Black, Markides & Ray, 2003). There can be multiple reasons for Type 2 diabetes. However, excessive weight and lack of healthy activities are the biggest factors (Black, Markides & Ray, 2003). According to the report published in May 2019 by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, there are more than 30 million Americans afflicted from diabetes (Jillien & Kevin, 2008). Various studies have proven that prediabetics is a precursor to Type2 diabetes. Additionally, controlling prediabetics has been found to only delay the Type 2 diabetes (Jillien & Kevin, 2008). Making significant changes in personal life and medications have proved to delay Type2 diabetes. Lastly, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System carried out a study which found that there is a strong relationship between low income and demographics with Type2 diabetes.

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