
**Roy, C., & Andrews, H. A. (1991).
The Roy Adaptation Model: The Definitive Statement.
Norwalk, CT: Appleton & Lange.**

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Roy states in the preface that the purpose of this text is to present a definitive statement of her model. In this regard Roy has designed what she describes as a compact, consistent, updated and easy-to-use text that presents the key concepts of the model and identifies and describes the way this model may be used in clinical practice. This new text, therefore, is designed to supersede the text written by Roy in 1984, which introduced the Roy adaptation model. Roy states in the new text that it is assumed that all nursing takes place within the context of the nurse-person relationship, and, therefore, the focus of her model is on this relationship.

Part I of the 1984 text, an introduction to the model, consisted of four chapters that examined such things as nursing as a scientific discipline and the use of the model with the nursing process. Part II presented the physiologic mode in great detail (nine chapters); Part III (three chapters) discussed the psychosocial adaptive modes of self-concept, role function, and interdependence.

By contrast, the 1991 text in part I examines essentials of the model, once again highlighting key concepts and defining them. The nursing process is again addressed, but the chapter on nursing as a scientific discipline has been omitted as has the chapter on major influencing factors regarding adaptation. Part II again addresses in great detail the physiologic mode in comparison to the other adaptive modes. There are 10 chapters on this mode (an overview chapter having been added), and the chapter on skin integrity has been replaced by one on protection.

In part III of the new text, the self-concept mode is presented in three chapters (versus one in 1984). This new and expanded presentation of the self-concept mode (a section has been added on the theoretical basis

of each mode) more clearly explicates this mode. In part IV of the new text, the role function mode is presented as an expanded version of that in the 1984 text. Likewise, part V (on the interdependence mode) presents a much clearer discussion than was found in the 1984 text.

The new text contains a very helpful part VI entitled "The Roy Adaptation Model in Nursing Practice." Chapter 20 examines the model's use in nursing practice, and chapter 21 addresses the Roy adaptation model in nursing research. The compilation of references is very helpful, wherein the authors suggest how the model might be used by doctoral and master's level students. Gone from the 1991 text are the nine chapters on adaptation within the psychosocial adaptive modes; for the most part this content has been subsumed within discussion of the modes.

One organizational feature of this new text which is helpful is that the major elements of the model are discussed within the first 54 pages of the text. Once these are understood, one may delve more deeply into the model.

Although the psychosocial adaptive modes of role function, interdependence, and self-concept are given more equal standing with the physiologic mode in this new text in terms of numbers of chapters, the relative emphasis in Roy's model upon the physiologic mode remains evident. New aspects described within the self-concept mode are the physical self and the personal self. Although these aspects were discussed in the 1984 text, they are further developed in the 1991 version.

Once again, the 1991 text gives comparatively less attention to the focal, contextual, and residual stimuli than is given to the four modes. Likewise, the role that the cognator and regulator play in each of the four modes remains less developed. For beginning level students, this aspect of the text remains an area of difficulty.

The metaparadigm concept of environment in the 1984 text was indexed on 4 pages, and in the 1991 text

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it is indexed as a noun or adjective on 10 pages. Therefore, the relative importance of this concept within this model appears to have increased. Likewise, the meta-paradigm concept of health was indexed on four pages in the 1984 text but in the 1991 text it is indexed on five pages. By comparison, the two other metaparadigm concepts of nursing and person receive much greater attention. This latter finding is consistent with Roy's statement that within her model the focus is on the nurse-person relationship.

A new aspect of the 1991 text is an overview and discussion of the assumptions upon which the Roy model is based. Roy asserts that both scientific and philosophic assumptions are the bases for nursing models. She states that the philosophic assumptions of the Roy model are characterized by humanism and veritivity (a term coined by Roy in 1988). She further states that the scientific assumptions of her model are associated with systems theory and adaptation-level theory.

Further discussion of the way in which these newly explicated assumptions (first published in 1988) fit with the various propositions and concepts of this long-standing model needs to be presented. The assumptions, therefore, need to be better integrated with the entire model to describe how all portions of the model

are reflective of the assumptions. One could then determine whether the systems theory which is cited is congruent with the holism assumption of the cited humanistic philosophy. Further, the way in which the part-focused adaptation-level scientific assumptions fit with the more whole-focused philosophic assumptions of veritivity (values and meanings) needs to be addressed. Whether parts equal wholes was one question asked by master's level students who studied the model. Doctoral students questioned whether the empiricist assumptions of systems theorists fit with the rather Heideggerian existentialist views expressed in the discussion of veritivity. There appears to be some incongruence between the model and the newly derived assumptions. As this model continues to be developed, such issues need to be addressed so that the flow of the model from the assumptions is evident to all. One strength of Roy's model is its continued development as Roy attends to the questions about it. As indicated by the students' questions this past year, Roy has the basis for a new chapter in some future text.

References

- Roy, C. (1984). *Introduction to nursing: An adaptation model* (2nd ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
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