Randomisation of participants (n = 249) into four groups and three case histories:

**Group A**
Handbooks & Assessment format

- Diabetes: n = 18
- COPD: n = 15
- Crohn: n = 14

Excluded: n = 2

**Group B**
PES format

- Diabetes: n = 14
- COPD: n = 24
- Crohn: n = 38

Excluded: n = 3

**Group C**
PES format & Handbooks & Assessment format

- Diabetes: n = 19
- COPD: n = 15
- Crohn: n = 16

Excluded: n = 1

**Group D**
Control Group (no sources / no PES format)

- Diabetes: n = 17
- COPD: n = 28
- Crohn: n = 23

Excluded: n = 2

**Case histories**:

1. Diabetes: n = 19
2. COPD: n = 15
3. Crohn: n = 16

Excluded: n = 1

**Questionnaires**:

1. Knowledge Inventory based on case history
2. CCTDI (California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory)
3. HSRT (Health Science Reasoning Test)

N = 241

(1) Effect of knowledge sources on the accuracy of nursing diagnoses

(2) Influence of dispositions of critical thinking and reasoning skills on the accuracy of the nursing diagnoses