

# Nurses' role and responsibilities in research

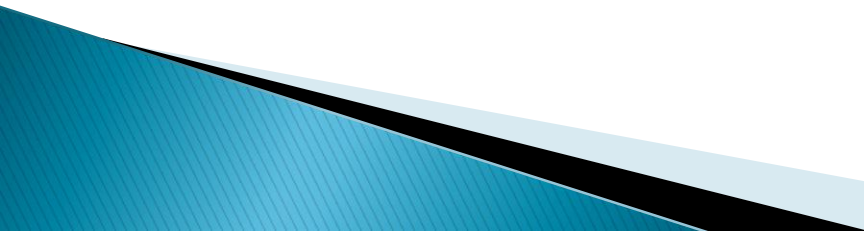
Lecture-3

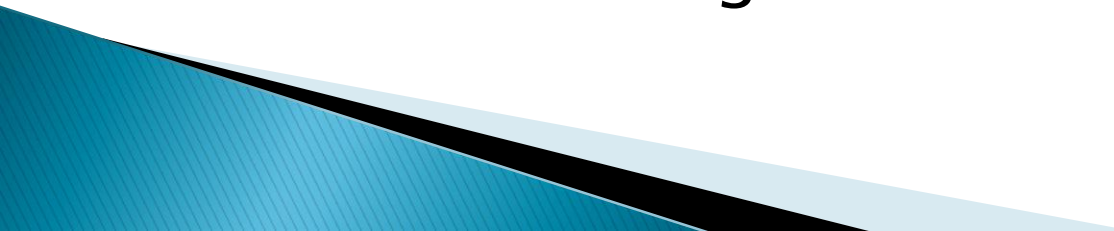
- ▶ It is every nurses responsibility to engage in one more roles along continuum of research participation


## Continuum of research participation

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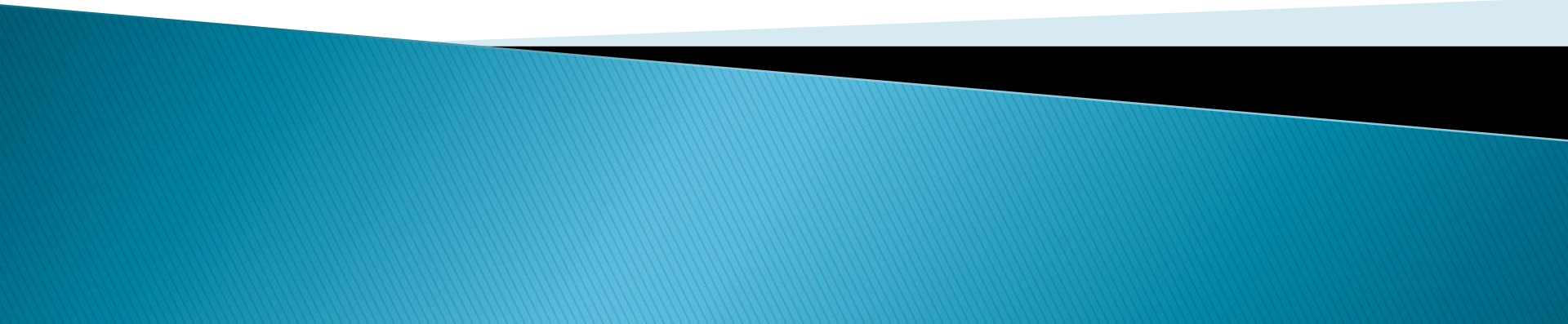
Producers                      research related                      consumers  
Of nsg research   activities                      of nsg research

- ▶ Direct involvement –actively participate in designing and implementing research studies
  - ▶ Indirect involvement–consumers of research read research reports to keep up to date on relevant findings that may affect their practice.
  - ▶ At minimum nurses are expected to maintain this level
  - ▶ Research utilization– use of findings from research in a particular setting
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- ▶ Research related activities–
  - ▶ Participation in journal club in practice setting which involve regular meeting among nurses to discuss and critique research articles
  - ▶ Attending research presentations at professional conferences
  - ▶ Evaluating completed research for its possible use in practice
  - ▶ Discussing the implications and relevance of research findings
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- ▶ Assisting in collecting research information
  - ▶ Reviewing proposed research plan with respect to its feasibility in a clinical setting and offering clinical expertise to improve plan
  - ▶ Assisting with development of an idea for clinical research projects
  - ▶ Participating in institutional committee that reviews the ethical aspects of proposed research before it is undertaken
  - ▶ Utilizing research by incorporating research results into practice
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# Futuristic directions for nursing research



1. Focus on outcome research—designed to assess and document effectiveness of health care services

–need for cost effective care that achieves positive outcomes without compromising quality— focussed on patient and overall delivery system

2. Promotion of research utilization—

–translate research findings into practice

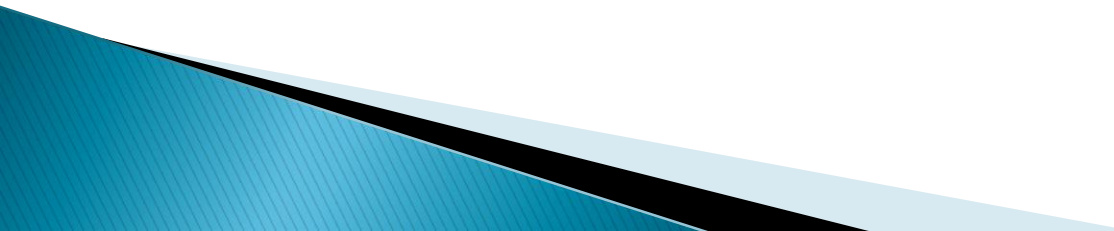
Engage in evidence based patient care




- Improvement is needed in quality of nursing studies, nurses skill in understanding criticizing utilizing research results
  - 3. Development of stronger knowledge base through multiple confirmatory strategies
  - participating nurses cant change a procedure /adopt an innovation based on single isolated study. Confirmation is needed through deliberate replication of studies to ensure that findings are robust
- Conduct multiple site investigation by team of collaborating research in several locations



4. Expanded dissemination of research findings  
Internet and other modes of electronic communication have a great effect on dissemination of research information which help to promote research utilization(online publishing electronic document retrieval and delivery,email,electronic mailing list )information about innovation can be communicated more widely and more quickly than ever before



- ▶ Identify and support research opportunities
  - a) Provide leadership in end of life/palliative care research
  - b) Health promotion and disease prevention
  - ▶ Advance research on high quality
  - ▶ Cost effective care and contribute to scientific base for nursing practice
  - ▶ Communicate and disseminate research findings–NINR funded research
  - ▶ Enhance development of nurse researchers through training and career development opportunities
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# Types of research



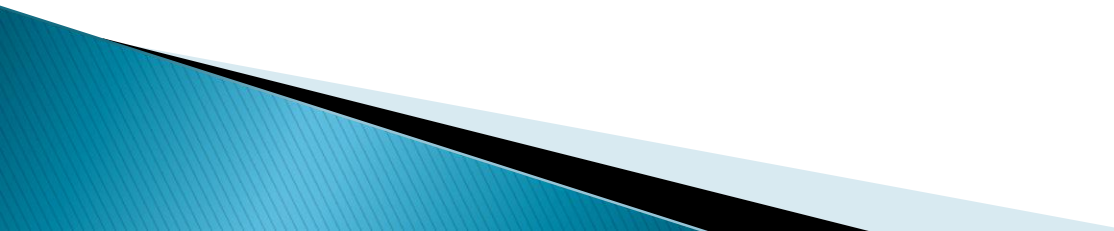
Based on purpose–

- ▶ Basic
- ▶ Applied
- ▶ Action

Based on approach

- ▶ Experimental
- ▶ Non experimental
- ▶ Based on approach of studying the variable
- ▶ Qualitative
- ▶ quantitative

## Basic research–pure or fundamental research

- ▶ Performed without a specific purpose in mind
  - ▶ Concerned with generation of new knowledge
  - ▶ Used to develop and refine theories
  - ▶ Expand body of knowledge
  - ▶ Not immediately applicable to practical problems
  - ▶ Eg. Study on effect of participatory culture in an organization on work performance of employees
  - ▶ In depth study to understand process of adaptation to stress in rural tribal population
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Applied research–

Studies which have functional purpose and practical use or application

Generate new knowledge but can be applied to practical setting

Focus on finding an immediate solution to existing problem

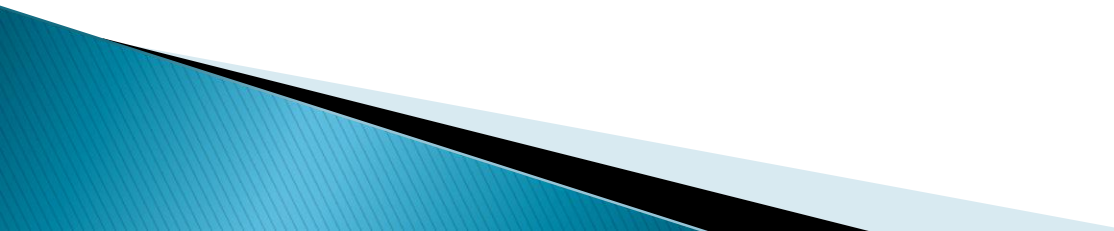
Solve problems

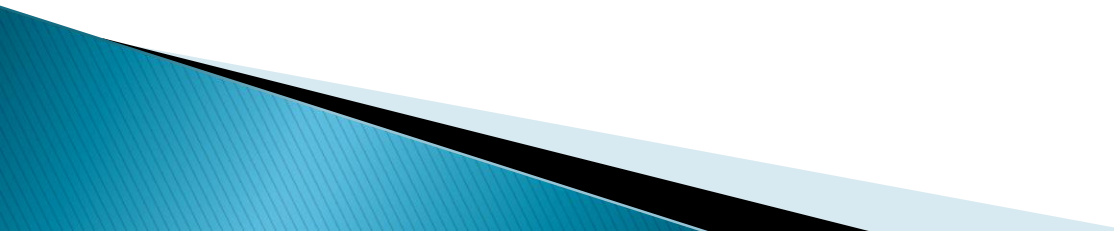
Make decisions

Evaluate something

Developing something new

Eg. Study to assess effectiveness of two different techniques of pin site care for prevention of pin site infection

- ▶ Action research–form of applied research
  - ▶ Try to solve an ongoing problem within an organizational frame work by introducing planned change observing result of change
  - ▶ Focused on immediate application
  - ▶ Evaluated in terms of local applicability
  - ▶ Improve nursing practice–professional spirit, ability to work harmoniously with others
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- ▶ Experimental approaches
  - ▶ True experimental
  - ▶ Quasi experimental
  - ▶ True experimental –investigator has control over manipulations of independent variable in experimental settings, subjects are randomly arranged to treatment condition
  - ▶ Quasi experimental–investigator may have control in manipulating independent variable but subjects are not randomly arranged to treatment condition
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▶ Non experimental–

Case studies–taking few cases /rare diseases and generating information

Surveys–

- ▶ Exploratory
- ▶ Explanatory
- ▶ Descriptive
- ▶ Evaluative

Historical–systematic collection and evaluation of data related to past events ,investigator has no control over manipulating independent variables

# Difference between exp and non exp

- ▶ Experimental
  - ▶ Hypothesis which researcher want to test
  - ▶ Control of extraneous variable important
  - ▶ Data generated used to establish cause -effect relation ship
  - ▶ Narrow in scope -esp in social sciences
- ▶ Non experimental
  - ▶ Not essential to have hypothesis
  - ▶ Little control over extraneous variables
  - ▶ Not used to establish cause effect relation
  - ▶ Scope wide

