NURSING RESEARCH 2

NCMB315

Overview

RESEARCH

- The word research is derived from the old french word
  - ***Cerchier:*** seek or search.
  - ***Search:*** to investigate.
  - The prefix **"re":** "again" and signifies of the search.
- Literally, research means to "investigate again".
  - One seeks new knowledge for the improvement of the quality of human life.
- Is referred to as empirical research and is synonymous with the conscious application of a structured method.
- In which it follows a rigorous step in order to solve a problem or develop something new and to improve our knowledge.
  - PROPOSITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
    - It includes the knowledge of theories, facts and laws.
    - For example, when we say we know each chord on a guitar denotes a musical note we are speaking of propositional knowledge.
  - PROCEDURAL KNOWLEDGE OR THE KNOWLEDGE OF HOW TO DO SOMETHING
    - This type of knowledge can be developed through doing or an act
  - PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR PERSONAL KNOWING
    - In this type of knowledge for us to know, we must experience personally experience it.

WEBSTER 1984

- Is defined as careful, systematic study in the field of knowledge, undertaken to discover or establish facts or principles

CALMORIN 2004

- Defined as a scientific investigation of phenomena which includes Collection, analysis and interpretation of facts

SCIENTIFIC UNDERTAKINGS IN RESEARCH

- Medical Research
- Business Research
- Agricultural Research
- ICT Research

NURSING RESEARCH

- Scientific process that validates and refines existing knowledge, or generates new knowledge that directly and indirectly influences the nursing profession
- Refers to research done on addressing the health concerns of client and the application of the research on their care.

PURPOSE OF NURSING RESEARCH

- The general purpose of nursing research is to answer questions or solve problems of relevance to the nursing profession.
  - DESCRIPTION: describing a phenomenon affecting the nursing profession
    - Example: describing varied phenomena such as: stress and coping, pain management, adaptation, health beliefs and practices
  - EXPLANATION: it offers understanding, clarification and information on why a certain phenomenon occurs.
    - Example: Why is it significant to provide for the psychological needs of patients in the intensive care unit?
  - PREDICTION: It estimates and anticipates the probability of a certain outcome in a specific situation like nursing intervention.
    - Example: What are the effects of prolonged bed rest on the hospitalized patient's recovery?
  - CONTROL: the manipulation of a given situation to produce the desired outcome.
    - Example: Therapeutic effects of touch help a patient and family cope with their fears

ROLES OF NURSES IN RESEARCH

- As a principal investigator
- As a member of the research team
- As an identifier of researchable problems
- As an evaluator of the research findings
- As a user of the research findings
- As a patient or client advocate during studies
- As a subject in studies

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

- EMPIRICAL
  - Based on direct experience or observation by the researcher.
  - The collection of data relies on practical experience without benefit of the scientific knowledge or theory.
  - Objective reality as sources of knowledge
- LOGICAL
  - Based on valid procedures and principles.
  - Scientific investigation is done in an orderly manner
- CYCLICAL/ORDERLY AND SYSTEMATIC
  - It starts with a problem and ends with a problem.
  - It follows a sequence of steps.
- ANALYTICAL
  - Utilizes proven analytical procedures in gathering of data, whether historical, descriptive, experimental or case study
- REPLICABILITY
  - Research designs and procedures are replicated to enable the researcher to arrive at valid and conclusive results
- CRITICAL
  - Exhibits careful and precise judgement.
- GENERALIZATION
  - Is the finding applicable to the entire population
- INTENSIVE
  - In-depth approach is used to ensure that all possible loopholes in the study is covered

WHY CONDUCT RESEARCH?
- Anybody needs information to make decisions and/or perform his functions more effectively
- Needs to know what teaching approaches and materials can be used to help students learn better
- Need health related data in developing health programs, improving delivery of health services and identify interventions to improve health conditions and individuals
- Needs accurate information before selecting a course of action.

USES OF RESEARCH
- Describe a population(people, objects, institutions.)
- Determine/describe an existing situation
- Compare two conditions or groups of population
- Determine existence, degree, or nature of relationship between two or more factors
- Predict the value of a certain characteristics
- Evaluate and/or compare effectiveness of an intervention, treatment or exposure

PURPOSE/TASK OF NURSING RESEARCH
- IDENTIFICATION: assess situation that needs clarification
- DESCRIPTION: determine relationship between and among variables investigated
- EXPLORATION: answer the what question
- EXPLANATION: answer the question why and seek clarification
- PREDICTION AND CONTROL: projects situation or events and minimize effects

MAJOR STEPS IN A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

POLIT & BECK, 2010

THE CONCEPTUAL PHASE
- Defining a problem/Topic Selection
- Reviewing the relate literature
- Undertaking clinical fieldwork
- Defining the framework/developing conceptual definition
- Formulating hypothesis

THE DESIGN AND PLANNING PHASE
- Selecting a research design
- Developing intervention protocols
- Identifying the population
- Designing the sample plan
- Specifying the methods to measure research variables
- Developing methods to safeguard subjects
- Finalizing the research plan

THE EMPIRICAL PHASE
- Collecting the data
- Preparing the data for analysis

THE ANALYTICAL PHASE
- Analyzing the data
- Interpreting the results

THE DISSEMINATION PHASE
- Communicating the findings
- Utilizing the findings in practice

NURSING RESEARCH *cont...*

STEPS IN RESEARCH
- STEP 1: PLANNING THE STUDY
  - Identifying research problem
  - Doing a literature review
  - Developing an overall approach
  - Selecting and gaining entrée in to research sites
  - Developing methods to safeguard participants
- STEP 2: DEVELOPING DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY
  - Deciding what type of data to gather and how to gather them
  - Deciding from whom to collect the data
  - Deciding how to enhance the trustworthiness
- STEP 3: GATHERING AND ANALYZING THE DATA
  - Collecting data
  - Organizing and analyzing the data
  - Evaluating data: Making modifications to data collection strategies
  - Evaluating data: Determining if saturation has been achieved
- STEP 4: DISSEMINATING FINDINGS
  - Communicating findings
  - Utilizing (or making recommendations for utilizing) findings in practice and future research

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD RESEARCH PROBLEM
- A RESEARCH PROBLEM MUST BE RELEVANT
  - Contribute to knowledge and development, problem should be worth investigating and worth the time, money and effort to be spent on it.
  - Example: Attitudes and Behaviors of Nurses on Night Duty Shift and its Impact to their Nursing performance
- A RESEARCH PROBLEM MUST BE FEASIBLE
  - Adequate technical expertise skills, equipment, experience)
  - Adequate number of subjects
  - Affordable time and money
  - Manageable in scope
  - Example: "The effect on achievement of providing each student a Microcomputer in their Math Class"
- A RESEARCH PROBLEM MUST BE CLEAR.
  - It should be specific, clear and unambiguous. Deals with a limited aspect of a certain phenomenon
- A RESEARCH PROBLEM MUST BE ETHICAL
  - The conduct of study should not pose any danger, embarrassment, hurt or any risk to research respondents or subjects or any one

SOURCES OF PROBLEMS
- Situations/ Interests
- Experiences
- Communication/Colleagues
- Previous studies/Literature
- Desire for advancement

THINGS TO CONSIDER IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH
- Knowledge
- Time
- Affordability
- Accessibility
- Applicability

GUIDELINES IN TITLE CONSTRUCTION
- The title should not exceed 11 SUBSTANTIVE WORDS