

NURSING RESEARCH 2

NCMB 315

Phases of Nursing Research

CONCEPTUAL PHASE

- Topic Selection
- Literature Review
- Framework development
- Hypothesis

DESIGN AND PLANNING

- Research Design
- Sampling
- Research Tool

EMPIRICAL

- Data Collection

ANALYTIC

- Data Analysis
- Data Interpretation

DISSEMINATION

- Communication of research findings
- Utilization of findings

INTRODUCTION

- The beginning piece of thread in research papers
- To 'introduce'

BOLD ATTEMPT

- Researcher-made
 - Enormous attempts have been done to address the issue of digital divide. This intention conceptualizes the formation of a 'digital bridge' to minimize the emerging disparity between digital inclusion and exclusion among learners. Approaches to close the digital gap in schools and universities have attempted to provide solutions amidst the profligate grow of technologies in education. Technocentric approaches are seen through placement of public computing centers (Krebek, 2010), private company sponsorships and One-Laptop-per-Child programs (Yujuico and Gelb, 2007; Kramer and Dedric, 2009, McDonald, 2009; Warschauer and Ames, 2010). Further, technocentric strategies were also undertaken in various countries to develop digital skills needed to maximize potentials.

CROSS-REFERENCED

- Cited from previous researchers
 - Enormous attempts have been done to address the issue of digital divide. This intention conceptualizes the formation of a 'digital bridge' to minimize the emerging disparity between digital inclusion and exclusion among learners. Approaches to close the digital gap in schools and universities have attempted to provide solutions amidst the profligate grow of technologies in education. Technocentric approaches are seen through placement of public computing centers (Krebek, 2010), private company sponsorships and One-Laptop-per-Child programs (Yujuico and Gelb, 2007; Kramer and Dedric, 2009, McDonald, 2009; Warschauer and Ames, 2010). Further, technocentric strategies were also undertaken in various countries to develop digital skills needed to maximize potentials.

CROSS-REFERENCED STYLES IN INTRODUCTION

- IMPLICIT: Statement (AUTHORS, YEAR)
 - An e-learning system with higher educational compatibility is believed to effectively facilitate the learning processes of students (Xu & Wang, 2006).
- EXPLICIT: AUTHOR (YEAR) VERB Statement
 - Taylor and Todd (1995) suggested that Social Influence (SI) affects other people's opinion, superior influence, and peer influence

WHERE DO IDEAS FOR RESEARCH PROBLEMS COME FROM?

- EXPERIENCE AND CLINICAL FIELDWORK
 - as nurses perform clinical duties, they are bound to find a wealth of research ideas
- NURSING LITERATURE
 - ideas from studies often come from reading nursing literature.
- SOCIAL ISSUES
 - topics are suggested by more global contemporary social or political issues of relevance to health of the community
- THEORIES
 - must be tested for applicability in different nursing environments
- IDEAS FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES
 - provides an impetus for a research idea

RESEARCH PROBLEM

- Question for which researchers want answers, theory they wish to validate, information gaps they want to fill, condition they want to improve, difficulty they want to eliminate, an issue to be settled.
- Stated in a form of question which serve as the focus of investigation

EVALUATING RESEARCH PROBLEMS

There are no rules in making the final selection of a research problem, but some criteria should be kept in mind (Polit, 2007):

- SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM
 - Is the problem an important one?
- RESEARCHABILITY OF THE PROBLEM
 - Is your research problem already answered?
- FEASIBILITY OF ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM
 - Time and Timing
 - Availability of Study Participants
 - Cooperation of others
 - Facilities and Equipment
 - Money
 - Research Experience
 - Ethical Considerations
 - Research Interest

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- The significance of the study should state why the problem examined is essential, and what significance the results have.
- It should include a statement on importance or felt needs, the possible contribution of the research to new knowledge, and policy implications and other possible uses for its results.
- In this section, the researcher expresses the value or importance of the research study. It is where the significant contribution of the results of the study are enumerated. Such contributions may be viewed from the point of the target beneficiaries like:
 - Researcher himself
 - Service providers
 - Client
 - Society
 - Administrators and Planners
 - Decision-makers
 - Implementors
 - Community
 - Educational Institution
 - Practitioners

GUIDELINES IN WRITING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

- § The rationale, timeless and relevance of the study to existing conditions must be explained or discussed.
- Possible solutions to existing problems or improvements to unsatisfactory conditions
- It must be shown who are the individual, groups, or communities who may be placed in a more advantageous position on account of the study
- Possible condition to a fount of knowledge
- It should discuss the implications, including the possible causes of the problems discovered, the positive effects of the problems, and the remedial measures to solve the problems

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

- The scope identify boundaries or coverage of the study in terms of subjects, objectives, facilities, area, time frame, and the issues to which the research is specifically focused.
- The limitations of the study defines the constraints or weaknesses, which are not within the control of the researcher, therefore they are not expected to be covered by the study
- The scope is expected to indicate a coherent area of study which is large enough to be important but narrow enough to permit careful management.
- It should be specific, the management they received, their number, the nature of any subjects treated, any limitations that exists in the reference population as well as the instrument or research design should be clearly defined.

SUGGESTED PHRASES

| SCOPE | DELIMITATION |
|------------------------------|---|
| The study will focus on... | The study is limited to... |
| The coverage of the study... | The study does not cover the... |
| The study covers the... | The investigator limited the research to... |
| The study focuses on... | It does not seek to include... |
| It includes... | |
| It is concerned with... | |
| It also involves the... | |
| The study consist of... | |

TYPES OF RESEARCH

PURE OR BASIC RESEARCH

- Is a study oriented towards the development of a theory.
- It aims to provide knowledge or understanding.
- Also called "Basic research or fundamental research"
- It aims to discover basic truth or principles.

APPLIED RESEARCH

Newton's Law, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law

- Is an investigation that enriches for a solution to a practical problem.
- It seeks to improve human condition by providing knowledge that can be used for practical application.
- Involves seeking new applications of scientific knowledge to the solution of a problem, such as development of a new system or procedure, new device, or new method in order to solve the problem.

ACCORDING TO TIME ELEMENTS

CROSS SECTIONAL

- It is a type of studies wherein there is a different types of subject with different type of characteristics
 - Treat them simultaneously
 - 1-2 years in the making

LONGITUDINAL

- It is a type of studies wherein same set of subject is treated over a period of time
 - Above 4 years in the making

ACTION RESEARCH

- Is a decision-oriented research involving the application of the steps of the scientific method in response to an immediate need to improve existing practices.

ACCORDING TO PROCESS

QUANTITATIVE

- It is conducted to find answers to questions about relationships among measurable variables with purpose of explaining, controlling, and predicting phenomena.
- Hence, it is knowing the outcome stated in NUMERICAL DATA

QUALITATIVE

- Starts with a FEW PRECONCEIVED IDEAS and stresses the importance of people's interpretations of events and circumstances
- FOCUS: TO CAPTURE AND UNDERSTAND the entirety of certain phenomena and collect NARRATIVE DATA

CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCH

LIBRARY RESEARCH

- Done in the library where answers to specific questions or problems of the study are available. Applicable to historical research

FIELD RESEARCH

- Conducted in a natural setting. No changes are made in the environment. Applicable to both descriptive and experimental research

LABORATORY RESEARCH

- Conducted in artificial or controlled conditions by isolating the study in a rigorous specified and operationalized area.
- Applicable to experimental, descriptive, and case study

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

PURPOSE OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

- A good synthetic review has three characteristics (Strike & Posner, 1983)
 - It clarifies and perhaps resolves the problems within a field of study rather than glossing over those problems.
 - It resolves in a progressive shift that yields a new perspective on the literature with more explanatory and predictive power than is offered by existing perspectives.
 - It helps clarify terms and concept

LITERATURE

art of written work; sometimes refers exclusively to published sources

- Exposes main gaps in knowledge[and]identifies principal areas of dispute and uncertainty
- Helps identify general patterns to findings from multiple examples of research in the same area
- Juxtaposing studies with apparently conflicting findings helps explore explanations for discrepancies
- Helps define your terminology or identify variations in definitions used by researchers or practitioners.
- Helps to identify appropriate research methodologies.
- You can also identify validated scales and instruments.

RECOMMENDED ONLINE JOURNALS



- ELSEVIER
 - Elsevier is a publishing company which publishes medical and scientific literature
 - One of its databases is ScienceDirect
- SCIENCE DIRECT
 - ScienceDirect is one of the largest online collections of published scientific research in the world
 - It is operated by Elsevier and contains nearly 10 million articles from Elsevier
 - Abstracts are mostly freely available, and full texts require paid subscriptions

| TYPOLOGY OF RESEARCH LITERATURE IN NURSING RESEARCH | |
|---|--|
| SUBJECTIVE LITERATURE | Books |
| RESEARCH LITERATURE | Journals |
| GRAY LITERATURE | Magazines, circulation, posters, etc.. |

VARIABLES

BLANK SPOTS

- Variables with no/less research

BLIND SPOTS

- Variables with conflicting ideas

FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

- A framework is a set of concepts that are logically & sequentially arranged to explain and predict the occurrence of certain phenomenon.
- It is the possible answer of the study

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- Based on one existing theory why a problem under study exists
- Explain connection between a theory and the problem

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- Defined concepts showing where, when, or how they fit together providing a structure for organizing and describing the phenomenon of interest.
- Based from previous study result or from own experience

IT MUST BE SEC

- STATE: Present theory
- EXPLAIN: Cross-referenced
- CONTEXTUALIZE: How it relates to the present study

DEFINITION OF TERMS

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION

- Definition based from the dictionary

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- Based from researcher's own definition