

# UNIT I : INTRODUCTION TO NURSING RESEARCH

*Welcome*  
WE'RE GLAD YOU'RE HERE

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# NURSING

# RESEARCH



**LOOKS!!!!!! I AM TOOOOO BUSY IN  
SEARCHING....!!!!!!!**



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**UNSTRUCTURED  
METHOD**

- TRADITION
- AUTHORITY
- INTUITION
- EXPERIENCE
- TRIAL & ERROR

**METHODS OF ACQUIRING  
KNOWLEDGE IN NURSING**

**STRUCTURED  
METHOD**

- INDUCTIVE REASONING
- DEDUCTIVE REASONING
- ASSEMBLED INFORMATION
- PROBLEM SOLVING
- SCIENTIFIC METHOD/RESEARCH



The most objective means of obtaining knowledge is through:

- a) Trial and error
- b) Tradition
- c) Scientific research
- d) Authority

# PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS



# COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STEPS OF THE RESEARCH PROCESS AND THE PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS

RESEARCH PROCESS	PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS
State a research question or problem	Problem definition
Define the purpose or the rationale for the study	Problem analysis
Review related literature	Generating possible solutions
Formulate hypothesis and define variables	
Select a method to test hypothesis	Analysing the solutions
Select a population, sample, and setting	Selecting the best solution
Conduct a pilot study	
Collect the data	Implementing the solutions
Analyse the data	
Communicate the findings	Evaluation and revision





**What form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?**

- a) Rationalism
- b) Deductive reasoning
- c) Inductive reasoning
- d) Probabilistic



# CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Orderly & systematic process

Control external factors

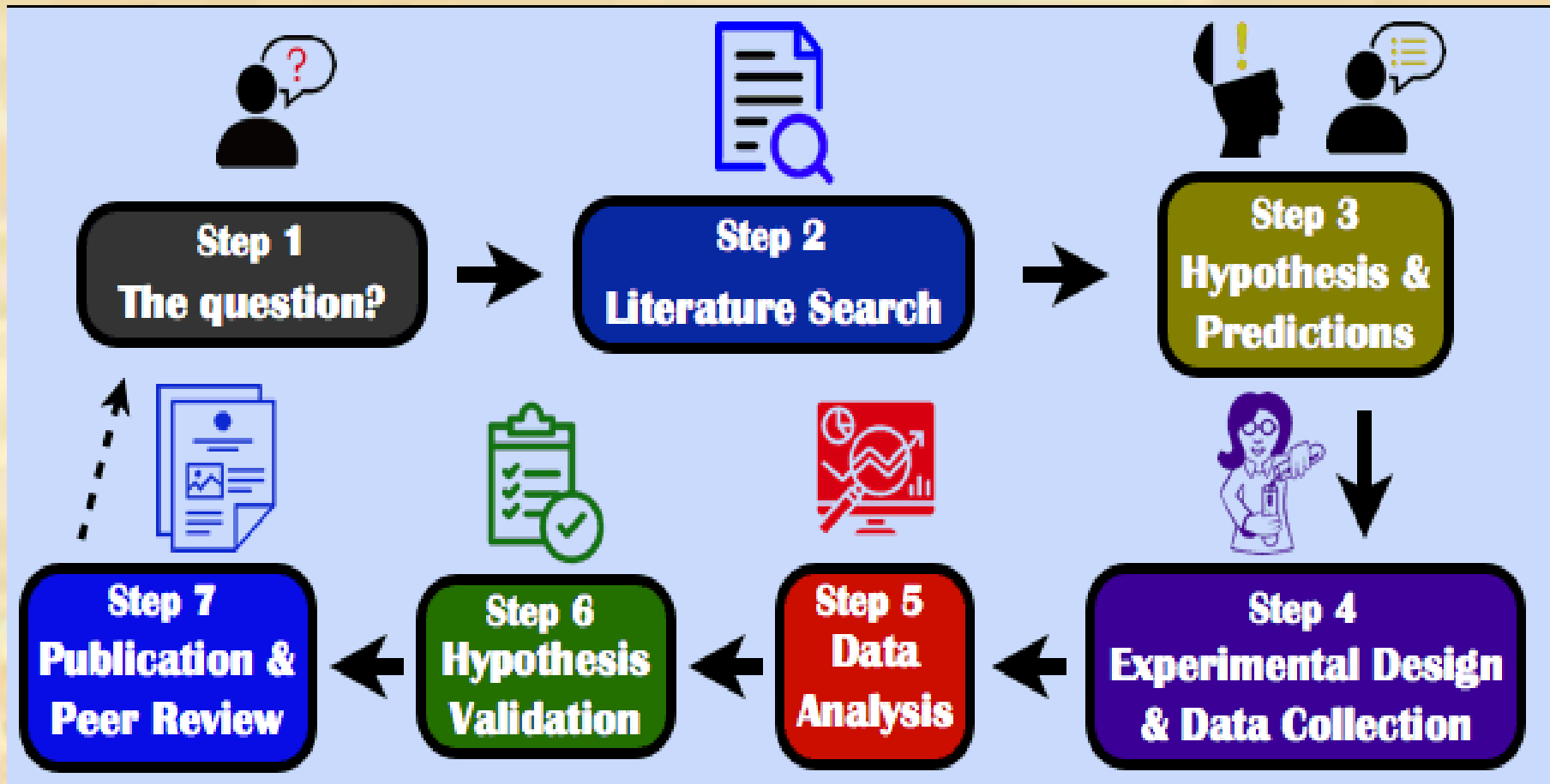
Empirical evidences

Based on assumptions

Test theories

Can be generalized

# STEPS OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD





# LIMITATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD



- Moral or ethical problem
- Human complexity
- Measurement problems
- External variable control problems



Which of the following is inappropriate regarding the limitations of scientific method?

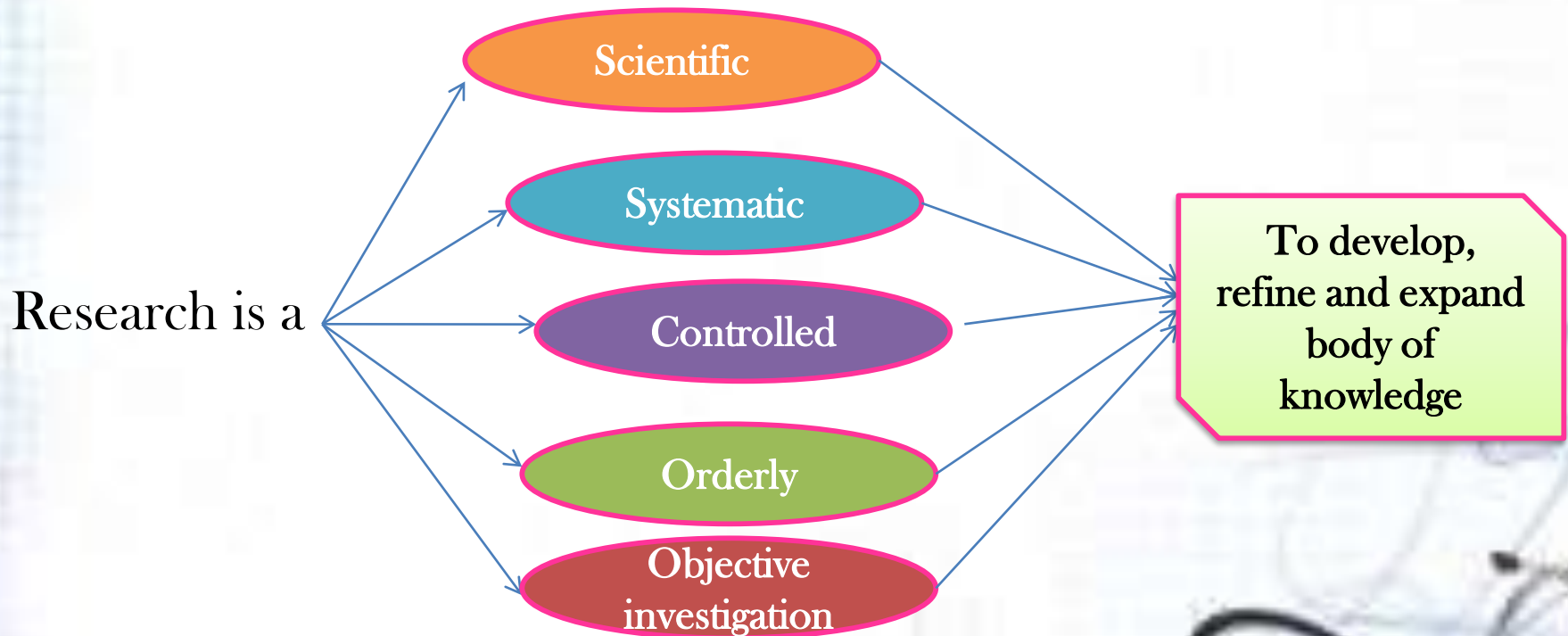
- a) Human Complexity
- b) Problems of measurement
- c) Problem of arranging research funds
- d) Controlling external variables

# INTRODUCTION

What is  
Research?

SCIENTIFIC METHOD  
ANSWERS QUESTIONS  
EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE  
MODERN NURSING CARE INTERVENTIONS  
ASSESSMENT OF PROBLEMS  
DISCOVERIES  
TEST THEORIES  
NURSING  
SYSTEMIC ENQUIRY  
EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE  
SYSTEMIC INVESTIGATION  
BODY OF KNOWLEDGE  
HIGH QUALITY PATIENT CARE  
SOLVE PROBLEMS  
ART  
PROBLEM SOLVING  
RESEARCH  
NEW KNOWLEDGE

# MEANING OF RESEARCH & NURSING RESEARCH



Research seeks to generate *an answer* to the *problem* as well as suggesting additional questions in need of further *inquiry*



# Nursing Research

Nursing Research is a way to identify new knowledge, improve professional education and practices and use of resources effectively.

*-International Council of Nurses, 1986*

Nursing Research is defined as a systematic search for knowledge about issues of importance to nursing.

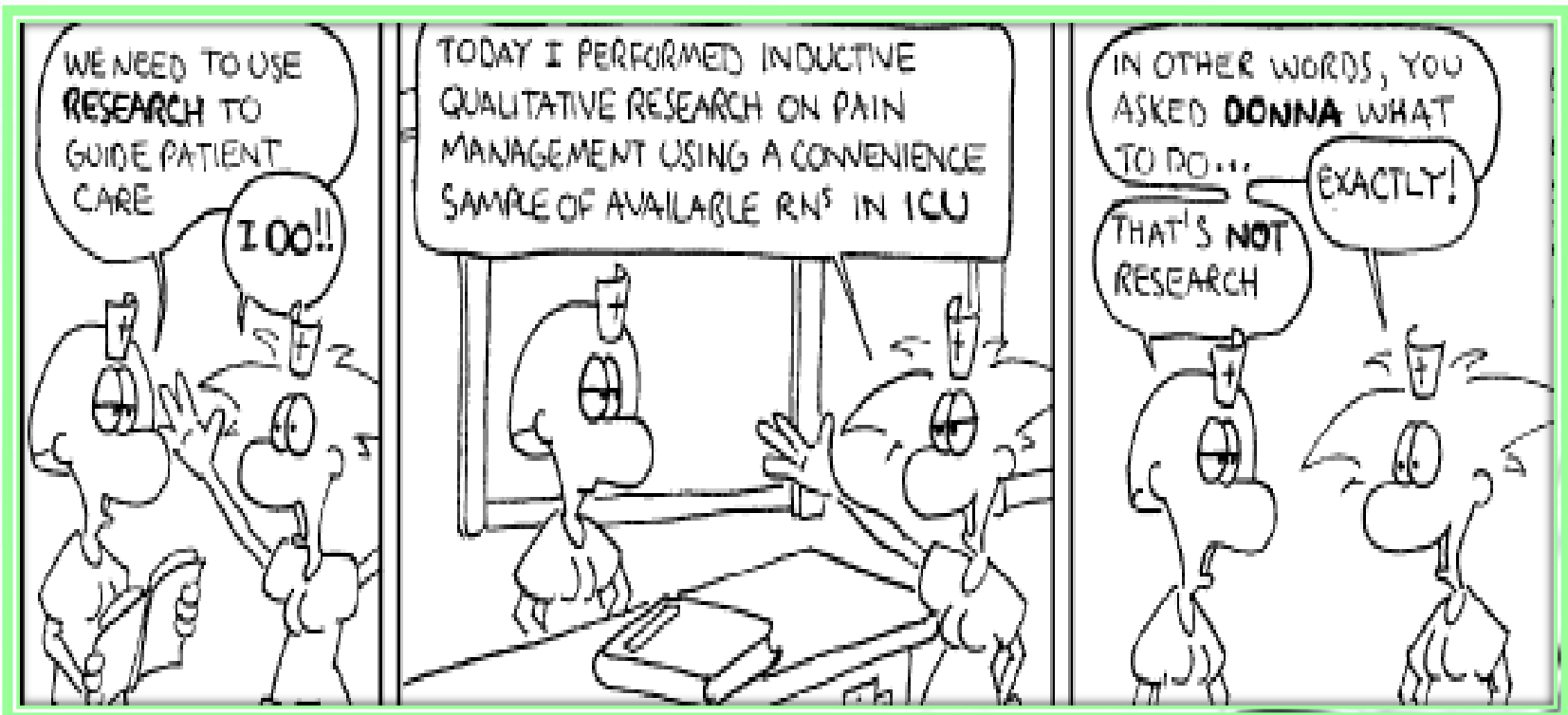
*-Polit and Hungler, 2001*

Nursing Research is a scientific, systematic and orderly process to find out solution for problems concerned to nursing or generating and refining the nursing knowledge to improve quality of nursing care, nursing education, and nursing administration.

*-S. K. Sharma, 2005*

# NURSING RESEARCH





Indicate **your opinion** about the following statements regarding need and purpose of nursing research using the **Attitude scale** given below:

Items	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Nursing research extends the scientific base of knowledge			
Enhance the body of knowledge in nursing			
Provide foundation for EBN practices			
Essential for continued growth of nursing profession			
Refine and eliminate old knowledge			
Develop and refine nursing theories and principles			
Solve the problems related to nursing practices			
Identify nursing care practices			
Make health care efficient and cost-effective			



# Historical Evolution of Nursing Research



Florence Nightingale in the Crimea

1946

- **Bhore committee** submitted a report for improvement of Nursing profession

1953

- **Ms.Edith Buchanan**, was the 1<sup>st</sup> nurse from India who was sent to Columbia University to earn DEd

1955

- **Ms.Margaretta Craig**, attended ICN meet in France to present a paper on the need for nursing research in India

1960

- The 1<sup>st</sup> 2years **Master degree programme** in nursing started by RAK, included nursing research as a dull subject with a thesis work on nursing topics.

1963

- A research was carried by **INC** on the trends in the health services and implications for nursing.

1964

- **Dr. Marie Ferguson**, conducted a research study titled “**Activity Study to Define Nursing and Non-Nursing functions of Nurses in Selected Health Institutes of India**”

1966

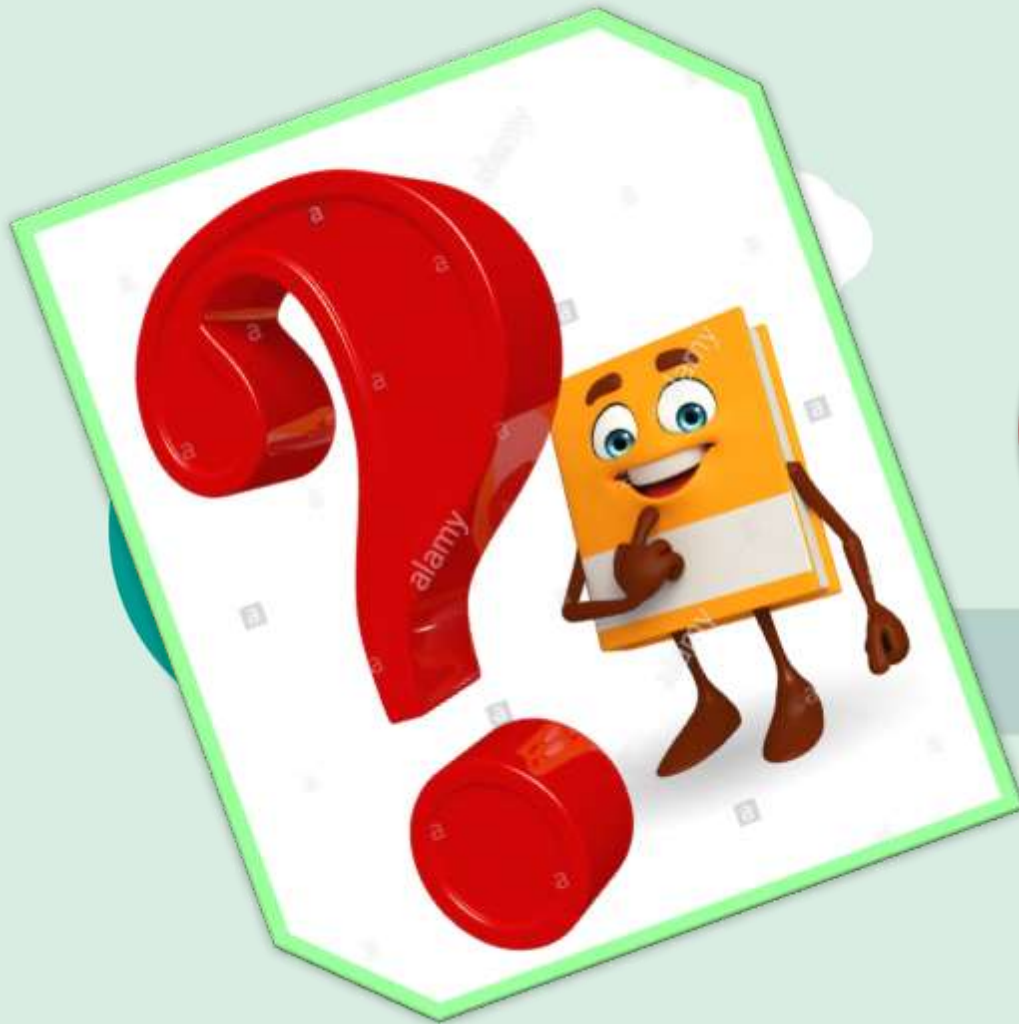
- **TNAI** established a **research section** under the guidance of **Ms Margareta Craig**

1971

- **TNAI** conducted a study on the **socioeconomic status of nurses in India**

1976

- **Dr Marie Farrell** and **Dr Aparna Bhaduri**, conducted seminar on **Nursing Research**



MATCH  
THE  
FOLLOWING



(1)	Health research: A community Based approach published by	(e)	(a)	1986
(2)	First National Conference in India 1982, theme was	(h)	(b)	Teaching Nursing Research to Nursing College Teachers
(3)	The Nursing Research Society of India was established in and PhD in Nursing was started in	(a)	(c)	2002
(4)	In 1984, Nursing research workshop titled as	(b)	(d)	National Consortium PhD in Nursing
(5)	In 1988	(g)	(e)	WHO in 1981
(6)	Nursing research added as a full subject in GNM and Post B.Sc in the year of	(c)	(f)	Nursing Research Society of India has started
(7)	In 2005 INC has been started	(d)	(g)	NIMHANS started Nursing research section
(8)	PhD started by IGNOU & by BF university in	(i)	(h)	Nursing Research in India: Prospect and Retrospect
(9)	In 2012	(f)	(i)	2009 & 2010

# Characteristics of good research



You can use the suggestion words from below given box

1. Good research is \_\_\_\_\_, orderly, logical, \_\_\_\_\_, and replicable.
2. Good research emphasize to develop \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ professional knowledge.
3. Good research is carefully \_\_\_\_\_ and reported.
4. Good research is an objective and \_\_\_\_\_ process.
5. Good research is conducted through appropriate use of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ data collection tool and appropriate \_\_\_\_\_, representative \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Good research directed towards development or testing \_\_\_\_\_, carried out \_\_\_\_\_ and adequately \_\_\_\_\_

(Systematic, theories, refine, recorded, reliable, communicated, sample, expand, logical, empirical, valid, methodology, patiently).





Can you say types of research?



Approach Of Studying The Variables

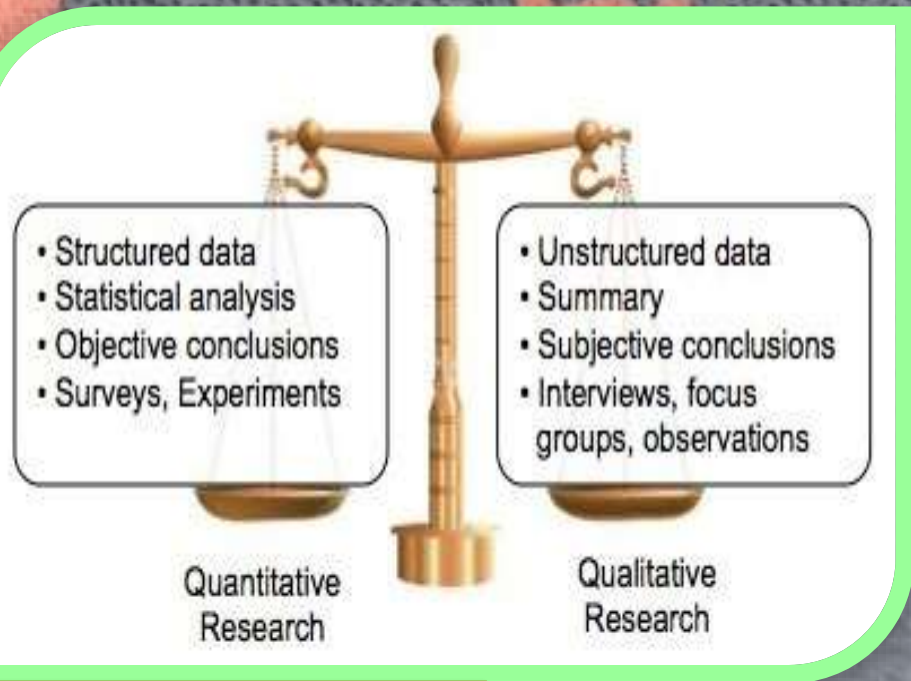
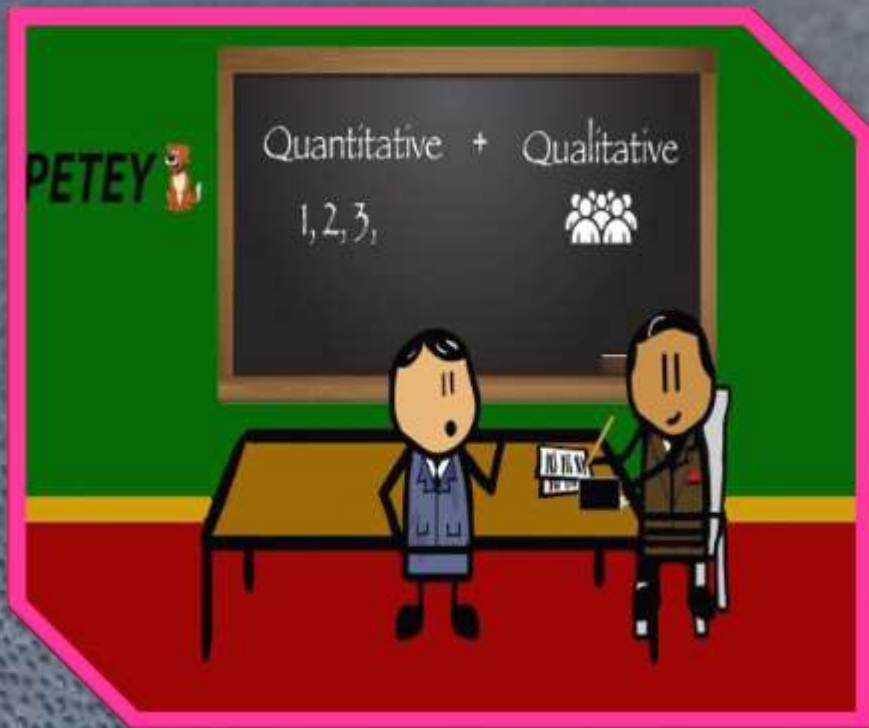
Quantitative

Qualitative

Purpose Of Conducting Research

Basic

Applied





- **Basic Research** --> pure research without immediate practical application



- **Applied Research** --> clinical research with functional application

### Applied V. Basic Research

- Applied Research has clear, practical applications.
- YOU CAN USE IT!!!
- Basic Research explores questions that you may be curious about, but not intended to be immediately used.



Studying how kissing changes when you get older is interesting...but that's about it.

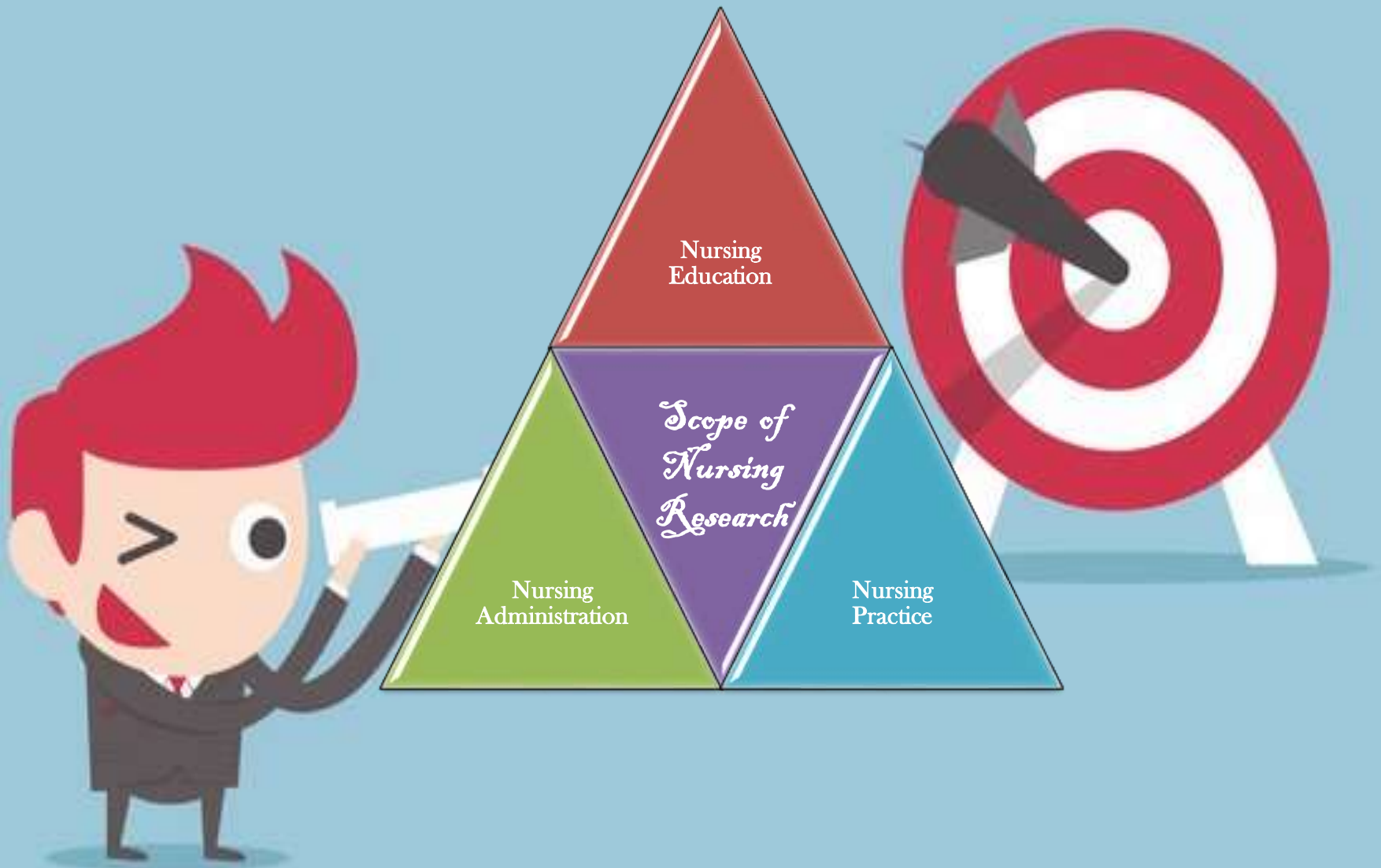
**Quantitative Research:** A study to assess effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module (SIM) on the knowledge and practice regarding Vitamin A Prophylaxis among mothers of Under five children in a selected rural community. In this research study, the researcher deals with numerical data.

**Basic Research:** A researcher carries out a study on effect of participatory culture in an organization on work performance of employees.



**Applied Research:** A study to assess the effectiveness of two different techniques of pin site care for prevention of pin site infection. Here, researcher is interested in solving a current problem.

**Qualitative Research:** A study on experiences of women who have undergone female feticide in selected rural and urban areas. In this instance, researcher is not handling any numerical data, rather is collecting descriptive narrations verbalized by study subjects.





**PROBLEMS IN  
NURSING,  
HEALTH AND  
SOCIAL  
RESEARCH**



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Fallibility of disciplined research

Handling multiple variables

Difficulty in control on external variables

Minimal possibility of a laboratory research

Lack of standardized tools

Lack of interest

Ethical constraints

Lack of expertise

Measuring qualitative phenomenon through quantitative means



# Summary

- INTRODUCTION
- METHODS OF ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE
- PROBLEM SOLVING
- SCIENTIFIC METHOD
- MEANING OF RESEARCH AND NURSING RESEARCH
- NEEDS AND PURPOSE
- IMPORTANCE
- HISTORICAL EVOLUTION
- CHARACTERISTICS
- TYPES
- SCOPE AND AREAS
- PROBLEMS IN NURSING RESEARCH



Thank You

