

# Communicating Nursing Research

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- ▶ A research process cannot be considered complete until its report has been written and disseminated

# OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Promotion of learning new knowledge among professionals
- ▶ Expansion of evidenced based practice
- ▶ Improving health care outcome

# Criteria for communicating the research

1. Selecting proper channel of communication

✓ Seminars, conferences

✓ Annual meetings

✓ Faculty meetings

✓ Journals, books, thesis, newsletter, online journals etc

2. Knowing the consumers

3. Developing a plan for writing the report

- Deciding on the authors: leading and contributing authors

- Know your audience : to choose the language level
- Use devices—arrows, numbers, letters— to help the reader know where to start and what order to read it in. (left/right)
- No use of more than 2 font styles
- Title and subheadings should be readable from 5 feet away
- Every graphics should have captions, italics and 18pt

- **The international committee of medical journal editors (ICMJE) advice that**

- Authorship credits to be given to those who have made substantial contribution towards

- ❖ Conceptual designs, tools

- ❖ Data analysis ,interpretation

- ❖ Drafting and revising the manuscript

- ❖ Approving final version of manuscript

- Deciding on the content

#### 4. Careful selection of journal for publication:

- Journal goal
- Audiences
- Frequency of publication
- Indexed/non indexed journal, national/ international (critical review point)
- Journal impact factor

#### 5. Careful review of the authors manuscript guidelines

# Types of Research Reports/Communication/Dissemination

1. Written:
  - Theses and dissertations
  - Journal articles
2. Oral : Paper for professional meetings
3. Poster presentation



1. **Theses and dissertations:** Pages- 150-250, double spaced

2. **Journal article:** progress in nursing research depends on researchers efforts to share their work with others.

- It contains main body of research but articles are much shorter
- 10-15 pages

- Research journals:
  - Nursing research
  - Applied nursing research
  - Clinical nsg research
  - Research in nsg and health

# Methods of Communicating Nursing research

- Writing a research report : contents of research report
  1. Preliminary section:
    - **Title page:** name of the author, degree requirement, name of the university awarding degree, date of submission, signature of the dissertation committee members
  - **Approval sheet**

- **Acknowledgement** : expressing appreciation for the contributors
- Supervisors, principal, HOD, ethical committee, help for data collection, friend , family members and people who have directly and indirectly facilitated the conduction of research study
- **Table of content**: content and page numbers
- **List of tables and figures**: identification number , title and page number

## 2. Main body of the report:

Follows conventional format IMRAD

- **INTRODUCTION:**

- Background of the study
- Need of the study
- Statement of problem
- Objectives of the study
- Significance of problem
- Assumptions/ Statement of hypothesis
- Operational definitions
- Conceptual framework
- Review of literature

- **METHODS AND MATERIALS:(Research design and methodology):**
  - Research approach
  - Research design
  - Research setting
  - Population
  - Sampling technique and Sample size
  - Inclusion/exclusion criteria
  - Development and description of data collection tools
  - Validity and reliability of research tools
  - Methods of data collection

- Pilot study
- Feasibility
- Ethical considerations
- Plan for data analysis
- **RESULTS AND ANALYSIS:**
- Method of analysis
- Presentation of findings- text, tables, graphs

- DISCUSSION

- Interpretation and discussion of results

- what were the main findings?

-  What do the findings mean?

-  How do the results compare with prior knowledge on the topic?

- Implication of the study

- Limitation of the study

- Recommendations



### 3. Reference section:

- Bibliography
- Appendix : contains information relevant to the study.
- Instrument
- Permission letters
- Study materials
- CV
- Autobiography of author

# Other aspects of the report

- Title
- Abstract
- Key words

# Advantages of written reports:

- Best methods of dissemination
- Has the potential to reach the largest percentage of consumers
- Publication is the medium of sharing the knowledge
- Remains permanent
- Easy to conduct further researches

## 2.Oral reports

### Presentation at professional conferences:

- Scientific paper: abstract of 500-1000 words
- Poster presentation
- Duration 15-30 min

# Advantages : oral reports

- Helps in immediate dissemination than publishing
- Audience can interact with researcher and clarify doubts

# Criteria for poster presentation

- Short
- 250 words
- Arouse readers interest
- Few major points, less is best
- Size----find out( standard size- 36 x48 inches, landscape/portrait layout)
- Text has to be read from the distance, eye catching
- More focus on why, how and what
- Title: bold, no capitals
- Name of the authors below the title

Contd..

- Conclusion: upper left hand corner
- Photos: JPEG, no web images
- Funding acknowledgements: bottom right side
- Colour schemes: 2-3 , not more
- Text size: title- 85 pt, Author name- 56, subheading- 36, body- 24
- Dark typing, light colour background
- Edit, edit, edit and evaluate
- Print out a letter size draft to check
- Prepare: 3-5 min verbal explanation
- Self directional
- Poster handouts

# Characteristics of good research Report

- Concise, clear, completeness, honest information and accurate
- Must be long enough to cover the subjects content and short enough to maintain interest among the users and consumers
- Abstract terms to be avoided
- Written logically
- Visually attractive
- Reflect its originality



- Use of headings and subheadings
- Bold type heading
- Using tables and graphs
- Use left and right margin justification
- Editing proposal many times
- Peer review
- Follow directions as stated in the guidelines for writing report

# Utilization of research findings

- **Clinical nursing practice :**
- Provides scientific basis for the practice
- Ensures nursing actions are more than the intuition and tradition
- Improves nursing practice , nursing care by improving the efficiency and cost
- Eliminates the problems faced by nurses
- Evaluates effectiveness of nursing care

- **Research in community health nursing :**
- Researches in home remedies for minor ailments, studies on occupational hazards
- Prevalence and awareness studies
- Focus on developing protocols for primordial prevention
- Health education

- **Nursing administration:**
- To solve persisting problems
- Methods for organization , delivery and evaluation of client care
- Human resource planning
- Improvement of job satisfaction
- Development of new policies and protocols of care

- **Nursing Education :**
- Structuring new programs
- Curriculum revision
- New teaching methods
- **Nursing research**

# BARRIERS IN UTILIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH

- FACTORS RELATED TO NURSES:-
- Lack of time, motivation, confidence, research knowledge, money, and resources
- Less value to research practice
- Inflexible, unwilling to change or try new ideas
- Not capable of evaluating quality nursing research
- Unawareness about research

- NURSING RESEARCH FACTORS:-
- Methodological inadequacies
- Conclusions not justified
- Research is not replicated
- Literature reports conflicting results
- Uncertainty about results
- Non-published
- Lacks of applicable recommendations

- ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS:-
- Fail to provide access to journals and research resources
- Lack of funding
- Rigidity of administration
- Other staff are not supportive
- Less authority to change patient care procedures



- COMMUNICATION FACTORS:-
- Lack of collaboration between researchers and clinicians
- Lack of publication
- Implications of practice is not clear
- Statistical analysis are not clear

# STRATEGIES TO FACILITATE RESEARCH UTILIZATION

- Use research findings to support lectures and teaching
- Incorporate research findings in clinical assignments
- Motivate the students
- Focus on current clinical problems
- Disseminate research results ASAP
- Publish in scientific journals
- Clearly delineate practice implication result
- Reward for risk taking and innovation
- Incorporate research role in job description
- Provide research resources

- Encourage CNE, conference and publishing
- Stay updated with literature
- Improve practice by innovation
- Question practice tradition

# Vancouver style : writing research report

- It is important to cite any sources that you have consulted in your research.
- Citation is the sincere way of acknowledgement of borrowing of ideas, information or arguments of others.
- Failure to do so may be considered as plagiarism.
- Plagiarism is the presentation of the ideas of others as one's own and is a serious offence.

- Citation information must appear in two places.
- First, it must appear in the text of your paper
- Secondly, in the list of sources at the end of the paper

- When the information is taken from a source (an idea, a quotation, a table, etc.), refer readers to the source with an Arabic number in brackets. ( or number in superscript )
- This number corresponds to the reference list at the end of the paper — in Vancouver Style, this list matches the order in which you mention sources.
- If citing the same source more than once, reuse the original number from the reference list.
- To cite more than one source at the same time, list their numbers in the reference list , separated by commas (1,2) or using a dash for several references listed consecutively (1–3).

- In general, no need to cite the author or title of the source in the text of the paper.
- If the citation is at the end of a sentence, place it after a full stop or comma but before a colon or semicolon.

- **GENERAL CITATIONS**

- Eg: Smaller pediatric blood collection tubes can be used to minimize blood loss.  
(1)

- **SPECIFIC CITATION (A QUOTATION, CHART, OR OTHER SPECIFIC PART OF A SOURCE)**

- When dealing with a patient who refuses blood, it is important to remember that “maintaining good rapport with the patient becomes the key to obtaining the best possible outcome.” (1, p176)

- **CITATIONS TO MULTIPLE SOURCES**

- Non-verbal pain assessment has been touched on by a number of researchers.  
(11,13–16)



- **INDIRECT CITATION**

- An indirect citation is a reference to an idea that has been referenced by another writer.
- Indirect citations are generally discouraged in Vancouver Style.
- If use of indirect citation is done , provide the name and year of the original source. Eg: Smith (2006) found the opposite result. (cited by 7, p276)

# Reference vs Bibliography

- Reference: those that have been directly referred in research. Contains details only of those sources and content cited in the text
- Bibliography: list of all materials that have been consulted while conducting a research study. Sources not cited in the text but used for background reading
- Items of bibliography are not directly included in the text. References are those that are directly cited in actual text
- Both bibliography and references are arranged alphabetically but reference list can also be arranged in numeric or Vancouver style.

# REFERENCE LIST

- The Reference List appears on a separate page at the end of a research paper
- It is a numbered list of all the sources cited in the paper, in the order in which they are first cited.
- No italics, underlining, or quotation marks are necessary to indicate the titles of sources.

# BOOK FORMAT

- Author. Title:subtitle. Edition. Volume. Place of publication: publisher; Year. Page numbers.

# INTERNET DOCUMENTS

- Author. Document title. Webpage name. source / production information; daye of internet publication [cited year month day]. Available from:URL.

# JOURNAL ARTICLES

- **Basic Format (Print)**

Author Surname Initials. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal. Date of Publication; Volume Number(Issue Number): Page Numbers.

Examples:

## In Print, Single author

Laudicina RJ. Searching for hereditary hemochromatosis. Clin Lab Sci. 2006 Summer; 19(3):174–183.

## In Print, Multiple authors

Cariappa A, Chase C, Liu H, Russell P, Pillai S. Naive recirculating B cells mature simultaneously in the spleen and bone marrow. Blood. 2007 Mar 15; 109(6):2339–45.

**Note: When an article has more than three authors, you may give the first three or the first six authors' names followed by et al.**

Contd..

- Cariappa A, Chase C, Liu H, et al. Naive recirculating B cells mature simultaneously in the spleen and bone marrow. *Blood*. 2007 Mar 15;109(6): 2339–45.
- Ghevaert C, Rankin A, Huiskes E, Porcelijn L, Javela K, Kekom aki R, et al. Alloantibodies against low-frequency human platelet antigens do not account for a significant proportion of cases of fetomaternal alloimmune thrombocytopenia: evidence from 1054 cases. *Transfusion*. 2009 Oct;49(10): 2084–9.
- [In Print, Anonymous Author](#)
- Family planning. *New Sci*. 2010 Jan 30;205(2745):6.

- Basic Format (Online)

- Author Surname Initials. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal [Internet]. Date of Publication [cited Date of Access]; Volume Number(Issue Number):Page Numbers. Available from Database Name (use simply “Available from” if not accessed through a database): URL
- Example:
- Lau WH, Leong WS, Ismail Z, Gam LH. Qualification and application of an ELISA for the determination of Tamm Horsfall Protein (THP) in human urine and its use for screening of kidney stone disease. Int J Biol Sci [Internet]. 2008 [cited 2010 Feb 11];4(4): 215–222. Available from: <http://www.biolsci.org/v04p0215.htm>



# NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

- Second-hand smoke linked to thicker arteries in children. Globe and Mail (British Columbia Ed.). 2010 Mar 3;Sect. L:4.
- Steenhuysen J. Gene-based test can identify tumour DNA in blood. Vancouver Sun [Internet]. 2010 Feb 19 [cited 2010 Mar 3]; Health. Available from: <http://bit.ly/cUU9rg>