




*Research*

## There is a Researcher in Every Nurse: Engaging the Bedside Nurse in Research Through a Nursing Research Council





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## Allegheny General Hospital

West Penn Allegheny Health System





## Welcome to the World of Nursing Research!

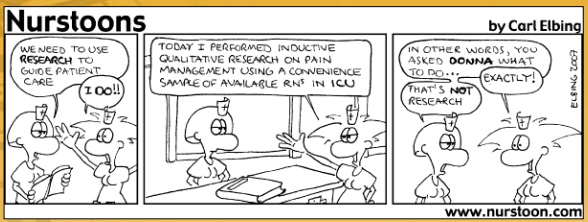


### Objectives:

- Present an overview of nursing research and the nursing research process
- Discuss a model for a hospital-wide Nursing Research Council
- Highlight ethical principles when research involves children
- Review the elements of a successful Nursing Research Journal Club



## Cartoon of the Day...



**Nurstoons** by Carl Etling


Panel 1: "WE WENT TO USE RESEARCH TO GUIDE PATIENT CARE. (1.00!!)"

Panel 2: "TODAY I PERFORMED INDUCTIVE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON PAIN MANAGEMENT USING A CONVENIENCE SAMPLE OF AVAILABLE RN'S IN ICU"

Panel 3: "IN OTHER WORDS, YOU ASKED DONNA WHAT TO DO... EXACTLY!"


Panel 4: "THAT'S NOT RESEARCH!"

www.nurtoon.com




## What Is Nursing Research?

- It is a systematic and scientific investigation that validates, refines and extends existing nursing knowledge and generates new knowledge that advances clinical nursing practice.
- It is designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge.
- Nurse researchers examine issues of specific concern to nurses, patients, families and the communities they serve.



## What Is The Connection Between Nursing Research and Evidence-Based Practice?

- Evidence-based practice integrates and synthesizes the best current nursing research evidence into clinical nursing practice.
- Evidence-based practice is a critical strategy that serves as a guide for the delivery of high quality, up to date and cost effective health care when making decisions about the nursing care of patients.





## How Does Quality Improvement Differ From Nursing Research?

- Quality/performance improvement focuses on outcomes related to systems, processes, clinical performance, patient satisfaction and/or cost internally.
- Quality improvement initiatives in healthcare are generally not intended to generate scientific knowledge, but serve as tools to evaluate and improve the processes and outcomes within a specific healthcare organization.



## Why Is Nursing Research Important?

- Serves as forum to:
  - Facilitate the practice of questioning and evaluating nursing practice
  - Design new practices based on evidence rather than tradition
  - Bridge the gap between research and practice
  - Advance nursing practice



## When Is a Research Project Indicated?



- There is conflicting evidence or not enough evidence in the literature to make a recommendation
- Questions arise from a quality improvement study
- Plan to implement an evidence-based practice standard of care with a different patient population
- New discovery, procedure or approach to care



## History of Nursing Research... It All Started with Florence!

- In the mid 1800's, Florence was a pioneer of modern nursing, a writer, a statistician and an epidemiologist.
- Her studies on the sanitary conditions during the Crimean War helped to reduce the mortality rate considerably.



( Burns & Grove,2007)



## Highlights of Nursing Research 20th and 21st Centuries

- 1900-*AJN* was first published.
- 1923-Goldmark report was published regarding the nursing labor market.
- 1952-*Nursing Research* was first published.
- 1985-National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR) was established within the National Institutes for Health.
- 1993-NCNR was renamed the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) ([www.nih.gov/ninr](http://www.nih.gov/ninr)).
- 1999-Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) was designated as the lead agency supporting research to improve the quality of health care.
- 2003-American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) listed nursing research as one of the Magnet forces.
- 2006-American Association of Colleges of Nursing published a Position Statement on Nursing Research.





## National Center for Nursing Research

### Mission:

- "Support clinical and basic research to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the lifespan."
- Research Priorities:
  - Management of patients during illness and recovery
  - Reduction of risks for disease and disability
  - Promotion of a healthy lifestyle
  - Promotion of quality of life for those with chronic illness
  - Care for individuals at the end of life



[www.nih.gov/ninr](http://www.nih.gov/ninr)

### How Do Nurses Today Really Feel About Research?


- Literature is inconsistent regarding nurses' knowledge, attitudes and use of nursing research.
- Overall nurses have positive attitudes toward research, but feel that they lack knowledge required to use research and interpret research studies.
- Key barriers identified are lack of time and support, limited research knowledge and limited budget.

### Acquiring Knowledge in Nursing

- Traditions
- Authority
- Borrowing
- Trial and error
- Personal experiences/opinions
- Role modeling
- Reasoning

### Alarming Findings From Recent Studies



- Most nurses provide care in accordance to what they learned in nursing school and rarely use journal articles or research studies.  
(Pravikoff, Tanner and Pierce, 2005)
- It is estimated that up to 40 % of patients do not receive nursing care that is consistent with current scientific evidence!  
(Rauen, Chulay, Bridges, Vollman and Arbour, 2008)
- There are still sacred cows!



### Acquiring Knowledge Through Nursing Research



Quantitative Research


- Formal, objective and systematic process conducted to describe variables, test relationships between them, and examine cause and effect interactions among variables

Qualitative Research

- Systematic and subjective approach used to describe life experiences of study participants and give them meaning


(Burns and Grove, 2007)

### Educating and Engaging Nurses in Research and Having Fun at the Same Time!




- "Introducing the Staff Nurse to Nursing Research through the Great American Cookie Experiment"
- "The Effect of Respiratory Rate and Ingestion of Hot and Cold Beverages on the Accuracy of Oral Temperatures Measured by Electronic Thermometers"


(Refer to reference list for complete citations)




### The Research Journey: Improving Patient Outcomes



- Define the clinical question
- Review the literature
- Develop the proposal
- Follow the proposal approval process
- Collect data
- Analyze data
- Share findings
- Change practice
- Evaluate the outcome
- Celebrate completion!




### Define the Clinical Question Using PICOT




- Patient population of interest
- Intervention or area of interest
- Comparison intervention or group
- Outcome
- Time


Example...Do healthy children (ages 2-8 years) undergoing outpatient surgery whose parents present are in the PACU, cry less than children whose parents are not present?




### Finding the Evidence... Visit the Library




- Books
- Journals
- On line searches
- Classes
- Librarians




### Finding the Evidence... Navigating the Web



- Citation Databases Examples:
  - Medline ([www.pubmed.gov](http://www.pubmed.gov))
  - Cumulative Index for Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL) ([www.cinahl.com](http://www.cinahl.com))
- Full Text Resources Examples:
  - Cochrane Collaboration ([www.cochrane.org/reviews/cibintro.htm](http://www.cochrane.org/reviews/cibintro.htm) no charge for abstracts)
  - Nursing Consult




### Levels of Evidence




Strongest-Weakest:

- Meta-analysis of multiple well designed controlled studies
- Well designed experimental studies (randomized controlled trials)
- Well designed Quasi-experimental research (non- randomized)
- Cohort and case control studies
- Qualitative studies
- Quality/performance improvement studies
- Opinions of authorities/expert committees


### Ethics in Pediatric Research



- Children have been the subject of research in the US and elsewhere for 100's of years.
- First vaccines for smallpox and anti-rabies were both given to children in the 18<sup>th</sup> century
- However not all research studies have been ethical:
  - \*Institutional children were often selected as research subjects.
  - \*Children have died as a result of medical experiments.
- Today there are federal regulations that safeguard Pediatric research participants.



### Researcher Responsibilities



- Place the well being of the child above all aspects of the research project
- Satisfy all of the ethical and legal requirements
- Avoid undue pressure when seeking enrollment
- Recognize the frail balance between the value of involving children in research and protecting them from unnecessary harm



## Brief Historical Background

- 1947-Nuremberg Code of International Ethics was established.
- 1944-1974-Series of non-ethical experiments involving human subjects were conducted in US.
- 1964-The World Medical Association adopted research principles known as the "Declaration of Helsinki".
- 1973-US Congress formed the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in Research (NCPHS).
- 1977-NCPHS reported on unique ethical issues involving children as research subjects.
- 1983-NCPHS established additional federal regulations for protection of children in research.



## Three Ethical Principles



- **Respect for Persons**-requires that the participants enter the research voluntarily and with adequate information.
- **Beneficence**-requires that the well being of the participants be optimized by minimizing the possibility of harm and maximizing the possibility of benefit.
- **Justice**-seeks to assure fair distribution of benefits and burdens of research in regard to selection of subjects.



## Institutional Review Boards (IRB)

- Federal regulations requires that research involving human subjects must be reviewed by an IRB and can not begin without IRB approval.
- Purposes of the review are to assure that:
  - \*The risks have been minimized
  - \*The risk benefit ratio has been optimized
  - \*Valid informed consent has been obtained
  - \*Participants are treated respectfully and ethically



## Training for Researchers

- Ethics training for researchers and members of Institutional Review Boards is required at the federal level to assure protection of human subjects as research participants
  - [www.citiprogram.org](http://www.citiprogram.org) (Basic Human Subject Biomedical Training)
  - [cme/cancer.gov/clinicaltrials/learning/humanparticipant-protections.asp](http://cme/cancer.gov/clinicaltrials/learning/humanparticipant-protections.asp) (Human Participant Protections Education for Research Teams)



## Pediatric Ethical Imperatives


- Research involving children is essential for the health and well being of all children.
- Children should not be unfairly excluded from the benefits of research.
- Children must be protected from the risks of medical research.
- Children represent a particularly vulnerable group of research participants.




## Code of Federal Regulations Definition of Children

- Children are defined as "Persons who have not attained the legal age for consent to treatment or procedures involved in the research under the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the research will be conducted."






### Research Involving Children




- Federal regulations include a number of safeguards to protect Pediatric research participants from excessive risks
- The FDA requires IRB's to classify research involving children into one of four categories based on the degree of risk and benefit to the individual subjects
- IRB's are empowered to reject inappropriate research procedures




### Code of Federal Regulations Definition of Risk

- Risk refers to the possibility that harms of any kind may occur:
  - \* Physical
  - \* Psychological
  - \* Social
  - \* Emotional
  - \* Legal




### Research Not Involving Greater than Minimal Risk Category 1

- Minimal risk means that the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research are not greater in and of themselves that what is ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests.
- There is direct benefit to the child.



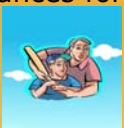


### Quantifying the Minimal Risk Standard

- Current data reveal that car trips pose the highest risk of mortality ordinarily encountered by healthy children.
- The average risk of a child dying from a car trip is .4/million trips.
- Participating in sports appears to be the activity that poses the greatest risk of injury to children.
- The risk of injury to children participating in sports is approximately 1 in 250.



### Pediatric Minimal Risk

- No greater than 1 in 250 chances for risk of injury
- No greater than .4/million chances for risk of death

### Research Involving Greater than Minimal Risk with Prospect of Direct Benefit Category 2

- IRB may approve only if:
  - \* The risk is justified by the anticipated benefit to the subjects.
  - \* The relation of the anticipated benefits to the risk is at least as favorable to the subjects as that presented by available alternative approaches.



### Research Involving Greater than Minimal Risk with No Prospect of Direct Benefit Category 3

- IRB will only approve if:
  - \*The risk represents a minor increase over minimal risk.
  - \* The intervention or procedure presents experiences to participants that are reasonably commensurate with those inherent in the expected medical or psychological situation
  - \* The intervention or procedure is likely to yield generalizable knowledge about the subject's condition that is of vital importance to understanding the condition.



### Research not Fitting into Categories 1, 2 or 3

- Research may be conducted only if the IRB, after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Sciences along with a panel of experts, finds that the research presents a reasonable opportunity to further the understanding, prevention, or alleviation of a significant problem affecting the health and welfare of children.



### Federal Regulations for Informed Consent for Research

- Children have limited capacity to give informed consent to participate in research.
- This issue is addressed through a combination of parental/guardian permission and child assent.
- Parents/guardians are thought to act in the best interest of their child.
- With limited exceptions, all research with children requires parental permission.
- The child is free to withdraw from the research project at any time.



### Parental Consents and Pediatric Assents

- At least one parent must give parental consent for research studies that are classified as Category 1 or 2.
- Both parents must give consent for research studies that are classified as Category 3 or 4.
- Adequate provisions must be made for soliciting the assent of children taking into account their age, maturity and psychological state.



### Assent Requirements

- In addition to parental permission, investigators must obtain assent from children participating in research when the IRB has determined on basis of the ages, maturity and psychological states that they are capable of providing assent.
- Most children are capable of giving assent around age 7.



### Assent Requirements

- The researcher must make sure that children know what will happen to them during the study, the risks and benefits and that they may withdraw from the study at any time.
- Obtaining assent gives children a role in shared decision making and reminds us that children should be treated with dignity and respect.



## Waiver of Parental Permission

- There is no risk to the child and the information in the research study is completely unidentifiable
- A life threatening situation in which the only known therapy is investigational and the parents are not immediately available-very strict guidelines in these situations



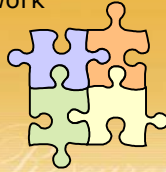
## Waiver of Assent

- Children below a certain age or who have limited capacity to participate in the decision and can not reasonably be consulted
- The prospect of direct benefit offered by participating in the research study is very significant and it would be unreasonable to allow a child to refuse to participate in a study when the parents decided it was in the child's best interest

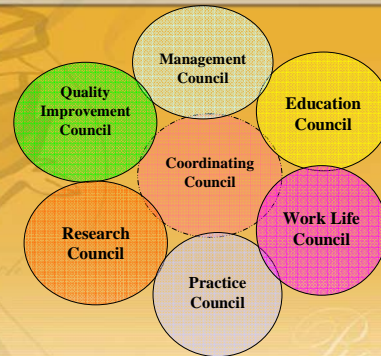


## Putting the Pieces Together... the Nursing Research Council Model at AGH

- History of the Research Council
- Part of the Shared Governance Initiative
- Empowers nurses to contribute to the decision making process regarding quality patient care, evidence-based practice and work environment
- Part of our Magnet journey



## Paradigm of the Councils



## Purpose of the Nursing Research Council

- Serve as the champions for nursing research and evidence-based practice
- Energize the spirit of nursing research among the council members
- Receive education on nursing research and the research process
- Share knowledge about nursing research and disseminate information about research studies
- Nurture and support the incorporation of evidence-based practice into nursing care
- Facilitate hospital wide journal clubs



## Accountabilities of the Nursing Research Council

- Establish the research process for nursing
- Guide and support nursing department-based research
- Educate and collaborate with nurses in a research role
- Establish liaison with other researchers and scholastic organizations
- Promote nursing publications
- Develop a method for communicating research findings
- Act as a resource and make recommendations regarding nursing practice focused on evidence-based findings





## Membership

- Ten staff nurses with different educational backgrounds representing both inpatient and outpatient clinical areas
- Staff nurses-one to two year term
- Nursing Director-one year term
- Nurse Educator-one year term
- Advanced Practice Nurse-Facilitator
- Ancillary Members
  - Chief Nurse Executive
  - Health Sciences Librarian
  - Representative from the IRB
  - Nurse Researcher from a University School of Nursing as needed
  - Multidisciplinary team member as needed



## The Nursing Research Council with Diana Mason

May 7, 2009



## Research Council Members

**Cynthia Bailey** – CCU/Nursing Education

**Mary Canella**, 9A

**Toni Leosewski**, Non-Invasive Cardiology, Director

**Julie Lynch** – 8C

**Theresa Moore** – SICU

**Debi Ninehauser**, Cardiovascular Institute

**Pam Nowlin**, OR

**Jodi Mozingo** – Pediatrics

**Michele Prior** – APN

**Bethany Slovak** – MICU

**Kim Smith**, Neuro ICU

**Karen Trenney** – 10A/10C

**Shawn Vietmeir** – PDP  
Chairperson of Nursing Research Council

### Adjunct Members:

**Judith Zedreck-Gonzales**-  
VP, Chief Nurse Executive

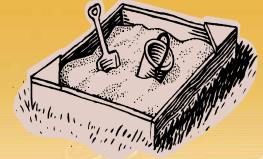
**Debbie Keene** – Health Sciences Library

**Cynthia Palmer** –  
Institutional Review Board



## Membership and Meeting Roles

- Chair and Co-Chair
- Facilitator-Advanced Practice Nurse
- Rotating Roles for meetings
  - Minute Recorder
  - Time Keeper
  - Processor



## Meeting Times



- Designated day of the month for 8 hours
- Two hour planning time (Chair and Facilitator)
- E-mail communication between meetings



## Nursing Research Council Mission Statement

“To ensure the development and integration of nursing research and evidence-based practice in order to promote the professional image of nursing through nursing expertise. The Research Council fosters the spirit of inquiry around clinical practice and helps to advance and solidify our nursing profession and improve the quality of patient care.”





## Creating the Meeting Agenda

- Review of Minutes
- Volunteers for meeting roles
- Clinical updates
- Referrals
- Evidence Based Practice Initiatives
- Journal Club
- Educational offering
- AJN article review
- Nursing Research Corner
- Assist with data collection for nursing research/QI studies
- Review of nursing research proposals
- Planning the next agenda



## Starting the Meeting

- Review of minutes
- Volunteers for meeting roles
- Clinical updates



## Referrals

- Who can write/send a referral?  
**ANYONE!**
- Nurses
- Physicians
- Ancillary staff
- Other councils



## Referral Form



Professional Practice Partnership  
Council Referral Form

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Required fields  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit/Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Council Level: \_\_\_\_\_  
Campus: \_\_\_\_\_ AGH  
Unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
Suburban \_\_\_\_\_  
Housewide \_\_\_\_\_  
Council Referral For: \_\_\_\_\_  
Practice: \_\_\_\_\_ Management Work Life Research Coordinating Quality Improvement Education

Topic (Ideas, problems, questions): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Suggestion/ Solution (Optional: literature search: If already completed, please attach): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Desired Outcome/Goal: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Forward housewide referrals via interdepartmental mail to: \_\_\_\_\_ Council Mailbox  
ANSOS office  
01 floor Snyder Pavilion by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_  
Actions Taken: \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded to another council \_\_\_\_\_  
Response card sent on \_\_\_\_\_  
Referral #: \_\_\_\_\_



## Evidence- Based Practice Initiatives Models



- Numerous models have been developed and used by experts in evidence-based practice in different clinical settings.
- No one model is perfect for all nursing departments and all evidence-based practice initiatives.
- Some organizations have developed their own model or modified an existing model.
- After reviewing models, our Research Council chose the model developed by Rosswurm and Larrabee (1999).



## Rosswurm and Larrabee... Model for Change to Evidence-Based Practice



### Steps:

- Assess need for change
- Link problem, interventions and outcomes
- Synthesize the best evidence
- Design practice change
- Implement and evaluate change in practice
- Integrate and maintain change in practice

(Rosswurm and Larrabee, 1999)



### Nursing Research Council Evidence-Based Practice Initiatives

- Frequency of vital signs on monitored units
- Medication administration via G-tubes
- Drawing blood from central lines
- Fecal incontinence systems
- Endotracheal tube holders



### Current Evidence-Based Practice Initiative: Reliability of Methods Used to Determine Gastric Tube Placement

- Does the evidence support?
  - Auscultation
  - Radiographic confirmation
  - pH Testing
  - Measuring the length of the tube



### Current Evidence-Based Practice Initiative: Comparing Endotracheal Tube Holders



### Journal Club



- Members choose an evidence-based topic the month ahead.
- Members (on a rotating basis) volunteer to search for the article and to facilitate the discussion at the meeting.
- Clinical experts in the subject area from our Department of Nursing are asked to participate.
- Critique of the article is done.
- Continuing education hours are awarded.



### Nursing Research Journal Club Advantages



- Provides nurses with the opportunity and skills to read and critically evaluate how to appraise nursing research and its applicability to their practice area
- Helps nurses to keep up to date with current nursing research
- Fosters evaluation of current clinical practice
- Eases staff into the nursing research process
- Augments career satisfaction



### Journal Club Recent Topics

- Missed Nursing Care
- Gastric Tube Verification
- Pressure Ulcers
- Fecal Incontinence Systems
- Effects of Parental Presence in the PACU on Children's Postoperative Behavior
- Nurse Characteristics and Inferences About Children's Pain



## “Missed Nursing Care”



- The purpose of this study was to determine the nursing care that is regularly missed on medical-surgical units and reasons for missed care.
- Focus group interviews with nursing staff at two hospitals were conducted.
- There were nine elements of regularly missed nursing care identified.
- There were seven themes related to the reasons for missing care identified.
- This study could be replicated on Pediatric Units-any volunteers???

(Kallsch, B. (2006). "Missed Nursing Care." Journal of Nursing Quarterly, Vol. 24 (4), 306-313.



## “Nurse Characteristics and Inferences about Children’s Pain”

### Research Questions

- What are nurses’ perceptions of hospitalized children’s pain levels?
- What decisions do they say they would make regarding the treatment of children’s pain?
- Are there nurse characteristics related to variations in pain perceptions and proposed treatments?

(Griffin, Polit and Burn 2008)

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## Rationale

- Pediatric nurses play a pivotal role in the management of children’s pain.
- Based on previous research, there are concerns that nurses do not always make appropriate pain management decisions and under treat children’s’ pain.
- Nurses perceptions of children’s pain levels do not always match children’s’ pain self reports.

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## Hypothesis

- Nurses with higher levels of education, more clinical experience and personal experience with pain will be more likely to ascribe high levels of pain and to propose giving children more treatment.



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## Method



- A random national survey was mailed to 700 Pediatric RN’s
- The survey included case reports of three hospitalized school age children experiencing acute pain
- Nurses were asked to rate their perception of the children’s pain levels and indicate how much analgesia they would recommend and what non-pharmacologic interventions they would implement


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## Results


- 334 nurses responded (responses were anonymous).
- The majority of nurses in this sample gave pain ratings that were similar to the children’s self report ratings.
- The majority of nurses said they would implement pain treatment close to the maximum prescribed and would use a variety of non-pharmacologic interventions as well.
- Assessment and interventions for children’s pain were not found to be significantly associated with any nurse characteristics.

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## Limitations

- Patient case studies were limited to school-aged children with high levels of pain during the acute stage of illness.
- The case study method can only provide inferences that the nurses' responses are the same as what they would make during a clinical situation.




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## What's Next?


- Assess the extent of actual implementation of these pain management decisions in all clinical settings and for children of all ages and health settings.




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## Research Article Critique Selection




- Is the article less than 5 years old?
- Has anything more recent been published on the topic?
- Is it published in a nursing journal? If not does the it deal with a nursing intervention?
- Is it research? If not, is it based on research?




## Research Article Critique Reliability




- What is the research question? Is it understandable?
- What is the basis for the research question?
- Why is the research question important?
- How was the research question studied?
- Does the study make sense?
- Was the research question answered? What were the findings?
- What are the strengths of the article?
- What are the limitations of the article?
- Is there a bias? Who provided the funding? Is there a conflict of interest?




## Research Article Critique Relevance



- Does your hospital have a comparable population and setting?
- Did the article address a procedure, problem or condition at your hospital?
- Is the study and findings relevant to our clinical practice?
- What can we do differently as a result of the article?



## Nursing Research Journal Club How to Implement



- Establish support from nursing leadership
- Determine nurses' level of interest
- Generate a list of pediatric nursing research/evidence-based topics relevant to your clinical area
- Be flexible with scheduling times
- Distribute the article and critique guidelines in advance



## Nursing Research Journal Club How to Implement

- Identify a facilitator(s)
- Consider an interdisciplinary approach
- Develop or borrow a Journal article critique format
- Select a topic for the next meeting
- Have fun!



## On Line Journal Clubs

- American Journal of Critical Care ([www.ajcconline.org](http://www.ajcconline.org))
- The Oncology Nursing Forum ([www.onf.org/publications](http://www.onf.org/publications))
- Virtual journal clubs



## Nursing Research Education

- Component of every meeting-topics have included:
  - Protection of Human Subjects as participants in research studies
  - Role of the IRB
  - Navigating electronic data bases
  - Components of the nursing research process
  - Grants/funding



## Nursing Research Education Annual Symposium



- Nursing Research Council offers an annual Nursing Research Symposium during National Nurses Week
  - 2008-“Evidence-Based Practice at the Bedside”
  - 2009-“Transforming Care at the Bedside” and the “American Journal of Nursing Writing Workshop” presented by Diana Mason
  - 2010-“Generational Differences in the Workplace”




## American Journal of Nursing Article Critique





## Nursing Research Corner

- Developed by members of the Nursing Research Council to disseminate review of recent research literature on important clinical issues.
- Referral for topics may come from other councils/staff members.
- Format is concise and easy to read.
- Serve as a vehicle to communicate the best evidence to guide clinical practice.
- Sent out every other month to over 50 locations throughout the hospital system.





## Nursing Research Corner



## Research Corners 2009-2010

- Latex Allergies-Part 1 and 2
- Heparin Reactions
- Pre-Eclampsia, It's Not Just an Obstetrical Problem
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Intermittent vs Indwelling Catheters
- Pulse Oximetry
- The Broken Heart Syndrome
- Visting Hours in the ICU's





## Assisting with Data Collection for Nursing Research/QI Studies


- Nurses' Perceptions of the Medical Emergency Team
- Subglottic Tubes and the Incidence of Stridor


## Review of Nursing Research Proposals



- Our Nursing Research Policy states that all nursing research studies must be reviewed by the Nursing Research Council prior to submission to the IRB.
- Proposals are due to the Nursing Research Council Chair/Facilitator 10 days before the next meeting date.
- Proposals are e-mailed to all members for review prior to the meeting.
- Researcher is asked to attend the meeting.



## Nursing Research Council Proposal



- Protocol Title
- Principle Investigator
- Contact Information
- Background Information for the Study
- Brief Description of the Study
- Purpose/Objectives of the Study
- Research Question



## Nursing Research Council Proposal



- Design (Description of the research plan, intervention(s) and time frame)
- Subject Population (estimated number of patients/nursing staff to be in the study)
- Outcomes being measured
- Potential implications for nursing practice
- Risk/Benefit Analysis
- Funding/Grants (if applicable)
- Dissemination of the Research Results



## Nursing Research Council Proposal Review

- Proposals are reviewed for:
  - Feasibility
  - Scientific merit
  - Approval process:
    - Approve
    - Approve pending modifications
    - Table for extensive revisions



## Nursing Research Studies 2008-2010

- **"Role Perceptions of Hospital- Based Nurse Case Managers"**...Kimberly Hopey, RN, PhD (Completed)
- **"Perceptions of Bedside Nurse on the Medical Emergency Team"**...Sharon Kiely, MD, Meg Pusateri, Michele Prior, RN, MSN (Completed)
- **"Care of Pregnant Women During a Persistent Vegetative State"**...Judy Sullivan, RN, MSN (Completed)
- **"Study of the Impact of Nurses' Lifestyles Through the Daily use of a Pedometer"**...Marilyn Smith, RN
- **"Adjunctive Therapies for Postoperative Care of Retromastoid Craniotomy Patients"**...Lynn Fletcher, RN



## Nursing Research Studies 2008-2010

- **"Evidence-based Education Program and its Effect on the Knowledge Base of Intensive Care Nurses and Incidence of Pressure Ulcers"**...Mary Lee Chapas, RN, MSN
- **"What Stressors Affect the Recovery Period of Home Care Patients Who Have Undergone a Total Knee Replacement?"**...Lori Bergman, RN
- **"Developmentally Supportive Positioning for the Premature Infant"**...Linda Goldbach, RN
- **"Reduction of Catheter Associated Infections in the Acute Care Setting"**... Shelly McGonigal, RN, MSN (Completed)
- **"Just Culture. Is it a Viable Alternative to Current Non-Punitive Reporting Policy here at AGH?"**...Janet Colville, RN, MSN



## NDNQI (National Database for Nursing Quality Indicators)

AGH submits data for the following studies:

- Quality improvement (patient days, nursing care hours, falls, pain assessment/reassessment)
- Prevalence of Pressure Ulcers, Restraint use and Peripheral IV's in neonates
- Nursing Satisfaction Survey

Mary Wehling, RN, MSN AGH Magnet Project Manager



## Nursing Research Council. Future Goals




- Maintain our high level of enthusiasm, commitment and pride that exists in our members!
- Survey staff regarding their knowledge, attitude and skills related to nursing research.
- Develop new strategies to link nursing research and practice using the best available evidence.
- Promote unit based research councils and journal clubs to engage and promote more nurses to using research findings specific to their specialty.
- Continue the development of the Nursing Research Council web site.
- Expand our journal clubs.



## Tips for Success at Your Institution




- Elicit support and from Nursing Administration and from mentors who are experts in the nursing research process.
- Hold workshops for anyone interested in learning more about nursing research and evidence- based practice.
- Become proficient at accessing electronic resources.
- Check your policies and procedures for references and use of research articles.
- Begin unit based journal clubs.
- Choose a research project that you are interested in!




## There is a Researcher in Every Nurse!

- Do not accept the "status quo".
- Approach each patient situation with an inquiring mind.
- Stay alert for opportunities to identify researchable problems and issues.




## From a Personal Perspective

- Letting go
- Facilitating
- Mentoring

## This Presentation was Made Possible by...

- Pediatric Nursing 26<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference Planning Committee
- Diane Blazier, Nursing
- Mary Lee Chapas, Nursing
- Judith Zedreck-Gonzales, VP, Chief Nurse Executive
- Marcia Ferrero, Nursing
- Deborah Keene, Health Sciences Library
- Debra LiVorio, Nursing
- Nursing Research Council Members
- Cynthia Palmer, IRB




## And to All of You...

**Thank You!**



**Please Visit Pittsburgh**






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