




# **Scientific Nursing Research**

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# Scientific Nursing Research

- Research is a systematic inquiry (examination) into a subject that uses various approaches to answer questions and solve problems.
- Research means to **search again** or examine carefully. It investigate the old knowledge and generate new knowledge. Systematic means carried on in step-by-step procedure, methodical or orderly.

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- The research process means the series of actions or functions undertaken to carry out research. The word "process" used with research has the same meaning as it does when used as the nursing process. It is the way of doing it.

# Major types of research

In terms of Type of data collection:

- **Quantitative Research:** is the traditional scientific method that gathers data objectively in an organized, systematic, controlled manner so that the findings can be generalized to other situations/populations (uses numbers as data)
- **Qualitative Research:** is the method based on the assumption that truth is dynamic, gathers subjective data, approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning. (uses words as data)

# Importance of Research in Nursing

- The final goal of any professional is to improve the practice of it's members, so that the services provided to it's clients will have the greatest impact.
- Any profession seeking to enhance its profession image, develop the body of knowledge fundamental to practice.
- By research nurses become more scientifically accountable, and enable them to make decisions in nursing practice.

# Purpose Of Nursing Research:

- The general purpose of nursing research is to answer **questions** or solve **problems** of relevance to the nursing profession.
- As a profession nursing must hold its members accountable for providing **safe, cost-effective, and efficient care.**

# Theory , Research , and Practice



# Research Question :

- "who, what, when, where, why and how" guiding the nursing care provided to patients, so it is essential to assess the following issues



# Hypothesis

- Hypothesis is a statement of the researcher's expectations about relationships between the variables under investigation.

For example: is there a relationship between obesity and diabetes mellitus ? This might be translated into the following hypothesis or prediction:

- $H_0$ =There is no-relationship between obesity and diabetes mellitus.
- $H_1$ =There is a relationship between obesity and diabetes mellitus.

# Variables of the study

- In research, variables are any characteristics that can take on different values, such as height, age, temperature, or test scores.

# Types of variable

- **Independent variable:** is the presumed (**cause**)
- **Dependent variable:** is the presumed (**effect**)

Example:

- Does a nursing intervention **cause** more rapid recovery?
- Does smoking **cause** lung cancer

Thank you for listening

