



**RAMA  
UNIVERSITY**

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**Unit – VIII**  
**COMMUNICATION AND**  
**UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH**

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# ***COMMUNICATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH***

- A research project cannot be considered complete until its results are effectively communicated to its users or consumers. Therefore communication of research finding is one of the essential and final steps of research process.

## **Purpose for effective communication**

- Promotion of learning of new knowledge among professionals
- Expansion of the base for the evidence based practice
- Improving the health care outcome by refining the existing body of professional knowledge

## Criteria for Communicating Research

- Selecting proper channel for communicating
- Knowing the consumers
- Developing an effective plan for writing a research report
- Careful selection of a journal for publication of report
- Careful review of authors manuscript guidelines

## **Methods of communication**

- Written report: published in journals, publication
- Oral report: presented in conferences

## **Writing a research report:**

- It has ultimate outcome of research process. The research task is not completed until the report has been written. Dissemination of research finding serves scientific, professional and public functions.

## Characteristics:

- A research report must have characteristics of conciseness, clarity, honesty, completeness and accuracy.
- It must cover all subjects and maintain interest among users
- It must be written and presented logically
- Presentation must be visually attractive
- Report must reflect its originality

## **Steps in writing report**

- Logical analysis of subject matter
- Preparation of final outline
- Preparation of rough draft
- Rewriting and polishing rough draft
- Preparation of final bibliography
- Writing the final draft

## **Format of research report:**

- Quantitative research reports typically follow a conventional format referred to as IMRAD format. It involves the organization of the study material in four sections
- Introduction,
- Methods,
- Results and
- Discussion.



# **1.Introduction**

- Background of study
- Need of study
- Research problem
- Objectives
- Hypothesis
- Assumptions
- Operational Definitions
- Conceptual Framework
- Literature Review

## **2.Methods**

- Research Design
- Research Setting
- Target Population
- Sampling Technique and Size
- Development & Description of Data Collection Tools
- Validity and Reliability of Tools
- Methods of Data Collection
- Pilot Study
- Ethical consideration
- Plan for data analysis

### **3.Results**

It is the heart of a research report. Both descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to test the preset hypotheses and inferences after the rejection or acceptance of the hypotheses.

### **4.Discussion**

It must be written in a logical sequence, where synthesis and interpretation of results are made in light of limitations of the study to avoid the publication bias and reporting bias.

## **Critical Review of Research Work**

- Research critique is a planned, careful critical evaluation of a piece of research work against the pre specified criteria to judge the strengths and weakness of research study.
- A research critique reflects a penetrating analysis of a study in which judicious and constructive comments have been made about a piece of work. [Leininger 1968]

## ***Purpose:***

- To provide inputs regarding the strengths & weakness of a study.
- To provide suggestions about methodological flaws to the students.
- To evaluate understanding of research by the students.
- To judge scientific merits of the study.
- To take decision whether to publish the study in journal or not.

## ***Guidelines:***

- Read and understand the research report carefully
- Carryout critical appraisal of all the aspects of research reports
- Avoid general vague statements
- Be objective and sensitive while framing negative comments
- Keep balanced approach by presenting both strong and weak point
- Positive and negative commands must be supported with examples to make clear

## **Utilization of Nursing Research**

- In recent days in nursing the need for research based practice is still widely accepted but unfortunately many current nursing interventions are based on traditions rather than science.
- In today's cost and time conscious health care environment nurses cannot afford to spend time on unnecessary or ineffective procedure at a time when nurses are asked to take care of more complicated illness and demanding patients striving for decreased length of stay. The nurse must work smarter and not harder for this the actual utilization of nursing research and practice has to be realized.

## ***Barriers in Utilization***

- Nurses lack time to actively participate in conducting and implementing research
- Do not understand the important of research
- It is a minute and difficult component of UG program
- Our health care scenario pays little attention to research
- Staff nurses may not read nursing research journals
- Research reports are presented to researcher and the reports are not reaching to nurses who can practically use these new ideas.



## ***Strategies in Facilitate Utilization of Nursing Research***

- The most crucial factor in facilitating research utilization is the identification of clinically relevant problems and issues.
- The barrier to research based practice are multidimensional, so the process to implement effective strategies to overcome these barriers will require a combined effort from nurses to education, research, administration and clinical practice.

## ***Nurse Educators:***

- Use research finding to support lectures and teaching
- Incorporate research findings in clinical assignments
- Motivate students to conduct research activity

## ***Nurse Researchers:***

- Focus the research activity on current clinical problems
- Disseminate research results as early as possible
- Present research findings locally, regionally and nationally
- Publish research finding
- Clearly delineate practice implications of results

## ***Nurse Administrators:***

- Establish research friendly culture
- Encourage clinicians to question traditions.
- Reward risk taking and innovation
- Require research basis for practice changes
- Incorporate research role in job descriptions
- Encourage and support continuing education

## ***Nurse Clinicians:***

- Question practice traditions
- Stay updated with literature
- Commit to continuous learning, such as continuing education, joining professional organizations, and pursuing advanced degrees.
- Collaborate with researchers to relay clinical issues and questions.
- Support research conduct in the clinical setting.
- Take the risks to make changes and improve practice.