

Nursing Research Series

Essentials of Science: Methods, Appraisal and Utilization

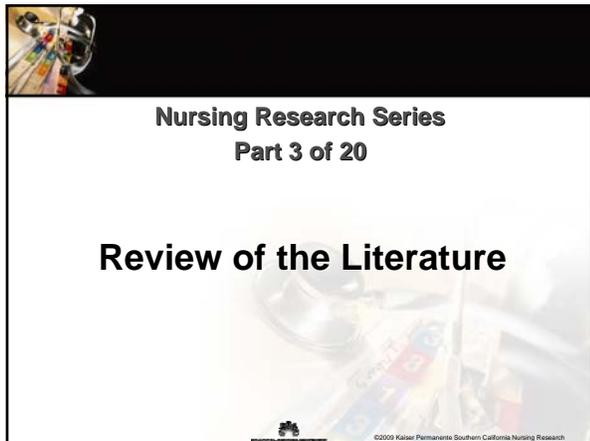


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*Essentials of Science:
Methods, Appraisal and Utilization*



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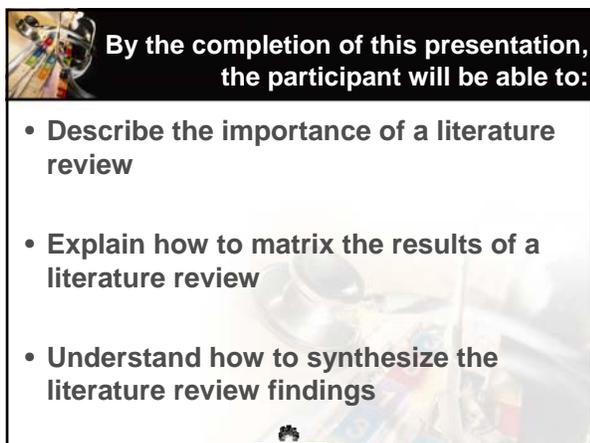


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Part 3 of 20

Review of the Literature



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**By the completion of this presentation,
the participant will be able to:**

- Describe the importance of a literature review
- Explain how to matrix the results of a literature review
- Understand how to synthesize the literature review findings



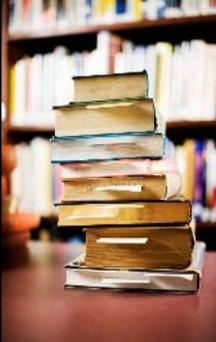
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Literature Review Purpose



- Acts as a Source for Research Ideas
- Describes What is Already Known
- Provides for a Conceptual Context
- Describes Potential Research Approaches/Methods



Definition & Activities

- **Narrative or Literature Review:**
 - Critical research summary on a topic of interest, often to put a research problem into context. Captures a "snapshot" of the clinical problem or issue.
- **Activities:**
 - Identify and search for information on the research topic
 - Develop and understand the state of the knowledge via
 - Database search
 - Creation of a Matrix
 - Synthesis of Review Results
 - Summarize the Review Findings
 - Use the review to frame the research question or problem within the existing body of knowledge

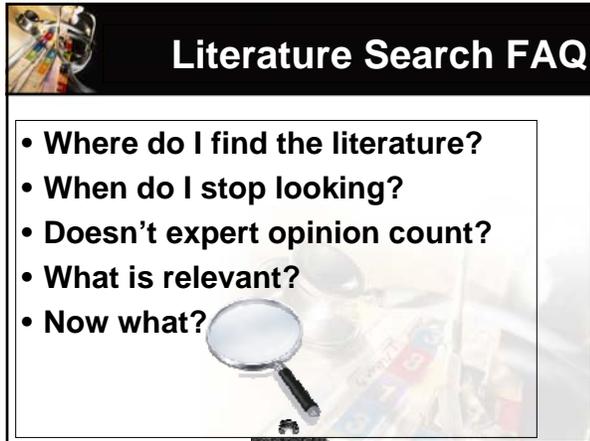


The Research Question

| | |
|--|--|
| Hourly Rounding | Pressure Ulcers |
| <i>"What is the effect of hourly rounding by nursing staff in the acute care hospital setting, as compared to current practice?"</i> | <i>"What are the predictors of Pressure Ulcers (PU) in high risk adult patients in the acute care hospital setting?"</i> |

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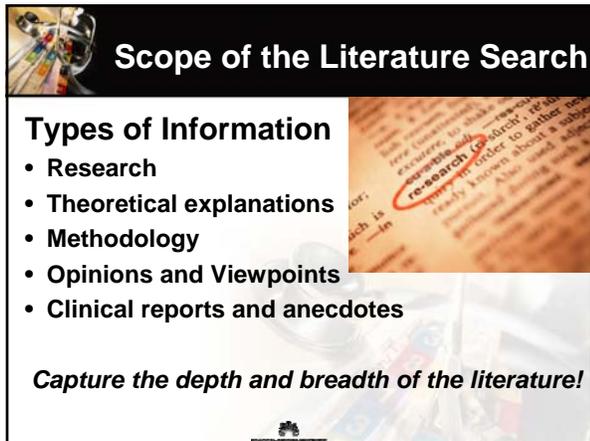
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Literature Search FAQ

- Where do I find the literature?
- When do I stop looking?
- Doesn't expert opinion count?
- What is relevant?
- Now what?

The slide features a magnifying glass icon over a background of books and a search bar.



Scope of the Literature Search

Types of Information

- Research
- Theoretical explanations
- Methodology
- Opinions and Viewpoints
- Clinical reports and anecdotes

Capture the depth and breadth of the literature!

The slide includes an inset image of a document with the word 're-search' circled in red.



Literature Search FAQ

Where do I find the literature?

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional/Print• Electronic Retrieval<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Journal articles– Article References– Professional Organizations– Web search engines | <p>What are Primary Sources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Actual research studies <p>What are Secondary Sources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Reviews– Synthesis reports |
|---|---|

The slide features a magnifying glass icon over a background of books and a search bar.

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Electronic Databases

- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL)
- Ovid
- Medline
- PubMed
- EBSCO Host
- ClinicalTrails.gov
- Grateful Med
- Joanna Briggs Institute
- Virginia Henderson Library

KP Clinical Library Website

<http://cl.kp.org>

Down the Rabbit Hole!

Synthesis of the literature findings is the major activity of the literature review

- Do not make database searches the major activity of the literature review
 - Don't get lost in databases
 - Use Medical Life Science Librarians to prevent "dropping down the rabbit hole!"

Search Strategies

| | |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Hourly Rounding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Search Terms:</i> Hourly rounding, hourly surveillance, nursing rounds, nurse rounding, nurse surveillance, outcomes, patient comfort rounds • <i>Limits:</i> 2000-2007 • <i>Databases:</i> Cochrane, CINAHL, Ovid, PubMed, PSYCHOinfo | <p><u>Pressure Ulcers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Search Terms:</i> Braden Scale, operating room, pressure ulcer prevention, critical care, intensive care • <i>Limits:</i> 1992-2006; 2002-2007 • <i>Databases:</i> Cochrane, CINAHL, Ovid, Medline, Pub Med |
|--|---|

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Literature Search FAQ

When do I stop looking?

- **When you have hit “saturation”**
 - Need an exhaustive literature review
 - When you start seeing the same articles, authors, themes, & patterns
 - When the same references are being cited in similar articles
 - When you can’t find any relevant literature



Literature Search FAQ

What is relevant?

- **Definition of relevant:**
 - “Having a bearing on or connection with the matter at hand”
www.dictionary.com
- **Does the literature have a direct bearing on or connection with the research question?**

| Topic: _____ | | Journal: _____ | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Author (Y): _____ | | | |
| Title: _____ | | | |
| QUANTITATIVE REVIEW WORKSHEET | | | |
| Modified June 2007 | | | |
| Purpose/Research Questions/Hypotheses | Research Variables | Design | Major Findings and Limitations |
| Purpose of Study: Research Questions / Hypotheses: | Independent: Dependent: | Quantitative Design: Descriptive Correlational Comparative Quasiexperimental Experimental | Findings: (continue on back) Limitations: (continue on back) |
| http://nursingpathways.kp.org/scal/research/projects/tools/index.html | | | |
| Sample | Setting | Major Tools | Levels of Evidence |
| Number: _____ Type: _____ Age: _____ Gender: _____ Health Status: _____ Diagnosis: _____ Other: _____ | Type: _____ Acute care Hospital Community Nursing Home Other Location: _____ Urban or Rural Statistics: _____ Descriptive: _____ Mean, Median, SD, SEM Other Correlational: _____ Univariate Bivariate Regression Inferential: _____ T-test Mann-Whitney U ANOVA Other | Name(s): _____ #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____ Reliability: _____ #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____ Validity: _____ #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____ Feasibility: _____ Could this practice change be implemented easily in your organization and with minimal resources? ☐Yes ☐No Benefit/Risk: _____ Would the benefits of the practice change outweigh the risks to patients? ☐Yes ☐No Comments: _____ | Evidence Rating: 10. Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials 9. Large-sample randomized controlled trials 8. Small-sample randomized controlled trials 7. Non-randomized controlled prospective studies 6. Non-randomized controlled retrospective studies 5. Cohort Studies 4. Case-controlled studies 3. Non-controlled, clinical series, descriptive studies 2. Case Studies 1. Consensus of Experts & Manufacturer's Recommendation 0. Anecdotes |
| ** Adapted from: Rossicum, Image J Nurs Sch, Volume 31(4), Fourth Quarter 1999, 317-322 | | | |

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Matrixing the Literature

- Something resembling a mathematical matrix, especially in rectangular arrangement of elements into rows and columns
- Something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Components of a Literature Matrix

- Needs to Reflect the Literature Being Searched
- Needs to be Flexible
- Common Headings

Common Matrix Headings

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| - ID Code | - Study Purpose |
| - Article Type | - Study Aim |
| - Aims | - Results |
| - Design | - Findings |
| - Sample | - Conclusions |
| - Population | - Recommendations |
| - Data Collection | - Limitations |
| - Data Analysis | - Other |

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Synthesizing the Literature

- Most common mistake of the beginner is to repeat the literature
- Should be a fully synthesized report
 - Not a laundry list of topic findings

Synthesize:
“To combine so as to form a new, complex product.”
www.dictionary.com



Writing Up the Literature

Central Tasks

- To organize and summarize the references in such a way that the current state of the knowledge is assessed
 - Synthesis summary statement
- To lay the systematic foundation for the current study

Points to Ponder

- Describe particularly relevant studies in some detail
- Paraphrase: Demonstrate the efforts put forth
- If they exist, include conflicting studies and ideas
 - Illustrates breadth and depth of the topic
- Summarize using critical judgments



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Key Synthesis of the Literature

Hourly Nurse Rounding

- A protocol incorporating specific actions into nursing rounds, either every 1 or 2 hours, can reduce frequency of patient call light use, increase patient satisfaction with nursing care, and reduce patient falls.
- Rounding has the potential to produce a quieter patient environment, provide additional time for patient care, and increase staff nurse satisfaction.
- Nursing leadership is a key factor to the implementation of rounding.
- Nurse managers are crucial for the success of unit-based nurse rounding.
- Creating a culture of safety is an ongoing developmental process requiring organizational, managerial, and staff partnerships.

Synthesis Statement

Conclusions & Recommendations

Current nursing culture fosters the lofty expectation of clinical perfection [4]. While clinical perfection is unrealistic, clinical excellence is a possible and attainable goal. The pursuit of clinical excellence has led to the fragmentation of nursing tasks and functions. Research has shown that improved patient-care management, patient satisfaction, and patient safety are achievable with interventions that nurses can independently initiate and carry out [1]. One intervention that shows promise for attaining clinical excellence while also decreasing fragmented patient care is hourly nurse rounding [1, 2, 3].

An examination of hourly rounding by nursing staff revealed only one research study exploring the complexities of this topic. Paired with anecdotal and other information, this groundbreaking study represents the best information to date on hourly nurse rounding. The literature review demonstrates the need for more research on this important clinical topic. However, this back-to-basic nursing care method has the potential to link several organizational initiatives, while also promoting the professionalism of the bedside staff nurse. Organizational leadership and operational changes emphasizing nurse rounding on patients will be needed to achieve more effective patient-care management, and improved patient satisfaction and safety [1].

The Finished Product

Grant Applications

- Follow the instructions!
- Avoid:
 - Information overload
 - Dissertation-style summaries
- ONLY present the information needed to fulfill the requirements

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The Finished Product

- Literature Review
 - Key concepts & findings
 - Synthesized summary statement
- References
- Supplemental Document:
 - Literature Matrix



Literature Review Summary & Conclusions

- Review of the Literature
 - Includes activities and written description
 - Purpose:
 - Describe what is already known
 - How current study will contribute to that knowledge



YOU are the expert!



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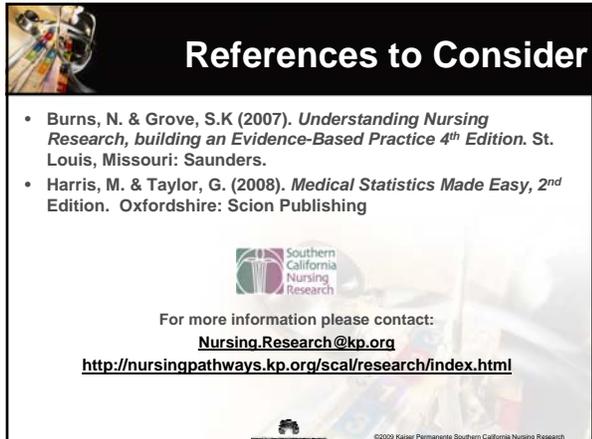
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