Writing Literature Reviews

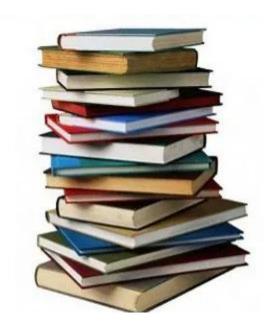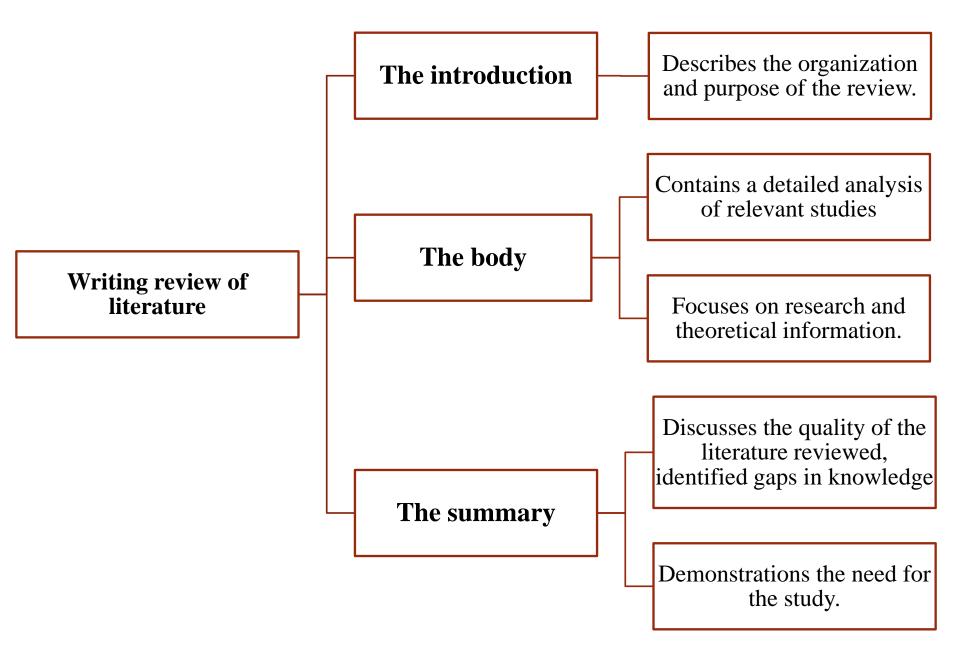**Third Class : Lecture (5)/ 2024-2025**
Dr. Hanaa Hussein

Writing review of literature

1. Introduction
2. Body
3. Summary

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                                    ┌─────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────────┐
                                    │   The introduction  │─────│ Describes the organization│
                                    │                     │     │ and purpose of the review.│
                                    └─────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────────┘

                                                                ┌─────────────────────────┐
                                                                │ Contains a detailed analysis│
                                                                │    of relevant studies  │
┌─────────────────────┐            ┌─────────────────────┐     └─────────────────────────┘
│  Writing review of  │────────────│      The body       │
│     literature      │            │                     │     ┌─────────────────────────┐
└─────────────────────┘            └─────────────────────┘     │ Focuses on research and │
                                                                │ theoretical information.│
                                                                └─────────────────────────┘

                                                                ┌─────────────────────────┐
                                                                │ Discusses the quality of the│
                                                                │   literature reviewed,  │
                                                                │ identified gaps in knowledge│
                                    ┌─────────────────────┐     └─────────────────────────┘
                                    │    The summary      │
                                    │                     │     ┌─────────────────────────┐
                                    └─────────────────────┘     │ Demonstrations the need for│
                                                                │      the study.         │
                                                                └─────────────────────────┘
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Quality of Sources

Includes seminal and landmark studies.

Comprehensive and current.

Published within 5 years before publication.

Types Quality of Sources

Most references cited in quality literature reviews are primary sources that are peer-reviewed. It is includes
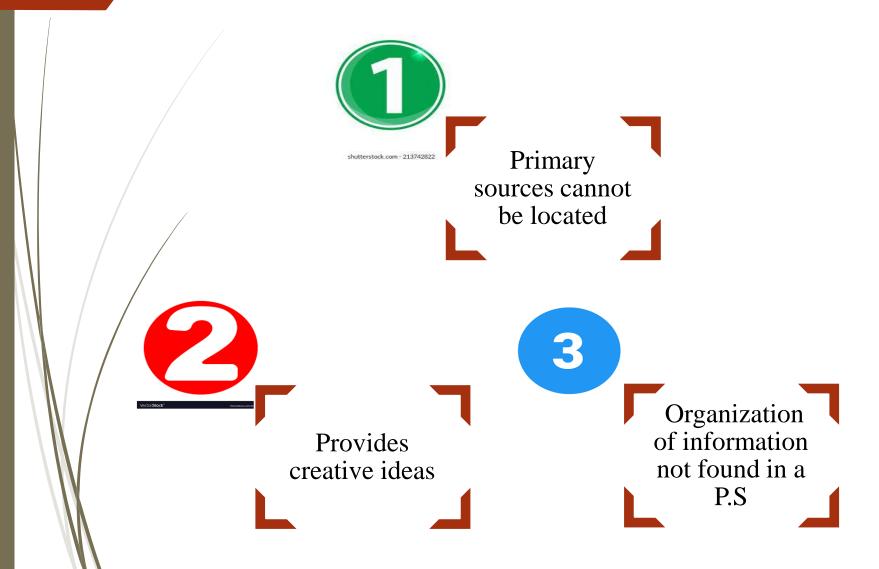
- **Primary sources**

- **Secondary sources**

Primary sources

Events or evidence as they are first described, or happened without any interpretation or commentary

Secondary sources

Secondary sources have information that is misinterpretations of the primary authors' thoughts.

Uses of Secondary sources

1

Primary sources cannot be located

2

Provides creative ideas

3

Organization of information not found in a P.S

Primary sources

Written by who originated or is responsible for generating the ideas published.

A research report was written by who conducted the study.

Development of a theory or other conceptual content.

Secondary sources

Summarizes or quotes content from primary sources.

Paraphrase the works of researchers and theorists

Present their interpretation about written by the primary author

Nurses' knowledge about palliative care in Southeast Iran

SEDIGHEH IRANMANESH, PHD, FARIDEH RAZBAN, MSC STUDENT, BATOOL TIRGARI, PHD, AND GHAZANFARI ZAHRA, MSC

School of Nursing and Midwifery, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

ABSTRACT

Objective: Palliative care requires nurses to be knowledgeable about different aspects of the care that they provide for dying patients. This study, therefore, was conducted to examine oncology and intensive care nurses' knowledge about palliative care in Southeast Iran.

Method: Using the Palliative Care Quiz for Nursing (PCQN), 140 oncology and intensive care unit (ICU) nurses' knowledge about palliative care in three hospitals supervised by Kerman University of Medical Sciences was assessed.

Results: In PCQN, the mean score was 7.59 (SD: 2.28). The most correct answers were in the category of management of pain and other symptoms (46.07%). The lowest correct answers were in the category of psychosocial and spiritual care (19.3%).

Significance of results: These findings suggest that nurses' knowledge about palliative care can be improved by establishing specific palliative care units to focus on end-of-life care. This establishment requires incorporation of an end-of-life nursing education curriculum into undergraduate nursing studies.

KEYWORDS: South-East, Iran, Nurses, Knowledge, Palliative care, Palliative care education

INTRODUCTION

Death is an inevitable reality that all people share. Death is a truth that cannot be avoided by humans. This truth causes anxiety that is recognizable, when a person and that person's family members receive a diagnosis of an incurable disease. During the past decades, the numbers of people who live with life-threatening disease have risen. They need to have their remaining lifetime be as meaningful as possible, even when they are at the end stage and may have no more than months to live. This need required the palliative care movement from the 1960s (Walter, 1996). Palliative care is "an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impec-

cable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual." (WHO, 2003) This kind of care is provided by an interdisciplinary team including nurses, physicians, pharmacists, physiotherapists, and others (Smith, 2006). Nurses spend a lot of time caring for dying patients (Puntillo & McAdam, 2006) and actively take part in the decision-making process related to those patients (Latour et al., 2009). Usually nurses do not feel confident, adequate, and competent in the care of dying patients (Meraviglia et al., 2003). According to Goldberg et al. (1987) nurses' low level of knowledge about end-of-life care can be responsible for these feelings. Fox (2007) and Nakazawa et al. (2009) claim that nurses do not receive appropriate training about end-of-life care. Furthermore, Ferrell et al. (1999a; 1999b; 2000) assessed nursing textbooks and asserted that only 2% of nursing texts are assigned to palliative care. Kirchhoff et al. (2003) assessed 14 critical care nursing textbooks and found that none of these books were allocated to the entire content area of palliative care. In addition, three of

Address correspondence and reprint requests to: Farideh Razban, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran. E-mail: razbanfarideh@yahoo.com

Feature Article

Nurses' Knowledge About Palliative Care

A Cross-Sectional Survey

Mohammad Al Qadire, RN, MSN, PhD

Insufficient knowledge of palliative care among nurses is well documented and is considered one of the main obstacles to providing high-quality palliative care services. Thus, this study aims to evaluate Jordanian registered nurses' knowledge about palliative care. A quantitative research method and a descriptive cross-sectional survey design were used. The sample consisted of 190 registered nurses working in 5 Jordanian government hospitals. Most participants were male (54%) and younger than 30 years (59%). They were working in surgical (32%), medical (28%), and critical care (22%) units. The total mean score of palliative knowledge was low at 8.3 (SD, 2.8), ranging from 0 to 15. The findings of the study demonstrate that nurses have insufficient knowledge about the essence, philosophy, and principles of palliative care. This study shows that nurses have insufficient knowledge and misconceptions about palliative care. Hence, basic education is needed for all nurses working in government hospitals. This education needs to be comprehensive to cover the basic principles of palliative care and symptom management. In addition, it should address the misconceptions identified in this study.

KEY WORDS

Palliative care services have been introduced and integrated in health care systems over recent years. Palliative care aims to manage patients' symptoms, reduce their burden of pain, and improve their quality of life.[1] Life-prolonging therapies have shifted once fatal diseases into chronic diseases, prolonging lives leading to specialized palliative care to becoming an important part of health care systems and teamwork.[2] Nurses are a crucial component of palliative care teams.[3] Overall, the need for palliative care has increased significantly.[4] Although it was introduced some decades ago, in Jordan provision is still scattered and

Mohammad Al Qadire, RN, MSN, PhD, is doctor of oncology and palliative care nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Al Al-Bayt University, Mafraq, Jordan.

Address correspondence to Mohammad Al Qadire, RN, MSN, PhD, Al Ghad International Collages for Health sciences Nursing Department Riyadh_Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (mohammadqadire@gmail.com).

underdeveloped.[5] To set the study in context, information about Jordan, culture, and nursing profession is presented.

General Information

Jordan is a small country (with an area of about 35 475 square miles) located in the center of the Middle East. It is surrounded by Syria to the north, Iraq to the east, Saudi Arabia to the southeast, and Palestine to the west. According to the Jordan National Census in 2011, Jordan's total population is approximately 6.3 million. Jordan is divided into 12 cities, of which Amman is the largest, with 2 million inhabitants.[6] The Jordanian population comprises 51.5% males and 94% Muslims. In addition, 6% are Christians, including various denominations such as Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Armenian Orthodox, Assyrian, Maronite, and assorted Protestant churches among others.[6,7] According to a US report (2006), about 33% of the Jordanian population is younger than 15 years, 62% is between 15 and 64 years, and only about 4% are older than 65 years.[7] Average life expectancy for Jordanians is 78 years.[8] Arabic is the official language, but English is widely understood and used in higher-education institutions, hospitals, and large companies.

Jordanian Culture

The culture of Jordan is the Arabic Islamic culture, which comprises people's beliefs, rituals, and values. However, Western culture is apparent in the daily life of Jordanian people, expressed in dress, architecture, and even spoken language.[7]

Women usually dress modestly and even conservatively in rural areas, and revealing a women's body is not appreciated. Most women wear headscarves, and some women veil their head and face. The separation between men and women is maintained everywhere in public, although there are no official regulations in this regard. The traditions, culture, and Islamic beliefs govern the way people deal with each other. Men and women cannot date, socialize, or have sexual intercourse before marriage.

Women can work and earn the same amount of money for the same work as men and sometimes get extra payment. Despite difficulties such as the need to obey the husband and to adhere to traditional mores, women practice many professions, including taxi drivers, teachers, nurses, and even ministers. Same-sex friends can hug, hold hands, and kiss each other in public; restrictions apply only to the
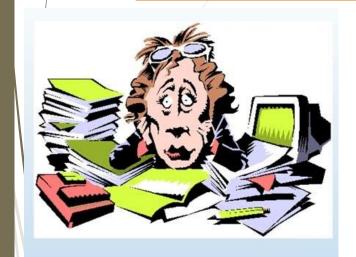

Lecture (5) / Research Methods in Nursing   **University of Mosul - College of Nursing**
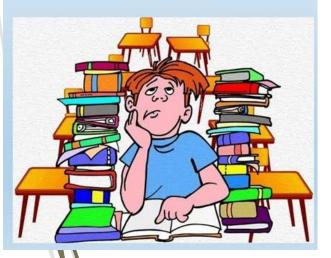
The discussion of sources

The discussion of sources should be organized by:

- The main ideas that have identified

- The concepts of the theoretical framework that want to include in the review.

- Make notes about which sources want to mention in the different sections of the paper

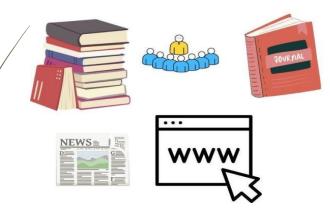# **Critically appraising literature reviews**

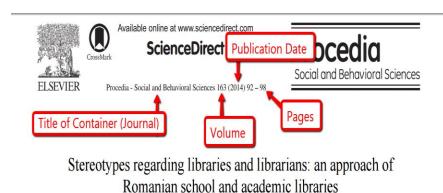❑ Review the reference list and determine the focus of the sources

❑ Examining the quality of the content and sources presented.

A. Review the reference list

❑ The number of data-based and theoretical sources cited

❑ Where and when the sources were published.

Review the reference list

❑ Sources should be current, up to the date when the paper was accepted for publication.

❑ Most articles indicate when they were accepted for publication.

❑ academic-journal-article-example-2014.pdf

❑ book-copyright-page-example-2014.pdf

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Nurses' knowledge about palliative care and attitude towards end- of-life care in public hospitals in Wollega zones: A multicenter cross-sectional study

Werku Etafa [1]*, Bizuneh Wakuma[1], Getahun Fetensa[1], Reta Tsegaye[1], Eba Abdisa[1], Adugna Oluma[1], Tadesse Tolossa[2], Diriba Mulisa[1], Tagay Takele[3]

1 School of Nursing and Midwifery, Institute of Health Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia,
2 Department of Public Health, Institute of Health Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia,
3 Department of Mathematics, College of Natural and Computational Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia

• These authors contributed equally to this work.
* witafay@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Palliative care is nowadays essential in nursing care, due to the increasing number of patients who require attention in the final stages of their life. Lack of knowledge of and negative attitude palliative care among nurses is one of the most common barriers to quality palliative care. This study, therefore, aimed to assess nurses' knowledge about palliative care and attitude toward end-of-life care in public hospitals in Wollega zones, Ethiopia.

Methods

A multicenter institutional-based cross-sectional study design was employed to collect data from 372 nurses working in public hospitals in Wollega zones from October 02–22, 2019. A self-administered questionnaire with three different parts: Demographic characteristics of nurses, the Palliative Care Quiz for Nursing (PCQN), and the Frommelt Attitudes Towards Care of the Dying (FATCOD). SPSS version 21 was used for analysis used for data analysis. The binary logistic regression test was used for analysis at $p < 0.05$.

Findings

Our final sample size was 422 nurses (response rate = 88%). With the mean total PCQN scores (9.34), the majority of them showed an inadequate level of knowledge about palliative care. The mean total FATCOD scores (79.58) displayed a positive attitude toward end-of-life care, with 52% of respondents eager to care for a dying person and their family. Nurses who had PC service experience [AOR = 1.94 CI (1.10–3.42), p = 0.02] and had ever attended training/lecture on PC [AOR = 1.87 CI (1.01–3.46), p = 0.04] were independently associated with nurses' knowledge about PC. Similarly, nurses who had no PC service experience [AOR = 0.41, CI (0.21–0.79), p = 0.008], who read articles/brochures about PC

B. Examining the quality of the content

➡ What is known and not known about the study problem

➡ Identifies the focus of the present study.

➡ Provides a basis for the study purpose

➡ Organized according to the variables in the purpose statement.

➡ Relevant and current for the problem and purpose of the study.

➡ To judge whether all the relevant sources are cited

Write Each Section of the Review

▶ **Start each paragraph with a theme sentence that describes the main idea of the paragraph.**

(The knowledge of pressure ulcer among nursing students)

---------Pressure ulcer as a localized injury to the skin

Write Each Section of the Review

▶ **Present the relevant studies in each paragraph that support the main idea stated in the theme sentence.**

pressure ulcer.pdf

----------Pressure ulcer as a localized injury to the skin (Murugiah et al.,2020)

Murugiah, S., Ramuni, K., Das, U., Hassan, H. C., & Abdullah, S. K. B. F. (2020). The knowledge of pressure ulcer among nursing students and related factors. *Enfermeria clinica*, 30, 41-45.

Write Each Section of the Review

▶ End each paragraph with a concluding sentence that transitions to the next claim.

▶ Avoid using direct quotes from an author. Analysis and synthesis of the sources will allow

Write Each Section of the Review

➡ Paraphrase the authors' ideas.

➡ The defects of a study or body of knowledge need to be described, but maintain a respectful tone and avoid being highly critical of theorists' or researchers' work.

Write Each Section of the Review

▶ Write the summary as a concise presentation of the current knowledge base for the research problem.

▶ Conclusions about the gaps in the knowledge base.

Thank You For Your Listening And Attention

Any Question

Research Methods in Nursing

Third Class : Lecture (1)/ 2024-2025
Dr. Hanaa Hussein

Outline Lecture (1)

Research

- Definitions of research
- Paradigms for Nursing Research
- Characteristics of research

The Origin of Nursing Research

Florence is viewed as the person who first elevated nursing to the status of a profession, as presented in her first book "Notes on Nursing" (1859). Nightingale is also credited with introducing research to the profession.

The Origin of Nursing Research

Nightingale recognized the impact of combining strong logical thinking and empirical research in developing a sound scientific base upon which to build the practices of the profession of nursing.

To search again

To examine carefully

The collecting of information about a particular subject

The word research means

Definitions of research

Research

Is a systematic inquiry that uses disciplined methods to answer questions or solve problems. The goal of research is to develop, refine, and expand a body of knowledge.
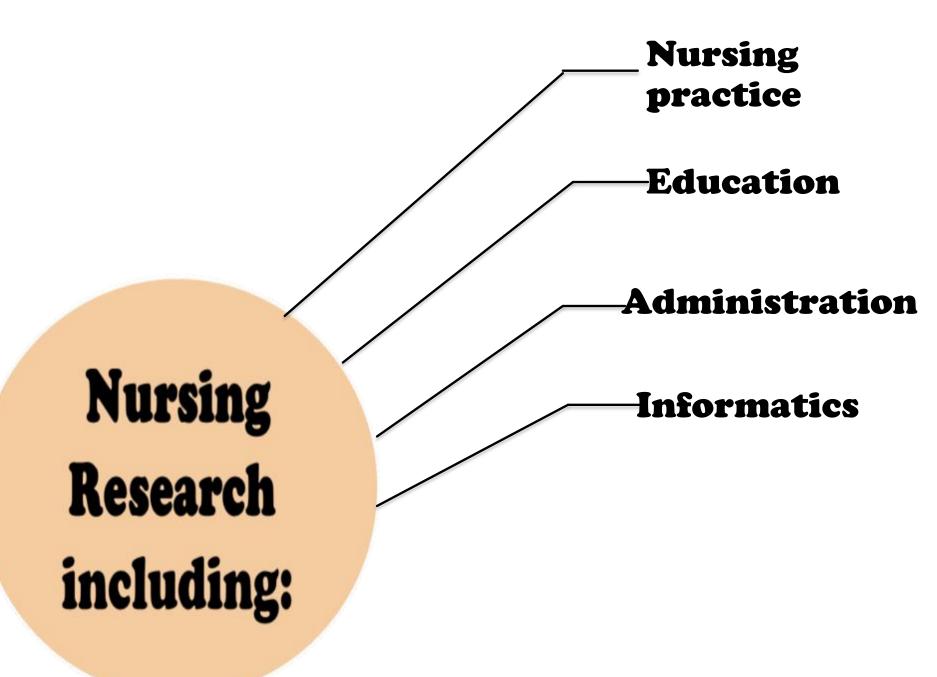
Scientific Research

Is a systematic and objective attempt to provide answers to certain questions.

Is systematic inquiry designed to develop knowledge about issues of importance to the nursing profession

Nursing practice

Education

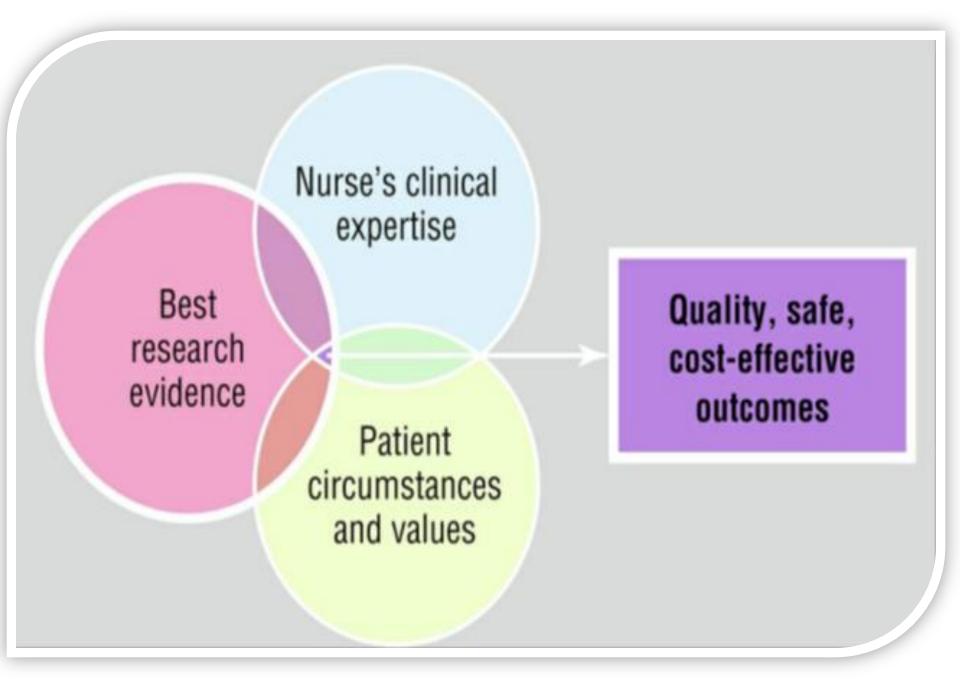# Administration

Informatics

Nursing Research including:

Florence Nightingale is most noted for which of the following contributions to nursing research?

A. Case study approach to research.

B. Data collection and analysis.

C. Framework and model development.

D. Quasi-experimental study design

Evidence-based practice

Is the collection, evaluation, and integration of valid research evidence, combined with clinical expertise and an understanding of patient and family values and preferences, to inform clinical decision making

Evidence-Based Practice in Nursing Examples

1. Use of oxygen to help with hypoxia and organ failure in patients with COPD

2. Recognition of a family member's influence on a patient's presentation of symptoms

3. Noninvasive measurement of blood pressure in children

Q/ History of nursing research began with Florence Nightingale in:

A. 1859
B. 1850
C. 1852
D. 1855
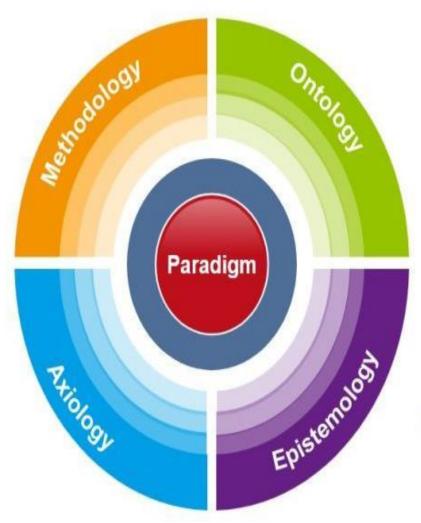
Paradigms for Nursing Research

- A **paradigm** is a world view, a general perspective on the complexities of the real world. Paradigms for human inquiry are often characterized in terms of the ways in which they respond to basic philosophical

The Research paradigm

Methodology

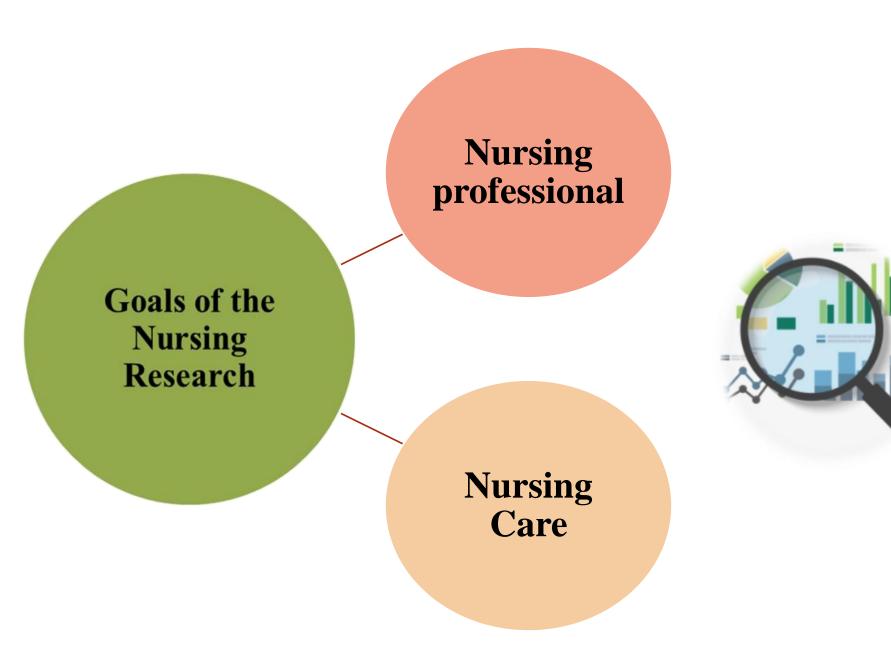The strategy and justifications in constructing a specific type of knowledge

Ontology

The nature of reality and of what really exists

Axiology

What we value: the ultimate worth of research

Epistemology

The relationship between the inquirer and what is known

Goals of the Nursing Research

Nursing professional

Nursing Care

Developing and testing nursing theories.

Providing a link between theory and practice.

Nursing professional

Understanding of phenomena related to nursing.

Advancing nursing as a profession.

Generate a knowledge base

Nursing Care

- Make informed decisions in the delivery of patient care.

- Effectiveness of particular nursing measures.

- Document nursing's unique role in health care

- The quality of care and care delivery.

Characteristics of Research

Directed towards and uses systematic method the solution of a problem.

Based on empirical and observational evidence.

Involves precise observation and accurate description.

Emphasize to the development of theories, principles, and generalizations.

Characterized by systematic, objective and logical procedures.

Requires full experience and skill for the problem studied or writing report

Thank You For Your Listening And Attention

Any Question

Introduction to

Research Methods

Third Class : Lecture (2)/ 2024-2025
Dr. Hanaa Hussein

Outline Lecture (2)

Purposes of Nursing Research

Research

The specific purposes of scientific research

Acquiring knowledge in nursing

Roles of Nurses in Research

Purposes of Nursing Research

General purpose

Is to answer questions relevance to the nursing profession

Is to solve problems relevance to the nursing profession

Specific purposes

Identification, description, and exploration

Explanation, prediction, and control

Specific Purposes of Research

- **Identification**
- **Description**
- **Exploration**
- **Explanation**
- **Prediction**
- **Control**

The specific purposes of scientific research

▶**Identification:**

Naming an unknown phenomenon in relation to nursing, in quantitative research, identification typically precedes the inquiry.

▶**Description**:

Description of phenomena is focused on the prevalence, incidence, size, and measurable attributes of phenomena.

The specific purposes of scientific research

➡️**Explanation**:

Explanatory research are to understand the foundations of specific natural phenomena, and to explain systematic relationships among phenomena.

The specific purposes of scientific research

▶**Exploration**:

1. Like descriptive research

2. Begins with a phenomenon of interest

3. Investigates the full nature of the phenomenon

The specific purposes of scientific research

▶**Prediction**:

Estimating the effects of a given situation or prevailing condition.

▶**Control**:

Specifying psychological and physiological reactions possible to nursing intervention.

Acquiring knowledge in nursing

Acquiring knowledge in nursing

Traditions

Authority

Borrowing

Trial and error

Personal experience

Role modeling
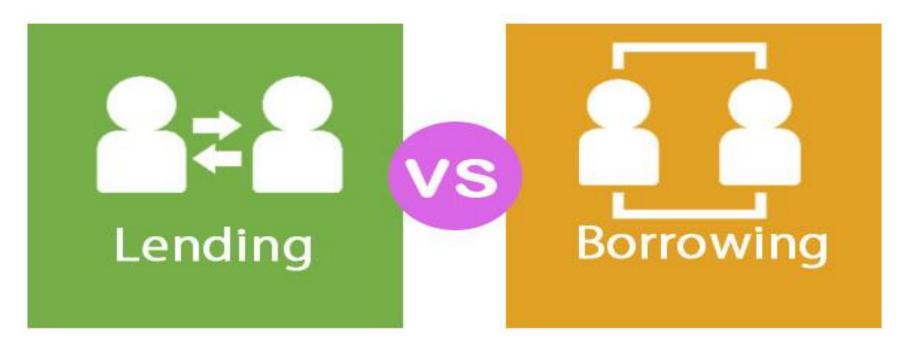
Intuition

Reasoning

Traditions

Traditions include "truths" or beliefs based on customs and trends. Nursing traditions from the past have been transferred to the present by role modeling and communication, both written and oral.

An authority is a person with expertise and power who can influence opinion and behavior. A person is given authority because it is thought that she or he knows more in a given area than others.

Borrowing

- Borrowing in nursing involves the appropriation and use of knowledge from other fields or disciplines to guide nursing practice.

Lending VS Borrowing

Trial and error, an approach with unknown outcomes, is used in situations of uncertainty in which other sources of knowledge are unavailable.
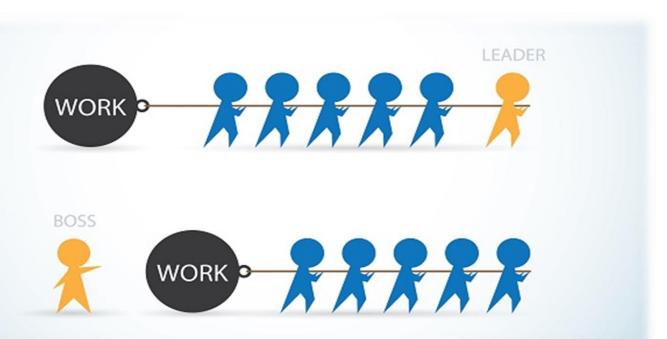
Personal Experience

Personal experience involves gaining knowledge by being personally involved in an event, situation, or circumstance.

Role Modeling

When acquiring knowledge through role modeling, are learning by imitating the behaviors of an expert.

Intuition is an insight into or understanding of a situation or event as a whole that a person usually cannot explain logically.

.

Reasoning is the processing and organizing of ideas to reach conclusions.

Roles of Nurses in Research

1. Contribute an idea for a clinical inquiry

2. Assist in collecting research information

3. Offer advice to clients about participating in a study

4. Search for research evidence

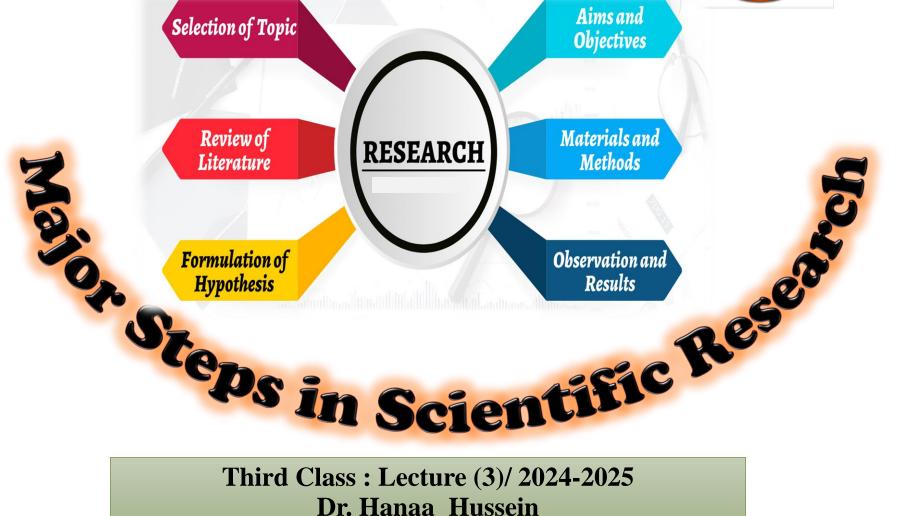5. Discuss the implications of a study, which involves meetings to discuss research articles

Thank You For Your Listening And Attention

Any Question ?

Major Steps in Scientific Research

- Selection of Topic
- Review of Literature
- Formulation of Hypothesis
- RESEARCH
- Aims and Objectives
- Materials and Methods
- Observation and Results

Third Class : Lecture (3)/ 2024-2025
Dr. Hanaa Hussein

Lecture Outline

- **The Research Process**

- **Phases of Research in Nursing**

- **Classification of Research**

- **Steps in Nursing Research**

PHASE 1
Selecting and Defining the Problem

Identifying Problem
and Purpose Statement

Review of Related
Literature

Identifying Pertinent
Variables

Formulating Research
Questions and Hypotheses

PHASE 5
Utilizing Research

Disseminating Findings
Research

PHASE 4
Data Analysis

Interpreting Findings

Analyzing Data

PHASE 2
Selecting a
Research Design

Identifying Sample
and Setting

Defining All
Measurements

PHASE 3
Methods

Data Collection
Methods

The Research Process

- The research process involves decision-making in order to consider various alternatives and to decide what methods will

- Answer particular research question(s)

- Test hypotheses.

Steps of Research Process

1. Selecting and defining the problem.
2. Selecting a research design.
3. Collecting data.
4. Analyzing data.
5. Using the research findings.

- **How would you define 'the research process'?**

A. The researcher's plan of action to be followed when carrying out research.

B. A method of collecting research data.

C. The stages or steps the researcher follows in carrying out a research project.

D. The account of a study the researcher will write at the end of the study ready for publication.

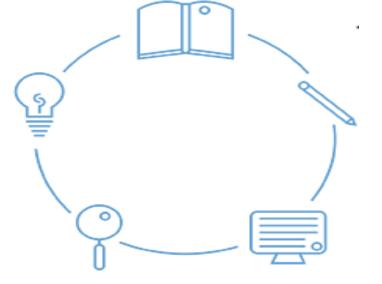Q/ Planning stage of research process includes following steps except:

A. Review of literature

B. Writing the report

C. Pilot study

D. Selection of sample

Phases of Research in Nursing

- A research study typically follows a sequence of phases.

- At each phase, the researcher makes important decision that affect the quality of the study.

Classification of Research

Basic research

Is often referred to as pure or fundamental research

Used to obtain empirical data that can be used to develop, refine, or test a theory without immediate concern for direct application to clinical practice.

Closely resembles the work done in laboratories and is associated with scientists.

Applied research

Is conducted to gain knowledge that can be used in a practical setting.

This type of research is usually performed in actual practice conditions, on subjects who represent the group to which the results will be applied.

Research findings contribute to some modification of present practices.

Items	Basic Research	Applied Research
Meaning	Basic Research refers to the study that is aimed at expanding the existing base of scientific knowledge.	Applied Research is the research that is designed to solve specific practical problems or answer certain questions.
Nature	Theoretical	Practical
Helpfulness	Universal	Limited
Concerned with	Developing scientific knowledge and predictions	Development of technology and technique
Goal	To add some knowledge to the existing one.	To find out solution for the problem at hand.

Q/ A researcher investigates the effect of frequency of position change on healing of decubitus ulcers. The study would be described as:

A. Applied research

B. Basic research

C. Descriptive research

D. Phenomenological research

Phases of Research in Nursing

Before conducting a major research study, the researcher may carry a pilot study to :

1. Minimize the possibility of having significant difficulties occur in the major study

2. Obtain to information for improving the major study.

Simple Steps
in
Research Process

Identifying the problem

It is a clear finding of the problem that should be studied. In general, broad topic area is selected and then the topic is narrowed down to a specific one. It may be from personal experiences or literature sources.

Review of Literature

It is one of the most important steps in the research process. A literature review is an account of what has been already established or published on a particular research topic by various researchers.

Developing the theoretical/conceptual framework
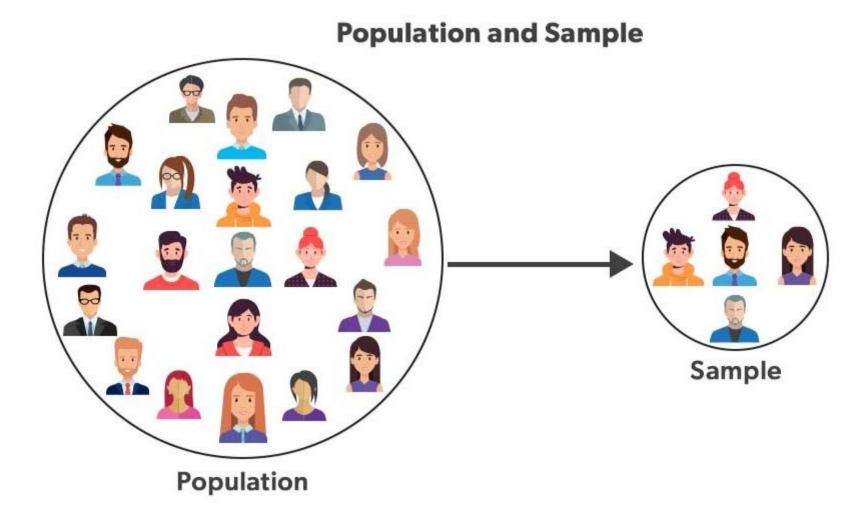
It is the valuable part of scientific research.

1. Which helps in the selection of the study characters and in defining them.

2. It directs to the prediction and the interpretation of the study findings.

Formulating the Hypothesis or Research Question

Hypothesis predicts the relationship between two or more characters. According to the asked questions in the problem statement.

The hypothesis furnishes the answer to it. It is testable or verifiable by the information gathered. The research is guided by research questions that are further elaboration of the problem statement.

Identifying the population/sample

Population and Sample

Population

Sample

Identifying the population/sample

The population means the complete set of individuals or objects that possess some common characteristics of interest to the researcher.

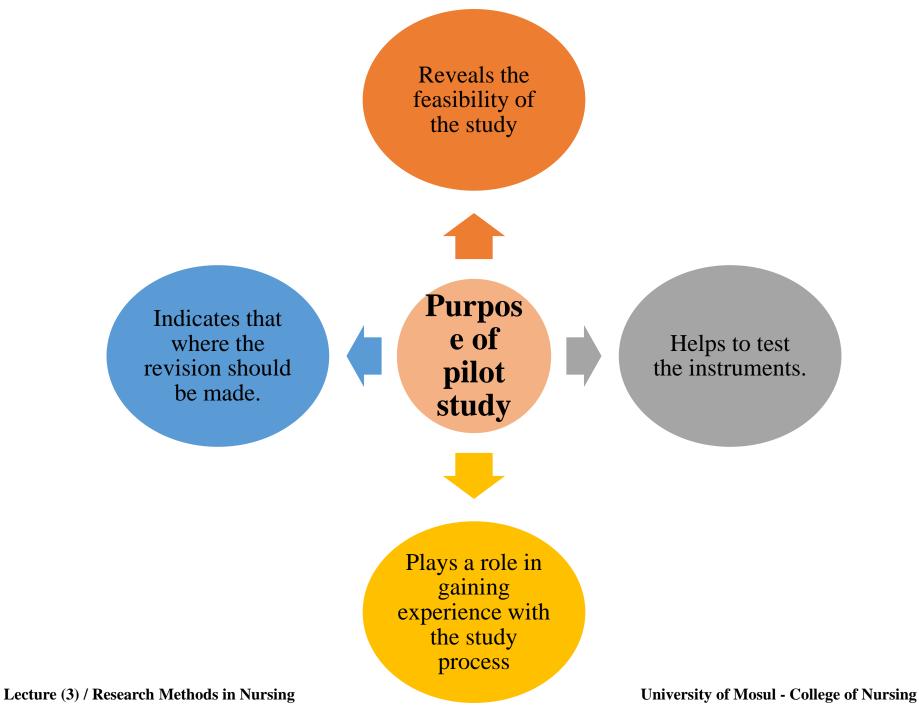The subgroup of populations is called **study sample.**

Conducting a pilot study

A pilot study is a miniature trial version of the planned study.
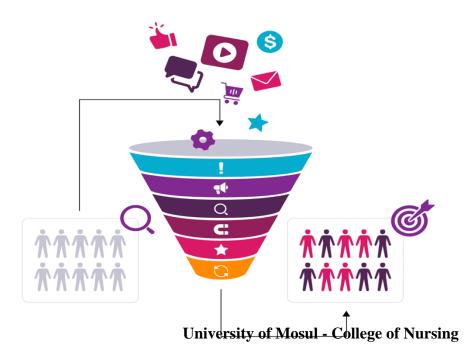
pilot study

Collecting Data

Collecting Data

It is the process of collection or gathering of pieces of information's facts that are related to the study.

Organizing the data for Analysis

It is the grouping of information's for tabulation and evaluation purpose. A statistician should be consulted in the early and phase of the research process. The statistician can help to follow the appropriate analytical method.
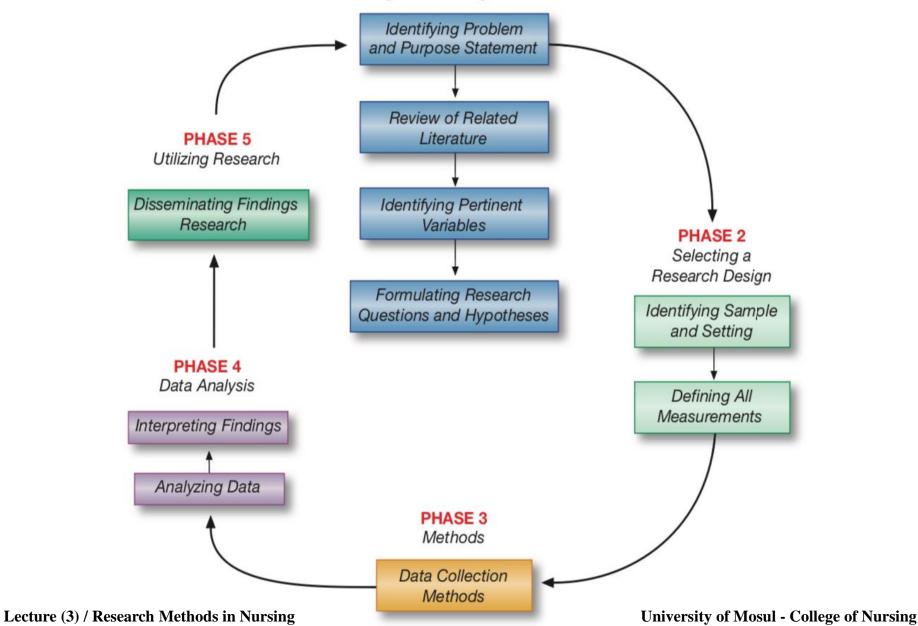
Interpreting the findings

After the data are analyzed the finding of the result are compared with those of previous studies for further recommendation

PHASE 1
Selecting and Defining the Problem

Identifying Problem
and Purpose Statement

Review of Related
Literature

Identifying Pertinent
Variables

Formulating Research
Questions and Hypotheses

PHASE 5
Utilizing Research

Disseminating Findings
Research

PHASE 4
Data Analysis

Interpreting Findings

Analyzing Data

PHASE 2
Selecting a
Research Design

Identifying Sample
and Setting

Defining All
Measurements

PHASE 3
Methods

Data Collection
Methods
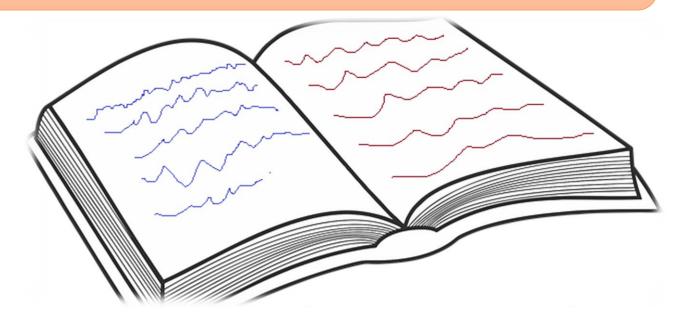
Review of Literature

Third Class : Lecture (4)/ 2024-2025
Dr. Hanaa Hussein

Lecture Outline

1. **Purpose of the review**
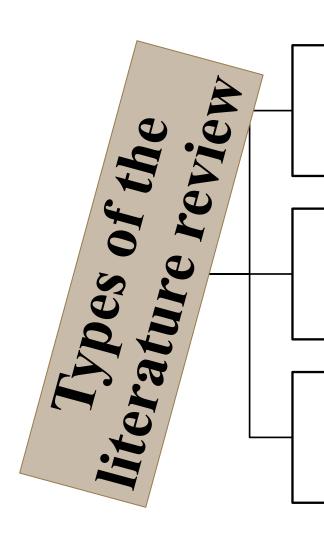2. **Type of information to review**
3. **Writing review of literature**

Review of literature

The "Literature"

Is all the written sources relevant to the study topic. The researcher conducts the review by examining all available <u>scientific</u> and <u>theoretical</u> information related to the research problem.

Types of the literature review

Describing the current knowledge of a practice problem

Identifying the gaps in this knowledge base

Explain how the study contributed to building knowledge in this area.

The main purpose of the review

The main purpose that helps the researcher to gauge what is known and unknown about the research problem

Purpose of a Literature Review

The purpose of the review

- Identifying or refining the research problem
- Strengthening the rational for the research
- Developing a conceptual framework for the study
- Providing a useful approach to conducting the research

1. Identifying or refining the research problem

The researcher may not have a clearly defined research problem in mind before conducting the literature review.

2. Strengthening the rational for the research

A lack of literature related to the problem may indicate that the problem need more study. The researcher may learn that the available literature contains information gaps, suggesting the need for a new study.

3. Developing a conceptual framework for the study

The review may lead the researcher to:

1. **Formulate idea about how the research problem and concepts are linked.**
2. **Discover a nursing theory or a theory from related discipline that can serve as an approach to the study.**

Conceptual Framework

4. Providing a useful approach to conducting the research

The literature review may reveal specific research strategies and procedure used in previous studies.

The researcher may be able to:

1. Adapt an approach used in previous study

2. Develop a new approach to conducting the research.

Type of information to review

- Theoretical information.
- Methodological information
- Opinion articles
- Anecdotal descriptions

Theoretical information

Theoretical information concerning the broader issue related to the problem: such as information includes theories from nursing and others disciplines.

Methodological information

Methodological information on research methods used in previous studies including

➡ **Measurement techniques**

➡ **Data analysis procedure**

➡ **Control methods.**

Opinion articles

Opinion articles discussing specific viewpoint or attitudes about the problem, the researcher should keep in mind such articles are subjective and therefore of limited use in a scientific review.

Anecdotal descriptions

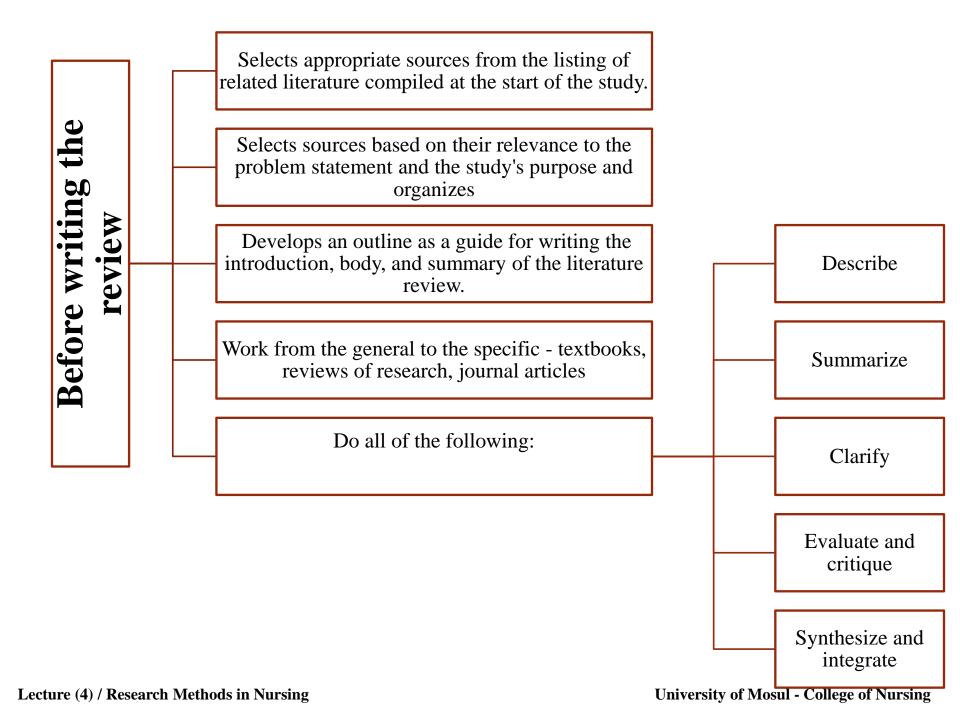**Anecdotal descriptions of others experience with related studies**

Steps of the literature review

Preparing to review the literature

⬇

Conducting the search

⬇

Processing the literature

⬇

Writing the review of the literature

Before writing the review

- Selects appropriate sources from the listing of related literature compiled at the start of the study.

- Selects sources based on their relevance to the problem statement and the study's purpose and organizes

- Develops an outline as a guide for writing the introduction, body, and summary of the literature review.

- Work from the general to the specific - textbooks, reviews of research, journal articles

- Do all of the following:
  - Describe
  - Summarize
  - Clarify
  - Evaluate and critique
  - Synthesize and integrate

1. Preparing to review the literature

1. Clarify the purpose of the literature review.

2.Select electronic databases and search terms.

2. Conducting the search

Search the selected databases.

⬇

Use a table to document the results of search.

⬇

Refine search.

⬇

Review the abstracts to identify relevant studies.

⬇

Obtain full-text copies of relevant articles.

⬇

Ensure that information to cite the source is recorded.

PLOS ONE

Nurses' knowledge about palliative care and attitude towards end- of-life care in public hospitals in Wollega zones: A multicenter cross-sectional study

Werku Etafa[1]*, Bizuneh Wakuma[1], Getahun Fetensa[1], Reta Tsegaye[1], Eba Abdisa[1], Adugna Oluma[1], Tadesse Tolossa[2], Diriba Mulisa[1], Tagay Takele[3]

1 School of Nursing and Midwifery, Institute of Health Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia,
2 Department of Public Health, Institute of Health Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia,
3 Department of Mathematics, College of Natural and Computational Science, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia

⊕ These authors contributed equally to this work.
* witafay@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Palliative care is nowadays essential in nursing care, due to the increasing number of patients who require attention in the final stages of their life. Lack of knowledge of and negative attitude palliative care among nurses is one of the most common barriers to quality palliative care. This study, therefore, aimed to assess nurses' knowledge about palliative care and attitude toward end-of-life care in public hospitals in Wollega zones, Ethiopia.

Methods

A multicenter institutional-based cross-sectional study design was employed to collect data from 372 nurses working in public hospitals in Wollega zones from October 02–22, 2019. A self-administered questionnaire with three different parts: Demographic characteristics of nurses, the Palliative Care Quiz for Nursing (PCQN), and the Frommelt Attitudes Towards Care of the Dying (FATCOD). SPSS version 21 was used for analysis used for data analysis. The binary logistic regression test was used for analysis at $p < 0.05$.

Findings

Our final sample size was 422 nurses (response rate = 88%). With the mean total PCQN scores (9.34), the majority of them showed an inadequate level of knowledge about palliative care. The mean total FATCOD scores (79.58) displayed a positive attitude toward end-of-life care, with 52% of respondents eager to care for a dying person and their family. Nurses who had PC service experience [AOR = 1.94 CI (1.10–3.42), $p = 0.02$] and had ever attended training/lecture on PC [AOR = 1.87 CI (1.01–3.46), $p = 0.04$] were independently associated with nurses' knowledge about PC. Similarly, nurses who had no PC service experience [AOR = 0.41, CI (0.21–0.79), $p = 0.008$], who read articles/brochures about PC

Lecture (4) / Research Methods in Nursing   **University of Mosul - College of Nursing**

3. Processing the literature

1 Read the articles.

2 Appraise, analyze, and synthesize the literature.

A research article, focus on:

- The research problem, and purpose
- Framework, and major variables
- Study design and sample size
- Measurement methods
- Data collection and analysis techniques
- Results, and findings are usually highlighted.

Reading the articles

Reading and focusing on understanding the main points of the article or other sources.

Highlight the content that consider important or make notes in the margins.

Record notes on photocopies or electronic files of articles.

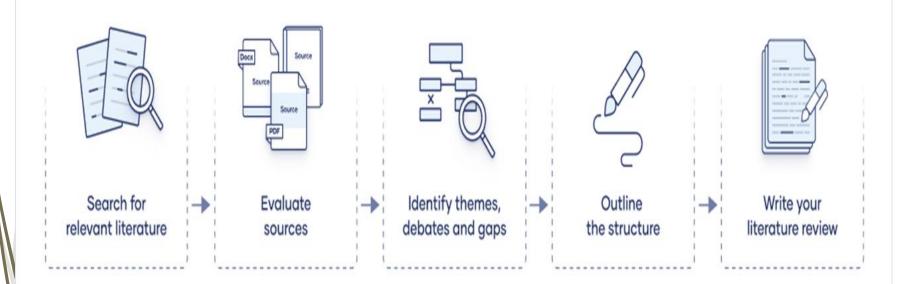The type of information highlight or note in the margins of a source

With theory articles, might make note of concepts, definitions, and relationships among the concepts

Appraise, and Analyze, the Literature

- Appraise the individual studies critically.

- Identify relevant content in the articles

- Make value judgments about the validity or credibility of the findings.

- Make comparisons among the studies.

- Record the theories and methods that have been used to study the problem

4. Writing the review of the literature

➤ **Develop an outline to organize information from the review.**

➤ **Write each section of the review.**

➤ **Create the reference list.**

➤ **Check the review and the reference list.**

How to write a literature review

| Search for relevant literature | → | Evaluate sources | → | Identify themes, debates and gaps | → | Outline the structure | → | Write your literature review |

Writing the review of the literature

➡ IJPC-18-122.pdf

➡ Microsoft Word 2010.lnk

Thank You For Your Listening And Attention

Any Question