

# Mastering the Art of Writing: Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners

Nursing research plays a crucial role in the development and delivery of healthcare. Nurses rely on the results of peer-reviewed nursing research to guide their clinical decisions and actions, and to teach [PHI FPX 3200 Assessment 3 Should We Withhold Life Support](#) others.

Nurse researchers work in hospitals and health systems as well as academia to develop research that addresses the needs of patients and communities. These nurses often collaborate on multi-site studies.

## Methods

Nurse researchers often conduct single or multiple case studies to increase their understanding of complex phenomena. These studies allow the researcher to collect qualitative and quantitative data that sheds light on the holistic nature of nursing practice. For example, the use of a single case study might reveal patterns in the way nurses manage [POLI 330N Week 7 Cover Letter Assignment Final Project](#).

Nurse scientists also research topics such as health care reform, aging populations and interdisciplinary health care. They may choose to focus on high-risk and vulnerable populations, LGBTQ health care issues and primary and comprehensive patient care.

Nursing research requires an extensive review of the relevant literature to determine which questions to explore in a study. This literature can be found in various sources such as articles, books and conference papers. The literature should be reviewed from both a practical and scientific point of view to identify potential research problems and objectives. Typically, a research problem is identified from an unanswered question or a gap in the existing [POLI 330N Week 4 Assignment Electoral College](#) knowledge.

## Findings

Nursing research is important for nurses because it allows them to advance their profession, stay updated and offer better patient care. Nurses must understand how different types of research are conducted and how to interpret the findings. They should also be aware of the importance of only using research that has been published in peer-reviewed scholarly journals.

Nurses have long been concerned with questions about patient outcomes and how to improve the quality of health care. As a result, many nurses are eager to conduct their own research and to incorporate its results into their practice.

However, several studies have shown that barriers such as lack of time and support from administrators at unit or organization levels must be addressed to promote nursing research. To address this, ANA's Research Council is working with Magnet and other research-engaged nursing organizations to facilitate multi-site studies. This approach expands the options for research design and addresses the time constraints of [bha fpx 4009 assessment 1 attempt 1 reimbursement models](#) settings.

## Conclusions

Rigorous nursing research creates an evidence base that advances nursing practice, shapes health care policy and contributes to improved nurse, patient and system outcomes. Despite the importance of nursing research, several barriers to understanding, conducting and applying research hinder nurses' ability to use this knowledge in their work.

Nursing students must be prepared to utilize and apply research findings in their clinical decisions and practice. They need to understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of scholarly evidence, i.e., a primary source is an original research study and a secondary source includes information gathered from previous studies and analyzed and reported by [NR 505 Week 2 PICOT Worksheet Assignment](#) authors.

Moreover, it is important for nurses to recognize that some aspects of nursing cannot be captured by research as they are perceived and experienced in an embodied way. For instance, the concepts of hope, despair, and love are difficult to quantify in scientific terms but are important components of nursing care.

## Ethics

The nursing profession must take a scientific approach to its practice, procedure, policies and standards. This requires nurses to use research outcomes to guide their decisions and care. Research is a systematic, objective process of discovering new facts and solving problems.

Nursing research is a valuable tool in the health-care field, but it is not without its challenges. Creating an organizational infrastructure that promotes a culture of inquiry is essential, along with minimizing barriers to ensure the success of nursing research.

Nurse scientists who earn PhDs often give up direct patient-care duties to focus on their research programmes, but they must also stay in touch with the clinical aspects of nursing. For example, an APN who conducts research on the impact of transporting trauma patients by helicopter may need to visit a hospital ward weekly to keep abreast of what is happening in the intensive-care unit. This is an important part of the overall research process and it can be a great learning experience.