

## PUBLICATION &amp; UTILIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Research publishing describes the subfield of publishing which distributes academic research and scholarship. Most of research work is published in journal article, book or thesis form. Most scientific and scholarly journals, and many academic and scholarly books, though not all, are based on some form of peer review or editorial refereeing to qualify texts for publication. Peer review quality and selectivity standards vary greatly from journal to journal, publisher to publisher, and field to field.

**Keyword :** Publication, Utilization, Nursing, Research.

**PUBLICATION:-**

Copies of a work or document distributed to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending. (From ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, 1983, p181)

**RESEARCH PUBLICATION:-**

1. A scholarly article that contains the results of original research or an evaluation of research conducted by others.
2. Scholarly articles must undergo a process of peer review before they can be accepted for publication in an academic journal.
3. A form of academic writing, usually between five and fifteen pages long, composed by students in colleges and universities.
4. A research paper (also known as a term paper) requires students to locate information about a topic (that is, to conduct research), take a stand on that topic, and provide support (or evidence) for that position in an organized report.

**TYPES OF RESEARCH PUBLICATION :-**

- ❖ Conference publication
- ❖ Journals publication

**WHY WE SHOULD PUBLISH ARTICLES :-**

- The growth of knowledge can only happen if people communicate what they've found out to one another.
- Giving lecture and going to conferences helps, but the published paper gives people a chance to really take in what you have to report.

- Publishing your research findings is important.
- It forces you to learn lots about your chosen subject.
- The paper publication teaches you the conventions of scholarly writing, among them the accepted styles of documentation and research ethics.
- Publishing the research paper is an exercise in logic, imagination, and common sense.
- Your paper is actively promoted by the publisher – reaching a large audience
- Your submission is trustworthy – material that has been published carries a QA stamp

**PUBLICATION PROCESS:-**

1. Determine the authors.
2. Start writing before the experiment is completed
3. Decide it is time to publish
4. Draft a title & abstract
5. Determine the basic format.
6. Outline the paper.
7. Write the first draft.
8. Revise the manuscript -This step involves three major tasks, each to be carried out in the order given:
  - a. **Make major alterations:** Fill in gaps, correct flaws in logic, restructure the document to present the material in the most logical order.
  - b. **Polish the style:** Refine the text, and then correct grammar and spelling.

- c. Format the document:** Make your manuscript attractive and easy to read
9. Check the references.
  10. Get feedback on your manuscript
  11. Acknowledgments
  12. Select the journal
  13. Publishing your work
  14. Submit the manuscript to the editor.
  15. Deal with reviewers' comments.
  16. Check the proofs.
  17. Celebrate

### PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT:

Sir Bradford Hill, a British Statistician who introduced the IMRAD Format in 1965. Thus, the generally accepted structure of a scientific paper has the following four sections :

1. Introduction.....Why did you start?
2. Methods.....What did you do?
3. Results.....What did you find?
4. And.....and
5. Discussion.....What does it all mean?

### First List the Components of the paper in the order of submission to the journal

1. Title
2. Authors
3. Abstract
4. Key words
5. Introduction
6. Materials and methods
7. Results
8. Discussion
9. Conclusions
10. Acknowledgements
11. References
12. Tables / Graphs / Illustrations

### HOW TO CHOOSE THE JOURNAL:-

**Focus:** What type of research does the journal publish? Is its focus broad or narrow? Which disciplines are represented? What is the journal's orientation – for example, is it clinical or basic, theoretical or applied?

**Indexing:** Is the journal indexed in the major electronic databases such as Medline, Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, or Current Contents?

**Availability:** Is the journal broadly available? Is there

an online version of the journal? Are papers provided in pdf format?

**Reputation:** There are several ways to gauge the reputation of a journal. Ask colleagues which journals they respect. Look at recent articles and judge their importance.

**Time to Print:** We can estimate the length of the review process as well as the time from acceptance to publication in print.

**Charges:** Some journals bill the author for page charges, a cost per final printed page.

**FINAL CHECKLIST** Check these before you submit your article.

- You have read the article on style.
- The Summary does not exceed the word limit for the journal.
- The Summary includes real data and magnitudes of effects.
- The content of the Summary is an accurate summary of the content of your article.
- The content of each section is appropriate to the section.
- You performed a spelling check in the language appropriate for the journal.
- References are in the style required by the journal.

**“Many papers are rejected simply because they don't fulfil journal requirements.**

**They don't even go into the review process.”**

- ✓ Identify a few possible target journals/series but be realistic
- ✓ Follow the Author Guidelines – scope, type of paper, word length, references style, etc
- ✓ Find out where to send your paper (editor, online submission e.g. Scholar One). Check author guidelines which can be found in a copy of the journal/series or the publisher's web site
- ✓ Send an outline or abstract and ask if this looks suitable and interesting (or how it could be made so)
- ✓ Read at least one issue of the publication – visit your library for access
- ✓ Include a cover letter – opportunity to speak directly to the editor, convince them of the importance of your paper to the journal

**HERE ARE THE MAIN HINTS FOR ARTICLE:**

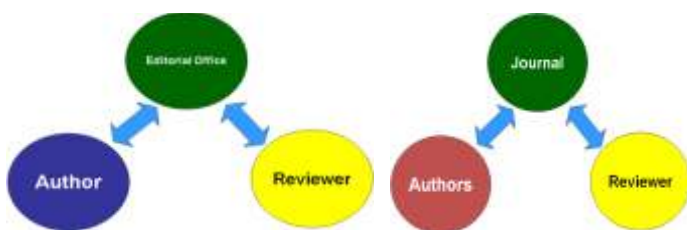
- ❖ Avoid technical terms.
- ❖ Avoid abbreviations.
- ❖ Use simple sentences.
- ❖ Avoid common errors of punctuation and grammar.
- ❖ Use the first person (I, we) rather than the passive voice.
- ❖ Link your ideas into a sensible sequence without repetitions or discontinuities.
- ❖ Get feedback on your article from colleagues.

### Maximising your Chances of Success:-

HINT: Editors and reviewers look for ...

- Originality – what's new about subject, treatment or results?
- Relevance to an extension of existing knowledge
- Research methodology – are conclusions valid and objective?
- Evidence based
- Clear implications for practice. (the 'so what?' factors!)
- Clarity, structure and quality of writing – does it communicate well?
- Sound, logical progression of argument
- Theoretical and practical implications
- Recency and relevance of references
- Internationality/Global focus
- Adherence to the editorial scope and objectives of the journal
- A good title, keywords and a well written abstract

### Scientific Publication Team.



### RESEARCH PUBLICATION/PRESENTATION CODE OF ETHICS:-

1. **Multiple submissions**-An author must not submit the same manuscript for simultaneous consideration by two or more journals. If a manuscript is rejected by one journal, an author may then submit it to another journal.
2. **Duplicate publication**-An author must not

submit a manuscript published in whole or in substantial part in another journal or published work

3. **Piecemeal publication**-Data that can be meaningfully combined within a single publication should be presented together. Authors who wish to divide reports of studies into more than one article should inform the editor.
4. **Authorship**-Authorship is reserved to those who make major contributions to the research. Credit is assigned to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their professional contributions
5. **Copyright**- An article will not be published until the author's signed copyright transfer has been received by the national office of the publishing organization
6. **Conference presentation**-Papers submitted for presentation via any format (i.e., posters, paper-reading sessions) should not have been presented at another major conference
7. **Ethical conduct and institutional review compliance.** Authors are expected to comply with AOA ethical standards and institutional and federal regulations on the treatment of human subjects.

### UTILIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH

#### What is Nursing Research Utilization?

Nursing Research Utilization is the process of synthesizing, disseminating and using research generated knowledge to make an impact on or change in the existing practice in the health care system, achieving desired outcomes for patients, nurses and health care agencies.

The ultimate purpose of nursing is to provide high-quality patient care. Clinical practice without research is practice based on tradition without validation. Research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing treatment modalities, to determine the impact of nursing care on the health of the patients or to test out theory. Nursing practice is undergoing tremendous changes and challenges. In order to meet social challenges and needs, nursing practice must be research based (Lanuza, 1999).

#### Types of Nursing Research Utilization

Nursing research utilisation has three distinct types of nursing research utilization:

- Indirect nursing research utilization:- involving

changes in nurses' thinking & therefore analogous (similar) to conceptual utilization.

- Direct nursing research utilization involving the direct use of findings in giving patient care and therefore analogous to instrumental utilization.
- Persuasive (convincing) utilization involving the use of findings to persuade others (typically those in decision making positions) to make changes in policies or practices relevant to nursing care.

#### **PURPOSE OF RESEARCH UTILIZATION**

- Application of available knowledge to improve client outcomes.
- Validation of existing nursing procedures and interventions

#### **Values of Nursing Research Utilisation**

##### **➤ To the Researcher**

- Validates the efforts of the researcher
- Motivates scholars to continue to discover new knowledge
- Reinforces professional accountability
- Helps to discover new clinical problems for investigation

##### **➤ To the Health Care Agency**

- Cost – effective nursing care
- High – quality care
- Improved client outcomes
- Retention and recruitment tools
- Professionally satisfied and stimulated nursing staff

##### **➤ To the nursing Profession**

- Enhances autonomy of practice
- Positive professional image
- Strengthens professional status
- Expands the scientific knowledge base of nursing

#### **STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE THE NURSING RESEARCH UTILIZATION:**

**For Researchers: - Should engage in following strategies:**

- Do a high quality of research on scientific basis for introducing innovations or for making changes.
- Researchers must make a real commitment to replicating studies and publishing the results of those efforts

- Researchers must collaborate with practitioners, they should seek opportunities to exchange ideas for research problems with nurse clinicians, involve them in actual conduct of research.
- Researchers must publish the study findings in specialty journals at conference, workshops attended by nurse practitioners
- Researchers must present the results of research project in a way that is readily comprehensible to all non-researchers and Suggest clinical implications
- Researcher should suggest how the results of their research can be utilized by practicing Nurses

#### **For practicing Nurses and N/Students:-**

- Read widely and critically by attending professional conferences
- Seek environments that support nursing research utilization
- Must involved in a journal club Collaborate with a nurse researcher Pursue (follow) and participate in institutional utilization projects Pursue appropriate personal utilization projects

#### **For Administrator:-**

- Foster (promote) a climate of intellectual curiosity (interest)
- Offer emotional and moral support
- Offer financial and or resource support for utilization
- Reward efforts for utilization

#### **BARRIERS TO UTILIZING NURSING RESEARCH:**

Barriers to the research utilizing in nursing can be largely grouped into four categories relating to the characteristics of the source of barrier;

##### **Research Related Barriers:**

- Lack of solid base for study/studies
- Dearth of reported replications of studies

##### **Nurse Related Barriers;**

- Lack of research knowledge may not have positive attitude towards research
- Some opposition to introducing innovations in practice setting.

##### **Organizational Barriers:**

- Organizational climate is simply not conducive to

research utilization

- Insufficient time on the job to implement new ideas
- Lack of resources for research utilization

#### **Barriers Related to Nursing Profession**

- Difficult to encourage clinicians & researchers to interact & collaborate
- Lack of communication between researchers and practitioners
- Lack of enough authority to change patient care procedures
- Shortage of appropriate role models

#### **CONCLUSION**

Writing a good journal paper that is accepted for publication is the best utilization of research. One is easily set back when the first paper is rejected. The reasons for the rejection should be carefully studied and the paper should be improved substantially before being re-submitted to the same journal or a different journal. Persistence is often the key to successful publishing. A willingness to use existing research, and a commitment to evidence – based nursing practice. As individuals and as group members, we are responsible for utilisation of nursing research.

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