



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University

CHAPTER 3

NURSING RESEARCH DESIGNS

การออกแบบการวิจัยทางการพยาบาล

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TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

1. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH



1. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

☐ Is "hard science" it is perceived as rigorous (exact), systematic, and objective focusing on numerical data and using statistical analysis and controls in an attempt to eliminate bias.

2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

3. OUTCOME RESEARCH

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

1. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Types of Quantitative Research:

- 1) **Descriptive**- explore new areas/describe situations.
- 2) **Correlational**- examine relationships
- 3) **Quasi-experimental**- effectiveness of the intervention.
- 4) **Experimental**- producing positive outcomes.

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

1. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

3. OUTCOME RESEARCH



2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

➤ Qualitative research is often described as holistic, concerned with humans and their environment in all their complexities. It is lived and as it is defined by the actors themselves.

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Types of Qualitative Research:

- **Phenomenological** (ปรากฏการณ์วิทยา) - describes the experience as lived.
- **Grounded theory** (ทฤษฎีรากฐาน) - formulate, test, and refine a theory about a phenomenon.
- **Ethnographic** (เชิงชาติพันธุ์วรรณา) - investigates cultures in depth.
- **Historical** (เชิงประวัติศาสตร์) - description analysis of events that occurred in past.

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)

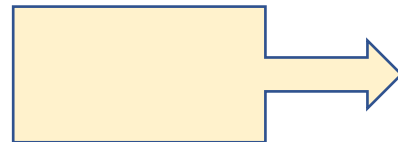


TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

1. QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

3. OUTCOME RESEARCH



3. OUTCOME RESEARCH
is focused on examining the end results of care or determining the changes in health status for the patient.

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



TYPE OF RESEARCH IN NURSING

3. OUTCOME RESEARCH

Four essential areas require for this outcome research

- **The patient's responses** to nursing intervention.
- **Functional maintenance**/ improvement of physical functioning for the patient.
 - **Financial outcome achieved** with the provision of health care services.
 - **Patient satisfaction** with the health outcomes care received and the health care provider.

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



PROCESS OF RESEARCH IN NURSING₁

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

5 Process

OUTCOME RESEARCH

➤ 1. Conceptual phase

- ✓ Formulating and delimiting the problem
- ✓ Reviewing the related literature
- ✓ Defining the framework and development of conceptual definitions
- ✓ Formulating hypothesis



PROCESS OF RESEARCH IN NURSING₂

➤ 2. Designing and planning phase

- ✓ Selecting a research design
- ✓ Developing protocol for intervention/tools for data collection
- ✓ Identifying the population to be studied
- ✓ Designing the sample plan
- ✓ Specifying the method to measure the research variable
- ✓ Developing methods for safeguarding human rights
- ✓ Finalizing and reviewing the research plan



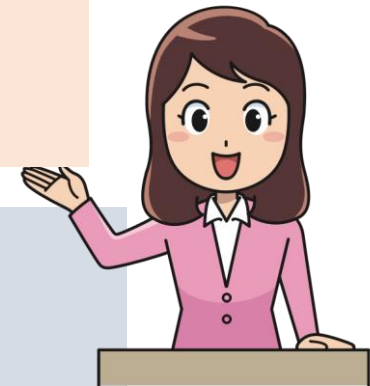
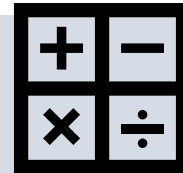
PROCESS OF RESEARCH IN NURSING₃

➤ 3. Empirical phase

- Collecting the data/Undertaking clinical fieldwork
- Preparing the data for analysis.

➤ 4. Analytic phase

- Analyzing the data



- ## ➤ 5. Interpreting the result dissemination phase
- Communicating the findings & utilizing the finding in practice.



RESEARCH PROCESS OR FLOW OF STEPS IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

1. Planning the study

- Identifying the research problem
- Doing a literature review
- Developing an overall approach
- Selecting and gaining entry into research sites
- Developing methods to safeguard participants

2. Developing data collection strategies

- Deciding what type of data to gather, how to gather it, whom to collect the data, and how to enhance the trustworthiness

4. Disseminating findings

- Communicating findings
- Utilizing or making developing data collection recommendations for utilizing strategies findings in practice and future

3. Gathering and analyzing data

- Collecting data
- Organizing and analyzing data
- Evaluating data: determining if saturation has been achieved

(Roberts & Burke, 1989; Weeda, Pilch & Annemans, 2019)



Thank you

