

Bedside Clinical Nurse Perceived Barriers to Participation in Research Activities



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INTRODUCTION

- In the acute care setting, the bedside clinical RN most often gains knowledge through practice and discussion with nursing colleagues rather than using the best available evidence
- Moving to a practice model that has evidence-based practice is a goal, however, barriers often prevent bedside RNs from participating in research

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the barriers preventing bedside clinical RN's from participating in research?

Do bedside RN's attitudes toward research utilization differ by age, nursing degree, certification or belonging to a professional organization?

DESIGN & METHOD

Design:

- Non-experimental, cross sectional survey
- Attitudes and beliefs of RNs toward participating in research was collected using a researcher developed survey comprised of reliable items from established surveys
- Survey consisted of 15 modified-Likert questions using a four point scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree, 4=strongly agree)
- Survey deliberately kept short to allow time for completion within the workday

DESIGN & METHOD

Method:

- IRB approval obtained
- Survey administered to all bedside RNs using a secure electronic database

RESULTS

Demographics (n=45)

- 97.8% women, average age 48.3 years and employed as an RN average of 21.3 years
- 31.1% held Associates, 35.6% held BSN and 19.6% held MSN degree
- 53% held national certification, 55% held professional organization membership

What are the barriers preventing bedside clinical RN's from participating in research?

Table 1. Insufficient staffing on nursing unit.

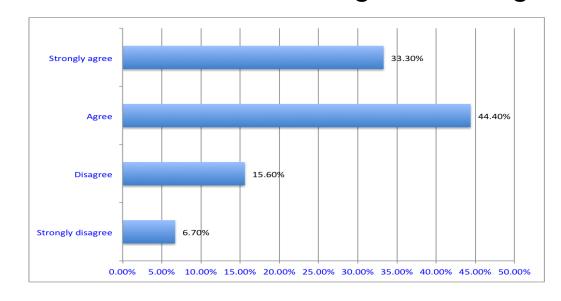
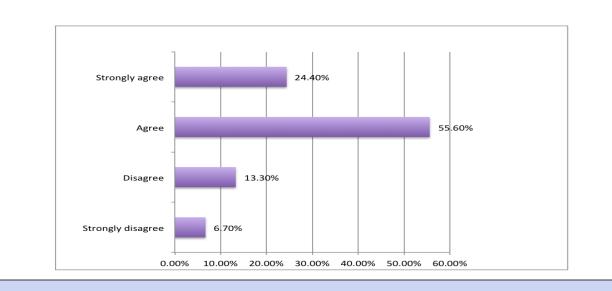
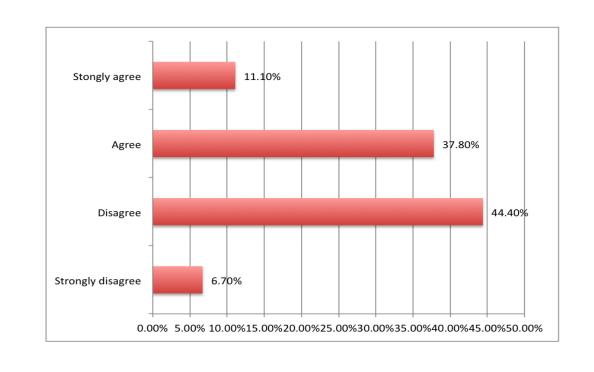


Table 2. Lack of time to read research.



RESULTS

Table 3. Lack of support from co-workers.



To what extent do bedside RN's attitudes towards research utilization differ by age, nursing degree, certification and belonging to a professional organization?

No significant differences in RN's attitudes towards research and their demographics were found

Limitations

Participant responses may reflect their social biases

Low response rate may contribute to lack of significant differences by demographics

No analyses were performed to understand perceptions of RN's that elected not to respond

CONCLUSIONS

Consistent with the literature:

Data identified lack of time (77.7-80%) as the prevalent barrier to participation in research

Second most prevalent barrier was lack of knowledge (73.3%) regarding the research process

Third most prevalent barrier cited by participants was lack of support (48.9%) at the unit level or within the organization

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