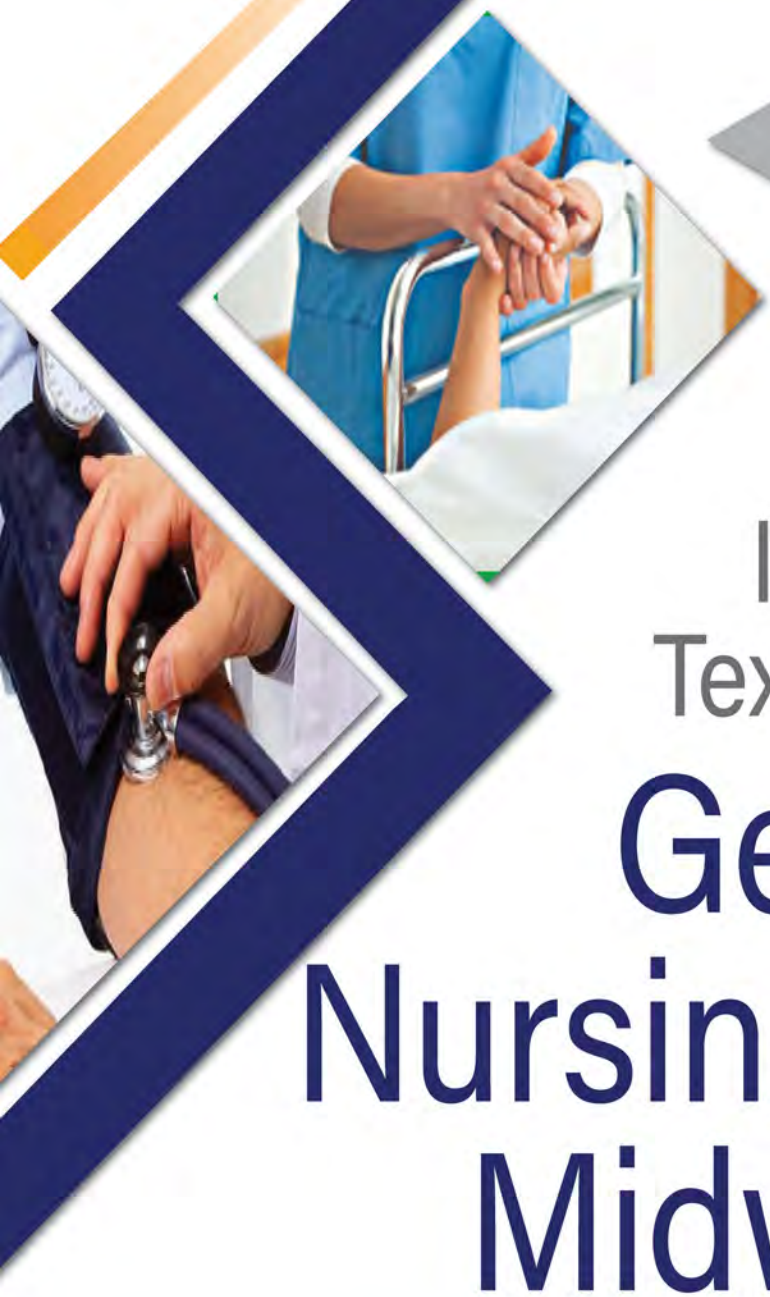
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Internship Textbook for General Nursing and Midwifery

As per the INC Syllabus for GNM

I Clement

3rd Edition

JAYPEE

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2

SECTION

Nursing Research

SECTION OUTLINE

Chapter 6: Introduction to Nursing Research
Chapter 7: Research Process
Chapter 8: Research Approaches and Designs
Chapter 9: Data Collection Process
Chapter 10: Analysis of Data: Classification and Tabulation

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TERMINOLOGY

Research: Research is a systematic inquiry of discovers facts or test theories in order to obtain valid answers to questions raised or solutions for problems identified.

Sample: Sample is a selection of individuals from the total population of a particular class of intervals.

Scientific method: Scientific method is a systematic method employed in study or research in which a problem is identified, a hypothesis is made and data are gathered, systematically arranged and interpreted in order to test the hypothesis empirically.

Data: Facts of phenomena, in research, the term commonly refers to the facts observed or obtained in some systematic way.

Empirical: Name given to a method of testing or verifying a hypothesis by means of observation or experience. In empirical research, the observations are systematically controlled.

Assumptions: Beliefs that are held to be true but have not necessarily been proven; assumptions may be explicated or implicit.

Assent: Agreement to participate in research by someone, especially a child older than 7 years, who is not capable cognitively of giving informed consent.

Attrition: Study participant withdraws from a study.

Beneficence: Research participants should be protected from harm.

Abstract: Brief summaries of research studies; generally contain the purpose, methods and major findings of the study. A short (less than 200 words long), one-page summary of a research.

Anonymity: The identity of research subjects is unknown, even to the study investigator.

Case study: An in-depth study involving only one subject; occasionally used in qualitatively nursing research. Research studies that involve an in-depth examination of a single person or a group of people. A case study might also examine an institution.

Conceptual: It provides the reader with clear description of the meaning of the variable. It is similar to a dictionary definition.

Bivariate study: A research study in which the relationship between two variables is examined.

Blind review: Manuscript reviewers are not made aware of the author's identity before the manuscript is evaluated.

Bracketing: A process in which qualitative researchers put aside their own feelings or beliefs about a phenomenon that is being studied to keep from biasing their observations.

Clinical nursing research: Nursing research studies involving clients or that have the potential for affecting clients.

Clinical trial: Research studies conducted to evaluate new treatment, new drugs, and new or improved medical equipment.

Cohort study: A special type of longitudinal study in which subjects are studied who have been born during particular period or who have similar backgrounds.

Comparative studies: Studies in which intact groups are compared on some dependent variable. The researcher is not to manipulate the independent variable, which is frequently some inherent characteristic of the subjects, such as age or educational level.

Complex hypothesis: A hypothesis that concerns relationship where two or more independent variables, two or more dependent variables or both are being examined.

Clinical nurse researcher (CNR): An advanced practice nurse who is doctorally prepared and directs and participates in clinical research.

Clinical nurse specialist (CNS): An advanced practice nurse who provides direct care to clients and participates in health education and research.

Clinical practice guideline (CPG): An evidence-based guide to clinical practice developed by experts in a particular field for direct application in clinical environments.

Control group: Subjects in an experiment who do not receive the experimental treatment and whose performance provides a baseline against which the effects of the treatment can be measured. When a true experimental design is not used, this group is usually called a comparison group.

Data collection: The process of acquiring existing information or developing new information.

Empirical: Having a foundation based on data gathered through the senses (e.g., observation or experience) rather than purely through theorizing or logic.

Ethnography: A qualitative research method for the purpose of investigating cultures that involves data collection, description, and analysis of data to develop a theory of cultural behavior.

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Evidence-based practice: The process of systematically finding, appraising, and using research findings as the basis for clinical practice.

Experimental design: A design that includes randomization, a control group, and manipulation between or among variables to examine probability and causality among selected variables for the purpose of predicting and controlling phenomena.

Generalizability: The inference that findings can be generalized from the sample to the entire population.

Basic research: Research that seeks to advance scientific knowledge by establishing new knowledge or facts and developing fundamental theories or principles. The findings of basic research may not be immediately applicable in the solution of problems but may lead to further research. Research that is conducted to generate knowledge rather than to solve immediate problems.

Experimental research: Future-oriented research that tests a hypothesis or hypothesis by setting up a controlled situation and then manipulating it to determine the effect of the manipulation. The design for experimental research consists of control groups and experimental groups that are tested before and after the manipulation of the experimental group or groups.

Descriptive research: Present-oriented research that seeks to accurately describe what is and to analyze the facts obtained in relation to the problem understudy. It may lead to theories or hypothesis to be tested experimentally.

Exploratory study: A preliminary study designed to help refine the problem, develop or refine hypothesis or test and refine the data collecting methods.

Historical research: Past-oriented research that seeks facts that will help one to interpret and understand past events and their influences. The methods used are systematic documentation of the evidence and evaluation of its authenticity.

Qualitative research method: Organization and interpretation of observations that provide a more holistic view of the subjects experiences without limiting questions or responses.

Sampling: Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population.

Population: Everybody (or thing) of a defined type, which could possibly be surveyed. Often the number of adults in a defined geographical area or market. It is also known as universe.

Sample: It is a part of population- everybody (or everything) from who (or which) data was gathered.

Sample size: The number of questionnaires completed in a survey. Usually equals the number of people interviewed. Often shown in computer printouts as **N**.

Sampling unit: that is that element considered for selection in some stage of sampling (same as the elements, in a simple stage sampling), in a multistage sample, the sampling unit could be blocks, household and individuals within household.

Sampling design: The formal plan specifying a sampling method, a sample size and procedures of recruiting subjects.

Probability: Chance, expressed as a percentage or decimal, e.g., a 50-50 chance is a probability of 50%, or 0.50. **Odds** of 3 to 1 correspond to a probability of 25%.

Target population: The target population is the entire group a researcher is interested in; the group about which the researcher wishes to draw conclusions.

Independent sampling: Independent samples are those samples selected from the same population, or different populations, which have no effect on one another. That is, no correlation exists between the samples.

Random sampling: Random sampling is a sampling technique where we select a group of subjects (a sample) for study from a larger group (a population). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has a known, but possibly non-equal, chance of being included in the sample.

Simple random sampling: Simple random sampling is the basic sampling technique where we select a group of subjects (a sample) for study from a larger group (a population). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. Every possible sample of a given size has the same chance of selection; i.e. each member of the population is equally likely to be chosen at any stage in the sampling process.

Stratified sampling: There may often be factors which divide up the population into sub-populations (groups / strata) and we may expect the measurement of interest to vary among the different

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sub-populations. This has to be accounted for when we select a sample from the population in order that we obtain a sample that is representative of the population. This is achieved by stratified sampling.

Cluster sampling: Cluster sampling is a sampling technique where the entire population is divided into groups, or clusters and a random sample of these clusters are selected. All observations in the selected clusters are included in the sample.

Convenience sample: Using a sample of people who happen to be handy or easy to survey. May be OK in preliminary research, but not guaranteed to be representative of the population.

Quota sampling: Quota sampling is a method of sampling widely used in opinion polling and market research. Interviewers are each given a quota of subjects of specified type to attempt to recruit, for example, an interviewer might be told to go out and select 20 adult men and 20 adult women, 10 teenage girls, and 10 teenage boys so that they could interview them about their television viewing.

Spatial sampling: This is an area of survey sampling concerned with sampling in two (or more) dimensions. For example, sampling of fields or other planar areas.

Sampling variability: Sampling variability refers to the different values which a given function of the data takes when it is computed for two or more samples drawn from the same population.

Standard error: Standard error is the standard deviation of the values of a given function of the data (parameter), over all possible samples of the same size.

Sampling error—because the survey used one sample of respondents rather than another. As long as the sample was chosen at random, the amount of sampling error is predictable, e.g., "there's a 95% chance that the average height of all people is within 3cm of the average of our sample".

Data: A set of values recorded on one or more observational units. Facts or phenomenon, in research, the term commonly refers to the facts observed or obtained in some systematic way (the singular of data is datum). Collected and recorded information which are either in numerical form or otherwise. As such they do not give any meaning.

Data analysis: It is a process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article in order to add value to the statistical output.

Data encoding: It is activity aimed at detecting and correcting errors (logical inconsistencies) in data.

Data element: A data element is a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation, and permissible values are specified by mean of a set of attributes.

Data format: Usually refers to a specific, possibly, proprietary, set of data structures within a software system.

Data item: A data item is an occurrence of a data element.

Data presentation: Description of the way how the data are presented.

Data set: any organized collection of data.

Data structure: Implementation of a data model consisting of file structures used to represent various features.

Data type: Data type is a set of distinct values, characteristized by properties of those values and by operations on those values.

Data validation: Data validation is an activity aimed at verifying, whether the value of a data item comes from the given set of acceptable values.

Database: A logical collection of information that is interrelated and managed and stored as a unit, for example, in the same compute file. The terms database and data set are often used interchangeably.

Electronic data processing: Pertains to data processing equipment that is predeterminantly electronic, such as electronic digital computer.

Attributes: qualitative observations of elementary units are attributes.

Qualitative data: Non-numberic features or experimental units.

Quantitative data: Data with numerical properties.

Observation: An event and its measurements, such as BP (events) and 120 mmhg (measurement).

Variable: variables are any characteristics that can take on different values, such as height, age, temperature, or test scores.

Dependent variable: The variable under observation by the investigator, who wishes to note the effect on it of the introduction of an independent variable. Sometimes called the criterion variable.

Delphi technique: A special kind of survey using a panel of experts obtained a consensus on a special topic. Opinions are solicited by mail rather than by the usual group discussion method. It has the advantage of fostering expression of independent opinion.

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Critical incident technique: A method of obtaining data from study subjects written reports of previous experiences or incidents in their lives that are related to the matter under study.

Correlation survey: A survey used to collect data from a group on two or more variables to estimate the relationship between the variables.

Convenience sample: Choosing the most easily and readily accessible people (or places) to be subjected (or units) in a study.

Contingency table: A table that visually displays the relationship between sets of nominal data.

Contingency questions: Questions that is relevant for some respondents and not for others.

Content analysis: A data collection method that examines communication messages that is usually in written form.

Constant comparison: Data gathered in qualitative study are constantly or continually compared to data that have already been gathered.

Computer-assisted database: A compilation of information that can be retained by computer.

Attitude scale: Self-report data collection instrument that ask respondents to report their attitudes or feelings on a continuum.

Cells: Boxes in a table that are formed by the intersection of rows and columns.

Class-interval: A group of scores in a frequency distribution.

Analysis: The process of organizing and synthesizing data so to answer research questions and test hypothesis.

Basic attribute: Basic attribute is an attribute of a metadata item commonly needed in its specification.

Confidential data: These are data, which are subjected to confidentiality clauses.

Continuous variable: It is a potential data which occur in an infinite number of possible values in any interval.

Data: Collected and recorded information which are either in numerical form or otherwise. As such they do not give any meaning.

Discrete variable: The measurements that occur as integers. It can have only a finite number of values in any given interval.

Health information system: It is a tool for management and monitoring of health activities. It describes mechanisms and procedures for acquiring and analyzing specified information.

Health policy: A set of decision and statements defining priorities and directions to attain the goal.

Information: By reducing, consolidating, summarizing and adjusting the data, we get information which is data transformed to a format.

Qualitative data: When variables take quality into consolidation, we get qualitative data.

Quantitative data: When variables take quantity into consideration we get quantitative data.

Reliability: Inherent performance of a procedure is measured by reliability.

Sensitivity: It is a measure of correct diagnosis in terms of true positiveness.

Specificity: It is a measure of correct diagnosis in terms of true negatives.

Validity: A measurement is valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure.

Vital registration: The formal recording of events of human life like, birth, death, marriage, divorce.

Cross table: Two dimensional tables in which two variables are cross classified.

ICD: It is a system of disease classification, where systematic grouping of illness are done according to selected common characteristics. International classification of diseases helps in statistical study and is acceptable in international comparative studies.

Master table: Initial recording is transformed to a big master table which contains every detail of observation designed in the study. All units and all characteristics are taken into account in master table.

Tabulation: It is a process of data grouping into intervals or groups to which the range of the variable are divided and put.

Bar diagram: Diagrammatic presentation of frequency data for nominal classes by bars. Length of bars is proportional to the class frequencies.

Class interval: It is an interval to which a range of variable has been divided, e.g., "10.0 to 10.9" is a class interval.

Cumulative frequency curve: The frequency obtained by cumulating the frequencies of previous classes including the class in question. It shows the total observations up to the end of a particular class in the curve.

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Frequency polygon: It is the frequency distribution of a quantitative data presented in the form of a diagram. Here class frequencies are plotted against class midpoints, later these points are joined by straight line.

Histogram: It is a diagrammatic representation of the frequency distribution of a quantitative data with areas of rectangles proportional to the class frequency.

Ogive: It is the graph obtained by the cumulative relative frequency distribution, which may be more than or less than ogive.

Pie chart: A circle is used where sectors of the circle are shown proportional to class frequencies. Very commonly used in data presentation of nominal classes.

Percentile: The position of a character or variable when they are arranged in ascending or descending order in an array of one hundred. For example, 50th percentile refers to median value or middle value when orderly arrangement is done.

Quartile: It is the value in 25th position of a cumulative class frequency.

Scatter diagram: It is a graphic presentation to show the correlation between two variables.

Semi-log line: If log values are taken and plotted at log scale axis and in another axis corresponding response is plotted we get arithmetic log line. This is just to make the line straight to the given extent. For example, log dose response line in pharmacology is an example of semi-log line.

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6

CHAPTER

Introduction to Nursing Research

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Definitions and terminology related to research
- Need and importance of nursing research
- Characteristics of good research

INTRODUCTION

The word research derives from the French recherché, from researcher, to search closely where chercher means to search. The word means "to go about seeking",. Research is a systematic process of utilising the scientific method for generating new knowledge that can be used to solve problem or improve the existing status of a system. Research uses the scientific method to discover facts and their interrelationships and then allows to the application of this new knowledge in practical settings.

DEFINITIONS OF RESEARCH

- Research is defined as the search for knowledge or any systematic investigation to establish facts. **—Chrish Jordan**



Fig. 6.1: Levels of research activities in nursing.

- Research means search for facts or ideas and to answer the questions in order to find a solution to the problem. **—Horton**
- Research is a systematic, formal, rigorous and precise process employed to gain solutions to problems and/or to discover and interpret new facts and relationships. **—Waltz**
- Research is a process of looking for specific answers to specific questions in an organized objectives reliable way. **—Payton**
- Research is a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the presumed relations among natural phenomena. **—Kerlinger**
- Research essentially is a problem solving process, a systematic, intensive study directed towards full scientific knowledge of subject studies. **—Ruth M French**
- Research may be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, theories relating to perdition and possible ultimate control of events. **—JW Best**
- Research is a process of systematic obtaining accurate answers to significant and pertinent questions by the use of

the scientific method of gathering and gathering and interpreting information.

—Clover and Balsley

- Research is a process of systematically search for new events and relationships.

—Notter

DEFINITIONS OF NURSING RESEARCH

- **American Nurses Association:** Nursing research develops knowledge about health and promotion of health over the full life span, care of persons with health problems and disabilities and nursing actions to enhance the ability of individuals to respond effectively to actual or potential health problems.
- **International nurses (Benolie) 1984:** Nursing research supports the need for nursing research as a means of improving health and welfare of the people. Nursing research is a way to identify new knowledge, improve professional educational practice and use of resources effectively.
- **According to Polit and Hungler:** Research is a process in which the researcher scientifically collects data to be used in the clinical administrative or instructional area in order to find solutions to nursing problems, evaluating nursing practices, procedures, policies or curriculum, assess the needs of the patients, staffs or students and or make decisions to change or continuous various nursing process which in turn advances the scientifically knowledge in nursing field.
- **According to French-Ruth M (1968):** Research essentially in a problem solving process, a systematic, intensive study directed towards full, scientific knowledge of the subject studied.
- **According to Walls and Bauzell (1981):** Nursing research is a systematic formal, rigorous process used to give solution to problems or to discover and interact with new facts in clinical practice, nursing education and nursing administration.

MEANING OF RESEARCH

- The word research means 'to search again' or 'to examine carefully'. More specifically, research is diligent, systemic inquiry or study to validate and refine existing inquiry or study to validate and refine existing knowledge and develop new knowledge. Diligent, systematic study indicates planning, organization and persistence. The ultimate goal of research is the development of a body of knowledge for a discipline or profession such as nursing.
- Research essential to develop and refine knowledge that can be used to improve clinical practice. Nursing practice need to be able to read research reports to identify

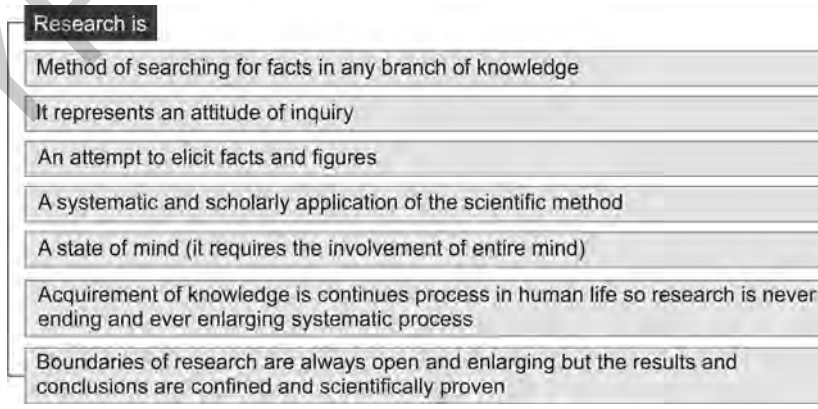


Fig. 6.2: Concept of research.

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effective interventions for practice and to implement these interventions to promote positive outcomes for patients and families.
- Nursing search is also need to generate knowledge about nursing education, nursing administration, health care services, characteristics of nurses and nursing roles. The finding from the studies indirectly influences nursing practice and thus adds to nursing body of knowledge.

PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

- It unravels the mysteries of life.
- It aims to analyze interrelations between variables and to derive causal explanations.
- It aids planning and helps in national development.
- It aims at finding solutions to problems.
- It helps in the development of general laws.
- It aims at developing new tools, concepts and theories for better study of unknown phenomena.
- It extends knowledge of human being regarding social life and environment.
- It verifies existing facts and theory and these in turn help in improving our knowledge and ability to handle situations and events.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The main of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet.
- To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieves new insights into it. It is known as exploratory or formulation research study.
- To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individuals, situations or a group. Such studies are known as descriptive research.
- To determine the frequency with which something occur or with which is associated with something else. Such studies are known as diagnostic research.
- To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables. Studies with this object are known as hypothesis testing research.

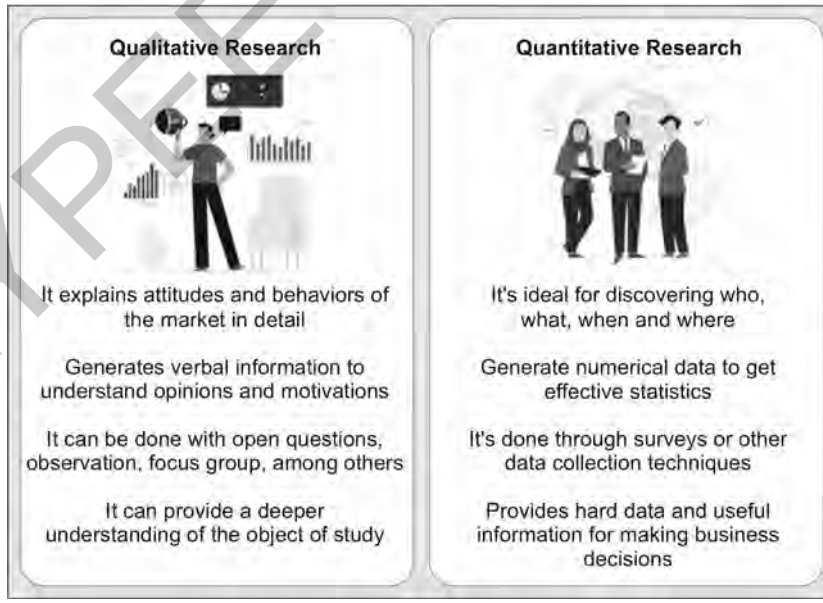


Fig. 6.3: Differences between qualitative and quantitative research.

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SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE IN RESEARCH

Sl. No.	*Sources*	*Descriptions*
1.	Tradition	Tradition offers advantages as a source of knowledge. It is efficient in the sense that each individual is not required to begin a new in an attempt to understand the world or certain aspects of it. Tradition or custom also facilitates communication by providing a common foundation of accepted truth.
2.	Authority	People with specialized knowledge are in every field, we are constantly faced with making decisions about matters with which we have had no direct experience, therefore, it seems natural to place trust in the judgment of people who are authoritative on an issues by virtue of specialized training or experience.
3.	Experience of trial and error	Our own experiences represent a familiar and functional source of knowledge. The ability to generalize, to recognize, regularize and to make predictions based on observation in an important characteristics of the human mind. Trial and error may offer a practical means of searching knowledge, but it is fallible and efficient. This method is haphazard and unsystematic and the knowledge obtained is often unrecorded and hence, inaccessible to subsequent problem solvers.
4.	Logical reasoning	Logical reasoning as a method of knowing combines experiences, our intellectual facilities and formal systems of thought. Inductive reasoning is the process of developing generalization from specific behaviour. Inductive reasoning is the process of developing generalizations from specific observations. Deductive reasoning is a process of developing specific predictions from general principles. Both system of reasoning are useful as a means of understanding and organizing phenomena, both play a role in nursing research.
5.	Borrowing	In nursing, we often use the knowledge of other disciplines (such as medicine, pathology, physiology, sociology, psychology etc) as a science of knowledge. Borrowing in nursing involves the appropriation and use of knowledge from other field to guide nursing practice.
6.	Role modeling	It is learning imitating the behaviors of an expert. In nursing, role modeling enables the nurses to learn through interactions with or examples set by highly competent, expert nurses. Role model includes admired teachers, expert clinicians, researcher or individuals who inspire others through their examples. The knowledge gained through experience is greatly enhanced by a high quality relationship with a role model.
7.	Intuition	Intuition is the ability to understand or know something immediately without conscious reasoning. It is an insight or understanding of a situation or event as a whole that usually cannot be explained logically. Because intuition is a type of knowing that seems to come unbidden, it may also be described as a gut feeling or a hunch. Because intuition cannot be explained scientifically with easiness, many people are uncomfortable with it.
8.	Disciplined research	Research conducted within a disciplined format is the most sophisticated method of acquiring knowledge that humans have developed. Research combines important features of induction and deduction. Together with several other characteristics, to create systems of obtaining knowledge that although fallible, tends to be more reliable than tradition, authority, experience or inductive or deductive reasoning alone.

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SCOPE OF RESEARCH

According to Hudson Maxim, all progress is born inquiry. Doubt if often better than overconfidence as it leads to inquiry and inquiry leads to interventions.

- It promotes scientific and legal thinking.
- Operational: It is involved in solving operational problems, e.g., industries, factories, etc.
- It is also used as an aim to economic policy and has gained its importance in government and business.
- It helps in planning budget for the nation.
- It facilitates the decisions of polymaker.
- It is concerned necessary with the allocation of nation resources.
- It studies the economic and social structure of nation and gives a detailed account of the change taking place in society.
- It helps in predicting future development.
- It studies the motivation underlying the consumer behavior.
- It helps the social scientist in studying social relationship and seeking answers for various social problems.
- It helps in the attainment of high position in social structure.
- It helps in development of new ideas and insight for analysis for generation of new theories.
- It helps to identify new facts as an advancement of a profession.

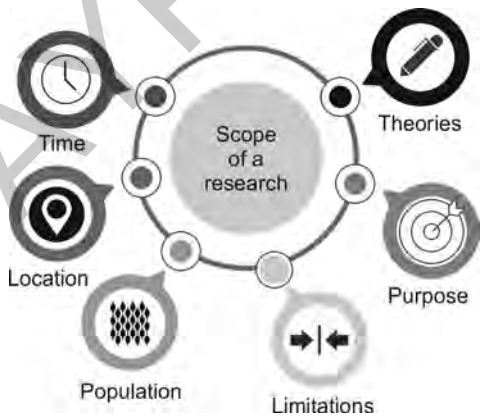


Fig. 6.4: Scope of research.

- It is a measure of means of attaining live hood for professionals.

SCOPE OF NURSING RESEARCH

- To improve the standard of nursing care.
- To redefine the existing theories and discovering new theories.
- To discover new measures for nursing practice.
- To foster a commitment to client.
- To provide basis for professional accountability.
- To impart professionalism in nursing.
- To help in decision-making.
- To improve standards in nursing education.
- To help in documentation.
- To bridge the gap between knowledge and practice.
- To build the body of knowledge in nursing profession.
- To validate improvement in nursing profession.
- To make health care efficient and cost effective.
- To act as a basis for standard setting and quality assurance.
- To find solution on immediate practical problems of nursing.
- To discover new facts about a known phenomenon.
- To discover new message for nursing practice.
- To identify the role of the nurse in changing society.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSING RESEARCH

According to Charles, research is a careful inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles, a diligent investigation to ascertain something. It can also express as follows:

- R-Rational way of thinking
- E-Expect and exhaustive treatment
- S-Search for solution
- E-Exactness
- A-Analytical analysis of adequate data

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- R-Relationship of facts
- C-Careful recording and critical observation
- H-Honesty and hard work

1. Research strives to be objective and logical.
2. Research emphasizes the development of generalization, principles or theories.
3. Research demands accurate observation and description.
4. Research is characterized by patience and unhurried activity.
5. Research is directed to solution of problem.
6. Research is carefully and scientifically recorded and reported.
7. Research requires expertise.
8. Research sometimes requires courage.
9. Research emphasizes the development of generalization, principles or theories.

IMPORTANCE OF NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing profession is accountable to society for providing high-quality care patients and families. The health care provided by nurses must be constantly evaluated and improved based on new information. Nursling's scientific knowledge base is expanding rapidly with the generation of new findings by nurses and other health professional using a variety of research methods. The knowledge generated through research is essential to provide a scientific basis for description, explanation prediction and control of nursing practice.

- **Descriptive descried** involves identifying the nature and attributes of nursing phenomena and sometimes the relationship among these phenomena (Chinn and Kramer 1995). These studies are often called descriptive or explanatory. This descriptive research is essential ground work for studies that will focus on explanation, prediction and control of nursing phenomena.
- **Explanation:** Relationship among variables is clarified and the reasons why certain events occur are identified. Explanation determining relationships among variables provides a basis for conducting studies for the purpose of predicting and controlling patient outcomes.
- **Prediction:** Through prediction, one can estimate the probability of a specific outcome in a given situation (Chinn and Kramer 1995). Health promotion research is being conducted to predict the effects of healthy behaviors, such as exercising regularly, eating a balanced diet and not smoking on health status and longevity.
- **Control:** It can be described as the ability to write a prescription to produce the desired results. Control involves imposing condition on the research situation so that biases and confounding factors are minimized. Based on the research of Meek (1993), nurses could prescribe slow stroke back massage to promote comfort and relaxation in hospice patients.

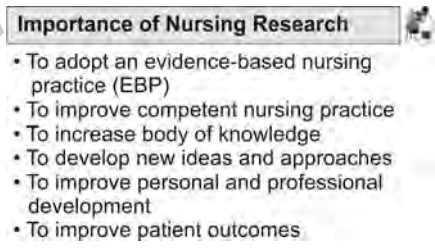


Fig. 6.5: Importance of nursing research.

OBJECTIVES OF CONDUCTING NURSING RESEARCH

- **Improvements in nursing care:** The nursing profession exists to provide a service to society, and this service should be based on accurate knowledge. Scientific research has been determined to be the most reliable means of obtaining knowledge. Clinical nursing research parallels the nursing process. Research finding enable the nurse to describe, explain, predict and control phenomena related to the health of clients.
- **Credibility of the nursing profession nursing** has traditionally borrowed

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Internship Textbook for
General Nursing & Midwifery

Highlights of the Book

- Includes current and updated information
- Prepared as per the revised Indian Nursing Council (INC) syllabus
- Concise, simplified and easy to use format
- Student-friendly presentation
- Helps to build leadership skills in nurses and understand the management responsibility and helps to provide total quality care to the patients
- Includes 25 chapters in 4 sections
- Prepares nurses as educators, researchers, administrators and practitioners
- Develops skill in problem solving and critical thinking
- Prepares the student nurse for ward management
- Adequate and needed diagrams and tables are used at appropriate places.

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