

# Developing Research Priorities for Nurses Working in the Gynaecology Setting in Western Australia

Bosco et al. (2018)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.colegn.2017.04.002>

## For which topic were research priorities identified?

gynecological nursing

## In which location was the research priority setting conducted?

Australia - Australia

## Why was it conducted at all?

Nursing researchers are committed to informing gynaecological clinical care of women and recognise the importance of identifying priorities for nursing research. However, in order to facilitate the translation of research knowledge to the clinical setting, a collaborative relationship between researchers and clinicians is recommended (Baumbusch et al., 2008). This collaboration must occur prior to the development of research agendas as it is important for this involvement to ensure topics within research agendas are meaningful for clinical nurses and their patients (Connelly, 2009). The priorities of nursing research hasn't always met the interests of front-line nurses and nurse leaders (Dols, Bullard, & Gembol, 2010, p. 201) and the opportunity for clinicians to partner with researchers can assist with setting an agenda with a shared direction to address knowledge gaps, strengthen clinical practice and ultimately improve patient outcomes.

## What was the objective?

to identify nursing research priorities at the tertiary women's hospital in Western Australia and to develop an agenda for gynecological nursing research

## What was the outcome?

a ranking list of 12 research topics

## How long did the research prioritization take?

January 2015 - July 2015

## Which methods were used to identify research priorities?

Delphi

## How were the priorities for research identified exactly?

Step 1: Delphi round 1: survey: participants were asked to identify what they considered to be the five most important gynaecology topics or issues relevant for future research, 73 submissions. Step 2: data processing: thematic analysis: 32 revised topics along 4 general topic areas. Step 3: Delphi round 2: participants were asked to rate importance to gynaecological nursing for each of the 32 topics. Step 4: Delphi round 3: survey containing top 12 research topics, participants were asked to rank them in sequence from the most important to the least important topic

## Which stakeholders took part?

Enrolled or registered nurses employed in WA's tertiary women's hospital in the gynaecology/oncology ward, out-patient services and day surgery units. Delphi round 1: 18 participants. Delphi round 2: 41 participants. Delphi round 3: 40 participants.

## How were stakeholders recruited?

Information flyers were displayed to promote the study on notice boards in each clinical area. Questionnaires were distributed in the staff areas of the gynaecology ward, day surgery, and gynaecology out-patient clinics. 54 nurses worked in gynaecology clinical areas at the study hospital and all were invited to participate in each round.

## Were stakeholders actively involved or did they just participate?

Stakeholders were mere participants of the research prioritization process; they were not actively involved in the process.