Critical Care Nursing Research Priorities in Hong Kong

For which topic were research priorities identified?
critical care nursing

In which location was the research priority setting conducted?
Asia - Hong Kong

Why was it conducted at all?
Research is vital to nursing practice especially in an area such as critical care, where nursing practice continues to increase in complexity and nurses assume greater responsibility and accountability for patient care. However, without knowledge of what are the most significant problems or questions affecting the welfare of critically ill patients in Hong Kong, nurses' research efforts may be directed to areas that are not of highest priority in today's climate of decreasing health care resources and changing health care provision.

What was the objective?
to identify and prioritize research questions of importance to Hong Kong critical care nurses

What was the outcome?
a ranking list of 27 research topics

How long did the research prioritization take?
No information provided.

Which methods were used to identify research priorities?
Delphi

How were the priorities for research identified exactly?
Step 1: Delphi round 1: participants were asked to identify main research themes or areas of interest and to indicate specific research questions that might be developed. Step 2: data processing: thematic analysis, 12 major areas identified, 6 areas most dominant. Step 3: Delphi round 2: survey asking participants to list three important research questions, problems or approaches relating to critical care nursing for each of the six major domains, 437 topics/questions identified. Step 4: data processing: resulting in 104 research topics. Step 5: Delphi round 3: survey with 104 topics, participants were asked to rate each research topic/question according to its importance

Which stakeholders took part?
Critical care nurses. Delphi round 1: 72 participants. Delphi round 2: 48 participants. Delphi round 3: 143 participants.

How were stakeholders recruited?
Purposive sampling was used. A random sample of 100 nurse specialists, ward managers, nursing officers and department managers, who were members of the Hong Kong Association of Critical Care Nurses (HKACCN), were invited to participate in the first round of the study. To assess the representativeness of the experts' views on the research topics, questionnaires were sent to 150 critical care nurses who had not participated in the first and second rounds. These nurses were randomly selected from the HKACCN member database and they were subject to the same ethical procedures as the experts.

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.