Creating a Culture of Clinical Inquiry: The Role of the Nurse Scholar in Residence

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Disclosures

+ Co-Author
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+ Learner objectives
  1. Describe the unique contributions of the Scholar in Residence (SIR) model to facilitate EBP utilization and bedside led research.
  2. Identify cultural and organizational factors that are essential to the successful implementation of the SIR model.

+ No conflict of interest to report

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Providence Health Care (PHC)

Sacred Heart Medical Center (SHMC) and Children’s Hospital, Spokane, WA

- 4 acute care hospitals
- 1 rehab facility
- Independent living residence
- SNF
- SHMC = 650 beds
- Level IV NICU
- Level II Pediatric Trauma Center
Expectations of Scholar

+ “Bring projects to completion”

+ Measure impact/outcomes of projects

+ Build research capacity

+ Facilitate journey to attain Magnet® designation
What is a Scholar?

+ “...a **thinker** who sees the **big picture**...”  (Meleis, 1992)

+ “...**help others see** the world in newly configured relationships...”  (Lindeman, 1992)

+ “...a means toward the **empowerment** of nursing as a profession **AND of nurses** as scientists, clinicians, educators, and policymakers...”  (Meleis, 2012)

+ ICU nurse **functions as a scholar** when they “...**gather information to use in the future**...”  
  
  (Melles, Freudenthal & de Ridder, 2012)
Scholarship of Engagement (Boyer, 1996)

- Discovery (Research)
- Teaching (Dissemination)
- Application (Practice)
- Integration (Service)

integrity | caring | altruism | social justice | maximizing human potential
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Models for Scholar in Residence

1. Academic Institution and Hospital

- **Martin Schiavenato, PhD, MS, BSN, BS**
  - Associate Professor, WSU, College of Nursing, Spokane, WA

- **Cynthia Corbett, PhD, RN**
  - Interim Dean, WSU College of Nursing, Spokane, WA

- **Joie Whitney, PhD, RN, CWCN, FAAN**
  - Professor, Associate Dean for Research, UW
  - Nurse Scientist, Harborview Medical Center, Seattle, WA

- **Linda Cowan, PhD, ARNP, CWS**
  - Associate Investigator, Rehabilitation Outcomes Research Center (RORC)
  - EBP Program Coordinator
  - Courtesy Clinical Assistant Professor, Un Florida CON
Culture of Inquiry

- Consistently questioning attitude toward practice
- Comfortable and excited to ask questions

Key elements:
- All are encouraged to question current practices
- Philosophy, mission, clinical promotion system that incorporates EBP
- Mentors (EBP process, Research Methods, individual and organizational change)
- Infrastructure that provides needed tools
- Administrative support and leadership that values and models EBP and research
Becoming Acquainted

+ **Key Contacts:** Administration, Nurse Leaders, PI/QI/Risk Management

+ **Data:** who owns it; what do we have; how is it obtained and reported?

+ **Processes:** Who approves projects? Who sets priorities for projects? Abstract and proposal templates; Storing and sharing files; Who determines if project is PI/EBP/research? How are student vs employee vs academic faculty projects handled? Methods of communicating project reviews to IRB and credentialing; Methods of solicitation for research

+ **Structures and Groups:** Nursing Research Council, IRB, Leadership Councils, Unit Based Committees, Educators, Research and credentialing center
Clinical Inquiry: Addressing Known Barriers

1. Urge to intervene and solve problem rather than study problem

2. Intervene based on what others are doing rather than literature based evidence

3. Lack of knowledge/comfort level with steps to develop and answer clinical question.

4. Lack of knowledge how to review, critique, and synthesize literature.

5. Inexperienced in writing abstract, proposals, or slides.
Establishing Infrastructure and Tools

✦ Templates and tool kits:
  ❖ EBP proposal
  ❖ Research proposal
  ❖ QI/PI projects
✦ Criteria for Reviewing Research
✦ Criteria to Distinguish Research from QI/PI
✦ Organizing project based shared files:
  ❖ References
  ❖ Proposals
  ❖ Evidence Tables
✦ Regular meeting time
✦ Communications: email and text
Phases of Project Development

Phase I: Concept Development
Phase II: Literature Review and Evidence Table
Phase III: Proposal Development
  - Budget
  - Analytic Plan
  - Nursing Research Council (Scientific Review and Feasibility)
  - Admin Approval
Phase IV: Regulatory Review (credentialing and IRB)
Phase V: Project Implementation
Phase VI: Data Analysis
Phase VII: Dissemination of Findings
## Benefits to the Institutions

### Academic Setting
- New strategies, opportunities emerge
- Research ideas
- Collaborators
- Study participants
- Clinical sites for nursing students

### Clinical Facility
- Engage staff
- Culture of inquiry at the bedside
- Host “forums” to discuss clinical issues
- Quality of care
- Staff satisfaction / retention
- Student help in addressing clinical questions

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Effectiveness of the Role: 16 months

+ Dissemination
  - Posters
  - Oral presentations
  - Publications
+ Staff consult literature to find answers
+ Research that is conducted is about the research interests of the nursing staff
+ Culture of asking what does the literature say?
+ 2 grants funded
Thank you!

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References


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