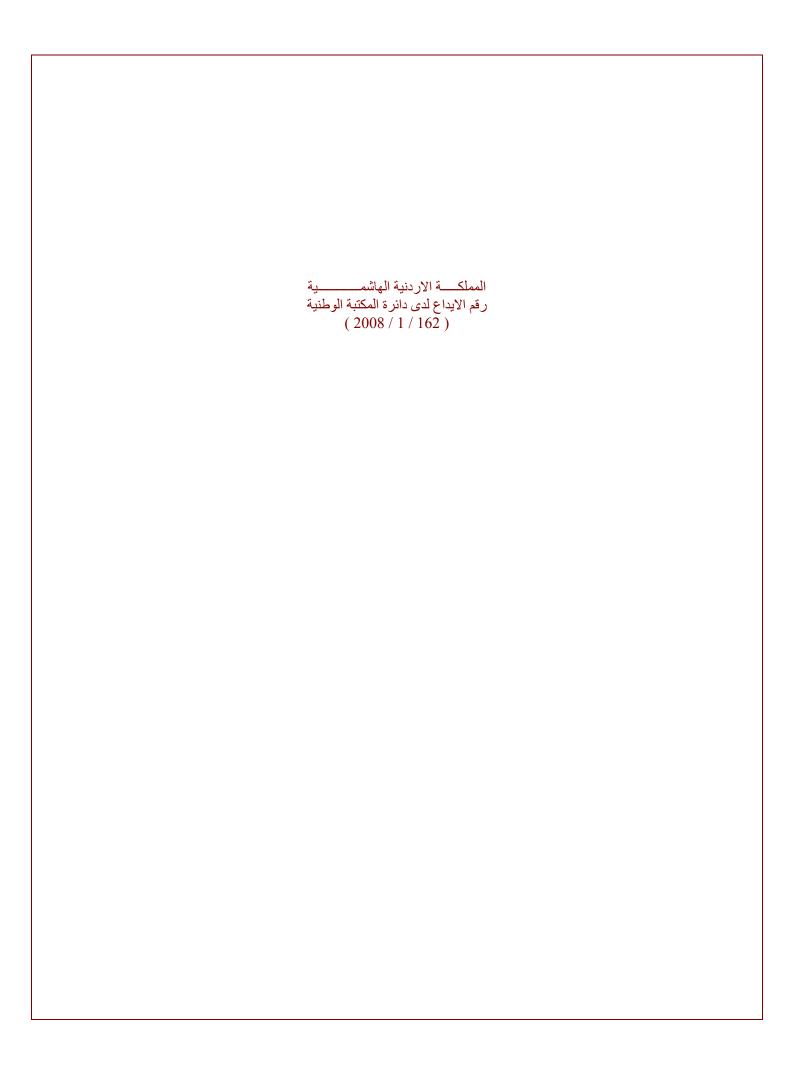


Nursing Research Priorities



Nursing Research priorities

Research priorities were classified in three main categories; Health and Illness, Professional Roles and Psychosocial-economical determinants of Health reflected in the MDG's.

1. Health and Illness

The health and illness category focuses on challenges related to chronic and acute illnesses facing Jordan and health promotion and prevention.

Research Priorities According to Health and Illness

Chronic and acute illnesses	Health promotion and Prevention
Individuals reaction to chronic illnesses	Mental well-being
such as diabetes, hypertension and	Promoting healthy lifestyle practices
asthma	Screening for acute and chronic
Gender issues related to chronic illnesses	illnesses and disabilities
Palliative care and symptom management	Rehabilitation; patient education; self-
(e.g. pain, dyspnea, fatigue)	management
Impact of Cardiovascular diseases on	Health needs/issues of vulnerable
population	groups as women, children,
	handicapped and elderly
	Health disparities
	Accidents prevention.
	Environmental health /Occupational
	health.
	Counseling.

2. Professional Roles

Research priorities according to professional roles of nurses are summarized according to clinical care/practice, management and education priorities.

Research Priorities According to Professional Roles

Clinical care priorities	Management priorities	Education Priorities
 Outcomes of care delivery Staffing issues in practice Communication in clinical areas Quality of care Nurses practice roles Advanced/specialized roles Ethical issues Physical care problems Nurses attitudes towards specific groups Work environment Emergency preparedness. Models for translation/implementati on of evidence-based practice. 	 Recruitment and retention Shortage of nurses Role of nurse managers Leadership roles Health and safety in practice Nursing contribution to health policy and decision making Quality assurance and standards of care Information systems and technologies Participation of nurses in health planning and policy 	 New approaches Use of instructional technology, including new approaches to laboratory/simulated learning Flexible curriculum designs Community-driven models for curriculum development Educational systems and infrastructures Student/teacher learning partnerships Clinical teaching models Teaching evidence-based practices New models for teacher preparation and faculty development Evaluation Quality improvement processes Program evaluation models Student and teacher experiences in schools of nursing Nursing education innovations, including facilitators and barriers to innovation and reform Best practices in teaching and learning Grading, testing and evaluation of students,

faculty and curricula
Development of the Science
 Best practices in teaching and learning /evidence based-learning Nursing education database development

1. Research priorities related to Determinants of Health reflected in the MDG's

Research priorities related to determinants of health were based on national socioeconomic transition and reform of the social, economic structure and the challenges facing the health care system in Jordan. Priorities in this area were also based on the Jordan's operational plan for the MDG's with focus on eliminating poverty and issues related to sustainable development.

Research priorities related to Determinants of Health

Psychosocial Determinants	Economic Determinants
• Maximizing the physical, mental,	Impact of poverty on the health of
and social functioning of Jordanians	population
and improving their quality of life	Impact of health insurance and costs of
Abuse and neglect across age groups	health care on vulnerable populations
and in various settings including	Poverty and unemployment
workplace.	Contribution of nurses to sustainable
• Impact of social transition on family	development
and societal roles	

Classifications of research priorities

Research Priorities addressed by nursing experts, national strategy and available literature were then categorized as high and low priority areas

High priority areas

- 1. National health strategies including.
 - Insurance policies.
 - Quality of services/care.
 - Mental well-being of all age groups
- 2. Awareness of emerging health risks and their impact on the health of population
- 3. Cost effectiveness of health and nursing care/interventions.
 - Outcomes of care delivery
 - Staffing issues in practice
 - Communication in clinical areas
- 4. Empowerment of nurses/contribution to health policy development and decision making.
- 5. Nursing shortage including immigration, recruitment and retention
- 6. Best practices in teaching and learning

Moderate priority

- 1. Human resource development.
- 2. Human rights
- 3. Health of vulnerable groups
- 4. Gaps between education and services needs.

Low priority

- 1. Sustainability of programs.
- 2. Job satisfaction.
- 3. Burnout.
- 4. Management skills