UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH BY NURSES AT A.I.C KIJABE HOSPITAL

BY

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H56/71689/2008

A Thesis Submitted in Part Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Science in Nursing Education of the University of Nairobi.
DECLARATION

I, Gathi Anne Nduta declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other institution for the purpose of obtaining a degree or for any other award.

Signed.............................................................. Date..........................................................

Gathi Anne Nduta

MscN Student
SUPERVISOR'S APPROVAL

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signed............................................... Date........................................

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DEDICATION
I dedicate this work to my beloved husband David and children Wallace and Zephaniah for the support you have given me during my study. Thank you and God bless you.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to:

My supervisors Professor Anna Karani and Mr Samuel Kimani for their support and advice to my work. The School of Nursing Sciences (SONS) for providing me with the environment and knowledge that I have always needed. The Medical School Library staff for their assistance in putting together the materials that I needed for the thesis. My fellow students at SONS for their willingness to participate in positively critiquing my work. The Kijabe Hospital nursing director for allowing me to do the research in the hospital The Kijabe Hospital Library staff for their support.
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OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Utilization of research: Having conducted research and using the findings obtained.

Evidence based: Having facts gotten from research when doing the practice in the professional.

Barriers: Obstacles faced by researcher when conducting research.

Nurse: This is a professional person who has undergone training of taking care for the sick.

Enrolled Nurse: A nurse who have gotten certificate after training for two years

Registered Nurse: A nurse who have train for three years or three and half and has gotten a diploma.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.I.C.</td>
<td>African Inland Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBP</td>
<td>Evidence Base Practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNH</td>
<td>Kenyatta National Hospital,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>United Kingdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>United State of America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONS</td>
<td>School of Nursing Sciences.</td>
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<td>UON</td>
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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Research utilization is a component of evidence based practice (EBP). This is fundamental in the delivery of nursing care services to the consumers in the 21st century. EBP is a means through which a profession can assert its image and hence nursing profession gets recognized among other disciplines and health care consumers. Use of evidence based practice in nursing services is influenced by various factors. **Objective:** This study was to establish the extent of utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. **Methodology:** A descriptive cross section study was done, where a self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents who were qualified nurses working at A.I.C. Kijabe Hospital. A sample size of 138 nurses was used. The sampling was distributed to all major departments proportionally. Quantitative data generated was analyzed using descriptive and inferential analysis. **Results:** Our findings indicate that a significant (p< 0.05) majority of nurses use research in their practice. In addition, a significant (P< 0.05) number of nurses had conducted research. The main barriers for the utilization of research by nurses at AIC Kijabe hospital were lack of time, resources, academic qualification and lack of experience. **Conclusion:** Nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital are utilizing research to improve the nursing care of patients admitted in this institution. It is important that this practice be encouraged and maintained for the benefit of improving patient care. However, barriers to research utilization need to be addressed so that every nurse is able to utilize research in patient care.
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Research conducted in various disciplines aims to achieve three purposes, 1) to validate, 2) refine exiting knowledge and, 3) to generate new knowledge in order for the professionals to keep abreast with new advances in related field (Burns and Groves, 2005). Burns and Groves continues to assert that the purpose of Nursing research is not different from other disciplines though nursing research addresses questions relevant to nurses.

Issues addressed by nursing research influences the Nursing practices of nurses working in different areas of practice for example clinical, administration, community etc, or it is expected that nursing practices are based on sound scientific evidence a term commonly referred to as evidence based practice (French, 2002).

Evidence Based practice emerged from the term “evidence based medicine” in 1980s and it is the approach that uses scientific evidence to determine the best practice. It is fundamental to differentiate the two concepts because evidence based practice is not research utilization but these two concepts are related because one leads to the other (Beyea and Slottarey, 2011). Utilization of research is the integration of the best evidenced based practice. The research is from clinical expertise, patient preferences and existing resources. The research finding is then utilized in clinical decision making about the health care of an individual (Rymn, 2006).

Integration of the best research into practice is primarily intended to help care providers solve problems within the context in which they are working. This is because a lot of demand is placed on the health care providers. However, sometimes research utilization is used interchangeably with Evidence Based Practice (EBP). Because there can never be EBP without usage of research finding in clinical practice.

Benefits and purpose of research utilization can be argued. This is because various factors such as insufficient time on the job, lack of authority to change patient procedures and implementing new ideas have been noted to influence its implementation in various countries. It is reported that some countries have dealt with these while in other countries, they have not been dealt with
conclusively (McKenna et al. 2004; Melynk et al. 2004). Lack of solutions to the factors that influence utilization of research has slowed research utilization in various countries. This has denied patients the benefits of evidenced based practice (Melynk et al, 2004; Gerrish and Clayton, 2004; McKenna et al. 2004; Thompson et al. 2005; Regina et al. 2005; Parahoo, 2008). Therefore, there has existed discrepancy between the amount of studies generated yearly and its global effect (Rosswurm and Larrabee, 2007).

In some cases credible studies are inaccessible. Therefore the practice of the health care personnel will affect the quality of patients’ care. Resources are thus needed to make available or accessible study findings which can improve patients care. Generally, the working environment in which nurses deliver the nursing care is changing rapidly. Emerging are different ways of administering nursing interventions and nurses are expected to adopt new changes into their practice. The decision about the practice or use of the treatment option should be grounded in scientifically sound evidence (Regina et al. 2005).

New diseases are emerging as patients are seen in health care institutions. Moreover, patients present themselves to these institutions with complex health related issues. In spite of patients’ conditions, they still expect nothing short of high quality health care which is a byproduct of research utilization. Patients’ primary aim in seeking health care services is to be served in the best way possible within the specified time limit at affordable cost. Following the above line of thought, it is the responsibility of the nurses to incorporate changes which improves the ways health care services are delivered. Fundamentally, these services should be efficient and effective regardless of the social, economic and political changes taking place (Roymn et al., 2006).

In an attempt to adapt to such changes and improve patients’ care, nursing profession in Kenya is making strides in professional advancement. One of the methods which have been suggested and is being used in other countries as well as Kenya is to incorporate research findings. This guides the practice of the nurse, whether; s/he is an educator, clinical nurse or works as a manager. Therefore these changes must be embraced in the practice (Rosswurm and Larrabee, 2007). This is in line with the mandate of nursing as a profession to socially assist individuals with needs. In order to realize the mandate, the profession needs knowledge which includes identification of the best clinical practices to facilitate recovery to normal health or to promote health (Mulhall, 1998).
Research utilization empowers nurses with evidence from sound empirical research. These provide scientific rational and generate explanations that can be generalized in developing prescriptive theories to guide nursing practice (Roymn, 2006). Hence, only effective treatments or interventions is administered in contrast to the tradition way of treatment. Therefore, utilization of research findings is one of the most important underlying principles in modern health care that contribute the care of the patients. There have been discussions that call for nurses to adopt utilization of research in their practice to enhance credibility of nursing as a profession among other health care professionals and the health care consumers. (McKenna et al. 2004).

In an attempt to incorporate research utilization into practice, Nursing Council of Kenya requires all nursing schools to include research methodology in their curricula. It is believed that this will enable nurses to use research upon graduation. This line of thought is supported by Regina (2005). Regina investigated the attitude of nurses toward research utilization and found that nurses had a positive perception towards research utilization. Nurses were willing to use research to inform their practice.

1.2 Problem statement
The practices of nurses are not always evidence based (Stillwell, 2010), meaning that nurses do not use research in their area of practice. Evidently most nurses still depend on the knowledge learned during their formal training in the institutions they graduated from many years afterwards, to inform their practice (Parfitt, 2002). It is apparent that nurses do not use research findings at AIC Kijabe hospital. This shows that the benefits that are well established could be denied to patients as they seek health care services in this institution. However, little is known about the factors affecting utilization of research at A. I.C Kijabe Hospital. Literature search found nothing about this topic in AIC Kijabe Hospital. Literature search in major search engines like CINAL, Pubmed and Hinari did not yield any substantial literature on research utilization in Kenya. Therefore this implies that utilization of research was needed to be investigated.

This study therefore, seeks to establish the current practice of nurses working in this institution in regard to utilization of nursing research in their practice.
1.3 **Study Justification**

The benefits of utilization of research in nursing practice are well documented. The need to incorporate research utilization in nursing practice has continued to increase (French, 2002). Research utilization is a means of bridging the gap between research generation and utilization. The gaps that exist suggest that research utilization is not taking place as it should (Mckenna et al. 2005; Sitzia, 2001).

The importance of the study was to help identify variables that affect research utilization at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. Solution was sought to address them. Consequently, the findings of this study was to help nurse managers to create an environment which was to improve research utilization at the Hospitals, eventually benefiting or improving patient care. The model could be replicated in other public, private and mission hospitals. Policy makers was to be well informed when making policy. It was also to be used in capacity building and in curriculum formulation. In addition, review the research finding was to be used by nurse educators to evaluate the current weakness in regard to how research is utilized and strengthen the practice during research lectures. The overriding aim is to improved patients’ care satisfaction and makes available more resources for research utilization.

1.4 **Broad objective**

The overall goal of this study was to establish the extent of utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

1.5 **Specific objectives**

1.5.1 To determine the number of research conducted by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

1.5.2 To determine the extent of use of research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

1.5.3 To establish factors affecting utilization of research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

1.5.4 To determine the role of the administration in supporting the nurses in the utilization of research at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

1.6 **Research Questions**

The study was seek to answer the following questions;
1.6.1 Do nurse conduct research at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital?

1.6.2 Do nurses utilize research in their practice at AIC Kijabe Hospital?

1.6.3 What is the role of administration in supporting Nursing Research?

1.7 **Hypothesis**

The following hypothesis was developed:

1.7.1 $H_0$: Nurses do not use evidence based practice

1.8 **Expected outcome**

Nurses should be able to use evidence based practice in their practice. This will improve patient care and hence it will give satisfaction both to the nurse and the patient. The school of nursing curriculum will also be improved because it will be formulated on the best evidenced practice. The study will help the policy makers to be making policy with fact. The study will improve capacity building.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
Nurses are required to use research findings to support their practice. This is whether it is a practice at patients' hospital bedside, advanced practice in critical areas, practice promoting health or practice in nurse training school (Leonard et al. 2006). This is because nurses are now held accountable for the care they provide. They are responsible for incorporating solid scientific evidence into their practice. Historically, nurses have been known to draw knowledge which informs their practice from four sources: a) tradition and authority, b) trial and error, c) institution, and d) research (Polite and Beck 2006). Out of these, the most reliable is the research because if used, it is scientifically supported. Nurses should use knowledge generated from nursing research. This is the primary purpose of the nursing research to provide information for research utilization (Yava et al. 2009).

Utilization of research findings is a method of problem solving, in which a clinical problem is identified, literature searched is conducted, research evidence evaluated and decision made about the most appropriate interventions (White, 1997). This results in a paradigm shift. It is argued that research utilization could enable health care providers make use of the available studies produced (Yava et al. 2009).

2.2 Utilization of nursing research
Research utilization is not a new phenomenon. As early as 1970s; research utilization was being suggested to be incorporated in the patient care. And since then the movement has gained more relevance in recent years (Johnson and Griffiths, 2001).

However, it was not until early 1992 that the term EBP was used in nursing literature suggesting research utilization. Afterwards, need to incorporate research utilization has continues to increase (French, 2002). Research utilization is a mean of bridging the gap between research generation and utilization. It has been suggested, that research utilization is not taking place as it should due to various factors (Mckenna et al. 2005; Sitzia, 2001).

In an attempt to address lack of research utilization, a method of investigating the phenomena was developed by Frunk and colleagues. Since then most studies investigating barriers to research
utilization have used Barrier Scale method (Hutchinson and Johnston 2004). The Barrier scale method has mainly been used in the United Kingdom and United States of America. Other developed countries have also used this method to determine the barriers to research utilization.

Frank and colleagues developed the Barrier Scale in 1991 and it was refined in 1995 (Frunk et al. 1995). According to this study, nurses perceive three factors as factors influencing research utilization. Nurses sampled in this study, perceived 1) lack of authority to change patient procedures, 2) insufficient time on the job to implement new ideas, and 3) difficulty understanding statistical analyses used as barriers to research utilization.

Following this, there was another study with similar findings (Thompson and Bonnes, 2005). They identified insufficient time, lack of authority and being unaware of related research as factors influencing research utilization.

2.3 Research factors

The research factors that were identified to have affected utilization of research were seen in some studies which were done. The above mentioned studies only sampled nurses who were working directly in the patient care. Factors influencing research utilization from the perspective of the nurse managers were not studied. Therefore, Lynn and Moore (1997) conducted a study and sampled nurse managers. The nurse manager sampled, reported different findings. The major factors influencing research utilization identified by nurse managers were 1) most research are not compile in one place, 2) difficulty in understanding statistical analyses used; and 3) conflicting results contained in the research literature.

Importantly, the factors identified by nurses were not the same with what the managers identified. However, both studies identified various factors which should be considered in order for research to be utilized and therefore enable nurses to use evidence to back their practice. Still in another study, Gerrish and Clayton (2004) conducted an evaluation study of the research results by nurses in UK. Gerrish and Colleague identified insufficient time, unavailability of research reports and not being able to evaluate the quality of studies as the most important factors influencing research utilization. In a result which is similar to earlier results, Adam (2001) found that research results are long to read and not understandable, nurses have
insufficient time and there is lack of administrative support to put research results into practice as the major factors influencing research utilization

Most studies conducted in UK investigating factors influencing research utilization, where Barrier Scale has been used, identified lack of time as the major factor (Bryar et al. 2003; Carrión et al. 2004 and Closs et al. 2000), this is closely followed by doctors do not cooperate, lack of authority and statistic cannot be understood (Griffiths et al. 2001; Closs et 2000). All these studies recruited qualified nurses. The above findings are in contrast with the findings of a study were students were interviewed (Walsh, 1997b, Walsh, 1997c). These researchers identified factors as statistics and research reports cannot be read and understood followed by lack of time and authority.

Other studies investigating the factors influencing research utilization without using Barrier Scale have also been conducted in UK. One such study was conducted by McKenna et al. (2004). In this study a questionnaire was used to determine the nurses’ attitude to the most significant factors influencing research utilization. This study investigated factors in the perspective of both doctors and nurses.

2.4 Setting factors

There are factors that were identified as setting factors in some of the literature obtained. According to McKenna and colleagues, doctors identified factors as a) the limited relevance research practice, b) keeping up to date with the changes in practice; and c) the ability to search for evidence based information. However, from the nurses’ perspective, the factors were a) poor computer facility, b) poor patient compliance; and c) difficulties in influencing changes within the practice setup.

Arising from above results, McKenna et al (2004) recommended that a strategy be developed according to the nurses’ needs to overcome these factors because the study was mainly concerned with the factors from the nurses’ perspective.

Factors influencing utilization of research results in other countries including Kenya were also looked. These studies include, one conducted by Kajermo et al.(1998), Parahoo (2000), and Tsai (2000) among others. In their study, Kajermo et al. (1998) used the Barrier Scale in Sweden with 237 hospital based nurses. The major factors identified were a) the research is not readily
available and facilities for implementation of research findings are inadequate, b) lack of time for reading and implementing research findings; and c) lack of authority within the organization.

In Northern Ireland, Parahoo (2000) studied the factors influencing research utilization and identified top factors as nurse does not feel that s/he has enough authority to change patient procedures.

2.5 Nurse related factors

Nurse related factors were also found, although these findings are not full separated from others. This is because the finds are mixed up in each study. Studies were done in Australia using Barrier Scale by Hutchinson and Johnston, (2004), Retsas, (2000) and Retsas and Nolan, (1999). These researchers identified major factors to research utilization as lack of time, followed by lack of authority and lack of awareness of related nursing research.

However in Denmark, it was reported that research-active nurses base their practice on research extensively than others do. It was found that most of their knowledge is based on the results of international research (Adamsen et al. 2003). Findings in this study shows that 90% of the research active nurses surveyed, identified overwhelming quantity of research results as the greatest factors influencing research utilization.

Similar findings were also identified by Tsai (2000) in China. The researcher found that factors influencing research utilization were lack of time, followed by lack of staff. Also the same findings were found in Turkey (Yava et al. 2009).

According to Yava et al. (2009), factors influencing research utilization was the same as other countries. The researchers identified these factors as a) lack of time with 54%, b) insufficient facilities 52%; and c) inadequate authority with 63% of the nurses sampled.

However, in the Kenyan context, literature search in major data bases like Pub med, CINAHL and Hinari yielded no study on this topic: factors influencing research utilization in Kenya. This points the stage at which nursing research is at in Kenya. Currently more emphasis is being put on training of nurses on the research process and use of research as evidence. However, few resources are available to facilitate conduct of study in Kenya.
Another impediment is on the dissemination of the study conducted. There are few national academic journals for the researchers to disseminate their studies. Some studies could have been done in these areas for example thesis but without publication, they just remain as academic exercise for few nurses might access such materials.

Researchers have identified various factors influencing research utilization. Strategies should be developed to facilitate research utilization by addressing these factors as perceived by nurses both working in clinical area, nurse educators and student nurses. More effort towards research utilization should be undertaken by nurses.

2.6 Theoretical framework

Faye Abdellah, a nurse theorist developed a theory with emphasis on delivering nursing care for the whole person that is comprehensive cares. For a whole person comprise of physical, emotional, intellectual, social and spiritual needs. Second, the needs of the family of the client should be met as well. In this theory, Abdellah theorized that nursing is basically oriented to meeting an individual client total health needs. The theory identified 21 nursing problems around which nurses must organize patient care (Kim and Kollak, 2006).

This present study draws from Abdella’s theory of total health needs. Nursing care is based on the needs of the patients. But interventions to these health needs must be scientifically sound. Hence, factors influencing research utilization should be identified (Melynk et al. 2004, Gerrish and Clayton, 2004, McKenna et al. 2004, Thompson et al. 2005, Regina et al. 2005 and Parahoo, 2008) and addressed.

Based on these factors influencing research utilization as mentioned above, this study will be guided by the conceptualization of five concepts into a conceptual framework. The five concepts are Research utilization which is the independence variable and are influenced by 1) Nurse related factors, 2) Set up related factors 3) Research related factors and 4) research presentation related factors.

In a study conducted by McKenna et al. (2004), the researchers identified lack of resources and patient choice as barriers to research utilization. Nurses should access study findings in order to consider their relevance to practice. Again, ability to make clinical decision on the care of patient is crucial and lack of it is a factor influencing research utilization (Gerrish and Clayton, 2004;
Most nurses sampled in these studies expressed lack of authority and lack of support from the management to make clinical decision. These factors prevent them from using research in their practice. Nurses need to be supported to make fundamental decision which affect how the cares of patients are delivered. Furthermore, changes arising from these decisions need to be maintained by management support. Other factors influencing to research utilization are values and beliefs of the practitioner and resource constraints (Thompson et al. 2005; Melynke et al. 2004). There exists relationship between these five concepts as illustrated in the conceptual map below. These factors which influence research utilization need to be addressed.
2.7 Conceptual Map of factors that influences utilization of research

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
AGE
EXPERIENCE
EDUCATION BACKGROUND

DEPENDENT VARIABLE
UTILIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH

OUTCOME.
IMPROVED QUALITY OF PATIENT CARE.

CONFOUNDING VARIABLE.
ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction
The study was done to look at factors influencing utilization of research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. In this chapter description of how the research was carried out is explained.

3.2 Study design
The study design was a descriptive cross-sectional study. A purposive sampling technique was used for qualified nurses who are working in the hospital. The design was best suited to describe the factors influencing utilization of research findings by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

3.3 Study area description
The study was conducted at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. It is situated in a rural setting in Kijabe location, Lari Division Kiambu West District in Kiambu County. The service provided at the hospital include: outpatient, dental, laboratory, radiology, pathology, maternal child health, maternity unit, HIV department, chaplaincy, and surgery, palliative, medical and in patient services. The hospital employs different cadre of nurses because of the diverse services delivered. The hospital is also a training institution and is a referral hospital.

3.4 Study population
The target population was intended to be all qualified nurses who are working at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. Currently there are approximately 168 qualified nurses who are employed in the hospital.

3.5 Sampling technique
The sampling technique which was used was accidental sampling technique. This was because not all nurses working at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital were on duty at time of data collection. Questionnaires were distributed to available nurses who were on duty at time of data collection by the Research Assistant.
3.6 Sample size calculation

Sample size was calculated using the fisher's method as quoted by Mugenda. (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

\[ n = \frac{z^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{d^2} \]

- \( n \) = required sample size
- \( z \) = is the standard normal deviation to the required confidence level at 1.96 which corresponds to 95% (confidence interval.)
- \( p \) = is the proportion in the target study population estimated to have the characteristic being measured (nurses who utilized research) 10%.
- \( q \) = is proportion in the target population estimated not to have the characteristic not being measured. (\( q = 1 - p \))
- \( d \) = is level of perception set at +/- margin of error at 5% (standard value of 0.05).

Therefore,

\[ n = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.10(1-0.10)}{0.05^2} \]

\[ = 138 \]

The sample was obtained from various departments proportionally.

\[ n \times \frac{138}{N} \]
### 3.7 Sample size selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>NO OF NURSES</th>
<th>CACULATION OF THE SAMPLE IN EACH WARD.</th>
<th>SAMPLE TAKEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATERNITY</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28/168*138=21.99</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALOME WARD</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26/168*138=21.35</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAIREGI WARD</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28/168*138=21.99</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS/OPD</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25/168*138=20.53</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEARTER</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>PEADIATRIC</td>
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<td>30/168*138=24.64</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11/168*138=9.03</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.8 Inclusion criteria (delimitation)

For subject to be involved in the study, they must be qualified nurse working at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. Nurses who were on leave, off duty, sick off or under taking duty outside the hospital at time of data collection were not included in the study. Also those nurses who did not consent were not included.

### 3.9 Data collection tool

Data was collected by use of self report Questionnaires which was distributed to subject and filled questionnaires returned back to the Researcher through the Research Assistants. Any assistant that was needed by the respondent while filling the questionnaire was provided by research assistants. The research assistance had to explain to the respondent what was expected of them.
3.10 **Tool development**
A questioner was developed in relation to the objectives set. This was intended to get more information on the factors influencing research utilization at AIC Kijabe. There were twenty three questions which had choices for the respondent to tick. The questioner had five sections, that is demographic data, conducted of research, use of research and administrative use of research.

3.11 **Pre-Testing the study tool.**
Pre testing of the tool was done at A.I.C Cure International hospital. It is a mission hospital which is neighboring A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. Five nurses were interviewed. The tool was found to be clear and easy to understand.

3.12 **Implementation of the study tool**
Questionnaires were administered to the participants by the research assistants. This was done to the nurses who were on duty. Participants were advised to fill the questionnaire individually to minimize bias. The data was collected in a period of three days to get the required sample size of 138 respondents. Those that managed to respond were 105.

3.13 **Data cleaning**
All questionnaires were screened for completeness, identifying items that were wrongly responded and those left blank. Ambiguous or vague responses were excluded from analysis. A total of twenty three questions were left out of thirty questions.

3.14 **Data entry and analysis**
All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS (Statistical package for social science). The internal consistency was tested using cronbach’s $\alpha$ coefficient. The results were presented using percentages.

3.15 **Presentation of the results**
Inferential statistics, descriptive statics, measures of central tendency and significance test was presented in form of tables, chart, frequency polygons and bar graphs. Qualitative data was summarized in compilation sheets, diagrams, flow chart and narratives.
3.16 Control of biases and errors
There were seven research assistants who were trained on handling the questionnaires. We went through the questionnaires together and I gave them explanations on areas that were found unclear. To them the areas they found they were not clear. The questionnaires were pre-tested to improve on reliability and validity. Clear instructions were given for the respondents. The participants were advised to answer the questionnaire individually and to avoid the temptation of discussing with colleagues. Co-operation of the participants was sought before giving them the questionnaire. The questions was given to only those nurses who were on duty.

3.17 Ethical considerations
The proposal was submitted to ethic committee for scrutiny of any ethical standard violation after which the data was collected at the proposed site.

During data collection, consent was sought from the subjects and they were informed about the purpose of the study. Nothing was included in the tool which was positively identifying the responds. The Subject could opt not to participate or refuse to answer any/all questions which would be perceive to infringe on their privacy or rights. Again, subjects will not be denied any service because of accepting/refusing to participate in this study. The raw data was stored and only accessible to the researcher and was not shared with any person so that privacy of the subjects was ensured. Following the analysis of the raw data it was destroyed by the researcher.

3.18 Study Assumption
The following assumptions were made by the researcher:

Every nurse had a good intention of giving the best intervention to patients if the environment was supportive for such care.

Not all nurses were on duty at the time of data collection.
4.1 Introduction

This study was set to establish the extent of utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. The questionnaires were sent to 138 nurses working at AIC Kijabe hospital, however, the response rate was 76% (n=105). Below are the results of the data analysis.

4.1 Biographic data

Figure 4.1: Age distribution of the respondent.

Majority (71%). of the respondents were between ages 20-30 years While those aged between 31-40 years and 41 and above were 22% and 7% respectively. However there was no statistical difference (p = 0.067) among the age sets.
Table 4.1: Gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>0.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority (77.1%) of the respondents were female while male were (22.9%) (p=0.068).

Figure 4.2: Educational level of the respondent

A significant (P< 0.05) of majority of the respondent were diploma holders., however there was no one with certificate or degree holder.
A significant (p< 0.05) (76%) of the respondent had worked for 1-4 years while others had worked 5-9 (17%) and over 10 years (11%).
4.2 Conducting of Research

Figure 4.4: Those who conducted research

A significant (p < 0.05) of the respondents had conducted research (67%), while (33%) had never conducted research.

Table 4.2: Number of research conducted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of research conducted</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p < 0.05) of Majority of the respondent had conducted research once (62%), those who conducted twice were (8%) and Nobody who had conducted more than that.
Table 4.3: Research publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of research publication</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research published</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research not published</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The respondents who published their research were (11.1%) while those who did not published were (88%) being the majority.

Table 4.4: Researches was published

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where the research was published</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booklet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who published their research (91.1%) did it on the journal, while (8.3) did it on a booklet.
The reasons the respondent gave why the research was not published was lack of time (61%), not important (19%), difficult (14%) and lack of resources (6%).

4.3.0 USE OF RESEARCH.

Table 4.5: Those that have ever used research in their practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of research use</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The significant (p <0.05) of majority of the respondent (78%) have ever used research while (22%) have never used research in their practice.
The reasons respondent have never used research in their practice was lack of time (49%), (27%) said it was not reliable and (24%) no support from colleague and administration.
A significant ($p < 0.05$) of majority used research in the community (56%) the administration (31%) and teaching (13%).
A significant ($p < 0.05$) of Majority of the respondent used research to change the clinical practice (73%), to community nursing practice (17%), teaching practice (5)% and (10) administration.
FACTORS AFFECTING UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

Table 4.6: Factors that hinder conduct of research (several respondents gave more answers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor of conduct</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>P value=0.046</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivation</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

significant (p<0.05) majority of the respondent could not conduct research due to lack of time (51.4%) (36%) it was expensive, no motivation (30.4), and lack of knowledge (7.6%).

Table 4.7: What motivation the respondent to conduct research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Influence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve care</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What motivated the respondent to carry out research was conference meeting had (32.4%), promotion had (16.1%), money had (3.8), travelling had (1.9) and others were (11.6%). (p value= 0.068)
Table 4.8: Respondents opinion on if research should be conducted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>P value=0.034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p<0.05) of majority of respondents opinion was that research should be conducted. (100%)

Table 4.9: Opinion on if research can change nursing practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>P value=0.034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p < 0.05) of the majority respondents opinion was that research can change nursing practice. (100%).
A significant ($p < 0.05$) majority of the respondent were motivated to use research in order to improve patient care (86%) and (14%) is to adapt change.
4.10: Opinion of the respondent if the supervisor encourages conduction of research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>P value = 0.036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p < 0.05) majority of the respondents' opinion is that supervisors supported conduction of research (74.3%), while (23.7%) opinion was that they do not support.

Figure 4.10: What a supervisor can do to encourage conducting research

The majority of the supervisors support conduction of research by giving out money (25%), time off (45%) and organizing people to come and teach staff on how to conduct research (30%)
Table 4.11: Institution financial support in conducting research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Given money</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p<0.05) majority of the respondents had ever been given money to conduct research (62%) while (38%) had never been given.

Table 4.12: If the supervisors ask for research report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research report</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p<0.05) majority of the supervisor’s ask for research report (60%) while (45%) did not asked for the research report.

Table 4.13: If institutions support use of research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant (p<0.05) of Majority of the respondent feels that institution support use of research (57.1%) while (42.9%) do not support.
5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Introduction
The main purpose of nursing research is to generate new knowledge to propel the professional development. Research is fundamental in generating nursing knowledge to be used in the practice. It is more useful if the results generated from studies were used in improvement of the practice to make it evidence based. However, results from studies must be reliable. This chapter discusses the findings of the study whose purpose was to establish the extent of utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

5.1.2 Biographic data
The result findings showed that majority of nurses were between 20-30 years of age. This implies that the majority had short experience in the profession. It was found that majority of the nurses were female, this is so because in the profession it is mostly dominated by female. The result also showed that most of the nurses were single. Though we have the above result it’s not significant on what the study was looking for which was the utilization of the research by nurses...

5.1.3 Discussion of barriers to research utilization
Utilization of research has been challenging and it requires training. In the group of nurses who were interviewed, majority (98%) had attained the minimum level of training which is diploma. At this level, nurses are introduced to research and therefore it requires more training to understand the statistical concepts especially when evaluating the quality of the results. Thus the level of training becomes a major hindrance to utilization of research. In regards to experience most of the nurses sampled (72.3%) had worked for only between 1-4 years. This shows that they had a short period of experience. Lack of experience and higher academic qualification should be tackled in this population of nurses. Experience helps a lot in research problem identification and qualification equips nurses on the methodology of tackling these research problems. In a study to evaluate the factors that contribute to lack of research utilization Gerish and Clayton (2004) found that inability to evaluate the quality of research was a factor that hinders research utilization. Hence the management should look into ways of staff development
which can ensure stable work force and highly competent nurses who are ready to tackle any research related challenges. High education level and experience is an important fact in utilization of research. It is also important to check that the hospital maintain nurses for a long period so that they can have more experience.

Most of the nurses sampled, 59% have conducted at least one research with only 7.6% having conducted two researches. Out of the research conducted, only 11.4% had managed to publish the findings either in journal or booklet. The major hindrance of research publication is lack of resources accounting to 43.8%, followed by lack of time with 12.3%. Therefore Lack of resources and time was a major factor in research conduct and utilization. (Kajermo et al 1998; Parahoo 2000; Tsai 2000) also found out that lack of time and resources were hindrances to utilization of research. Research should be published so that findings of studies are available to other nurses. A study is not cost effective if the research is not contributing to the improvement of patients’ care. This can be made possible when information is distributed through publication. Time should be allocated to nurses who are interested in the conduct of research. This is because the process is tedious and time consuming and without availability of time, then it would be difficult for nurses who are willing to take up research. The findings gotten showed that the research have been used in different settings depending with the area where the nurses are working. Majority of the nurses used research in the clinical area, community and in the management. The findings indicated that nurses do use research in their practice with 78% while only 22% indicated that they had not used. This shows that, though there are barriers to utilization of research, nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital do use research.

The main barriers in conduction and utilization of research were lack of time, resources academic qualification and lack of experience. It is shown that the quality of patient care can only be improved with the use of research findings. Therefore it is important that they get involved in research conduct and utilization (Leonard et al.2006; White 1997; Mckenna et al 2005; Sitzia 2001). Found out that research should be used to improve patient care.

Nurses are in agreement in regards to the role of research in patient care with 100% believing that it can change and improve the patient care. This is a very important attitude of nurses who care for the improvement of their patients and is in line with other findings (Adamsen et al 2003;
Yava et al 2009; Retsas 2000; Johnston 2004). They found that the primary purpose of nursing research is to provide information for research utilization.

Management can capitalize on this positive attitude of the nurses by supporting them in the conduct and utilization of the research. Already an attempt is being made by supervisors to support the utilization of research by supporting nurses with time off (25.7%), teaching (17.1%) and money (14.3%). 42.9% of the supervisors are not interested asking nurses about research reports. Every supervisor should appreciate the role and importance of research in patient care; hence encourage conduct of utilization of the research findings. It is important to find out why some of the supervisors are not interested to find out if the staffs do conduct research.

5.1.3 Study Limitation

There were several limitations that were highlighted in the study findings. One such limitation encountered was instrument with limited validity and reliability. It was only subjected to face value which is the weakest because it only verified that the instrument looked like or gave the appearance of measuring the content. This approach is no longer used for validity but it is still useful instrument because willingness of subjects to complete the instrument is related to their perception that the instrument measures the content they are agreeing on (Burn and Groves 2005). Hence the findings were limited to the extent that the tool was able to measure.

Another limitation of the study is single setting as only sampled nurses were from the same setting (hospital), therefore the findings cannot reflect the practice of research utilization in other hospitals.

Another limitation under methodology is sampling technique used. Non probability, specifically accidental technique used could have introduced bias hence this has limited the result findings. Another limitation was that not all staffs were on duty at the time of data collection hence reducing the sample size from 138 to 105.

5.2 Conclusion

Nurses at AIC Kijabe hospital are utilizing research to improve the nursing care of patients admitted in this institution. It is important that this practice should be cultivated and maintained
for the benefit of improving patient care. However, there are several barriers that need to be addressed so that every nurse is able to utilize research in the patient care. These barriers are academic qualifications, lack of experience, lack of resources, and lack of time to conduct research.

Nurse manager, though are addressing these challenges but need to double their effort to maintain these culture of research conducts and utilization in this hospital.

5.3 Recommendation

1. There is need for the nursing workforce to attain higher academic qualification that will empower them to utilize research in the institution.

2. Colleagues should support each other on usage of research.

3. Nurse management should improve on allocating time, and money for the conduct and utilization of the research.

4. The institution should have a mechanism of retaining the nurse so that they can have more experience to be able to use research.

5. A study should be conducted to design a reliable and valid instrument to measure barriers of research utilization.

6. A study should be done on a different setting to make it a good representation for all the nurses in the country.
for the benefit of improving patient care. However, there are several barriers that need to be addressed so that every nurse is able to utilize research in the patient care. These barriers are academic qualifications, lack of experience, lack of resources, and lack of time to conduct research.

Nurse manager, though are addressing these challenges but need to double their effort to maintain these culture of research conducts and utilization in this hospital.

5.3 Recommendation

1. There is need for the nursing workforce to attain higher academic qualification that will empower them to utilize research in the institution.
2. Colleagues should support each other on usage of research.
3. Nurse management should improve on allocating time, and money for the conduct and utilization of the research.
4. The institution should have a mechanism of retaining the nurse so that they can have more experience to be able to use research.
5. A study should be conducted to design a reliable and valid instrument to measure barriers of research utilization.
6. A study should be done on a different setting to make it a good representation for all the nurses in the country.
REFERENCE


Part 1:

- Williams, S.B. 2010. Centre for the advancement of Evidence based practice, Arizona University. 
**Appendix 1: Study Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Problem identification</td>
<td>Proposal development</td>
<td>Seeking authority</td>
<td>Training research assistants</td>
<td>Pretesting study tool</td>
<td>Data collection</td>
<td>Data entry/cleaning</td>
<td>Data processing &amp; analysis &amp; report writing</td>
<td>Defending report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41
## PENDIX 2: PROPOSED BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>UNIT COST (KSHs)</th>
<th>TOTAL COST (KSHs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STATIONARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>1 ream</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 dozen</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 box</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SERVICES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing proposal and report (35 pages)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10/page</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing questionnaire (10 pages)</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2/page</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocopy questionnaire (10 pages)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REMUNERATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal researcher</td>
<td>1 x 100 days</td>
<td>1000/day</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research assistants</td>
<td>5 x 6 days</td>
<td>500/day</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTINGENCIES (10%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>165,748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3: Consent Explanation

By Title: Utilization of Nursing Research by Nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital.

Researcher: A student at the University of Nairobi, pursuing a master’s degree in nursing sciences. The purpose of this research is to find out factors affecting utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C. Kijabe hospital. The study was approved by the Ethic and Research Committee, KNH, UON Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology.

Participating in this study is voluntary and one is free to withdraw from participation without penalty. There may not be direct or immediate benefit to the individual participants but information generated from the study will be shed light on how nurses can promote quality of care and hence patient satisfaction.

The research will give participants a questionnaire to fill or interview those who may need assistance in answering the questions. The questioner may take about thirty minutes to complete. Participants are free to ask any questions about the study.

Participants’ information are held in confidence and even the signature will not be used to identify the persons. Participants should not indicate their names anywhere on the questionnaire. The results will be communicated to the institution after the compilation of the study through the Nursing Director.
INDEX 4: RESPONDENT CONSENT FORM

Surname)  (Middle name)  (Last name)

Willingly agree to participate in providing truthful information, which is vital and relevant
search study being conducted. I have been explained to the contents, purpose and
benefits of study and with this knowledge, I accept that I have full knowledge of this
am willing to participate.

Student’s signature __________________

Date __________________

Researcher’s signature __________________

Date __________________

Thank you for your time.
N GATHI,

SCHOOL OF NURSING SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,

BOX 19676-00202-KNH

DIRECTOR,

KIJABE HOSPITAL,

BOX 200,

ABE.

Madam,

RE: AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH.

I am a master's student at the School of Nursing Sciences, University of Nairobi. I am conducting a research study on the utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital. The research will be used to give recommendations on how to improve patient care based on evidence-based practices.

I kindly ask for your approval to conduct the study.

I await your response in great hope.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

M. N GATH
INDEX 6: QUESTIONNAIRE

RSATIZATION OF NURSING RESEARCH BY NURSES AT A.I.C KIJABE PITAL.

roduction

nderstand that by filling this questionnaire I have consented to participate in this study whose is to establish the extent of utilization of nursing research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital ill be given a questionnaire to fill and no identifying information is included and there are no own risks associated with the study.

ay opt to refuse to answer any question which infringes my right as a person.

realize that the knowledge gained from this study may help nursing profession in Kenya to opt usage of research to guide the practice of nurses, to guide policy making and capacity building.

nderstand that the willingness to participate is voluntary and no monetary benefit is expected.

nderstand that I may be accessible to the findings of this investigation upon request.

Respondent's Signature ___________________________
1. **Age**

2. **Gender**
   - Male
   - Female

3. **Level of education**
   - Certificate
   - Diploma
   - Degree
   - Masters

4. **Years of experience**
   - 1-4 yrs
   - 5-9 yrs
   - 10-14 yrs
   - 15 and above

5. **Marital status**
   - Married
   - Single
   - Separated
   - Divorce
Have you ever conducted research in this institution?
A. Yes
B. No.

If the answer to question 2.1 is yes, how many research have you conducted?
A1  B2  C3  D4

If you answered question 2.2; was the research published?
A. Yes
B. No

If the answer to question 2.3 is yes; where was the research published?
A. nursing journal
B. newspaper
C. Others specify__________________________
If answer to question 2.3 is no; why was the research not published?

A. No time.
B. See no importance.
C. It is difficult to publish research.
D. Lack of resources.
E. others specify __________________________

3.0 Use of research

3.1 In your nursing practice have you ever used any research findings that you have read?

A. yes
B. No.

3.2 If answer to question 3.1 is no; why?

A. No time
B. No reliable research finding.
C. No support from colleague and administration.

3.3 If answer to question 3.1 is yes in which area of your practice did you used the findings?

A. Clinical work.
B. Community work.
C. Teaching.
D. Nursing Administration
3.4 How was the outcome of the research used?
   a) To change clinical practice
   b) To change community nursing practice
   c) To change nursing teaching practice
   d) To change nursing administration practice.

   a. Factors affecting utilization of research.

4.1 What hinders you from conducting research? (Tick all that are applicable)

   A. Lack of time.
   B. Lack of knowledge.
   C. No motivation.
   D. Conducting research is expensive.
   E. Others specify ____________________________

4.2. What motivate you to conduct research? (Tick all that are applicable)

   A. Money.
   B. Promotion.
   C. Travelling.
   D. Conference.
   E. Others specify ____________________________

4.3. In your opinion do you think nurses should conduct research?

   A. Yes.
   B. No.
In your opinion do you think nursing research can change nursing practice?

A. Yes.
B. No.

What motivate you to use research? (Tick all that are applicable)

A. To improve patient care.
B. To adapt change.
C. Others specify ______________________
D. To support those who do research.

Administration and research.

5.1. Does your supervisor encourage you to conduct research?

A. Yes.
B. No.

5.2 If answer to question 5.1 is yes how? (Tick all that are applicable)

A. By having money allocated for research.
B. Giving staff time off to carry out research.
C. Organizing people to come and teach staffs on how to carry research.
D. Others specify ______________________

5.3 Have you ever received money from your institution to conduct research?

A. Yes.
B. No.
5.4 Does your supervisor ask for a research report?

A. Yes.

B. No

5.5 Does your institution support scientific research conference attendance?

A. Yes. B. No.
MRS ANNE GATHI

SCHOOL OF NURSING UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,

P.O.Box 30197,

NAIROBI.

RE: AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH AT A.I.C KIJABE HOSPITAL.

Your request for authority to carry out research on utilization of research by nurses at A.I.C Kijabe Hospital has been granted.

We wish you success in your research and we long forward to see your finding which we hope they will assist us in improving our patient care.

Thank you.

Mrs Grace Maina.

Nursing Director.
Dear Anne

Research proposal: “Utilization of Research by Nurses at AIC Kijabe Hospital” (P123/03/2012)

This is to inform you that the KNH/UoN-Ethics & Research Committee (ERC) has reviewed and approved your above revised research proposal. The approval periods are 30th May 2012 to 29th May 2013.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

a) Only approved documents (informed consents, study instruments, advertising materials etc) will be used.
b) All changes (amendments, deviations, violations etc) are submitted for review and approval by KNH/UoN ERC before implementation.
c) Death and life threatening problems and severe adverse events (SAEs) or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to the KNH/UoN ERC within 72 hours of notification.
d) Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to KNH/UoN ERC within 72 hours.
e) Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. (Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal).
f) Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from KNH/UoN-Ethics & Research Committee for each batch of shipment.
g) Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study. This information will form part of the data base that will be consulted in future when processing related research studies so as to minimize chances of study duplication and/or plagiarism.

For more details consult the KNH/UoN ERC website www.uonbi.ac.ke/activities/KNH/UoN
Yours sincerely

PROF. A.N. GUANTAI
SECRETARY, KNH/UON-ERC

c.c. The Deputy Director CS, KNH
    The Principal, College of Health Sciences, UoN
    The Director, School of Nursing Sciences, UON
    The HOD, Records, KNH
Supervisors: Prof. Anna Karani, School of Nursing Sciences, UON
            Mr. Samuel Kimani, School of Nursing Sciences, UON