THE INFLUENCE OF CONTEXT ON UTILIZING RESEARCH EVIDENCE FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT IN JORDANIAN PAEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (PICUs)

Ahmad Ismail, PhD Candidate
University of Ottawa
Student/Trainee

INTRODUCTION / AIM

Context is widely considered a significant factor influencing successful implementation of research evidence in healthcare settings. Little is known about the relationship between contextual factors and research utilization in pain management and what is known is from a Western context. The purpose of this study is to gain a beginning understanding of the contextual factors that influence the use of research in clinicians’ pain management practices in Jordanian PICUs.

METHODS

A cross sectional correlational study was conducted. The Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services (PARiHS) model guided this study. A questionnaire was used to collect data on research use (instrumental and conceptual) and eight contextual variables from registered nurses working on PICUs in Jordan. Nurses chose to complete either an online or paper questionnaire. Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between each one of the contextual factors and the two types of research use for pain management.

RESULTS

Seventy-three registered nurses working on four Jordanian PICUs completed the survey. The Spearman’s rho revealed: 1) Instrumental research use (direct application of research findings) was moderately positively correlated with structural and electronic resources, connections among people, culture, organizational slack space, formal interactions, feedback, leadership, and organizational slack staffing (rs= 0.45, 0.41, 0.35, 0.33, 0.32, 0.3, 0.25, and 0.24 respectively, p< 0.05); 2) Conceptual research use (becoming aware of research findings which alter the way of thinking and practicing) was positively associated with connection among people, organizational slack-space, culture, feedback, and structural and electronic resources (rs= 0.6, 0.35, 0.32, 0.31, and 0.24 respectively, p< 0.05).

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSIONS

These context specific factors illustrate small to strong correlations with pain specific instrumental and conceptual research use. Concentrating on modifiable contextual factors may positively influence Jordanian PICU nurses’ reported use of research for pain management. This influence may extend to reduce child’s pain in Jordanian PICUs.
Paula Forgeron
Viola Polomeno
Huda Gharabeh
Denise Harrison