

The Results Of Research That was Made Using The Barriers Scale Between The Years 2000 and 2012 – A Systematic Review in Turkey

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Research Aim:

The aim of this systematic review was to examine the state of knowledge resulting from use of the BARRIERS scale and to determine the main barriers.

Our research were descriptive study.



RESEARCH METHOD



Searched Database:

We searched for published reports in Turkey

- Turkiye Citation Index (2000 to October 2012),
- Medline (2000 to October 2012)
- CINHALL (2000 to October 2012)



The search were performed using the key words:

- BARRIERS scale,
- Research utilization scale,
- Barriers in nursing,
- Barriers in hospital,
- Funk's Barriers scale,
- Turkey etc.



Inclusion criteria were:

- Using the BARRIERS scale
- A questionnaire form about barriers
- Studies must be done among nurses
- Studies must be published between 2000-2012.



Research Questions:

- Is it a valid scale for Turkish nursing?
- Can The Barriers Scale adequately reflect the perceptions of nurses in Turkey?
- Are the main barriers change, over time, and by geographic location?



Time:

In November 2012, using the same databases and search terms, the search was updated for the period from 1 September 2012 to 31 October 2012.



Sample:

- It was determined that 19 articles regarding research barriers were published in Turkey in the aforementioned dates.
- The study was conducted by evaluating 13 articles.



Study limitations:

The researchers had difficulty terming the research barriers that had the same articulation in Turkish but had different names in English under the same titles. A very limited number of studies were conducted and published on the subject. The fact that there is only one search engine online for reaching articles on nursing in Turkey has made reaching the studies difficult. Additionally, although there are masters and PhD theses on the subject, these were omitted from the study since they weren't published as articles.



RESULTS and DISCUSSION



We found 13 studies which meet our criteria.

13

All studies were descriptive and cross-sectional.

11

studies conducted by lecturers, whereas only two studies were conducted by both lecturers and clinical nurses.

10

These studies, the “Funk’s Barriers Scale” was used.

7

which used the “Funk’s Barriers Scale”, recalculated the Cronbach's Alpha value. (between .70 and .92)

6 and up

The studies were conducted in university and state hospitals.

1

the highest number of nurses consisted of those with a Master's or PhD degree, whereas the number of nurses with a Master's or PhD degree was the lowest in all of the other studies.

Distribution of the most common barriers (N=12*)

BARRIERS	Used Funk's Barriers Scale		Others
	n	Subgroup	
The facilities are inadequate for implementation.	5	Presentation	-
The nurse does not feel she or he has enough authority to change patient care procedures.	4	Nurse	2
There is insufficient time on the job to implement new ideas.	3	Presentation	-
Physicians will not cooperate with implementation.	3	Presentation	1
The nurse does not have time to read research.	2	Presentation	1
The relevant literature is not compiled in one place.	2	Setting	1
The nurse is unaware of the research.	2	Nurse	-

Distribution of the most common barriers (N=12*)

(Continue)

BARRIERS	Used Funk's Barriers Scale		Others
	n	Subgroup	
The nurse does not see the value of research for practice.	2	Nurse	-
Abstruse explanation of the statistical analyses in the research manuscripts.	1	Presentation	-
Research reports/articles are written in English	1	Setting	-
The nurse is unwilling to change/try new ideas.	1	Nurse	-
Lack of easy access to the research manuscripts.	1	Presentation	-

*The results of 12 studies are shown in the table since Bayık et al. did not mention the most encountered barriers in their study.

CONCLUSION



Because the transfer of research findings into clinical applications will provide utilization and improvement of knowledge produced in nursing, and an increase in evidence-based practices and nursing care quality-efficiency, and development of professional practices, it is very important to determine the barriers and facilitators nurses perceive.



CONCLUSION

(continue)

Making clinical regulations on the basis of research findings in line with the needs of nurses regarding this issue will increase the quality of care and patient satisfaction accordingly.

As a result of the present study, we recommend research findings to be discussed with hospital administrations in order to eliminate the barriers to implementing research in practice and to create organizational awareness.



THANK YOU