

EDITORIAL



Nursing the World to Health through Research

Research is a scientific process that is integral and imperative in our profession. It produces empirical data, be it objective (quantitative) or subjective (qualitative). We ensure that the research process is rigorous and trustworthy as it produces evidences that guide our practice. We use these evidences to nurse and heal the needs of our patients and clients. It has always been this way and will always be. This issue presents 18 articles from the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, presenting varied perspectives of “nursing the world through research”.

Qualitative research uses the study participants' lens in explaining a phenomenon. Healing and nursing the world to health necessitates us to listen to the voices of those who have the most direct knowledge of the phenomenon. Through their narratives, they are able to unmask what numbers and statistics mean, thus contributes to measures of addressing many phenomena that cannot be counted. We have four articles in this issue.

Raymundo and Miranda's work, *Filipino next generation nurses as front-liners amid COVID-19 pandemic: A Husserlian phenomenology study*, describes the lived-experiences of Filipino next generation nurses as front-liners in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic. Captured in three themes, “acclimatization to the challenges of the novel clinical situation, affirmation of the spirit of resiliency, and actualization of the valued calling.” Painagan and Palaganas' *Seasoned Nurse Administrators' (SNA) Saga: In the Changing and Challenging Times* describes the saga of experienced nurse administrators to come up with reflective learning in nursing leadership and management. Four main themes have emerged namely: Nurse administrators' responses according to the need and context of nursing in their times; Nursing foundations and training are geared towards the values of nursing as a service profession; Pathways towards becoming a nurse administrator are marked with competence in the roles undertaken and living the passion for service; and Challenges faced are towards the improvement of life conditions, excellence in their profession, and setting advocacies to elevate the nursing profession in the country in the 21st century.

In another study, an emerging conceptual model was formulated in understanding the paths towards a seasoned nurse administrator. Uy's *Construction of Coping of Adults with Rheumatoid Arthritis* developed an explanatory framework towards the construction-of coping of adults with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Understanding their experiences in the context of the theoretical model presented could suggest information and support modalities for these groups of

people. Marikar et al.'s *Understanding Experiences of Young Adult Males with Below-Knee Amputation* explores the experiences of young adult males with below-knee amputation at surgical wards and clinics in Teaching Hospital, Kurunegala, Sri Lanka. The study shows “changes in lifestyle with dependence on others, supporting aids, and experiencing discomfort; mental distress with dissatisfaction with life and suffering of life; lack of power with identity changes and encounter economic problems in their lives.” Implications to comprehensive healing and caring are wanting for the below-knee amputees to minimize their unpleasant and challenging experiences.

Quantitative research, on the other hand, uses the data that are analyzed using statistics. Healing and nursing the world to health use data that are deductively drawn and tested theories on the ground. Through these numbers, we derived significance and draw conclusions and derive measures in addressing many phenomena that are best and appropriately counted.

Montegrigo's article on *Standardized Tests as Predictors of NCLEX-RN Success* is an example of assessing the predictive success of students in nursing licensure examinations. He “examined the predictive ability of Assessment Technologies Institute (ATI) standardized tests on Fundamentals of Nursing (FON), Pharmacology (PHARM), Medical-Surgical Nursing (MSN), and RN Comprehensive Predictor (RNCP) on the National Council Licensure Examination-Registered Nurses (NCLEX-RN) performance of nursing graduates.” He concludes that standardized tests can help in identifying students who are at-risk for failing the NCLEX-RN.”

One of the greatest healthcare challenges for today's generation is the improvement of the nursing work environment, Javier claims. His article, *Work Environment and Workload of Staff Nurses in Level 2 Hospitals at Cavite, Philippines* shows that the nurse to patient ratio has a significant relationship with nurse manager ability, leadership, support of nurses and staffing and resource adequacy, as well as with selected demographic variables.

Magadan's *Health seeking behaviors among the older adults of Central Aurora* explored the health-seeking behaviors were described in terms of physical, emotional, mental, social, and spiritual dimensions. The results reinforce the Filipino value of spirituality as an important dimension of health-seeking behavior over physical and mental dimensions. Pascua explored *Adolescent pregnancy remains a significant public health problem in the*

Philippines wherein teenage pregnancy has been declared as national social emergency.

Worldwide, hereditary diseases are considered one of the most common causes of death and morbidity in infants and children. It significantly burdens the health system, the family and society. Pre-marital testing is one of the most proactive and effective ways to prevent hereditary diseases, infectious diseases and congenital abnormalities. Nhan Thi Nguyen et al.'s *Knowledge, attitude and intention to practice pre-marital testing among midwifery students in Vietnam* examines and reveals good level and positive relationship of knowledge and attitudes regarding pre-marital testing and the intention to practice pre-marital testing among midwifery students.

Meanwhile, Casman, and Fajar's article, *Effect of health education on mother's knowledge to length of hospital stay of children with pneumonia in Jakarta* focuses on pneumonia which is the most common reason for parents to send their children for hospitalization. Using quasi-experimental research design, the study aimed to identify the effects of giving health education through video and leaflet on mother's knowledge and their children's length of stay in three general hospitals in Jakarta region.

There are two feature articles in this issue; first by Palaganas and Estacio, which reiterates the importance of reflexivity. Titled *Reflexivity and research methodology: a second glance*, it encourages qualitative researchers to introspect and learn the entire research process. It also explores personal feelings and experiences that may influence the study and integrates these understandings into the process. The second feature, Tabudlo et al.'s *Telenursing: A Viable Nursing Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic* explores telenursing and describes the roles of nurses in this care delivery model. This article provides a context for telenursing use in the local context by providing factors affecting its implementation.

We are proud that in this issue, we are able to learn from our colleagues from the nursing practice. Uy, et al.'s *Tripod position as a novel adjunct clinical management of moderate to severe ARDS in COVID-19 patients: A Case Series and Review*, explored the tripod position as early management as an alternative among non-intubated patients and it exhibited promising results. This present study describes a case series of four patients with moderate to severe ARDS who demonstrated considerable breakthrough with discerned limitations. We encourage more articles coming of this nature, revealing praxis and applied research.

In this issue, we have three concept papers as well. *Concept development* has gained momentum as a trajectory for nursing research. This nursing research trajectory is being encouraged by respected PhD programs since the output is a model illustrating connections/relationships among concepts. Exploring concepts is important in nursing since it can lead to nursing theory development, thus leading to the construction and expansion of the body of knowledge in nursing. The continuous reformulation and refining of concepts, anchors the nursing profession on solid bases of knowledge. This provides benefits for the advancement of teaching and research on the particular concept (Bousoo, et al, 2009).

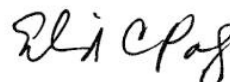
Antwi analyzed the concept of *Culturally competent interprofessional pediatric care* with the goal of lending to "appropriate provider awareness, understanding, and appreciation of cultural differences that contribute to optimal health outcomes... to enhance patients' care satisfaction and outcome." This paper aims to contribute to the "gap in the process on how an interprofessional health care team can provide culturally congruent care in a pediatric setting." While *Osei's Paternal care during miscarriage* focused on Caring as the fundamental concept, it being the "essence of nursing practice." This concept of paternal care during a partner's miscarriage is to help aims to fill in the "gap in theory and knowledge in providing care to fathers who experience neonatal loss by applying the appropriate nursing action to provide the necessary nursing care." Lastly, *Labarinto's* concept analysis of the *Dynamic care nurse* is derived from the gap arising from the limitation of the definition of Henderson's role of nurses. She proposes a "dynamic care nurse who exemplifies the attributes of continuous learning and the utilization of best practices", claiming that "nurses can bridge the gaps in the practice through these attributes and by possessing initiative and compassion, it is not by afar to achieve a better health care service and positive health outcomes.

Finally, Bernardino's *Supererogation or exploitation? Reassessing the plight of COVID-19 volunteers* is a voice "focusing on the concept of volunteerism, as it raises the question of whether the act of calling for volunteers to improve the responses as the number of COVID-19 cases increased is an "act of supererogation or a new face of exploitation." Simbulan's voice on *Nudging Nurses: Examining the underutilized value of behavioral economics in nursing*, echoes the voice of a young nurse on the use of Nudging in the choices of our decisions and in "our pursuit to deliver the best possible outcomes". She proposes a multidisciplinary and/or interdisciplinary lens in "understanding and discovering inspired solutions to pervasive nursing problems."

On behalf of the editorial board and staff, I thank all contributors for making this issue a repository of evidences toward "nursing the world to health through research".

Reference

- Bousoo, R.S., Poles, K. & Rossato, L.M. (2009). Concept development: new directions for research in thanatology and nursing. *Rev. esc. enferm. USP* 43 (spe2). Dec 2009. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0080-62342009000600032>. Accessed on June 24, 2021 <https://www.scielo.br/j/reeusp/a/wvCMfcyhLq8GgK5tMPFkND/?lang=en>



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