

A Scoping Review of Parish Nursing Research

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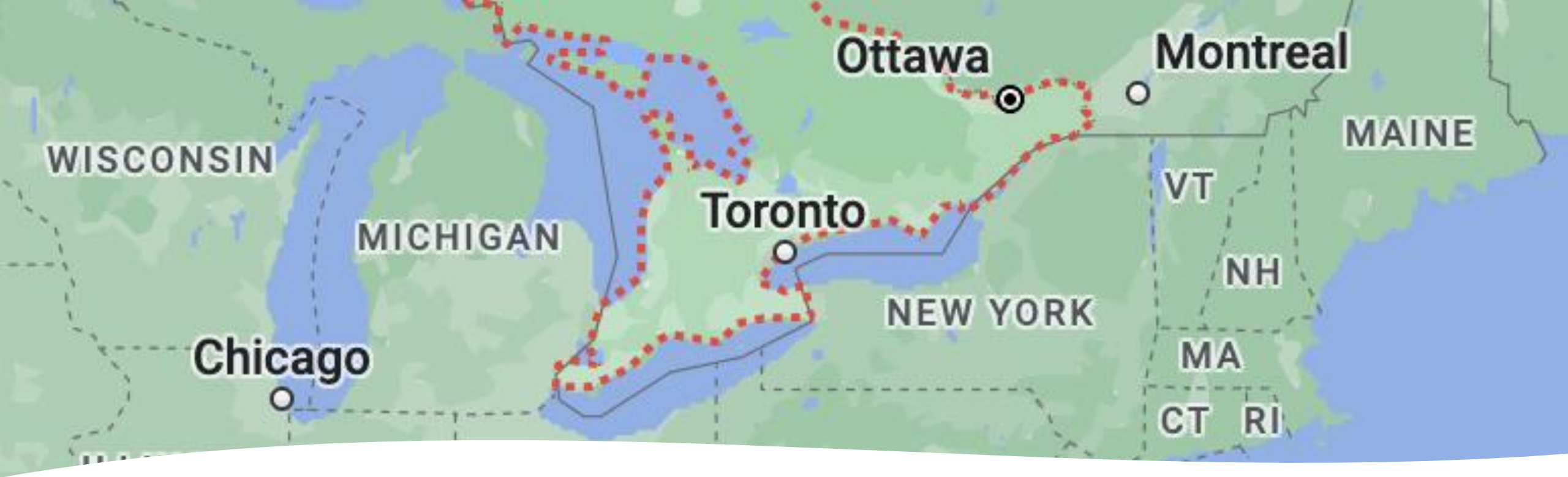
Faith Community Nurses International

Scholarly Article Discussion

June 7, 2023

The Canadian Association of Parish Nursing Ministry (CAPNM) Research Team

- **Millerd, E., Fisher, A., Lambert, J., & Pfaff, K. A. (2022). What Are the Characteristics of the Parish Nursing Research Literature and How Can it Inform Parish Nurse Practice and Research in Canada? A Scoping Review. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/08445621211067378>**



Thank You For Inviting Us!

Tonight's Scholarly Dialogue

- Provide an overview of
 - Parish nursing in Canada
 - Our motivation for completing the review
 - Review methodology and results
- Discuss potential applications of the results in parish nursing practice and education
- Engage in discussion about international research priorities, potential research questions and methods

Parish Nursing in Canada

- Parish nurses are RNs with active registration
- Work for a faith community
- Most work part-time, paid or volunteer
- Number or location of parish nurses in Canada
- Preparation programs
- Parish nurse networks
- Standards and competencies – Canadian Association for Parish Nursing Ministry (CAPNM) www.capnm.ca

Our Motivation for Completing the Review

Previous Literature Reviews

- Three reviews of parish nurse research:
 - King M. A. (2004). Review of research about parish nursing practice. *Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing*, 3(1). 10.17665/1676-4285.20044896
 - Dyess S., Chase S. K., Newlin K. (2010). State of research for faith community nursing 2009. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 49(2), 188–199. 10.1007/s10943-009-9262-
 - Dandridge R. (2014). Faith community/parish nurse literature. *Journal of Christian Nursing*, 31(2), 100–107. 10.1097/cnj.0000000000000063

Systematic Reviews vs. Traditional Literature Reviews

	Traditional Literature Review	Systematic Review
The review question/topic	Topics may be broad in scope; the goal of the review may be to place one's own research within the existing body of knowledge, or to gather information that supports a particular viewpoint.	Starts with a well-defined research question to be answered by the review. Reviews are conducted with the aim of finding all existing evidence in an unbiased, transparent and reproducible way.
Searching for studies	Searches may be ad hoc, and based on what the author is already familiar with. Searches are not exhaustive or fully comprehensive.	Attempts are made to find all existing published and unpublished literature on the research question. The process is well-documented and reported.
Study selection	Often lack clear reasons for why studies were included or excluded from the review.	Reasons for including or excluding studies are explicit and informed by the research question.
Assessing the quality of included studies	Often do not consider study quality or potential biases in study design.	Systematically assess risk of bias of individual studies and overall quality of the evidence, including sources of heterogeneity between study results.
Synthesis of existing research	Conclusions are more qualitative and may not be based on study quality.	Base conclusion on quality of the studies, and provide recommendations for practice or to address knowledge gaps.



https://guides.library.cmu.edu/systematic_reviews

Debate | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 20 September 2010](#)

Scoping studies: advancing the methodology

[Danielle Levac](#) , [Heather Colquhoun](#) & [Kelly K O'Brien](#)

Implementation Science **5**, Article number: 69 (2010) | [Cite this article](#)

211k Accesses | **5471** Citations | **47** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

- To systematically map the literature underpinning a research area, identifying the main sources, key concepts, theories, sources of evidence, types of evidence and gaps in the research
- Involves “systematic selection, collection and summarization of existing knowledge...for the purpose of identifying where there is sufficient evidence to conduct a full synthesis or where insufficient evidence exists and further primary research is necessary”

Purpose of the Scoping Review

- The review sought to answer the question:
 - “What are the characteristics of the parish nursing research literature and how can it inform parish nurse practice and research in Canada?”
- The team:
 - explored, critically appraised, and synthesized the PN/FCN research literature for its breadth and gaps
 - provided recommendations for PN practice and research

Methods

Arksey and O'Malley Framework Stage	Description
1: Identifying the research question	Identifying the research question provides the roadmap for subsequent stages. Relevant aspects of the question must be clearly defined as they have ramifications for search strategies. Research questions are broad in nature as they seek to provide breadth of coverage.
2: Identifying relevant studies	This stage involves identifying the relevant studies and developing a decision plan for where to search, which terms to use, which sources are to be searched, time span, and language. Comprehensiveness and breadth is important in the search. Sources include electronic databases, reference lists, hand searching of key journals, and organizations and conferences. Breadth is important; however, practicalities of the search are as well. Time, budget and personnel resources are potential limiting factors and decisions need to be made upfront about how these will impact the search.
3: Study selection	Study selection involves <i>post hoc</i> inclusion and exclusion criteria. These criteria are based on the specifics of the research question and on new familiarity with the subject matter through reading the studies.
4: Charting the data	A data-charting form is developed and used to extract data from each study. A 'narrative review' or 'descriptive analytical' method is used to extract contextual or process oriented information from each study.
5: Collating, summarizing, and reporting results	An analytic framework or thematic construction is used to provide an overview of the breadth of the literature but not a synthesis. A numerical analysis of the extent and nature of studies using tables and charts is presented. A thematic analysis is then presented. Clarity and consistency are required when reporting results.
6: Consultation (optional)	Provides opportunities for consumer and stakeholder involvement to suggest additional references and provide insights beyond those in the literature.

(Arksey & O'Malley, 2005)

Mixed Method Appraisal Tool (Hong et al., 2008)

- Qualitative
- Quantitative, randomized, controlled
- Quantitative, non-randomized
- Quantitative, descriptive
- Mixed methods

http://mixedmethodsappraisaltoolpublic.pbworks.com/w/file/fetch/127916259/MMAT_2018_criteria-manual_2018-08-01_ENG.pdf

Results

- Literature sample themes
 1. Practice role of the parish nurse (mapped to CAPNM Standards)
 2. Role implementation
 3. Program evaluation

Theme One

- Professional practice and accountability
- Wholistic nursing care
- Health promotion
- Facilitation of spiritual Care
- Communication and collaboration
- Advocacy and ethics
- Research and evidence-informed practice



Practice Roles
of the
Parish Nurse

(CAPNM, 2019)

Group Discussion Question

- How might these results inform the education and practice roles of nurses?



Themes Two and Three

- Role Implementation
 - Barriers to PN role implementation
 - Opportunities for PN education
 - Opportunities for enhanced PN ministry support
- Program Evaluation



Group Discussion Questions

- How do your experiences relate to themes two and three?
- Is there any new research of which you are aware that has been recently published and relate to these themes?

PN Roles

- Findings reveal that PNs play a significant roles in:
 - facilitating spiritual care
 - providing wholistic nursing care
 - health promotion

Literature Gaps

- Significant literature gaps found in:
 - Understanding how PNs engage in spiritual care, health promotion and advocacy
 - Understanding how PNs apply ethics and evidence-informed decision-making
 - Research from Canada and non-US countries where care systems differ

Group Discussion Questions

- Do the gaps in research surprise you? Why? Why not?
- What research questions could be formulated to address these gaps?
- What designs/methods would best answer the questions?



Issues in Nursing and Healthcare in Canada

1 Public Administration
All administration of provincial health insurance must be carried out by a public authority on a non-profit basis.

2 Comprehensiveness
All necessary health services, include hospitals, physicians and surgical dentists, must be insured.

3 Universality
All insured residents are entitled to the same level of health care.

4 Portability
A resident that moves to a different province or territory is still entitled to coverage from their home province.

5 Accessibility
All insured persons have reasonable access to health care facilities.

PRINCIPLE COMPONENTS OF THE CANADA HEALTH ACT

<https://canadiem.org/is-the-canada-health-act-enough/>

RNAO
Nursing Through Crisis
A Comparative Perspective

<https://rnao.ca/news/new-report-nursing-through-crisis-comparative-perspective>

Legal Update
Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD)

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/en/g/cj-jp/ad-am/bk-di.html>

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TO HEAL A NATION WE MUST FIRST HEAL THE INDIVIDUALS, THE FAMILIES, AND THE COMMUNITIES.
-ART SOLOMON, ANISHINAABE ELDER

Liu et al., 2022



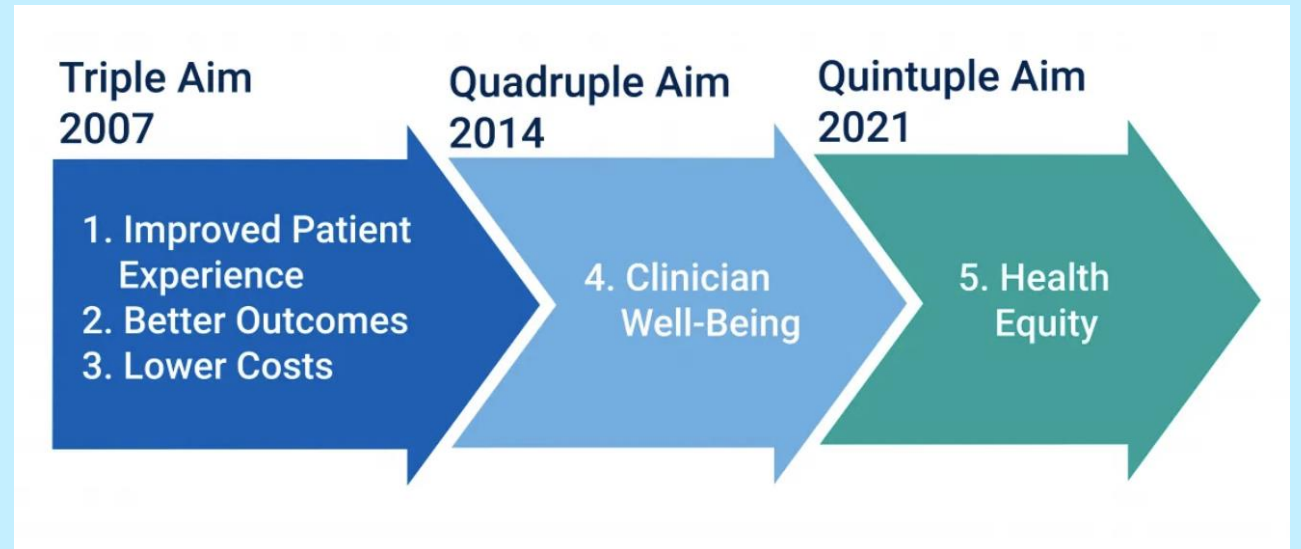
Discussion Questions

- What are the burning issues in nursing and healthcare in the United States?
- Is there a role for parish nursing to address these issues?
- Could the issue(s) be studied/evaluated?

Our Recommendations for Research

■ Gaps

- Canadian and international research
- Impact of PN on healthcare system and other outcomes
- Ethics and ethical practices



(Institute for Healthcare Improvement, 2023)

Recommendations for Research



Enhancing the **QUALITY** and
Transparency Of health Research

- **Methods**

- More rigorous methods
- Improved reporting of methods and findings

<https://www.equator-network.org/>



Reporting guidelines for main study types

<u>Randomised trials</u>	<u>CONSORT</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
<u>Observational studies</u>	<u>STROBE</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
<u>Systematic reviews</u>	<u>PRISMA</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
<u>Study protocols</u>	<u>SPIRIT</u>	<u>PRISMA-P</u>
<u>Diagnostic/prognostic studies</u>	<u>STARD</u>	<u>TRIPOD</u>
<u>Case reports</u>	<u>CARE</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
<u>Clinical practice guidelines</u>	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>RIGHT</u>
<u>Qualitative research</u>	<u>SRQR</u>	<u>COREQ</u>
<u>Animal pre-clinical studies</u>	<u>ARRIVE</u>	
<u>Quality improvement studies</u>	<u>SQUIRE</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
<u>Economic evaluations</u>	<u>CHEERS</u>	

Conclusions

- Three themes of research in review, emphasis on health promotion
- Need for improvement in PN education, practice and research methods
- Direction for moving forward in PN research

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