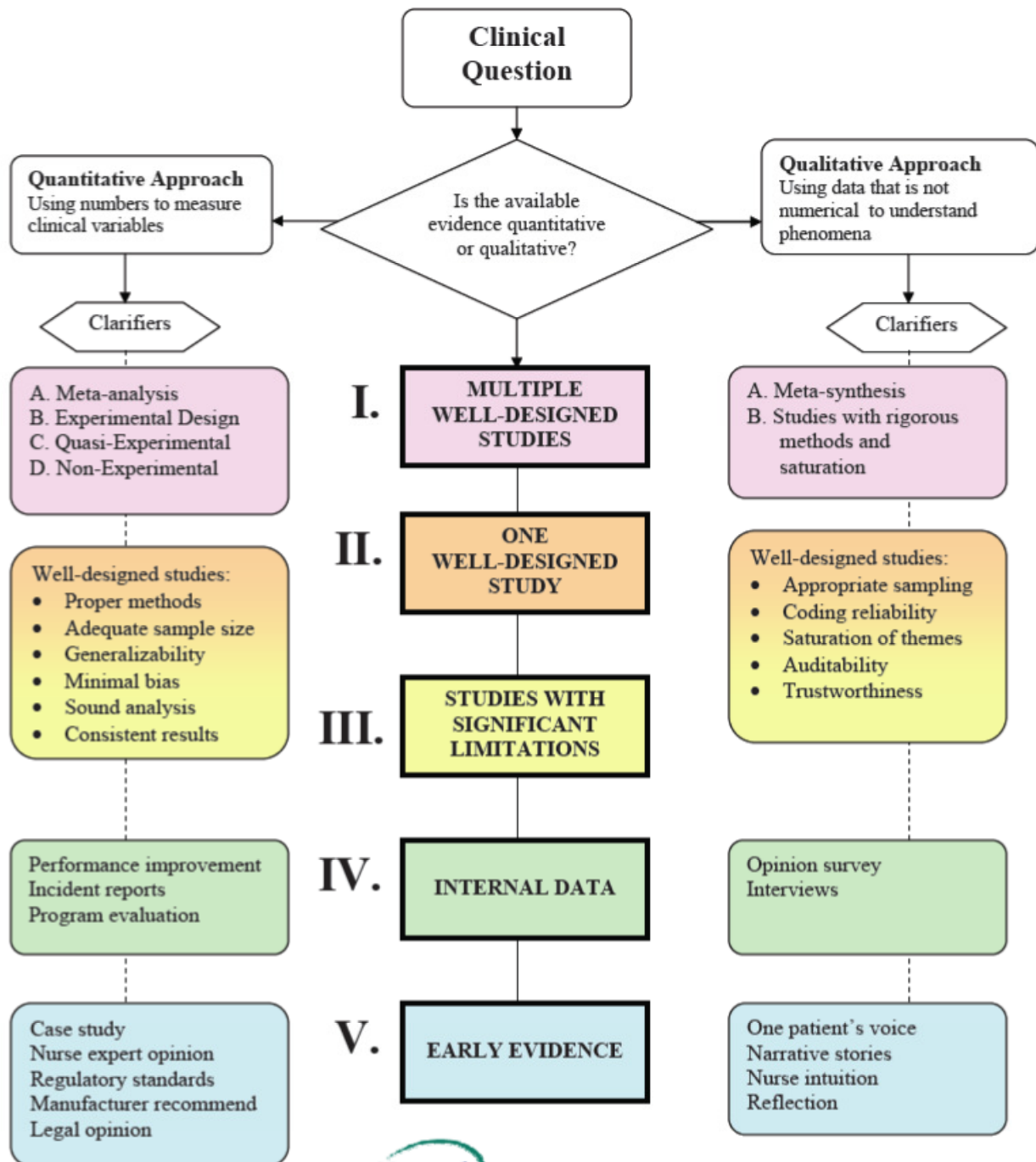


Forsyth NURSE Scale©
Nursing's Unique Rating Scale of Evidence



Definitions

Adequate sample size: To be determined by a statistical power analysis; influenced by many factors.

Appropriate sampling: In qualitative research, various sampling techniques can be employed depending on the research method. The sampling technique should match the research method.

Auditability: In qualitative research, the ability for another person to go back through data and draw the same conclusions.

Bias: Influencing factors that negatively affect the outcomes of a research study and decrease validity.

Case study: One patient event (or other incident) that is analyzed in-depth for key features and learnings.

Coding reliability: In qualitative research, the degree to which identification of themes is consistently demonstrated by the same researcher, or discrepancies between researchers are rectified.

Consistent results: The degree to which different research studies which address similar phenomenon have similar outcomes.

Early evidence: Information that has potential to guide practice but needs further validation.

Experimental design: An interventional research study in which participants are randomized to a treatment or control group to test the effect of the intervention. (Ex: randomized controlled trial)

Generalizability: The degree to which the results of a quantitative research study can be applied to a broader population.

Incident report: Documentation of an unusual patient or employee event, often involving a breach of policy, negative event or injury, or near-miss event. (accident report, QAR)

Internal data: Information that is generated within an organization to describe its performance/ outcomes.

Interviews: Verbal questioning to obtain perceptions regarding one's experience.

Legal opinion: A determination of wrongdoing in a court of law based on one particular case.

Manufacturer recommendations: Information provided by a company regarding the use, maintenance, and troubleshooting of equipment.

Meta-analysis: A method for synthesizing multiple quantitative research studies' results into one summary statistic.

Meta-synthesis: A method for interpreting multiple qualitative studies together.

Narrative stories: The sharing of meaningful experiences through written or oral methods.

Nonexperimental design: A research study that does not test an intervention. (Ex: descriptive, correlational)

Nurse expert opinion: The beliefs of nurses regarding patient situations for which they have particular experience.

Nurse intuition: The gut feelings of experienced nurses that may not be validated through clinical signs.

Opinion survey: Written questioning to obtain perceptions regarding one's experience.

Patient's voice: The beliefs and perceptions of a patient as expressed by the patient in his/ her own words.

Performance improvement: A structured method for analyzing processes and implementing changes to improve efficiency, quality, or cost.

Program evaluation: An assessment of the outcomes of a structured, purposeful activity designed to meet a particular goal.

Proper methods: In quantitative research, the degree to which the procedures for gathering and analyzing data are valid, free from bias, and ethical.

Qualitative research: The investigation of phenomena through observations, narratives, written text and/ or art using a flexible research design.

Quantitative research: The investigation of phenomena through precise measurement using rigorous research methods.

Quasi-experimental design: An interventional study in which subjects are not randomly assigned to treatment condition. (Ex: case-control, cohort)

Reflection: The structured process for critically evaluating an event or case for application to future situations.

Regulatory standards: Minimal requirements which organizations must meet to maintain certification, accreditation, or some other valued approval rating.

Saturation of themes: In qualitative research, the degree to which the researcher is satisfied that further data will reveal redundancy.

Sound analysis: In quantitative research, the degree to which statistical procedures are appropriately used to determine significance.

Trustworthiness: The amount of confidence that qualitative researchers have that the data accurately reflects the phenomenon under study, can be transferred to other settings or groups, is stable over time, and that interpretations are objective