

A History of the Evolution of Nursing Research in the Faculty of Nursing, University of
Alberta from 1980 to 1998

by

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to trace the historical evolution of nursing research at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta between 1980 and 1998. The questions that guided this study were: What were the trends in nursing research, specifically what type of questions were studied and what research methods were utilized by researchers between 1980 and 1998? What contextual factors, internal and external, influenced the development of nursing research? What roles did key leaders play to foster a climate conducive to research pursuits and in accessing/developing funding opportunities for nursing research? Historical methods were used to answer these questions. The primary data sources used in this study included eleven faculty produced scholarly reports on research and scholarly activities, which were supplemented with secondary data. In the reports there were 1180 listed publications (90 missing). This included 283 research-based articles, 118 non-research articles, 217 conference proceedings, 189 books/book chapters, and 221 editorials and other written work. The results showed the research production increased over time, that research topics shifted towards a clinical foci, that research methods became more sophisticated with an almost equal use of qualitative and quantitative methods by the late 1990s, that the majority of researchers in the Faculty of Nursing worked in research teams, and that there was a shift from publishing in minor nursing journals to major, international nursing journals over time. The evolution of nursing research in the Faculty of Nursing did not occur in isolation and there were contextual elements that influenced the evolution of research. The external influences included a professional focus on nursing research by key organizations, the emerging status of nursing research at that time, research funding including the establishment of

nursing specific supports, and networking. Internal influences included the scholarly reports, the nursing graduate programs including the establishment of the first Canadian doctoral program, and key individuals. The key individuals, which included Drs. Jannetta MacPhail, Marilyn Wood, and Shirley Stinson, were resourceful and steadfast in their convictions that nursing research was a natural progression for the profession of nursing. It was through their actions in their various roles that one can note how they approached and advocated for the growth of nursing research and the development of nurse researchers alike. Finally, the results indicate that nursing research would not be where it is today without the tenacity of these pioneers of nursing research.

Preface

This thesis is an original work by Denise Erin Pasieka. No part of this thesis has been previously published.

Dedication

This thesis work is dedicated to my husband, Jeremy, who has been a constant source of support and encouragement during the challenges of graduate school and life. I do not have the words to express how truly thankful I am that you are in my life. This work is also dedicated to my two sons, Owen and Liam. The two of you inspire me daily to work hard for the things that I aspire to achieve. Your visits at Starbucks, your warm hugs, and how you hid pictures in my thesis files made me smile when it was needed most.

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Chapter I: Introduction and Purpose

Nursing's quest to become a credible, independent profession was ignited with the idea of having a specific knowledge base. The advancement of research was nursing's answer to knowledge development, a stepping stone towards a specific knowledge base. Ross-Kerr and Wood suggest that "research is a critical process in the ongoing development of any discipline"¹ and it is this ongoing improvement via research and knowledge development that peaks my interest. Specifically, I am interested in the historical development of nursing research, what factors influenced its course, and how those factors have impacted research activities. According to a prominent nurse historian in the United States (US) and her team, historical inquiry and study can demonstrate how nursing practice influenced its own disciplinary development;² part of our disciplinary development is the quest for knowledge development via research activities. I believe that by understanding and critiquing the various influences giving rise to knowledge development in nursing and the profession's historical efforts at establishing nursing research scholarship we can better understand why we are here, where we came from, and where we need to go. In this study, I examined the development of nursing research from 1980 to 1998 in the Faculty of Nursing (FoN) at the University of Alberta. This time period was selected as it was a critical era in the development of nursing research in this Faculty for a number of reasons. These included the exponential growth of the Faculty, efforts to have faculty members complete doctoral education, the development

¹ Ross-Kerr, J. C. & Wood, M. J. (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (5th ed., pp. vii) Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

² D'Antonio, P., Connolly, C., Wall, B. M., Whelan, J. C., & Fairman, J. (2010). Histories of nursing: The power and the possibilities. *Nursing Outlook*, 58(4), 207–213. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/>

of the first funded PhD program in Canada, and the creation of the Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research (AFNR). In order to fully appreciate the described endeavour, I provide a set of definitions, the problem statement, study significance, and study questions.

The Profession and the Discipline

The nursing profession and the discipline of nursing both impact and are impacted by the evolution of nursing research. Until 1915, nursing was content with its identity; however, the Flexner Report began to create unrest.³ According to Flexner, a profession must meet the following criteria: a specific body of knowledge, practical over theoretical practice, a requirement of additional schooling for its members, internally organized, and self-regulating.⁴ Nursing leaders concluded that meeting Flexner's criteria would be associated with respect,⁵ something desired by women at the time, and this initiated a quest for professionalization. Professionalization is defined as the transition from an occupation to that of a profession.⁶ A key element in professionalization is the development of a specific knowledge base,⁷ which is where the discipline of nursing lies. According to Shaw, the discipline of nursing includes the process of gaining knowledge

³ Wuest, J. (1994). Professionalism and the evolution of nursing as a discipline: A feminist perspective. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 10(6), 357-367. Retrieved from <http://www.professionalnursing.org/>

⁴ Flexner, A. (2001/1915). Is social work a profession? *Research on Social Work Practice*, 11(2), 152-165. doi:10.1177/104973150101100202

⁵ Wuest, J. (1994). Professionalism and the evolution of nursing as a discipline: A feminist perspective. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 10(6), 357-367. Retrieved from <http://www.professionalnursing.org/>

⁶ Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). Professionalization in Canadian nursing. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.), *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (5th ed., pp. 42-50). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

⁷ Flexner, A. (2001/1915). Is social work a profession? *Research on Social Work Practice*, 11(2), 152-165. doi:10.1177/104973150101100202

related to the identification and definition of nursing domains in the health environment.⁸ In other words, it is the ongoing quest for nursing knowledge development that defines and supports the role and practice of the nurse in daily patient care. Thus nursing research began to emerge as an important component of the profession and discipline of nursing.

Problem Statement and Study Significance

Nursing has placed little emphasis on the history of its own practice and discipline.⁹ Overall, nursing-based historical studies contribute to the profession and discipline by providing a critical narrative and analysis related to nursing's past, thus making the contribution of nurses visible to us and society.¹⁰ There is some literature detailing the development of nursing research in the US;¹¹ however, literature on the development of nursing research in Canada is more difficult to find. Studying the development of nursing research in the Faculty of Nursing (FoN) at the University of Alberta is significant because the FoN has contributed substantially to the development of nursing knowledge provincially, nationally, and internationally. The FoN has also developed generations of nurse researchers. In this study I examined research articles, non-research articles, conference proceedings, books/book chapters, and editorials. Specifically, I itemized the types of research methods and research topics that were addressed by members of the FoN during the period of 1980 – 1998. As well, through

⁸ Shaw, M. (1993). The discipline of nursing: historical roots, current perspectives, future directions. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(10), 1651-1656. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18101651.x

⁹ Fealy, G., Kelly, J., & Watson, R. (2013). Legitimacy in legacy: A discussion paper of historical scholarship published in the *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1976-2011. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 69(8), 1881-1894. doi:10.1111/jan.12048

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Gortner, S. R. & Nahm, H. (1977). An overview of nursing research in the United States. *Nursing Research*, 26, 10-33. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

the analysis of internal and external influences, I offer insight about facilitators and barriers in the development of nursing research. I believe this study is particularly timely, given funding changes at the provincial and national levels, which have implications for the financial support of nursing research.

Research Questions

The questions that guided this project were:

1. What were the trends in nursing research, specifically what type of questions were studied and what research methods were utilized by researchers between 1980 and 1998 at the FoN, University of Alberta?
2. What contextual factors, internal and external, influenced the development of nursing research at the FoN, University of Alberta?
3. What roles did key leaders play within the FoN to foster a climate conducive to research pursuits and in accessing/developing funding opportunities for nursing research?

In Chapter II, I present a literature review of topics relevant to the study, including a brief history of nursing research in both the United States of America and Canada. In Chapter III, I provide an overview of the research method used in this study. In Chapter IV, I present an overview of the profile of the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta. This chapter includes the overall number of faculty members and a discussion of the education levels of those members. In Chapter V, I discuss the primary data sources used in this study including what was discussed in each report by the various Deans of Nursing and Associate Deans of Research; as well as the overall theme of the reports where applicable. In Chapter VI, I present the findings of the study.

This includes overall funding, overall article production, production of research articles, non-research articles; conference proceedings, books/book chapters, and editorials. In Chapter VII, I discuss the findings using the research questions listed above as a guide.

Chapter II: Literature Review

It is believed that the first documented nurse researcher was none other than Florence Nightingale.¹² Recall that Nightingale, in 1854, observed and documented the impact of nursing care on injured soldiers during the Crimean war with her selected group of 38 nurses.^{13 14 15} As an accomplished statistician,¹⁶ Nightingale was able to support that good nursing care, along with proper sanitation, decreased mortality from 315 to 22 deaths per thousand.¹⁷ Nightingale's ability to document the often silent work of nurses and demonstrate value of the profession allowed her to receive funding to open her school¹⁸ and generated the idea that nursing should be inquiry-based.¹⁹ Inquiry is the basis of research.

As previously mentioned, the analysis of the historical evolution of Canadian nursing research is vitally important to the discipline's continued research efforts and knowledge development. D'Antonio found that research is a sign of nursing's status, that the development of nursing knowledge did not occur outside general knowledge development (each influencing the other); and that the history of nursing research should

¹² Werley, H. H. (1977). Nursing research in perspective. *International Nursing Review*, 24, 75-83

¹³ Dock, L. L. & Stewart, I. (1925). *A short history of nursing: From the earliest times to the present day*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons.

¹⁴ Paul, P. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). The origins and development of nursing education in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.), *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (5th ed., pp. 327-358). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

¹⁵ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Gibbon, J. & Mathewson, M. S. (1947). *Three centuries of Canadian nursing*. Toronto, ON: Macmillan Co.

¹⁸ Nutting, M. & Dock, L. L. (1907). *A history of nursing: The evolution of nursing systems from the earliest times to the foundation of the first English and American training schools for nurses vol. 2*. Retrieved from

http://www.archive.org/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/stream/cihm_990541#page/n33/mode/2up.

¹⁹ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

be presented as a historical case study.²⁰ She suggested that many publications related to the development of nursing research have not examined the subjectivity of the research process. This is a weakness as nursing research did not occur in a vacuum.²¹ Therefore, there is a need to have a thematic focus to highlight the complexity of nursing research development; thus, a literature review was conducted to discover the central themes. In this chapter I provide an overview of literature review search methods; nursing research histories in the US and Canada; and a discussion of the literature review findings.

Search Method

I initially searched ProQuest, a database that contains doctoral and masters theses from over 1,000 graduate schools in North America dating back to 1861,²² to determine if similar unpublished theses existed. I used the terms used were “nursing research” and “history,” and located 35 theses. However, none of these directly related to the purpose of my study. I then used CINAHL Plus with Full Text. CINAHL includes indexing for major English language journals in nursing and provides access to more than 1,100 journals as well as access to PDF back-files dating to 1937.²³ The first terms I used were major topic (MJ) “research, nursing” and “evolution or development” limited to English language. This search yielded 1,805 articles; however, after a review of the first few pages (most relevant to the search terms) I determined that these were not the correct terms. After consulting with my supervisor, Dr. Pauline Paul, I used the search terms MJ

²⁰ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹ Ibid.

²² *ProQuest dissertations and theses*. Retrieved from <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=168>

²³ *CINAHL plus with full text*. Retrieved from <https://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=3709>

“research, nursing” and “history” with a limit to English language. This search yielded 263 articles which were reduced to 64 based on the article title and then to 40 based on the abstract (two articles were not found as the volumes were missing in the University of Alberta libraries). Of the 40 articles, 21 articles were considered to be relevant. A search in MEDLINE using the same terms yielded the same articles.

Background

Prior to the discussion of the literature review findings, I provide a brief historical overview of the history of nursing research in the US and Canada. The US is selected as many influential Canadian nurse leaders/early researchers migrated to the US in order to undertake graduate education, M. Adelaide Nutting for instance. Due to the existence of these early nurse researchers, the US is considered to be one of the first countries with a formal nursing research presence.²⁴ Canada is selected as my study is situated in Canada and the historical timeline of research development up to the selected time period needs to be known. The following histories are supplemented with references not yielded from the literature review.

Nursing Research in the United States

Despite the early work of Florence Nightingale and her inquiry, the development of nursing research in the US was a gradual process. The first US based nursing journal, *The American Journal of Nursing*, was published in 1900 and edited by Sophia Palmer; it was established as an official means of communication of nursing knowledge and issues

²⁴ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

between members.^{25 26} In the first issue, published in October, 1900, only male physician authors were associated with their title and education.²⁷ Female authors, on the other hand, had no identifying title which may be related to the absence of nursing associations and registration.²⁸ The first American nursing association was established a year later in 1901 in New York, with registration following in 1903.²⁹ By 1909, the majority of nurse authors were using the title of registered nurse (RN) to identify their role and associated expertise.³⁰ The journal's board included several nursing leaders of the time: Lavinia Dock, Isabel Hampton Robb, and Isabel McIsaac.³¹ During the journal's first two decades, nursing research focused on the role of the nurse, education, and professionalization.³² These research topics, including the influence of publications, are further discussed later in this literature review. Although the journal is not considered the first official journal for the publication of nursing research, it was instrumental in establishing nursing research in the US as it provided a means of communication among RNs regarding nursing issues.

²⁵ Dock, L. L. & Stewart, I. (1925). *A short history of nursing: From the earliest times to the present day*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons.

²⁶ Wheeler, C. (1985). The American Journal of Nursing and the socialization of a profession, 1900-1920. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 7(2), 20-34. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Dock, L. L. & Stewart, I. (1925). *A short history of nursing: From the earliest times to the present day*. New York, NY: G.P. Putnam's Sons.

³⁰ Wheeler, C. (1985). The American Journal of Nursing and the socialization of a profession, 1900-1920. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 7(2), 20-34. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx>

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

The honour of being the first nursing journal focused solely on research in the US belongs to *Nursing Research* in 1952 chaired by Helen Bunge.^{33 34 35 36 37 38 39} The announcement for this new journal occurred in November 1951 in the *American Journal of Nursing*, stating that its goal was to add to nursing's body of knowledge and aid in the establishment of nursing as a profession.⁴⁰ This goal was accomplished through the dissemination of results and updates of new research in progress.⁴¹ The first original article in volume one was titled *Introduction to: NURSING RESEARCH* authored by Bunge.⁴² Volume one also contained three main articles; *What is Research?*, *The Personal Adjustment of Chronically Ill Old People in Home Care*, and *Research Programs of the National Nursing Organizations*; and three briefs focused on the role of the nurse in hospital admissions of preschool children, the role of the visiting nurse in conjunction with the social worker, and an evaluation of nursing education standards.⁴³ The final two sections of volume one were "Research Reporter," showcasing ongoing

³³ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁴ Bunge, H. L. (1952). A cooperative venture. *Nursing Research*, 1(1), 5-6. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁵ Gortner, S. R. (2000). Knowledge development in nursing: Our historical roots and future opportunities. *Nursing Outlook*, 48(2), 60-66. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/>

³⁶ Huntington, A. (1994). Women's work... nursing research has been undervalued. *Nursing New Zealand*, 2(3), 20-22.

³⁷ Sarnecky, M. T. (1993). Inventing nursing research... moments in nursing history 1957. *Nursing Research*, 42(5), 318-319. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁸ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁹ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

⁴⁰ American Journal of Nursing. (1951). A new magazine for nurses. *The American Journal of Nursing*, 51(11), 664. doi:10.2307/3468475

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Nursing Research. (1952). Table of contents. *Nursing Research*, 1(1), 5-6. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁴³ Ibid.

research, and “Researcher’s Bookshelf,” highlighting methods.⁴⁴ It appears that the first issue did meet its goal of introducing research to the masses, complete with definitions and an early example of nursing research. The journal evolved over the years with a thematic focus in each decade: the 1960s focused on various methods; the 1970s on theory and funding; and the 1980s was the start of fully developed, theory based clinical nursing research.^{45 46} This progression illustrates the journal’s aim of introducing research as a concept to nurses.

In the US, the research topics seemed to follow a timeline. According to D’Antonio, the early studies of the 1950s focused on nursing education which is not surprising given the publication of the Goldmark⁴⁷ and the Brown⁴⁸ reports focused on the condition of nursing education.^{49 50} In addition the majority of nursing research at the time was supported by the Institute of Research and Service in Nursing Education established in 1953 at Columbia University; under the direction of Dr. Helen Bunge, it was regarded as the first formal organization of nursing research within a university.^{51 52}

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁴⁶ Slater, P. (1984). The past and future of nursing research in Australia. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(2), 43-54.

⁴⁷ Goldmark, J. (1923). *Nursing and nursing education in the United States; Report of the committee for the study of nursing education*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company.

⁴⁸ Brown, E. L. (1948). *Nursing for the future: A report prepared for the National Nursing Council*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

⁴⁹ D’Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁰ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

⁵¹ Sarnecky, M. T. (1993). Inventing nursing research... moments in nursing history 1957. *Nursing Research*, 42(5), 318-319. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵² Werley, H. H. (1977). Nursing research in perspective. *International Nursing Review*, 24, 75-83

⁵³ This was followed by the second research center, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in 1957 under Major Werley.^{54 55} In the 1960s and early 1970s, the focus was on theory and theory development⁵⁶ with a shift to clinical studies in the late 1970s that was based on scientific tradition including rigorous research methods and peer reviews.⁵⁷ There was enough research inquiry at this time to support not only *Nursing Research*, but also *Research in Nursing and Health*, *Advances in Nursing Science*, *The Western Journal of Nursing Research*, and *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, which were all established in the 1970s.^{58 59} The increase in nursing research most likely resulted from the establishment of various funding sources, reports indicating the need for funding, and the introduction of nursing research centers. In the US, this included The American Nurses' Foundation and the Nursing Research Grants and Fellowship Program, both formed in 1955.⁶⁰ Reports from the Surgeon General's Consultant Group on Nursing in 1963 and the National Commission for the Study of Nursing in 1970 both indicated that nursing research should receive increased federal funding.^{61 62} Finally, in 1986, the advent of the National Center for Nursing Research was a major boost for nursing

⁵³ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁴ Sarnecky, M. T. (1993). Inventing nursing research... moments in nursing history 1957. *Nursing Research*, 42(5), 318-319. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁵ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁶ Taylor, S. (1975). Bibliography on nursing research, 1950-1974. *Nursing Research*, 24(3), 207-225. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁷ Gortner, S. R. & Nahm, H. (1977). An overview of nursing research in the United States. *Nursing Research*, 26, 10-33. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁸ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁵⁹ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Werley, H. H. (1977). Nursing research in perspective. *International Nursing Review*, 24, 75-8

research in the US.^{63 64} The National Center for Nursing Research, renamed the National Institute of Nursing Research in 1993, played a pivotal role in promoting a research culture in nursing and making it possible for nurses in the US to improve their own practice.⁶⁵ In summary, it is evident that American nurse researchers first looked inward, pinpointing nursing's identify, role and place in health care; and then they looked outward, considering the possible impact nursing could have on health and practice.

Nursing Research in Canada

The history of nursing research in Canada followed a similar sequence of events as in the US. It started with the *Canadian Nurse* in 1905 as a general nursing journal⁶⁶ followed by the establishment of a specific nursing research journal titled *Nursing Papers* by Dr. Moyra Allen of McGill University in 1969.⁶⁷ The first title of the journal corresponded with Allen's goals of scholarly debate and wisdom shared among nursing professionals.⁶⁸ The first articles of the 1970s focused on the education of nurses,⁶⁹ as in the US, although two decades later. This was logical in light of the Royal Commission on Health Services which had considered the work of Dr. Helen K. Mussallem.⁷⁰ The 1970s also embraced the ideas of what nursing should be and its vision of the profession's role

⁶³ American Journal of Nursing. (2010). The National Institute of Nursing Research: A timeline shows the ways patients benefit from nursing research and its application in evidence based practice. *The American Journal of Nursing*, 110(10), 24-27. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/ajnonline/pages/default.aspx>

⁶⁴ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

⁶⁵ American Journal of Nursing. (2010). The National Institute of Nursing Research: A timeline shows the ways patients benefit from nursing research and its application in evidence based practice. *The American Journal of Nursing*, 110(10), 24-27. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/ajnonline/pages/default.aspx>

⁶⁶ Canadian Nurse. (2016). *About us*. Retrieved from <https://www.canadian-nurse.com/en/about-us>

⁶⁷ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Mussallem, H. K. (1960). *Spotlight on nursing education; the report of the pilot project for the evaluation of schools of nursing in Canada*. Ottawa, ON: The Canadian Nurses' Association.

in the future health care system.⁷¹ By 1980, there was a dramatic shift in focus towards clinical research. This corresponded with the introduction of a new editor in 1984, Dr. Mary Ellen Jeans, who was committed to a more solid research journal using a peer review process.⁷² At that time *Nursing Papers* was renamed the *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research* to emphasize the new focus on science versus discussion.⁷³

The first Canadian national conference on nursing research was held in 1971 with financial assistance from the National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP).⁷⁴ During this conference, historical aspects of research were discussed. However, it was not until the second national research conference when discussions occurred as to how nursing research theories could be used to guide practice.⁷⁵ Dr. Shirley Stinson, a pioneer of nursing research in Canada, believed that the “conceptualization of nursing era,” 1978 onward, would be cited by historians as a major point in the history of Canadian nursing research because it defined a new direction for the discipline and the profession.⁷⁶ The new direction was a focus on theory based models for new and expanded roles of the registered nurse in clinical practice. Nursing research continued to shift focus and in the late 1980s, there was a greater focus on clinically based nursing research with an attempt to reduce the perceived gap between research and practice.⁷⁷

⁷¹ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

⁷⁵ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

The evolution of nursing research topics was influenced by nursing research centers, which provided support for the authors. The first Canadian center for nursing research was developed at McGill University in 1971.⁷⁸ One of the goals of a research center is to provide assistance in the research process including funding. From the 1950s to the late 1960s, there was little or no funding for nursing projects.⁷⁹ This monetary drought continued until the 1980s. As a result a limited number of nurse researchers were successful in obtaining funds at the national level despite an increase in the amounts of funds available for health research.⁸⁰ This struggle for equal funding support was perceived as a misalignment between the focus of nursing research (including methods used) and the mandate of funding organizations.^{81 82} For example, the Medical Research Council of Canada (MRCC) funded biomedical and clinical trials. In comparison, nursing research was deemed less scientific during this period of time.⁸³ However, the NHRDP, the same organization that funded the first national conference, provided funding support for nursing research including master and doctoral scholarships.⁸⁴ The NHRDP budget was merely a fraction of the amount provided by the MRCC.⁸⁵ In 1989, the MRCC and NHRDP collaborated on an initiative to support the development of nursing

⁷⁸ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

⁷⁹ Jeans, M. E. (2008). *Nursing research in Canada: A status report*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Health Services Research Foundation. Retrieved from http://www.canr.ca/documents/NursingResCapFinalReport_ENG_Final.pdf

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

⁸² Jeans, M. E. (2008). *Nursing research in Canada: A status report*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Health Services Research Foundation. Retrieved from http://www.canr.ca/documents/NursingResCapFinalReport_ENG_Final.pdf

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

research in Canadian faculties and schools of nursing.⁸⁶ This joint effort yielded \$2,665,886 in funding specifically for nursing research from 1989 to 2000.⁸⁷ The Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) and the entire nursing community continued their lobbying efforts to establish research funding and in 1994 were able to change the MRCC mandate, now called the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR), to include a broadened definition of health care research as well as the acceptance of different types of research methods.⁸⁸ According to Stinson, Lamb, and Thibaudeau, three organizations have been key to the evolution of nursing research: the CNA, established in 1908; the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (CAUSN), established in 1942; and the Canadian Nurses Foundation (CNF), created in 1962 by CNA for the sole purpose of research and educational support.⁸⁹ At the time, the numbers of nurses prepared at the PhD level were limited and if they had a PhD, it was rarely in nursing. As a result, it was difficult to obtain funding for nursing research.⁹⁰

Time Lag: The Impact of Higher Education

There is a slight time lag when comparing Canadian nursing research history to its American counterpart. It is only during the second half of the 20th century that nursing

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

⁸⁹ Stinson, S., Lamb, M., & Thibaudeau, M. (1990). Nursing research: The Canadian scene. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 105-122. doi: 10.1016/0020-7489(90)90065-Q

⁹⁰ Please see Larsen, J. & Stinson, S. M. (1980) *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association; Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1984). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1982 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association; Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1988). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1986 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association; and Lamb, M. & Stinson, S. M. (1990). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1989 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association for more detail.

focused on quality of care.⁹¹ Prior to this shift, nursing was promoted as a benefit for nurses, mainly for moral development⁹² something held in high regard for the female gender in the early 20th century. As a result, formal education for nurses did not occur quickly. When and how nursing education started in each country had an impact to the start of graduate level education and as a result, nursing research. The link is best evident through the timelines of the reports on the state of nursing education produced in these two countries.

Nurse Education Reports

Both countries, led by the US, produced reports on the state of nursing education and these had an impact on nursing research development. *Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States* funded by the Rockefellers and commonly referred to as the Goldmark Report was published in 1923.⁹³ The report suggested that hospital administration not be responsible for the education of nurses and that nursing education should be part of the publically funded educational system, supported by sound educational policies.⁹⁴ This report was followed by *Nursing for the Future*, referred to as the Brown Report, in 1948.⁹⁵ The report suggested that professional nurses require a sound scientific knowledge base and that this was best obtained through accredited programs that upheld defined educational standards.⁹⁶

⁹¹ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Goldmark, J. (1923). *Nursing and nursing education in the United States: Report of the committee for the study of nursing education*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company.

⁹⁵ Brown, E. L. (1948). *Nursing for the future: A report prepared for the National Nursing Council*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

In Canada the first report was published almost ten years later in 1932 and was titled the *Survey of Nursing Education in Canada*, often referred to as the Weir Report.⁹⁷ The findings of this report were similar to those of the Goldmark report. Weir suggested that nursing education should be separated from hospitals and situated in a university or alternatively, in medical training centers, and that nurses required sound education.⁹⁸ This was followed by two other reports. The first was released in 1963 by the CNA titled, *Proposed Curriculum for Schools of Nursing in Canada*,⁹⁹ while the second was published in 1960, titled *Spotlight on Nursing Education*, was written by Helen Mussallem, and is referred to as the Mussallem report.¹⁰⁰ Both indicated findings similar to the Weir report as well as to the American reports.

Research evolution impact. The reports had an impact on the research evolution timeline in their respective countries. Nurses in the US started to conduct research about nursing education standards in the early 1950s, closely aligned to the timing of these reports. In comparison, Canadian researchers did not start looking at nursing education standards in their own research until the 1970s, soon after the publication of Mussallem's work. This twenty year lag between the starts of nursing research is partially related to later progression of nursing education in Canada. Grace suggested nursing education evolution was how nurses regained their voice.¹⁰¹ Prior to lay nurse training, nursing's

⁹⁷ Weir, G. (1932). *Survey of nursing education in Canada*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Canadian Nurses Association (1936). A proposed curriculum for schools of nursing in Canada; a tentative report of the Curriculum Committee of the Nursing Education Section. Montreal, QC: Canadian Nurses' Association

¹⁰⁰ Mussallem, H. K. (1960). *Spotlight on nursing education; the report of the pilot project for the evaluation of schools of nursing in Canada*. Ottawa, ON: The Canadian Nurses' Association.

¹⁰¹ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

voice was associated with religious orders.¹⁰² The removal of nurse training from religious orders meant that the societal role of the female gender impacted nursing more so, possibly making nursing silent. Increasing standards of education made the voice of nursing stronger and nursing research was one of the ways to communicate this.

Graduate education comparison. Allen inferred a link between graduate teaching and the development of nursing research.¹⁰³ The introduction of Canadian graduate nursing education, compared to the US, was delayed. In the US, the first graduate level education that later attracted some nurses was in hospital economics and educational administration in 1899 at Teachers College, Columbia University.¹⁰⁴ In comparison, Canada's first publically funded graduate program, a one year diploma in nursing service administration, was in year 1959 at the University of Western Ontario.¹⁰⁵ Prior to this, Canadian nurses obtained masters' degrees in other disciplines such as sociology or elected to travel to the US to obtain a master degree in nursing.¹⁰⁷

The comparison of the historical evolution of nursing research in the US and Canada points to multiple factors impacting the development and progression of nursing research. Based on a completed literature review, the key themes follow the trends noted in the historical overviews of research in the US and Canada.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Allen, M. (1986). The relationship between graduate teaching and research in nursing. In: S.R. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.) *International issues in nursing research*. (pp. 151-167). Philadelphia, PA: The Charles Press Publishers.

¹⁰⁴ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

¹⁰⁵ Overduin, H. (1973). *People and ideas: Nursing at Western, 1920-1970*. London, ON: Faculty of Nursing, University of Western Ontario.

¹⁰⁶ Stinson, S., Field, P. A., & Thibaudeau, M. (1988). Graduate education in nursing. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.), *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp. 337-362). Toronto, ON: The C.V. Mosby Company.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

Literature Review: Notable Influences on the Evolution of Nursing Research

Gender Roles, Society, and Education

Societal ideals about what was considered female and male work influenced the beginnings of nursing research. In the past, there was a concerted effort to control women.¹⁰⁸ As such the development of nursing research world-wide may be directly correlated with the status of women and perceived gender roles influenced by society and politics.^{109 110} In the past, female healers were viewed negatively and were often referred to as witches.¹¹¹ Nursing is a predominately female profession and, at the time, an only female profession. As such, the view of women healers would impact nursing's ability to conduct research. The gender bias may also explain education access differences noted between countries. Generally, in western society, intelligence has been overvalued; whereas, manual labour has been undervalued.¹¹² Historically, the working roles of women, at home and in society, were considered roles that did not require intelligence (a trait associated with the male gender). The care of the sick was performed by men (priests and physicians), roles valued by society as their work investigated the workings of the body and spirit requiring intelligence; whereas, women (nurses) performed the actual physical care for the ill,¹¹³ a role not always valued by western society at the time. Beginning nurse researchers had to overcome perceived biases regarding their level of intelligence, their place in academia, and the question around the existence of nursing

¹⁰⁸ Huntington, A. (1994). Women's work... nursing research has been undervalued. *Nursing New Zealand*, 2(3), 20-22.

¹⁰⁹ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹¹⁰ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid.

science. This view of female intelligence directly impacted the progression to higher education for nurses, the source of research knowledge.¹¹⁴

As mentioned earlier, nursing education is a notable influence on nursing research. This is not surprising as it was commonly thought that “nurses were better off with a little education offered by physicians but not too much to make them bored with the mundane tasks of caring for the sick”¹¹⁵ Thus the move from hospital based training schools into higher education (where research education could be a reality) was not an easy feat as nursing had to overcome the perceived stereotypes of female intelligence. Baumgart and Kirkwood state it well, "Nursing within the university metaphorically represents the struggle of women to have their experience and knowledge validated and legitimized, and their professional expertise recognized as a university discipline."¹¹⁶ Nursing education in Canada and, resultantly, the development of nursing scholarship including research, has been limited by what was considered appropriate uses of higher education for women because educating women was considered wasteful.^{117 118} Instead, a short, practical program was considered to be in a women’s best interest.¹¹⁹ Societal views of women was one factor that influenced why the first nursing programs in Canada

¹¹⁴ Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹¹⁵ pp. 184 In: Kirkwood, L. (2005). Enough but not too much: Nursing education in English language Canada (1874-2000). In: C. Bates, D. Dodd, & N. Rousseau (Eds), *On all frontiers: Four centuries of Canadian nursing* (pp.183-195) Retrieved from <http://site.ebrary.com/login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/lib/ualberta/docDetail.action?docID=10145622>

¹¹⁶ pp.510 In: Baumgart, A. J. & Kirkwood, R. (1990). Social reform versus education reform: University nursing education in Canada, 1919-1960. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 15(5), 510-516. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530307

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Baumgart, A.J. & Larsen, J. (1988). Overview: Issues in nursing education. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.), *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp. 315-322). Toronto, ON: The C.V. Mosby Company.

¹¹⁹ Gibbon, J. & Mathewson, M. S. (1947). *Three centuries of Canadian nursing*. Toronto, ON: Macmillan Co.

in the late 19th century were heavy on hands-on, practical aspects and limited on theory. The theory provided did not include research knowledge as it was considered unwomanly. It was difficult to undertake a research project without previous education or experience. Wood and Nelson found two published clinically-based research studies in the journal *Kai Tiaki* based in New Zealand, in 1933 and in 1944.¹²⁰ The research was conducted by nurses but written by physicians.¹²¹ This may have been due to journal policy,¹²² or because of societal views regarding appropriate female roles, views of female intelligence, and/or the lack of research education for nurses.

In Canada, during the late 1960s, the move from hospital-based training to academic institutions began and ideas about how to best prepare nurses were challenged.¹²³ This was the start of more concerted efforts worldwide to have research knowledge included in undergraduate curricula in the United Kingdom (UK) and New Zealand in the 1970s;^{124 125} however, there was debate as to what type and level of content should be included.¹²⁶ Glass asserted that the goal of undergraduate curricula was to create research-mindedness and instill the ability to critique and apply research results; whereas, the opportunity undertake a research projects rests in the graduate

¹²⁰ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Baumgart, A.J. & Larsen, J. (1988). Overview: Issues in nursing education. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.), *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp. 315-322). Toronto, ON: The C.V. Mosby Company.

¹²⁴ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

¹²⁵ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

¹²⁶ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

programs.¹²⁷ My project examined 1980 to 1998, so the amount of undergraduate education related to research inquiry influenced the production of research in this timeframe.

Graduate Nursing Education

Simply stated, “Nursing researchers are educated in universities;”¹²⁸ thus there is a link between nursing research and graduate level education^{129 130 131 132} with doctoral preparation as the foundation to the development of nursing science.^{133 134} Part of graduate level education is research mentorship.¹³⁵ The mentorship provided could be in the form of research assistants, usually a graduate student, to support timely completion of their projects.¹³⁶ Graduate level education, especially at the PhD level, also provided an opportunity for beginning nurse researchers to be exposed to multiple methods of inquiry, which changed how nursing knowledge was organized and communicated.¹³⁷

¹²⁷ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹²⁸ pp. 171 In: Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹²⁹ Allen, M. (1986). The relationship between graduate teaching and research in nursing. In: S. R. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.) *International issues in nursing research*. (pp. 151-167). London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹³⁰ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹³¹ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

¹³² Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹³³ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹³⁴ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

¹³⁵ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹³⁶ Werley, H. H. (1977). Nursing research in perspective. *International Nursing Review*, 24, 75-8

¹³⁷ Benoiel, J. Q. (1983). The historical development of cancer nursing research in the United States. *Cancer Nursing*, 6(4), 261-268. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/cancernursingonline/Pages/default.aspx>

Opportunity to attend doctoral level studies may have resulted in higher research productivity; the reverse is also true. As mentioned earlier, the first funded Canadian PhD in nursing program was initiated at the FoN, University of Alberta in 1992. As well, the master's program at the University of Alberta was established in 1975 and the thesis route was mandatory.¹³⁸ Both of these events impacted research development during the time frame under investigation.

The availability and access to higher level degrees also provided the opportunity for the establishment of scholarships and awards for promising students. These awards started in the US in 1955, in the 1960s in Canada^{139 140 141} and in the 1970s in Finland.¹⁴² They have been viewed as a vehicle to increase the number of nurses with a research background.

Key Nursing Journal Publications

As noted in the histories of the US and Canada, the first nursing journal for each particular country influenced the development of nursing research. This influence can be a positive means of communication amongst the masses of nurses or it can be potentially negative, as lead individuals' bias could influence what is published.^{143 144} This is most

¹³⁸ Stinson, S., Field, P. A., & Thibaudeau, M. (1988). Graduate education in nursing. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.), *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp. 337-362). Toronto, ON: The C.V. Mosby Company.

¹³⁹ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁴⁰ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

¹⁴¹ Gortner, S.R. (2000). Knowledge development in nursing: Our historical roots and future opportunities. *Nursing Outlook*, 48(2), 60-66. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/>

¹⁴² Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹⁴³ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

evident in the first US journal *Nursing Research* since there was no clear answer to what nursing research was early on.¹⁴⁵ As mentioned, one of the articles in the first issue was a study titled *The Personal Adjustment of Chronically Ill Old People in Home Care*, by a nurse named Marjorie Mack.¹⁴⁶ The article was almost not published. During the peer review one person stated, “I would favor limiting the number of such studies reported. If we didn't, I'm afraid we might tend to discourage studies in nursing.”¹⁴⁷ In essence, journals and their editors had a stronghold on what was considered nursing knowledge as they would determine what would or would not be printed. It is important to note that there was typically a span of a few years between the first nursing journal to the establishment of a second one; this meant that the first nursing research journal was the only formal source of nursing knowledge about research.¹⁴⁸ Many original journals focused on nursing case studies to define what nurses did, provide information about nursing care plans for students, and identify procedures.^{149 150 151} In some ways, the

¹⁴⁴ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

¹⁴⁵ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., pp. 21.

¹⁴⁸ See US History of Nursing Research in Chapter II.

¹⁴⁹ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁰ Gortner, S.R. (2000). Knowledge development in nursing: Our historical roots and future opportunities. *Nursing Outlook*, 48(2), 60-66. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/>

¹⁵¹ Wood, P., & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

introduction of case studies was a means of standardizing nursing care¹⁵² presented to the masses.

The literature suggests that nurse leaders in various countries believed that starting a nurse-led journal would increase chances of developing nursing knowledge and research. Examples include: New Zealand's *Kai Tiaki*, established in 1908;¹⁵³ Brazil's *Brazilian Journal of Nursing*, 1932;¹⁵⁴ in the US, *Nursing Research*, in 1952;^{155 156 157} Finland's *Nursing Yearbook* 1958 to 1988, replaced by *Hoitotiede* in 1989;¹⁵⁸ Canada's *Nursing Papers* (later *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*) established in 1969;¹⁵⁹ and Australia's *The Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, in 1983.¹⁶⁰ It would be interesting to note which journals published nursing research during my study's time frame. Since editors of these journals were usually key nursing individuals, not only in terms of the journal but for nursing in general, I identified some of the key nursing leaders during the selected time frame.

¹⁵² Gortner, S.R. (2000). Knowledge development in nursing: Our historical roots and future opportunities. *Nursing Outlook*, 48(2), 60-66. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/>

¹⁵³ Wood, P., & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

¹⁵⁴ Mendes, I., & Trevizan, M. A. (1996). The evolution of nursing research in Brazil. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 225-242.

¹⁵⁵ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁵⁶ Bunge, H.L. (1952). A cooperative venture. *Nursing Research*, 1(1), 5-6. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁵⁷ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

¹⁵⁸ Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹⁵⁹ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁰ Slater, P. (1984). The past and future of nursing research in Australia. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(2), 43-54.

Topic Choice, Research Productivity, and Methods

The context or topics of nursing research publications were influenced by the prestige of science as there was considerable desire by nursing to be considered credible in the research world.¹⁶¹ As aforementioned, the initial publications were typically case studies.¹⁶² ¹⁶³ These publications, similar to medical case studies, examined nursing care of a patient and were viewed as research stepping stones¹⁶⁴ because they facilitated early nurse researchers' confidence in publishing. The linear progression of topics noted in the American and Canadian histories is also evident in the literature review.

Each new theme arose approximately ten years following the first, so no matter the startup year, each country followed a comparable progression of topics in nursing research journals. Initially, nurse researchers reviewed nursing education, nursing management/administration, and the roles of nurses.¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ The focus on

¹⁶¹ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁶² Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶³ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁶⁷ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁶⁸ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹⁶⁹ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

¹⁷⁰ Sarkis, J. M., & Conners, V. L. (1986). Nursing research: Historical background and teaching information strategies. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 74(2), 121-125. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=1986051721&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

¹⁷¹ Wheeler, C. (1985). The American Journal of Nursing and the socialization of a profession, 1900-1920. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 7(2), 20-34. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx>

nursing education is three-fold; first, it relates to research that examined the state of nursing education;^{172 173 174} second, it aimed to demonstrate that basic level nursing education belonged at the university level;¹⁷⁵ and third, that the first graduate programs for nurses were in hospital administration and education and therefore there was increased focus on education topics.¹⁷⁶ The next decade saw a shift towards the development of nursing theory with noted influences from sociology, psychology, and anthropology.^{177 178 179 180} It is suggested that psychology influenced nursing research foundations in nursing education whereas sociology influenced theories on staff organization.¹⁸¹ Eventually, by the third decade of research, the majority of topics were clinically focused.^{182 183 184 185} The shift towards clinically focused topics could be

¹⁷² Briggs, A. (1972). *Report of the Committee on Nursing: Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Social Services, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Secretary of State for Wales*. London, UK: H.M.S.O.

¹⁷³ Goldmark, J. (1923). *Nursing and nursing education in the United States: Report of the committee for the study of nursing education*. New York, NY: The Macmillan Company.

¹⁷⁴ Weir, G. (1932). *Survey of nursing education in Canada*. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.

¹⁷⁵ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷⁶ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷⁹ Taylor, S. (1975). Bibliography on nursing research, 1950-1974. *Nursing Research*, 24(3), 207-225. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸⁰ Sarkis, J. M. & Conners, V. L. (1986). Nursing research: Historical background and teaching information strategies. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 74(2), 121-125. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=1986051721&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

¹⁸¹ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸² Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸³ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹⁸⁴ Gortner, S. R. & Nahm, H. (1977). An overview of nursing research in the United States. *Nursing Research*, 26, 10-33. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

associated to funding opportunities from private sources related to that area of patient care.¹⁸⁶ It is obvious that Virginia Henderson of the US was ahead of her time by almost two decades when in 1956 she wrote in *Nursing Research* that the purpose of research is to improve patient care.¹⁸⁷ This suggests that nurses needed to understand themselves as professionals first and foremost. Subsequently, with a sound understanding of the role of the nurse, there is the ability to define clinically based nursing problems.

During the evolution of topics, there was an increase in the amount of research produced.^{188 189} The most productive period is suggested to be the clinical focus phase, as Golander and Krulik reported a 170% increase in research at the time.¹⁹⁰ Government and hospital level politics can also impact the production of research positively (including research investigation as part nursing's role) and negatively (removal of funds).^{191 192 193} I can anticipate that topics may start with theory and move into clinical inquiry with an associated increase in volume produced.

¹⁸⁵ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

¹⁸⁶ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸⁷ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

¹⁸⁸ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁸⁹ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹¹ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁹² Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

¹⁹³ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

As the topics evolved over time, so did the types of methods utilized by nurse researchers. Initially, nurse researchers started with descriptive studies,¹⁹⁴ likely due to the use of case studies as the first nurse authored publications. As nursing attempted to move into academia, there was a need to be viewed as scientific and credible.¹⁹⁵ The first research designs used were typically simple quantitative designs such as surveys.^{196 197 198} In the US, surveys, opinion reports, and so forth were labeled research by Lucille Notter of *Nursing Research* in an effort to make the idea of research seem less lofty¹⁹⁹ and introduce research-mindedness in nursing.²⁰⁰ Data collection techniques noted the prominent use of primary data (90% to 100% of the time) with secondary data used only to supplement primary data.²⁰¹ By the third decade of research, there was an increase in the use of literature reviews as a means to provide background to topics.²⁰² As nurse researchers became more confident, the ideals of what was considered to be appropriate research methods changed. There was noted improvement in methods with the introduction of qualitative research, clinical experiments, and historical research.^{203 204}

¹⁹⁴ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁵ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁹⁶ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

¹⁹⁷ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

¹⁹⁸ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

¹⁹⁹ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

²⁰⁰ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁰¹ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²⁰⁴ Huntington, A. (1994). Women's work... nursing research has been undervalued. *Nursing New Zealand*, 2(3), 20-22.

Change in methods was also influenced by nurses studying at the graduate level in areas such as anthropology, psychology, and sociology;²⁰⁵ the advent of nursing research centers, increased funding for nursing research, and an increase in doctoral level nursing education.

Research Centers and Funding

Nursing specific research centers are noted in American and Canadian research histories. Research centers, units, or institutes have also been established in other countries such as Israel, Finland, and Turkey.^{206 207 208} The literature suggests that having established nursing research centers is a key influence in research productivity as it promotes research-mindedness as well as helps students and nurse researchers with the development of research proposals, method selection and utilization; and the securement of funding.^{209 210 211} Lack of funding or self-funding has been a major barrier to research development and it is most often the case that nurse researchers self-fund.^{212 213 214 215 216}

²⁰⁵ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

²⁰⁶ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²⁰⁷ Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

²⁰⁸ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²⁰⁹ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁰ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²¹¹ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹² D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹³ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²¹⁴ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

²¹⁵ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

Funding can also sway the direction of research itself²¹⁷ as nurse researchers may be influenced to choose topics with known funding priorities; thus, the introduction of both federal and private funding for nursing research through organizations such as the W.W. Kellogg Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, and Sigma Theta Tau have a significant place in the research evolution timeline.^{218 219 220}

In addition to funding, research conferences and other nursing organizations external to Faculty or academic facilities also impact the evolution of nursing research.²²¹
^{222 223} Research conferences started as nurses assumed responsibility over their own research development.²²⁴ Conferences have been important in dissemination of new knowledge and new methods as well as a way to continue to create a research-minded culture in nursing. Another major change in the culture of nursing research was noted when where was the introduction of international nursing conferences such as the first

²¹⁶ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²¹⁷ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁸ Benoliel, J. Q. (1983). The historical development of cancer nursing research in the United States. *Cancer Nursing*, 6(4), 261-268. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/cancernursingonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁹ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

²²⁰ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²¹ Benoliel, J. Q. (1983). The historical development of cancer nursing research in the United States. *Cancer Nursing*, 6(4), 261-268. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/cancernursingonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²² Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²³ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²²⁴ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

International Nursing Research Congress was held in Madrid in 1983.²²⁵ This provided the opportunity to disseminate nursing knowledge to a world-wide audience.

External councils were influential in suggesting that research should be a core value of nursing. For example, in 1955 the International Council of Nurses (ICN) proclaimed that nurses need to know and understand research²²⁶ and this would have influenced nursing research. However, this would not mean more than just words on paper if there were no courses related to research in nursing curricula worldwide at that time. In 1986, the FoN hosted the second annual International Nursing Research Conference and this may have had a major impact on the nursing research development timeline set to be discovered in my study. As well, in 1982 the Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research was established as a main funding source for nursing research. This too may have influenced nursing research production at the FoN, University of Alberta and across Alberta.

Conclusion

An overview of the history of research in the US and Canada and a literature review have identified key themes related to the development of nursing research. There is noted concern with the seemingly linear development of nursing research especially related to the topic of choice. Historically, educational topics dominated with clinically-based studies and slowly moved to nursing theory. By the third decade of research and onwards there was a shift to clinically-based research as the ideal topic choice.

²²⁵ Slater, P. (1984). The past and future of nursing research in Australia. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(2), 43-54.

²²⁶ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

In order to investigate how the key themes, via the use of secondary sources, impacted nursing research at the University of Alberta, I also need to analyze the research itself. As evident in the literature, an appropriate data collection tool to interpret historical trends includes the following: research topics (education, administration, social or nurse characteristics, and clinical), authorship, authors' education, language, sources of data, study setting, method, research paradigm, and funding. The literature review points to a gap in the evolution of Canadian nursing research, a gap my study aims to fill. Additionally, this research is timely as there seems to be renewed interest in this topic as the FoN at the University of Alberta moves towards celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2018.

Chapter III: Methods

The purpose of this study was to examine the development of nursing research from 1980 to 1998 in the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta. Since this time period is a snapshot of the past, the study was conducted using historical methods. In this chapter, I address what the historical method is, the rationale for this choice, primary and secondary data; data collection strategies; data analysis; and limitations.

The Approach

The historical method is used for descriptive studies and theory building.²²⁷ I believe that identifying and interpreting contextual factors that influenced the development of nursing research at the FoN, University of Alberta falls under this category. The main assumption underpinning this method is that there is value to the present that comes from reviewing the past;²²⁸ this is something I firmly believe. Historical research is conducted for the following reasons: “to discover the unknown; to answer the question, Why?; to look for implications or relationships to the present; and to communicate past accomplishments of individuals as well as the profession.”²²⁹ The reconstruction of the contextual past regarding nursing research in the FoN, University of Alberta will increase our understanding of past and present conditions relevant to nursing research and highlight the accomplishments of this Faculty of Nursing, a Canadian leader in nursing research and nursing education at the undergraduate and graduate levels. As well, this retrospective analysis has the potential to provide insight for current nurse researchers as to what contextual factors may influence the research process and how the

²²⁷ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Ibid., pp. 356

negative influences can be overcome and the positive influences strengthened, thus linking the past to the present. As Notter stated, “historical research [is] not merely a collection of facts, dates, or figures; it is a study of the relationships of facts and incidents, of themes and currents of social and professional issues that have influenced past events and continue to influence the present and the future”²³⁰ The historical method moves beyond chronology and into the interpretive significance of identified factors that influence research creation.²³¹

Data Sources and Collection Methods

In historical research designs, samples are comprised of primary and secondary sources and traditional methods of sampling are not common practice.²³² Primary sources, also known as primary data, are records that were previously generated by individuals who witnessed the events under review (for example, correspondence or official documents produced by a Faculty).²³³ Secondary sources/data are documents produced by individuals who generally did not witness the event (for example, trends and issues book chapters about university nursing education).^{234 235}

Primary Data

The primary written sources used for this study are a set of 11 faculty produced/published reports on research activities from 1980 to 1998. These reports

²³⁰ Notter, L. (1972). The case for historical research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 21(6), 483. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²³¹ Rosenberg, C. (1983). Science in American society: A generation of historical debate. *Isis*, (3), 356. doi:10.2307/232595

²³² Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ Ibid.

²³⁵ Mages, K.C. & Fairman, J. A. (2008). Working with primary sources: An overview. In S.B. Lewenson, & E. Krohn Herrmann (Eds.), *Capturing Nursing History. A Guide to Historical Methods in Research* (pp. 129-148). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.

contain the lists of research projects conducted by faculty members, master students, and nursing-based doctoral students since 1991 as well as sources of funding and resulting publications. These reports were initially used to document the type of research completed and the possible 'ripple' effect of nursing research. However, as the years progressed, the way the reports were presented shifted to research themes. For example, in 1990, the theme of the report was the doctoral program and it highlighted its anticipated first graduates and a key individual for the program itself, Dr. Shirley Stinson. After this year, the thematic approach continued with research topics from those that focused on the new collaborative baccalaureate degree (1991) to research related to mental health (1998). These themes will be examined in order to provide a clearer picture to the status of nursing research during this time period. These same published reports on nursing activity also name key individuals present during this time period.

Primary data collection. Using the already obtained 11 faculty produced reports as a lens to the past, the listed research activities, consisting primarily of publications, were searched for using the University of Alberta library database based on the title of the publication. I used EBSCO Discovery Service as this database cross-searches the majority of the electronic databases and resources that the library subscribes to.²³⁶ The use of this database ensured that I located the majority of the publications.

In order to organize the data, I created a table. The table has the following headings: primary author, designation, education of author, funding, method used and topic of research classified into education, administration, clinical, research, and roles of

²³⁶ *EBSCO discovery service*. University of Alberta Library. Retrieved from <https://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=4271>

nurses. The data were divided into research articles, non-research articles, conference proceedings, books and book chapters; and editorials and other written work. The data obtained were organized into 5 year time frames to ease readability and enhance understanding. To further enhance comprehension of the data, I also investigated the faculty profile at the time, which included the overall number of faculty members and their level of education. Additionally I also discussed the primary data source itself with attention to key messages and themes.

Study rigor. The use of historical methods dictates that no data will be independently created for analysis, which is what most research designs are based on. As a result, procedures must be in place to ensure the validity of the data that are not generated by the researcher. The rigor of a historical project relies on the examination of primary sources and this occurs during the data collection stage. Each document is examined using the processes of external (equivalent to validity) and internal criticism (equivalent to reliability).²³⁷ External criticism is used to verify whether a document is authentic. Authenticity is established by identifying the author, locating evidence of dates, and so forth.²³⁸ Internal criticism consists of verifying if a document is accurate to the time period under investigation. Accuracy is established by critically examining the content of a document and relating it to the content of other primary sources; it entails searching for evidence that indicates the dependability of the content.²³⁹ In my study, external criticism was applied by my supervisor, Dr. Pauline Paul, a recognized and prominent nurse historian in the FoN, University of Alberta. The type of paper and ink

²³⁷ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ Ibid.

used in these booklets were consistent with the time period, the dates are clearly printed on the reports, and the author (Faculty of Nursing) was known to publish these types of reports up to the year 1999.²⁴⁰ These documents were further validated by internal criticism (comparing one source of primary data to another)²⁴¹ when the publications of the research activities is searched and located, indicating corroboration of events. Christy indicated that fact is determined by two primary sources establishing the same finding.²⁴² Otherwise, probability is present only if one primary source is used.²⁴³

Secondary Data

Secondary sources are located in books, journals, reports, surveys, and historical studies. They are used to gain understanding of the context in which the historical event occurred.²⁴⁴ Thus, secondary sources were used to investigate the key themes identified in Chapter II including identifying the nature of nursing research during that time period and then investigating the relationship between nursing research and perceived/identified contextual influences. I used EBSCO Discovery Service as it includes the NEOs catalogue, which is the database for all the library holdings at the University of Alberta and associated sites.²⁴⁵ I examined what was considered nursing research; what the environment (society, academia) was at the time; the status of nursing and nursing education; and funding sources and other supports to research.

²⁴⁰ P. Paul, personal communication, January 14, 2014.

²⁴¹ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²⁴² Christy, T. (1975). The methodology of historical research: A brief introduction. *Nursing Research*, 24(3), 189-192. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁴³ Ibid.

²⁴⁴ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²⁴⁵ University of Alberta. (2012). *NEOS library consortium catalogue*. Retrieved from <https://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=4273>

To determine what was considered nursing research during the selected time period I used the library databases to locate and find textbooks, reports on research from specific nursing associations such as the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses and the CNA; and other publications. For example, the editions of Canadian nursing research textbooks in print between 1980 and 1998 can be examined. After this, I gained perspective about the research environment. This was completed by examining the primary data sources to understand how research was discussed and promoted at the time.

To comprehend the status of nursing during this time period it was beneficial to understand professional trends and issues. For example the text, *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives* by Ross-Kerr and Wood²⁴⁶ and its previous editions, as well as *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future* by Baumgart and Larsen²⁴⁷ were examined. Another focus of this research is nursing education. According to Dr. Moyra Allen there is an identified link between graduate teaching and the development of nursing research. Therefore, the history of university schools of nursing in Canada was reviewed with attention to authors such as LaSor and Elliot²⁴⁸ to add contextual elements.

Funding, research conferences, and research centers were identified as potential influences on the development of nursing research. The types of funding and grants (internal and external) are identified in the faculty produced reports and I examined whether these sources were common at the time. I examined which research bodies were present during this time, how they were composed, and if possible, identified what their

²⁴⁶ Kerr, J. C., & Wood, M. J. (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed.). Toronto, ON : Mosby

²⁴⁷ Baumgart, A. J. & Larsen, J. (1992). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby Year Book.

²⁴⁸ LaSor, B. & Elliott, M. R. (1977). *Issues in Canadian nursing*. Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

decision making process was for grant funding. In 1986, the Faculty of Nursing hosted the second annual International Nursing Research Conference and conferences were identified in the literature review as influential so attention was paid to this conference in particular.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in historical methods is a process of synthesis²⁴⁹ and can be considered a subjective art.²⁵⁰ “This process involves several problems, such as organization of the data according to some plan, their adequate documentation, the determination of the meaning of facts, and the discovery of the relationships among them – a creative process.”²⁵¹ Therefore, the data is categorized into themes and interpreted within the influences of the time.²⁵² Glass suggests that data analysis and narrative (discussion) write up occur simultaneously.²⁵³ In this study I examined the results from the primary data in conjunction with the identified factors (see secondary sources) occurring at this time to ascertain their influence. Prior to and during data analysis, I analyzed the sources to ensure they were authentic per the method described previously (see study rigor).

²⁴⁹ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²⁵⁰ Christy, T. (1975). The methodology of historical research: A brief introduction. *Nursing Research*, 24(3), 189-192. Retrieved from

<http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁵¹ pp.9 In: Austin, A. (1958). The historical method in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 7, 4-10. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁵² Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²⁵³ Ibid.

Ethics

There is no human research conducted in this study and the data used for this study is part of the public domain; however, principles of research ethics are still applicable. A nurse historian is responsible to be true to the data, understand why the study is being done, and to make fair judgments.²⁵⁴ During this process the nurse historian reviews his/her data interpretation with another historian and may undergo an institutional review process.²⁵⁵ The Human Research Ethics Review Board at the University of Alberta was contacted and an ethics application was deemed unnecessary.

²⁵⁴ Lewenson, S. B. & Krohn Herrman, E. (2008) Using ethical guidelines and standards of professional conduct. In: S. B. Lewenson, & E. Krohn Herrmann (Eds.), *Capturing nursing history. A guide to historical methods in research*. (pp.173-180). New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

Chapter IV: Faculty Profile

During the time period under investigation the FoN had tremendous growth, both in number of faculty members and in the number of educational programs offered. Not surprisingly that growth influenced research productivity. In order to adequately describe the FoN from 1980 to 1998, I consulted the *University of Alberta Academic Calendars* for the academic years between 1980/81 to 1998/99.²⁵⁶ The academic calendar listed faculty members; however, it must be mentioned that it was always a year behind in terms of new tenure track appointments. The deadline for submitting calendars is too early to include new appointees. This means that newly hired individuals appear in the next calendar year. This inaccuracy does not change the overall profile of the faculty and I have chosen not to correct it. In this chapter, I describe the overall number of nursing faculty members, academic titles, and levels of education. This does not include additional members of Faculty Council (such as the AARN Representative), non-teaching staff, or members of the hospital boards of nursing. Professor Emerita were mentioned but are not included in the overall number of faculty unless they were in an active role during the academic year. I also highlight any changes that may have occurred in the education program offered at the time but it is only a secondary focus. At the end of this chapter there is a summary section that highlights the major changes in the profile of the FoN during the years under investigation.

²⁵⁶ I have included the academic year of 1998/99 because some of the publications noted in the scholarly reports are published in the latter half of 1998.

The Faculty of Nursing

1980/81 to 1983/84

Table 1: Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1980/81 to 1983/84

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Total Number of Faculty	40	39	46	62
Number of Tenure Track Faculty	24	26	33	37
Number of Sessional Faculty	16	13	13	25
Number of Faculty with PhD	7	6	10	13
Percentage of Faculty with PhD	17.5%	15.4%	21.7%	21%
Percentage of Tenure Track Faculty with PhD	20.8%	23.1%	30.3%	29.7%

Table 1: Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1980/81 to 1983/84. Note: For all tables in this chapter Tenure Track Faculty includes the titles of professor, associate professor, and assistant professor. Sessional Faculty includes the titles of lecturer, associate academic staff, and full/part-time sessional lecturer.

1980/81 academic year. Overall there were 40 faculty members during that academic year, 7 of which had a PhD in nursing or another discipline, equating to 17.5% of the entire faculty.²⁵⁷ At the time, Dr. Amy Zelmer was the Dean of the Faculty of Nursing.²⁵⁸ There was one Professor Emeritus, Ruth McClure, MPH.²⁵⁹ It was fitting that she was the first Professor Emeritus of the FoN as she was also its first Dean appointed after full Faculty status was obtained in 1976.^{260 261} Besides Dr. Zelmer, Dr. Shirley Stinson was the only other faculty member at the level of Professor.²⁶² There were 11 faculty members at the level of Associate Professor and 3 held a PhD (Drs. R.L. Carey, Terry Davis, and June Kikuchi).²⁶³ Important nurse researchers were also at that rank and included Peggy Anne Field (MN at the time), Rene Day (MS at the time), and

²⁵⁷ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

²⁶⁰ Ibid.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁶² Ibid.

²⁶³ Ibid.

Patricia Hayes (MHSA at the time).²⁶⁴ There were 11 Assistant Professors and all but one had a master degree of some type.²⁶⁵ At that time, individuals at that rank who were prominent in the scholarly reports were Jenneice Larsen, MEd; Darelene Forrest, MSc; Ann Pagliaro, MSN; and Sharon Richardson, MEd. There were 3 members at the level of Lecturer, all of whom had a BScN and, lastly, there were 13 Sessional Lecturers with varying levels of education.²⁶⁶ Out of the Sessional Lecturers, 2 had obtained a PhD (Drs. Janet Kerr and Helen Simmons); 5 had a Master Degree; 4 had a BScN or BSc; and one held a State Certified Midwife (SCM) certificate.^{267 268}

The types of programs offered were a basic 4 year BScN program, a Post-RN program, a MN program, a Master's in Health Services Administration (MHSA) program, a certificate program in Advanced Practical Obstetrics, and a certificate program leading to a Nurse Practitioner (NP) status.²⁶⁹ The MN program aimed to prepare nurses for advanced level clinical positions with a secondary focus in another area such as teaching, research, or administration.²⁷⁰ Successful completion of the MN program required students to complete a thesis.²⁷¹ The two certificate programs offered were extensions or alternate routes of the Post-RN BScN program with NP certificate limited to employees of Health and Welfare Canada as it was a government funded program for outpost nursing.²⁷² A 3 credit introductory research course was offered in

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ B. O'Brien, personal communication, December 2, 2015

²⁶⁹ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁷⁰ Ibid.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² Ibid.

both the BScN and Post RN programs.²⁷³ During that time period, the use of the personal interview was part of the admission requirement of the BScN and the use of the Miller Analogies Test (MAT), a testing tool that measures analytical thinking and reasoning,²⁷⁴ was part of the MN program requirements.²⁷⁵

1981/82 academic year. That year had a slight decline in the number of faculty with 39 members noted, of which, 6 (15.4% of total faculty) had a PhD.²⁷⁶ During that year Dr. Peggy Anne Field was the acting Dean and an Associate Professor.²⁷⁷ There were 3 Professors, two with a PhD and one with a Master of Arts.²⁷⁸ There were 12 Associate Professors; 4 had a PhD and 8 had a Master degree of some type (MScA, MSN, MS, MSc, and MN).²⁷⁹ There were 11 Assistant Professors; 10 with a Master degree of some type (MScN, MN, Med, MA, MS) and one had a BScN.²⁸⁰ There were 4 Lecturers (all BScN), 2 Associate Academic Staff (MN and MHSA), and 7 Sessional Lecturers (6 BScN or BN and 1 MScN).²⁸¹ Changes in individuals were noted and Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) and Peggy Leatt were no longer listed on faculty and Linda Reutter was now on faculty in the role of Assistant Professor.²⁸² Overall, there were no changes to the educational programs provided.

²⁷³ Ibid.

²⁷⁴ Pearson Education. (2015). *Miller Analogies Test*. Retrieved from http://www.pearsonassessments.com/postsecondaryeducation/graduate_admissions/mat.html

²⁷⁵ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁷⁶ University of Alberta. (1981/82). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*, (pp. 331, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁷⁷ Ibid.

²⁷⁸ Ibid.

²⁷⁹ Ibid.

²⁸⁰ Ibid.

²⁸¹ Ibid.

²⁸² Ibid.

1982/83 academic year. That year there were 46 members on faculty and 10 held a PhD (21.7% of total faculty).²⁸³ Two members, Betty Harrington, MN (counted as faculty for that year as she was the Dean to June 30, 1982) and Margaret Henderson (Steed), MA, joined Dr. Ruth McClure in Emerita status.²⁸⁴ Dr. Jannetta MacPhail became the Dean of Nursing on July 1, 1982.²⁸⁵ Prior to this, Dr. MacPhail was a Professor and Dean at the Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio for 10 years.²⁸⁶

There were 5 faculty members at the Professor rank (4 with a PhD), 14 members at the Associate Professor rank (6 with a PhD), 14 Assistant Professors (13 with a Master level degree and 1 with a BScN), 5 Lecturers (1 MSc and 4 BScN), 2 Associate Academic Staff (MN and MHSA), and 6 Sessional Lecturers (6 BScN and 1 MScN).²⁸⁷ Dr. Shirley Stinson became the first Associate Dean for graduate education and research development.²⁸⁸ It is also important to note that Dr. Janice Morse, Dr. Janice Ramsey (Lander), and Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti were now listed at the rank of Associate Professor.²⁸⁹ At the rank of Assistant Professor, Joyce Relyea, MPH was listed and at the rank of Lecturer, Jeanette Boman was listed.²⁹⁰ There were no noted major changes to programs being offered with the exception that special funding was obtained to expand

²⁸³ University of Alberta. (1982/83). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 327, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁸⁴ Ibid.

²⁸⁵ Ibid.

²⁸⁶ Faculty of Nursing. (2010, September 20). *Jannetta MacPhail, former Dean, passes*. Retrieved from <https://uofa.ualberta.ca/nursing/nursing-news/2010/september/jannettamacphailformerdeanpasses>

²⁸⁷ Ibid.

²⁸⁸ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁸⁹ Ibid.

²⁹⁰ Ibid.

the BScN program from 60 to 80 students.²⁹¹ As well, the introduction of a certificate program in Neonatal Nursing was noted; it was offered in collaboration with the University of Alberta Hospital.²⁹²

1983/84 academic year. There was a noted increase in the number of faculty members, going from 46 to 62, 13 of whom had a PhD (21% of total faculty).²⁹³ The increase in the number of faculty was related to a 20% increase in the number of students being accepted into the program (100 students per year in the BScN program), while maintaining the 144 per year in the Post RN program.²⁹⁴ There were 6 faculty members at the rank of Professor (5 with a PhD). These included Drs. MacPhail, Zelmer, Stinson, and Janet Kerr,²⁹⁵ who was last listed on faculty in the 1980/81 academic year as a Sessional Lecturer. There were 16 members at the Associate Professor rank (6 with a PhD).²⁹⁶ There were 15 faculty members at the Assistant Professor rank (14 with a Master degree and 1 with a BScN).²⁹⁷ New members at that rank included Olive Yonge, who at the time held a MEd as her highest level of education; Karin Olson, MHSc; and Cindy Park, MEd.²⁹⁸ Two individuals, Tanya Zujekskyj and Jeanette Boman, were promoted from Lecturer to Assistant Professor.²⁹⁹ Boman now held a MA as her highest level of education.³⁰⁰ There were 2 Lecturers (both BScN) and the same 2 Associate

²⁹¹ University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁹² Ibid.

²⁹³ University of Alberta. (1983/84). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 347, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

²⁹⁴ Ibid.

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ Ibid.

²⁹⁷ Ibid.

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Ibid.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

Academic Staff as per previous years.³⁰¹ There were 9 full-time Sessional Lecturers (8 BScN and 1 MSN) and 12 part-time Sessional Lecturers; 2 had PhDs (Drs. Christine Kyriakides and Helen Simmons), 3 had a MN or MEd, and 6 had a BScN.³⁰² In the BScN and Post RN undergraduate programs, there was a move away from prospective student interviews to the use of a questionnaire.³⁰³ The move away from the interview as a selection process may be related to the increase in students as the BScN program was expanded from 80 to 100 students³⁰⁴ and interviews are a time consuming process.

1984/85 to 1988/89

Table 2: Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1984/85 to 1988/89

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
Total Number of Faculty	69	64	75	87	79
Number of Tenure Track Faculty	44	42	39	45	44
Number of Sessional Faculty	25	22	36	42	35
Number of Faculty with PhD	15	17	19	22	21
Percentage of Faculty with PhD	21.7%	26.6%	25.3%	25.3%	26.6%
Percentage of Tenure Track Faculty with PhD	29.5%	35.7%	43.6%	42.2%	40.9%

Table 2. Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1984/85 to 1988/89

1984/85 academic year. The faculty continued to grow to 69 faculty members and 15 of those members held a PhD (21.7%).³⁰⁵ Ruth McClure, Professor Emerita, was awarded a Doctorate of Law (Honoris Causa) that year.³⁰⁶ One noted change is that the 2 members that were listed as Associate Academic Staff were no longer listed under “Members of the Faculty” and were moved to a new category titled “Associate Faculty”

³⁰¹ Ibid.

³⁰² Ibid.

³⁰³ Ibid.

³⁰⁴ University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁰⁵ University of Alberta. (1984/85). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.xii-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁰⁶ University of Alberta (June 9, 2006). *Folio news story*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/43/20/15.html>

(n=8). These individuals were no longer included in the base number of faculty. There were the same Professors (n=6); Drs. MacPhail, Kerr, Stinson, Field, and Zelmer with Margaret A. Beswetherick (MSc).³⁰⁷ There were 17 Associate Professors and 9 of those members held a PhD.³⁰⁸ Jane Storch, MHSA, was listed as a new Associate Professor.³⁰⁹ There were 21 Assistant Professors listed, all of whom had a Master level degree.³¹⁰ New individuals at that rank included Stacy Levine and Linda Ogilvie.³¹¹ The title of Sessional Lecturer was replaced with Sessional Appointees and it was divided into full and part time appointments.³¹² There were 11 full-time Sessional Appointees. All the individuals held a BScN or BN with the exception of Vicki Strang, who held a MN at the time.³¹³ There were 14 part-time Sessional Appointees including Drs. Kyriakides and Simmons, as per years prior. Five individuals held a Master level degree and 6 held a BScN/BN.³¹⁴ One individual who was new on faculty under that assignment level was Iris Campbell, who at the time held a BScN as her highest level of education.³¹⁵ There were no noted major changes in programs.

1985/86 academic year. The faculty size remained relatively unchanged at 64 faculty members, with 17 holding a PhD (26.6% of total faculty).³¹⁶ The number of Professor Emerita increased from 3 to 4 members with the addition of Margaret A.

³⁰⁷ University of Alberta. (1984/85). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.xii-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁰⁸ Ibid.

³⁰⁹ Ibid.

³¹⁰ Ibid.

³¹¹ Ibid.

³¹² Ibid.

³¹³ Ibid.

³¹⁴ Ibid.

³¹⁵ Ibid.

³¹⁶ University of Alberta. (1985/86). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.xii-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Beswetherick MSc.³¹⁷ There were 6 faculty members, all of whom had a PhD, at the rank of Professor with Dr. Phyllis Giovanetti replacing Margaret A. Beswetherick.³¹⁸ There were 16 Associate Professors (8 with a PhD and 8 with a Master level degree) and 20 Assistant Professors (1 held a PhD).³¹⁹ Changes were noted at the level of Associate Professor with Jane Storch no longer listed and the addition of Marion Allen.³²⁰ There were changes noted at the level of Assistant Professor with the addition of Jane Drummond.³²¹ Under the Sessional Appointee list there were 11 full-time (4 Master level degrees and 7 BScN/BN) and 11 part-time (2 PhD and 9 BScN/BN) members.³²² Changes noted at the Sessional level included Iris Campbell's full time appointment and Judith Hibberd as new staff.³²³ There were 21 Associate Faculty, an increase from 8.³²⁴

During that time period, a Writing Competence Test was introduced for prospective undergraduate applicants.³²⁵ The test involved writing a 400 word essay over 2 hours on one of four topics.³²⁶ This was a University requirement rather than a faculty specific requirement. That year also represented the last year the Advanced Practical Obstetrics Certificate, a program that had been offered since 1943.^{327 328}

³¹⁷ Ibid.

³¹⁸ Ibid.

³¹⁹ Ibid.

³²⁰ Ibid.

³²¹ Ibid.

³²² Ibid.

³²³ Ibid.

³²⁴ Ibid.

³²⁵ Ibid.

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ University of Alberta (1986/87). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.xii-3, section 131.1) Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³²⁸ University of Alberta. (1989/90). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 142.2.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

1986/87 academic year. The size of the faculty continued to grow, now at 75 with 19 at the PhD level (25.3%).³²⁹ Drs. MacPhail, Kerr, Stinson, Field, Giovannetti, and Field remained at the rank of Professor (n=6).³³⁰ There were 16 Associate Professors with Drs. Marion Allen and Rene Day obtaining their PhD at some point between 1985 and 1986.³³¹ There were new Associate members listed that year. These included Dr. Vangie Bergum who was not on faculty prior and Judith Hibberd, who was promoted from the level of Sessional.³³² There were 17 Assistant Professors and Dr. Stacy Levine now held a PhD.³³³ Under the category of Sessional Appointee, there were 14 full-time members (4 with a Master level degree) and 22 part-time (3 PhD, 3 Master level degrees, 15 BScN/BN, and one not listed).³³⁴ New members included Wendy Hurtig (Austin) as a full time appointee and Donna Wilson as a part time appointee.³³⁵ There were 20 Associate Faculty members.³³⁶

There was the introduction of a nurse-midwifery program in conjunction with the Master of Nursing Program.³³⁷ This addition may have been to replace the certificate program previously offered since it was noted in the 1985/86 Academic Calendar that the certificate program was under review.

³²⁹ University of Alberta. (1986/87). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.L-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³³⁰ Ibid.

³³¹ Ibid.

³³² Ibid.

³³³ Ibid.

³³⁴ Ibid.

³³⁵ Ibid.

³³⁶ Ibid.

³³⁷ Ibid.

1987/88 academic year. The FoN continued to grow and increased their numbers to 87 members with 22 holding a PhD (25.6%).³³⁸ The number of Professors remained unchanged at 6.³³⁹ There were 21 Associate Professors (12 with a PhD and 9 with a Master level degree).³⁴⁰ Of interest, Dr. Christine Kyriakides moved from the rank of part-time Sessional to Associate Professor.³⁴¹ Dr. Kyriakides held a PhD in physiology and she taught physiology for undergraduate nursing students during her time as a faculty member.³⁴² Later, in 1991, she obtained her medical degree.³⁴³ Other changes at the level of Associate Professor included the addition of Patricia Valentine, MA; Ruth Elliot, MS; Jean Innes, MScN; and Louise Payne (Jensen), MN, who was previously at the rank of Assistant Professor.³⁴⁴ There were 18 Assistant Professors.³⁴⁵ Dr. Levine remained as the only member at that level to hold a PhD, while the other 17 members held a Master level degree.³⁴⁶ Wendy Hurtig (Austin) now held a MEd and was promoted from Sessional to Assistant Professor.³⁴⁷ There were 12 full-time Sessional Appointees (6 Master level degrees and 6 BScN/BN holders) and 30 part-time Sessional Appointees (3 PhD, 12 Master level degrees, and 15 BScN/BN).³⁴⁸ That included the

³³⁸ University of Alberta (1987/88). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³³⁹ Ibid.

³⁴⁰ Ibid.

³⁴¹ Ibid.

³⁴² P. Paul, personal communication, April 13, 2016

³⁴³ Stollery Children's Hospital Foundation. (2016). *Dr. Christine Kyriakides*. Retrieved from <https://www.stollerykids.com/about-us/our-board/dr-christine-kyriakides.aspx>

³⁴⁴ University of Alberta. (1987/88). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ Ibid.

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

addition of Pauline Paul, MSc(A)N and Jane Ross, MA at the level of full-time appointee.³⁴⁹ There were 24 Associate Faculty.

With programing, there was the introduction of two nephrology courses that were part of a Nephrology Certificate offered in conjunction with the Misericordia and University Hospitals.³⁵⁰ As previously mentioned, the certificate programs courses could be taken for credit in the Post-RN program. As well, the course sequencing of the basic BScN program was changed.

1988/89 academic year. The size of the faculty decreased slightly to 79 members.³⁵¹ Of those members, 21 held a PhD, accounting for 26.9% of the faculty.³⁵² Dr. MacPhail completed her 5 year term as Dean, retired, and became a Professor Emerita.³⁵³ Dr. Marilyn Wood was appointed and became the Dean of Nursing for the next ten years.³⁵⁴ That year noted an increase in the number of Professors from 6 to 8.³⁵⁵ Drs. Kikuchi and Morse were promoted from the level of Associate Professor and Dr. Wood was newly hired.³⁵⁶ There were 20 Associate Professors; 10 held a PhD. Several changes were noted at that academic level. Olive Yonge was promoted from Assistant Professor and Dr. Jane Ross was promoted from Sessional after obtaining her PhD; Dr. Christine Kyriakides was no longer listed on faculty; and Dr. Anne Neufled was a new addition.³⁵⁷ There were 16 Assistant Professors and Dr. Levine remained the only

³⁴⁹ Ibid.

³⁵⁰ Ibid.

³⁵¹ University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁵² Ibid.

³⁵³ Ibid.

³⁵⁴ Ibid.

³⁵⁵ Ibid.

³⁵⁶ Ibid.

³⁵⁷ Ibid.

individual with a PhD at that rank.³⁵⁸ Anita Molzahn, MN was identified on faculty at the level of Assistant Professor.³⁵⁹ Under the Sessional Appointees there were 11 full-time members (1 PhD, 7 MN/MScN/MSc, and 3 BScN) and 24 part-time members (2 PhD, 8 MN/MA/MScN/MEd, and 14 BScN/BN).³⁶⁰ There were 24 Associate Faculty.³⁶¹ No major changes were noted in programs; however, it is important to note that three special case students were admitted to commence doctoral studies.³⁶²

1989/90 to 1993/94

Table 3: Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1989/90 – 1993/94

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Total Number of Faculty	79	71	91	87	75
Number of Tenure Track Faculty	44	43	45	47	49
Number of Sessional Faculty	35	28	46	40	26
Number of Faculty with PhD	23	25	27	29	33
Percentage of Faculty with PhD	29.1%	35.2%	29.7%	33.3%	44%
Percentage of Tenure Track Faculty with PhD	50%	58.1%	55.6%	59.6%	63.3%

Table 3. Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1990/91 to 1993/94

1989/90 academic year. The size of the faculty remained unchanged at 79 members.³⁶³ Of those members, 23 held a PhD, accounting for 29.1% of the faculty, a slight increase from the year prior.³⁶⁴ The number of Professors increased to 9.³⁶⁵ That included the addition of Dr. Pamela Brink who was also the Associate Dean of Research. There was a slight increase in the number of Associate Professors from 20 to 21 with 14

³⁵⁸ Ibid.

³⁵⁹ Ibid.

³⁶⁰ Ibid.

³⁶¹ Ibid.

³⁶² Ibid. The FoN had received approval by the Board of Governors for a doctoral program on May 9, 1986 but funding had yet to be granted by the Department of Advanced Education.

³⁶³ University of Alberta. (1989/90). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁶⁴ Ibid.

³⁶⁵ Ibid.

members prepared at the PhD level.³⁶⁶ There were some changes at that level which included the addition of Dr. Dana Wertenberger and Dr. Louise Jensen (Payne) as well as Dr. Ruth Elliot and Dr. Olive Yonge both of whom had completed their PhD programs.³⁶⁷ There were 14 Assistant Professors, a decrease from 16 with Dr. Sharon Richardson now holding a PhD.³⁶⁸ For the first time, that year marked, that half of all tenure track faculty held a PhD. Under the Sessional Appointees there were 11 full-time members (9 MN/MScN/MSc and 2 BScN) and 24 part-time members (1 PhD, 9 MN/MA/MScN/MEd, and 14 BScN/BN).³⁶⁹ Under full-time appointees there was the addition of Carolyn Ross, MN, the loss of Pauline Paul to the special case PhD student program, and Dr. Helen Simmons who remained as the only PhD prepared sessional.³⁷⁰ There were 39 Associate Faculty (which are not included in the total faculty numbers).³⁷¹ There were no major changes in programs.

1990/91 academic year. The size of the faculty decreased slightly to 71 members from 79.³⁷² Of those members, 25 held a PhD, accounting for 35.2% of the faculty, an increase from the year prior.³⁷³ The number of Professors increased to 11 as Drs. Rene Day and Terry Davis were promoted to this rank.³⁷⁴ The number of Associate Professors decreased to 20 from 21 and 13 of these members held a PhD.³⁷⁵ There were 12 Assistant Professors, all of whom held a master level degree with the exception of Dr.

³⁶⁶ Ibid.

³⁶⁷ Ibid.

³⁶⁸ Ibid.

³⁶⁹ Ibid.

³⁷⁰ Ibid.

³⁷¹ Ibid.

³⁷² University of Alberta. (1990/91). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁷³ Ibid.

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

³⁷⁵ Ibid.

Anita Molzahn who obtained her PhD.³⁷⁶ Of importance, the number of tenure track faculty holding a PhD increased to a majority (58.1%) for the first time. Under the Sessional Appointees there were 13 full-time members (8 MN/MScN/MSc and 5 BScN) and 15 part-time members (7 MN/MA/MScN/MEd and 8 BScN/BN).³⁷⁷ For the first time during that selected time period the number of baccalaureate prepared faculty in the part-time group was higher than those prepared with master degrees. There were 50 Associate Faculty.³⁷⁸

Of note there is a mention of the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing in the academic calendar that year,³⁷⁹ signifying the beginning of close collaboration. As well, the FoN started a 5 year pilot with Red Deer College to assess whether a 4 year BScN program could be offered entirely at that college site with oversight by the FoN.³⁸⁰ Another major change to programing was the introduction of the first fully funded PhD nursing program in Canada. In 1986, Drs. Shirley Stinson, Jannetta MacPhail, and Margaret Scott-Wright lobbied for and obtained academic approval for the PhD program; however, funding resulted from lobbying efforts by nursing graduate students of the

³⁷⁶ Ibid.

³⁷⁷ Ibid.

³⁷⁸ Ibid.

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ Ibid.

Nursing PhD Program a Reality (NPPR) group at the University of Alberta.^{381 382} The program officially commenced in January 1991.³⁸³

1991/92 academic year. The size of the faculty increased to 91 from 71, with the majority of new members at the rank of Sessional Appointee.³⁸⁴ That academic year marked the first time that the number of sessional faculty was higher than the number of tenure track faculty. That year, 27 faculty members held a PhD, accounting for 29.7% of the faculty.³⁸⁵ The number of Professors increased to 13 as Drs. Marion Allen and Darlene Forrest were promoted to that rank.³⁸⁶ There was a slight decrease in the number of Associate Professors to 18 from 20 and of those members, 12 held a PhD.³⁸⁷ Dr. Anita Molzahn was promoted from the level of Assistant Professor to Associate Professor during that academic year.³⁸⁸ The number of Assistant Professors remained unchanged at 14. There was the addition of Dr. Beverly O'Brien to that rank and she held a Doctor of Nursing Science (DNS) as well as the promotion of Donna Wilson, who was previously at the level of Sessional.³⁸⁹ Under the Sessional Appointees section there were 9 full-time members (4 MN/MScN/MSc and 5 BScN) and 37 part-time members (2 PhD, 12

³⁸¹ Trojan, L., Marck, P., Gray, C., & Rodger, G. (1996). A framework for planned change: Achieving a funded PhD program in nursing. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 9(1), 71-86.

³⁸² For more detail related to the efforts of the NPPR, please see: College & Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta Museum and Archives. (1987). *Fonds AARN – 1732 – University of Alberta. Nursing PhD program: A reality*. Retrieved from <http://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca/university-of-alberta-nursing-phd-program-reality-fonds>

³⁸³ University of Alberta. (1992/93). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.152 – 153, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁸⁴ University of Alberta. (1991/92). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.261 – 263, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁸⁵ Ibid.

³⁸⁶ Ibid.

³⁸⁷ Ibid.

³⁸⁸ Ibid.

³⁸⁹ Ibid.

MN/MA/MScN/MEd, and 23 BScN/BN).³⁹⁰ Pauline Paul, MSc(A)N was again listed on faculty under part-time appointees and we also note the addition of Katherine Moore, MN.³⁹¹ There were 58 Associate Faculty members, an increase from the previous year.³⁹²

The changes in faculty size may be a result of a change in programs offered. At this time, there was the introduction of the collaborative program between the FoN and the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing, the Royal Alexandra Hospital School of Nursing, and the Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing, and Grant McEwan Community College.³⁹³ Nursing students in their third year had the option to complete the 24 week diploma preparation and obtain a diploma in nursing leading to RN registration or continue at the University in order to be granted a BScN.³⁹⁴ The program was created as a means to increase the number of baccalaureate prepared nurses in Alberta, a mandate of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta.³⁹⁵ The FoN was approved to have an enrolment of 235 students at third year, an increase from the 100 students admitted to the FoN annually.³⁹⁶

1992/93 academic year. The size of the faculty slightly decreased from 91 members to 87.³⁹⁷ Part of this change can be accounted by a decrease in the number of

³⁹⁰ Ibid.

³⁹¹ Ibid.

³⁹² Ibid.

³⁹³ Ibid.

³⁹⁴ Ibid.

³⁹⁵ Wood, M.J. (2011). Entry to practice: Striving for the Baccalaureate standard. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 359- 373). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

³⁹⁶ University of Alberta. (1991/92). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.261 – 263, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

³⁹⁷ University of Alberta. (1992/93). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.152 – 153, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Sessional Appointees in addition to the retirement of Pauline Kot, MN.³⁹⁸ Twenty-nine members held a PhD, accounting for 33.3% of total faculty and 59.6% of tenure track faculty.³⁹⁹ The number of Professors remained at 13 while the number of Associate Professors increased to 19 with 13 members holding a PhD.⁴⁰⁰ At the Associate Professor rank we note the addition of Joanne Olson, MS and Dr. Linda Reutter.⁴⁰¹ There were 15 Assistant Professors, with 2 members, Drs. Beverly O'Brien and Glenn Griener holding a PhD.⁴⁰² Dr. Glenn Griener was not a RN but rather held a dual appointment with Nursing and the Department of Public Health.⁴⁰³ That year, Carolyn Ross, MN, was promoted from Sessional to Assistant Professor.⁴⁰⁴ Sessional Appointee was not divided into full and part time categories. There were at total of 40 sessional instructors with one who held a PhD.⁴⁰⁵ There were 58 Associate Faculty members.⁴⁰⁶

In terms of programs, the FoN offered a 4 year BScN Collaborative Program, a 4 year Basic Program (years 3 and 4 for students who entered prior to September 1991), a BScN – Post RN Degree Program, the Red Deer College/University of Alberta BScN Program (5 year pilot), three certificate programs (critical care, neonatal, and nephrology nursing), the MN program, and the PhD program.⁴⁰⁷ In January 1993, the FoN added the

³⁹⁸ Ibid.

³⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁰¹ Ibid.

⁴⁰² Ibid.

⁴⁰³ P. Paul, personal communication, April 13, 2016

⁴⁰⁴ University of Alberta. (1992/93). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.152 – 153, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁷ Ibid.

RPN-to-BScN Program as there was little opportunity for post-diploma programs for Registered Psychiatric Nurses (RPN).⁴⁰⁸

1993/94 academic year. The size of the faculty decreased from 87 members to 75 members. The majority of changes occurred at the level of Sessional Appointee, as the number of members at that rank dropped to 26 from 40.⁴⁰⁹ Overall, 33 members held a PhD, which accounted for 44% of the faculty and 63.6% of tenure track faculty members.⁴¹⁰ The number of Professors increased to 14 as Dr. Ruth Elliot was promoted from the rank of Associate Professor.⁴¹¹ Again, all Professors held a PhD. The number of Associate Professors decreased to 18 members, of which, 13 held a PhD.⁴¹² That year saw the addition of Dr. Lillian Douglas to the rank of Associate Professor.⁴¹³ There were 17 Assistant Professors and 4 of these faculty members, Drs. Jane Drummond, Glenn Griener, Eileen Jackson, and Beverly O'Brien, held a PhD (a DNS in the case of O'Brien).⁴¹⁴ There was a total of 26 members at the level of Sessional Appointee and 2 members, Drs. Judith James and Jane Simington, held a PhD.⁴¹⁵ June Anonson, BScN was hired that year as a Sessional.⁴¹⁶ There were 67 Associate Faculty members, an increase of 8 from the previous year.⁴¹⁷ There were no major changes in programs offered at the FoN.⁴¹⁸

⁴⁰⁸ University of Alberta. (1993/94). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 174 – 175, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta

⁴⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁴¹⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹¹ Ibid.

⁴¹² Ibid.

⁴¹³ Ibid.

⁴¹⁴ Ibid.

⁴¹⁵ Ibid.

⁴¹⁶ Ibid.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ Ibid.

1994/95 to 1998/99

Table 4: Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1994/95 to 1998/99

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Total Number of Faculty	69	54	66	67	89
Number of Tenure Track Faculty	47	46	44	46	51
Number of Sessional Faculty	22	8	22	21	38
Number of Faculty with PhD	38	38	38	41	46
Percentage of Faculty with PhD	55.1%	70.4%	57.7%	64.2%	51.7%
Percentage of Tenure Track Faculty with PhD	80.2%	80.4%	84.1%	89.1%	86.3%

Table 4. Faculty of Nursing Academic Profile 1994/95 to 1998/99

1994/95 academic year. The size of the faculty decreased from 75 members to 69.⁴¹⁹ The majority of the change can be accounted by a decrease in the number of Sessional Appointees as well as Dr. Darlene Forrest retiring to the status of Emerita.⁴²⁰ Overall 38 members held a PhD, which accounted for 55.1% of the faculty.⁴²¹ There were 13 members at the level of Professor, all of whom held a PhD.⁴²² The number of Associate Professors decreased slightly to 17 members; however, all but 2 members held a PhD.⁴²³ There were 17 Assistant Professors including one new member; Brenda Cameron, MSc.⁴²⁴ The 9 PhD prepared faculty at that rank included Drs. Marjorie Anderson, Diane Buchanan, Jane Drummond, Glenn Griener, Eileen Jackson, Linda Ogilvie, Carolyn Ross, and Donna Wilson.⁴²⁵ That category recorded the highest increase in the number of PhD prepared members, from 4 to 9; resultantly, the number of PhD prepared tenure track faculty increased to 80.2% from 63.3%. There were at total of

⁴¹⁹ University of Alberta. (1994/95). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section. 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴²⁰ Ibid.

⁴²¹ Ibid.

⁴²² Ibid.

⁴²³ Ibid.

⁴²⁴ Ibid.

⁴²⁵ Ibid.

22 members at the level of Sessional Appointee, with Drs. Judith James and Jane Simington at the level of PhD.⁴²⁶ There were 63 Associate Faculty members.⁴²⁷ There were no major changes in programs.

1995/96 academic year. The size of the faculty decreased from 69 members to 54.⁴²⁸ The majority of the change can be accounted by a decrease in the number of Sessional Appointees from 22 to 8 as well as Drs. Peggy Anne Field and Shirley Stinson retiring to the status of Emerita.⁴²⁹ The drastic decrease in the number of Sessional Appointees was likely related to a funding decrease as the university was experiencing a time of financial difficulty.⁴³⁰ There were also salary rollbacks for tenure track faculty.⁴³¹ The number of PhD prepared faculty remained unchanged at 38 members as Dr. Kathrine Peters completed her PhD program at some point between that academic calendar and the previous one.⁴³² Due to the smaller faculty size, there is an increase in the total percentage of PhD prepared members to 70.4% from 55.1% the year prior.⁴³³ The percentage of PhD prepared members at the rank of tenure track remained relatively unchanged from the year prior; 80.4% compared to 80.2%. There were 11 members at the level of Professor, all of whom held a PhD.⁴³⁴ The number of Associate Professors decreased by 1 to 16 members; however, all but 2 members at that rank held a PhD.⁴³⁵

⁴²⁶ Ibid.

⁴²⁷ Ibid.

⁴²⁸ University of Alberta. (1995/96). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴²⁹ Ibid.

⁴³⁰ P.Paul, personal communication, September 6, 2016.

⁴³¹ Ibid.

⁴³² University of Alberta. (1995/96). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴³³ Ibid.

⁴³⁴ Ibid.

⁴³⁵ Ibid.

There were 19 Assistant Professors, with 12 members holding a PhD.⁴³⁶ Drs. Pauline Paul and Priscilla Koop joined the faculty that year at the rank of Assistant Professor.⁴³⁷ Dr. Paul was one of the three special case PhD students and the only one noted on faculty at that point. There were at total of 9 members at the level of Sessional Appointee and Dr. Jane Simington was the only sessional prepared at the PhD level.⁴³⁸ There was an increase in the number of Associate Faculty members to 69 from 63.⁴³⁹ That year also noted name changes of some the faculty. That included Drs. Janet Ross-Kerr, formerly Kerr, and Wendy Austin, formally Hurtig.⁴⁴⁰

The academic year does not include the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing in the FoN listing as the Alberta government formally closed the Hospital Schools of Nursing in 1995.⁴⁴¹ There were no major changes in programs with the exception that, Keyano College in Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie Regional College in Grande Prairie, and Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton joined the Collaborative BScN program.⁴⁴²

1996/97 academic year. The size of the faculty increased slightly from 54 to 66 members; which was due increased numbers of Sessional faculty.⁴⁴³ The number of PhD prepared faculty remained unchanged at 38 members, accounting for 57.7% of the total

⁴³⁶ Ibid.

⁴³⁷ Ibid.

⁴³⁸ Ibid.

⁴³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁴¹ Wood, M.J. (2011). Entry to practice: Striving for the Baccalaureate standard. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 359- 373). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

⁴⁴² Faculty of Nursing. (2016). *History*. Retrieved from <https://uofa.ualberta.ca/nursing/about/history>

⁴⁴³ University of Alberta. (1996/97). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

faculty.⁴⁴⁴ The slight decrease in PhD prepared faculty overall may seem alarming at first; however, the decrease in total percentage of PhD prepared faculty is related to the increase in the number of sessional members.⁴⁴⁵ The amount of tenure track faculty prepared at the PhD increased from 80.4% to as 84.1% that year. There were 17 members at the level of Professor and a total of 16 members at that level held a PhD.⁴⁴⁶ There were many promotions to the level of Professor including Dr. Vangie Bergum, Dr. Rene Day, Dr. Margaret Harrison, Dr. Judith Hibberd, Ann Pagliaro, Dr. Olive Yonge, and Dr. Jeanette Boman.⁴⁴⁷ Dr. Boman was promoted from Assistant Professor to Professor as she became the first Associate Dean of Teaching in the FoN.⁴⁴⁸ There were 14 Associate Professors, with 11 members holding a PhD.⁴⁴⁹ That year, Iris Campbell, Dr. Jane Drummond, and Dr. Beverly O'Brien were promoted to that rank.⁴⁵⁰ There were 13 Assistant Professor with 10 of those members holding a PhD.⁴⁵¹ Dr. Diane Buchanan was no longer listed on faculty at that rank and was not noted elsewhere.⁴⁵² The category of Sessional Appointee was replaced by two new titles, Faculty Lecturer and Sessional Lecturer.⁴⁵³ There were 17 Faculty Lecturers, all of whom held a MN or MEd and 5 Sessional Lecturers.⁴⁵⁴ Dr. Jane Simington remained on faculty as a Sessional

⁴⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁸ Rubinstein, D. (1999, November, 12). Top notch teachers: The people behind the 3M Teaching Fellowships. *Folio*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/37/06/06.html>

⁴⁴⁹ University of Alberta. (1996/97). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁵¹ Ibid.

⁴⁵² Ibid.

⁴⁵³ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁴ Ibid.

Lecturer.⁴⁵⁵ The new hires at the rank of Faculty Lecturer included Phyllis Castelein, Kathleen Daly, Barbara Gibson, Bill Leddy, Deanna McFayden, Brenda McLean, Joanne Profetto-McGrath, Candy Sloboda, Joanne Toornstra, Jeanne Van der Zalm, Beverly Williams, and Susan Young.⁴⁵⁶ These new faculty members were former staff of the now closed Hospital Schools of Nursing that were housed at the Royal Alexander, the Misericordia, and the University of Alberta Hospitals.⁴⁵⁷ There was a decrease in the number of Associate Faculty members to 54 from 69.⁴⁵⁸ There were no major changes in programing.

1997/98 academic year. The size of the faculty remained relatively unchanged at 67 members.⁴⁵⁹ The number of PhD prepared faculty increased to 43 members, which accounted for 64.2% of the total faculty and 89.1% of tenure track faculty.⁴⁶⁰ Patricia Hayes was promoted to the rank of Professor that year as she took on the role of Associate Dean of Undergraduate Programs. There were 19 members at the level of Professor with 17 of those members holding a PhD.⁴⁶¹ Dr. Janice Morse returned to the faculty but her name is misspelled as “J. Moose” on the academic calendar.⁴⁶² There were 13 Associate Professors, all of whom held a PhD.⁴⁶³ Changes at that rank included the addition of Dr. J. Norris, the promotion of Dr. Carolyn Ross, and the deletion of

⁴⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁵⁷ P. Paul, personal communication, April 13, 2016.

⁴⁵⁸ University of Alberta. (1996/97). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁵⁹ University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁶¹ Ibid.

⁴⁶² Ibid.

⁴⁶³ Ibid.

Joyce Relyea.⁴⁶⁴ There were 14 faculty members at the rank of Assistant Professor members, 11 held a PhD.⁴⁶⁵ New members at that rank included Dr. Geertje Boschma, Dr. Christine Newburn-Cook, Dr. Lynn Ray, and Dr. Diana Williamson.⁴⁶⁶ There were 16 Faculty Lecturers and 5 Sessional Lecturers.⁴⁶⁷ There was an increased in the number of Associate Faculty members to 60 from 54.⁴⁶⁸

In programing, that academic year marked the introduction of context-based learning (CBL)⁴⁶⁹ as the main pedagogical method for the Collaborative BScN program.⁴⁷⁰ In the MN program, that year noted the addition of a course-based program that culminates with a capping exercise instead of a thesis.⁴⁷¹

1998/99 academic year. The size of the faculty increased from 67 members to 89.⁴⁷² The increase in faculty size was noted at both the tenure track and Sessional ranks. The change may be related to the introduction of CBL the year prior as there is a lower student to instructor ratio with this type of learning. There was a change to the format of the academic calendar listing. There was a new section listed before the “Members of the Faculty” section and it was titled “Teaching and Scholarship.”⁴⁷³ This was most likely a University led change for all faculty listings as it was the 80th year of the University of Alberta. It appeared to be a means of highlighting research and teaching excellence in the

⁴⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁹ Students in CBL work in small groups of 8 to 10. They learn the required theory through scenarios.

⁴⁷⁰ University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁷¹ Ibid.

⁴⁷² University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁷³ Ibid.

faculty. The awards that faculty members received included the Episteme Award (Dr. Janice Morse 1997/98), the Killam Annual Professorship (Dr. Peggy Anne Field 1992/93 and Dr. Janet Ross Kerr 1994/95), the McCalla Research Professorship (Dr. Peggy Anne Field 1984/85, Dr. Janet Ross Kerr 1990/91, Dr. Janice Lander 1992/93, Dr. Ruth Elliot 1996/97, and Dr. Vangie Bergum 1997/98), the Rutherford Teaching Award (Dr. Peggy Anne Field 1983/84, Dr. Jeanette Boman 1985/86, Dr. Terry Davis 1988/89, and Dr. Olive Yonge 1992/93), and the 3M Teaching Fellowship (Dr. Olive Yonge 1993).^{474 475}

The FoN did not limit the listing to the current academic year, perhaps to emulate a sense of pride and accomplishment as the University of Alberta celebrated its 80th year.

The number of PhD prepared faculty increased to 46 members that year, which accounted for 51.7% of total faculty and 86.3% of tenure track faculty.⁴⁷⁶ Dr. June Kikuchi retired that year and became a Professor Emerita.⁴⁷⁷ There were 18 members at the level of Professor with 17 of those members holding a PhD.⁴⁷⁸ Dr. Olive Yonge became an Associate Dean and there was the addition of Dr. Miriam Stewart to the rank of Professor.⁴⁷⁹ There were 18 Associate Professors, of whom, 15 held a PhD.⁴⁸⁰ Changes at that rank included the promotion of Dr. Wendy Austin and the return of Patricia Hayes as she was no longer an Associate Dean.⁴⁸¹ There were 15 Assistant Professors and 12 of those members held a PhD.⁴⁸² At that rank there was the

⁴⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁵ For details related these scholarships please see Chapter V.

⁴⁷⁶ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁴⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁸¹ Ibid.

⁴⁸² Ibid.

introduction of Drs. Carole Estabrooks, Kathleen Hegadoren, Katherine Moore, and Donna Romyn.⁴⁸³ There were 14 Faculty Lecturers and 13 Sessional Lecturers. Two of the sessional members held a PhD.⁴⁸⁴ The number of Associate Faculty members remained relatively unchanged at 61.⁴⁸⁵ There were no major changes to programs.

Summary and Additional Analysis

From the 1980/81 academic year to the 1998/99 academic year, the FoN had many changes. These included changes to faculty size, programs offered, pedagogical methods, and level of faculty member education. The size of faculty was probably mostly influenced by new program offerings and increased numbers of students. Over the two decade time period, the largest increase in faculty size was noted in the 1983/84 academic year where faculty size increased from 46 to 62; 5 members at tenure track and 12 members at sessional level. This was most likely related to a 20% increase in the number of students accepted in the Basic BScN Program. The size of the faculty peaked in the 1991/92 academic year at 91, most likely related to the introduction of the collaboration between the University of Alberta, FoN and the colleges to support BScN education. The FoN, at that time, was approved for an enrollment 235 students at 3rd year. The size of the faculty slowly declined over the next few years to a low of 54 in 1995/96 academic year. This was related to financial issues likely due to political change in the province. Ralph Klein had taken over from Donald Getty as leader of the

⁴⁸³ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁵ Ibid.

Progressive Conservations on December 5, 1992.⁴⁸⁶ What occurred after was known as the “The Klein Revolution” and the announcement of the provincial budget on May 6, 1993 indicated that cutbacks were plenty in education, health, and other social services.⁴⁸⁷ The impact of the budget cuts were felt in 1994 and beyond. For instance, in 1994, the Grey Nuns Hospital in Edmonton was downgraded from a 520 bed full service hospital to a 130 community health center.⁴⁸⁸ Overall, the Alberta Government made \$2.4 billion dollars in cuts to services that included education.⁴⁸⁹ For the FoN, the cutbacks may be reflected in the number of members and may explain the decline as the size of the faculty did not reach the 1991/92 levels until 1998/99, when it reached 89. Despite the cutbacks, the number of tenure track faculty over the two decades steadily increased, from 24 in 1980/81 to 51 in 1998/99. That was reflective of the FoN’s desire to have research capable members.

Changes based to the programs offered are related to the goals of the FoN during that time period. In the 1980/81 academic year, the FoN offered a basic 4 year BScN program, a Post-RN program, a MN program, a certificate program in Advanced Practical Obstetrics, and a certificate program leading to a Nurse Practitioner (NP) status.⁴⁹⁰ The undergraduate nursing programs offered a 3 credit introductory research course to introduce the idea of research in nursing and to eventually help practicing nurses utilize research in bedside practice. The FoN started the MN program in 1975,

⁴⁸⁶ Perry, S.E. & Craig, J.J. (2006). Ralph Philip Klein, 1992 -. In: S.E. Perry & J.J. Craig (Eds.). *The mantle of leadership: Premiers of the North-West Territories and Alberta, 1897-2005*, (pp. 595-637). Edmonton, AB: The Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

⁴⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

reflective of a commitment to nursing research education and development. The next major change in programs that supported the research environment was during the 1988/89 academic year, when the three special case doctoral students were admitted. This was done even without financial support from the Department of Advanced Education, indicative of the tenacity of the FoN. In December of 1990, funding was finally received in part due to lobbying efforts by a group of nursing graduate students from the University of Alberta called the NPPR and the PhD program became a reality in January of 1991.⁴⁹¹

In addition to the MN and PhD program, various certificates and programs were offered. This was probably related to the FoN's commitment to the advancement of the nursing profession. This commitment was best highlighted in the final year discussed, 1998/99, as the FoN offered numerous programs. Undergraduate students had the following options: the BScN Collaborative Program for years 3 and 4; the new BScN Collaborative Program for years 1 and 2, which used CBL as the primary method of instruction; the BScN Post RN Program, to meet the needs of diploma nurses; the RPN to BScN Program, to meet the needs of RPNs; and certificate programs in critical care, neonatal, and nephrology. At the graduate level, there were both the MN and PhD programs in nursing. The last year investigated truly highlighted the growth in the faculty related to education delivery. At that time, the FoN was one of only 6 nursing faculties in Canada that offered a full scope of nursing education.⁴⁹²

⁴⁹¹ Trojan, L., Marck, P., Gray, C., & Rodger, G. (1996). A framework for planned change: Achieving a funded PhD program in nursing. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 9(1), 71-86.

⁴⁹² University of British Columbia (September 1991), University of Toronto (September 1993), McGill University and Université de Montreal (September 1993); McMaster University (September 1994); and University of Calgary (September 1998). Wood, M. J. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). The growth of graduate

During the years under investigation, the percentage of tenure track faculty who held a PhD steadily climbed from a low of 20.8% in 1980/81 to a high of 89.1% in 1997/98. The increase in PhD prepared tenure track faculty parallels the increase in research productivity. The noted increase in PhD prepared tenure track faculty was related to the efforts of Deans MacPhail and Wood who supported Master prepared tenure track faculty to pursue doctoral education, and later to the ability to hire graduates of the PhD program including Dr. Paul in 1994, Dr. Estabrooks in 1997, Dr. Moore in 1997, Dr. Romyn in 1998, Dr. Forbes in 1998, Dr. Myrick in 1998, and Dr. Profetto-McGrath in 1999.⁴⁹³ The FoN tradition of hiring its own PhD graduates into tenure track positions continued past the dates under investigation and into present day.⁴⁹⁴

Conclusion

The profile of the FoN changed tremendously over the almost two decades examined. The changes were reflective of the needs of the profession at the time and included changes in student admissions, course offerings, faculty size, and preparation of faculty. The investigation of faculty composition highlighted the move towards PhD prepared members and a desire to have a strong nursing faculty in Canada. It seems that the FoN saw itself as a catalyst for the improvement of nursing education in the province of Alberta; resultantly impacting the production of nursing research.

education in nursing in Canada. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 389-409). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

⁴⁹³ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

⁴⁹⁴ Ibid.

Chapter V: Faculty Produced Reports on Research Activities

A key primary source used for this study is a set of 11 faculty-produced and published reports on research activities from 1980 to 1999.⁴⁹⁵ The scholarly reports were written for three distinct purposes. First and foremost, the reports were used as a vessel to highlight the research completed by faculty members and students. This led to the second purpose. The reports were used to highlight the faculty for potential donors and as a means of reporting research activity to stakeholders such as the University of Alberta, the Government of Alberta, and health agencies. Finally, the reports may also have been used to attract new students and new faculty members to the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta. Overall, the reports typically followed a similar format of a Dean's message, research office message (after the first report), funding sources, research projects, awards, faculty member publications, and graduate student listings and/or publications. Although awards, for both faculty members and graduate students, are mentioned in the reports they are not the focus of this thesis and are only referred to if they add to the discussion about certain individuals who worked in the FoN. In this, I provide an overview what each report highlighted with attention to the research culture.

Report One: 1980 – 1984

Dean's Message

The first report was the inaugural report written by the FoN. Dr. Jannetta MacPhail, the Dean at the time, used the report to highlight two things; one, that the FoN

⁴⁹⁵ It is important to note that the last report, number 11, was titled 1999 but it did not obtain any publications for that year; resultantly the data analyzed covers the years from 1980 to 1998.

was aware of the need to advance nursing knowledge via research and two, that the FoN was up to the challenge. Dr. MacPhail stated in her opening remark that “research is essential to the advancement of any discipline and hence, to the advancement of nursing knowledge and nursing practice.”⁴⁹⁶ She went on to state that “[t]he faculty recognizes the importance of nursing research and their responsibility for the advancement nursing knowledge and practice.”⁴⁹⁷ The message of the importance of nursing research continued, as Dr. MacPhail praised the work of faculty members and highlighted that faculty produced research has “increased remarkably.”⁴⁹⁸ She stated the FoN members were using various methods such as descriptive, experimental, and historical.⁴⁹⁹ Her last paragraph touched on the future of nursing research and where improvement is needed. Dr. MacPhail’s thoughts on this (essentially representing the thoughts of the FoN) was that research in the FoN (and nursing) needed to expand, that there needs to be services for research development, and that there needs to be education related to how to obtain grants, resultantly increasing the amount of funding nursing research receives.⁵⁰⁰ Dr. MacPhail believed that incentives for research development in the FoN would pave the way towards the future and that expanding the MN program and creating a PhD program would increase research endeavours.⁵⁰¹

⁴⁹⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁴⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁰¹ Ibid.

Faculty Awards

The next section highlighted faculty awards. Dr. Peggy-Anne Field was awarded the McCalla Research Professorship. This award acknowledged significant contributions to research, teaching and learning.⁵⁰² It was and continues to be one of the University of Alberta's most distinguished awards.⁵⁰³ Dr. Field was the first nurse to receive this award, and had received permission to work full-time on research from September 1984 to April 1985.⁵⁰⁴

Dr. Jannetta MacPhail was honoured in 1982 by receiving the inaugural Sister Bernadette Armiger Award for Leadership in Nursing by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.⁵⁰⁵ Dr. Ruth McClure was awarded a Doctorate of Law (Honoris Causa) by the University of Alberta in 1984 for her leadership in the roles of Director of Nursing 1957 – 1975; and the first Dean of Nursing after full faculty status was obtained in 1976.⁵⁰⁷ ⁵⁰⁸ ⁵⁰⁹

The next faculty member was Dr. Janice Morse. She was awarded a National Health Research Scholar Award; an award that is given to individuals that have

⁵⁰² University of Alberta. (2015). *McCalla professorships*. Retrieved from <https://uofa.ualberta.ca/centre-for-teaching-and-learning/awards/mccalla-professorships>

⁵⁰³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁵ American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2017). *Recipients of the Sister Bernadette Armiger Award*. Retrieved from <http://www.aacn.nche.edu/membership/awards/armiger>

⁵⁰⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁸ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

⁵⁰⁹ University of Alberta (June 9, 2006). *Folio news story*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/43/20/15.html>

demonstrated an ability to perform research and wish to make health research a full-time career.⁵¹⁰ The award was for a two year period from 1984 to 1986.⁵¹¹

The next researchers that received awards were Ann Pagliaro, Dr. Janice Ramsay, and Dr. Shirley Stinson. Professor Ann Pagliaro, along with her husband Dr. Louis Pagliaro, received the American Journal of Nursing's 1983 Nursing Book of the Year Award in the categories of Community Health Nursing and Gerontological Nursing for their textbook titled *Pharmacologic Aspects of Aging*.⁵¹² ⁵¹³ This competition, sponsored by the first and oldest nursing journal in the world, is still ongoing today.

Dr. Janice Ramsay (Lander) was awarded a National Health Post-Doctoral Fellowship Award for the period of 1983 – 1985.⁵¹⁴ The last individual was Dr. Shirley Stinson. Dr. Stinson, the Associate Dean of Graduate Education and Research at the time, received a Doctorate of Law (Honoris Causa) from the University of Calgary in 1982 for her leadership in the development of graduate nursing education and research in Canada.⁵¹⁵ It was also noted in the report that Dr. Stinson was the first woman to receive a Senior National Health Scientist Award.⁵¹⁶ A career scientist position is a grant-supported position where part or all of the recipient's salary is covered by the agency

⁵¹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵¹¹ Ibid.

⁵¹² Ibid.

⁵¹³ Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. M. (1983). *Pharmacologic aspects of aging*. Saint Louis, MO: Mosby.

⁵¹⁴ The Faculty of Nursing (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵¹⁵ Ibid.

⁵¹⁶ Ibid.

providing the award.⁵¹⁷ This indicates that the positions were highly competitive, reflective of the level of nursing research in the FoN at the time.

Funding

The funding section was presented in a way that highlighted the difficulty in obtaining research funding for nursing as the majority of funding to date was obtained at the federal level via the National Health Research and Development Program.⁵¹⁸ According to the report, Dr. Stinson indicated that the highest amount of nursing research dollars to date, at 1.7 million, was awarded in 1983.⁵¹⁹ This paled in comparison to medical research funding which was over 135 million dollars at the time⁵²⁰ and was reflective of the disparity between the two groups. Dr. Stinson's solution, a result of painstaking lobbying efforts, was the Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research (AFNR). AFNR was the first province/state level funding ever for the promotion of nursing research world-wide.⁵²¹ The Government of Alberta committed 1 million dollars over 5 years.⁵²² AFNR supported experienced and new nurse researchers as well as graduate students. With the support of AFNR and an increased research culture in the FoN, there were 40 ongoing and purposed research projects, the majority with funding.⁵²³ In comparison, only five years prior (1975 to 1980) there were five research projects, two of which had funding.⁵²⁴ In 1984, total research dollars in the FoN were \$140, 000, with

⁵¹⁷ Wood, M.J. & Ross-Kerr, J.C. (2011). Career development in nursing. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (pp. 411 – 427). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

⁵¹⁸ The Faculty of Nursing (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵¹⁹ Ibid.

⁵²⁰ Ibid.

⁵²¹ Ibid.

⁵²² Ibid.

⁵²³ Ibid.

⁵²⁴ Ibid.

\$60,000 from AFNR.⁵²⁵ Of interest, during this time period, three faculty members were funded as full-time researchers and two were joint clinical researchers.⁵²⁶ Graduate students also held research dollars, as two MN students obtained NHRDP fellowships, five students held some type of research grant, and five held research bursaries.⁵²⁷ This was important, as Dr. MacPhail highlighted in her opening address that progress must be made to increase nursing research funding and this demonstrates that progress was being made. Dr. MacPhail also stated that the environment needed to be conducive to research advancement. This was noted by support from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research via Graduate Assistantships (\$22,700 in the 1984 to 1985 academic year), moral support of the University of Alberta itself, and support for the visiting scholar program from the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR).⁵²⁸ The section ended by listing the various sources of funding. Please see the Appendix for a list of funding sources mentioned in all 11 reports.

Listed Research Productivity

After this section, the report highlighted the research projects and publications of faculty members. For the first and last time in a report, there was a list of editorial research review boards, which included the AFNR funding review board.⁵²⁹ There were 13 faculty members that were part of various editorial boards of 14 different journals, including *Nursing Research* and *Nursing Papers*,⁵³⁰ the first nursing journals of the US and Canada. The report did not list graduate student work or theses, this may have been

⁵²⁵ Ibid.

⁵²⁶ Ibid.

⁵²⁷ Ibid.

⁵²⁸ Ibid.

⁵²⁹ Ibid.

⁵³⁰ Ibid.

an oversight at the time or perhaps there was not yet much to write about as the master's program of nursing at the University of Alberta was only established in 1975.⁵³¹

Report Two: 1985 – 1987

The second report was set up in the same manner as the first with the exception that there were two Dean's messages. This was reflective of the change in leadership in the FoN with Dr. Marilyn Wood coming on as Dean for the 1988/89 academic year.

Dean's Message

In Dr. MacPhail's message, there was much excitement expressed. She briefly discussed how the proposal for the PhD program was submitted and approved by the University of Alberta's Board of Governors on May 9, 1986 and how it was announced at the 1986 International Nursing Research Conference hosted by the FoN.⁵³² Dr. MacPhail indicated that the conference attracted 800 nurses from 38 countries and was a stage for nursing research.⁵³³ According to the report, she felt the conference created recognition of the value of nursing research to other disciplines in the academic community.⁵³⁴ Dr. MacPhail spoke with pride on how doctorally prepared faculty has increased dramatically over the years from 8 in 1981 to 19 in 1989 and accounted for 43% of tenured or tenure eligible faculty members.⁵³⁵

⁵³¹ Stinson, S., Field, P.A., & Thibaudeau, M. (1988). Graduate education in nursing. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.), *Canadian nursing faces the future* (pp. 337-362). Toronto, ON: The C.V. Mosby Company.

⁵³² The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵³³ Ibid.

⁵³⁴ Ibid.

⁵³⁵ Ibid.

The second Dean's message speaks to the excitement felt by Dr. Wood about taking over from Dr. MacPhail.⁵³⁶ Most importantly, she discussed how faculty members were ready to supervise and support novice nurse researchers that attend the University of Alberta to pursue graduate education.⁵³⁷ She indicated that many PhD prepared nursing faculty members supported doctoral students in other disciplines and believed it was "time for nurses to focus on theory and research in their own discipline."⁵³⁸ Dr. Wood then directed a message towards those that may have been interested in studying at the University of Alberta. She spoke to the variety of research being completed and that faculty members were regularly asked to speak at national and international conferences as well as part of peer review process of major nursing journals.⁵³⁹ She believed that the level of nursing research excellence appealed to current and future nursing students and made the University of Alberta's FoN, "cutting-edge."⁵⁴⁰

Faculty Awards

The report then covers faculty awards. Jeanette Boman, an Assistant Professor, received a Rutherford Award for Undergraduate Teaching in spring of 1986.⁵⁴¹ The award was given to an individual who demonstrates excellence in pedagogy.⁵⁴² It is an award that still exists today. The next individual highlighted was Dr. Peggy-Anne Field. She received the 1985 Abe Miller Nurse of the Year Award, an award that recognized

⁵³⁶ Ibid.

⁵³⁷ Ibid.

⁵³⁸ Ibid.

⁵³⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁰ Ibid. pp. 5

⁵⁴¹ Ibid.

⁵⁴² Ibid.

AARN members for extraordinary achievement in nursing.⁵⁴³ In the spring of 1987, Dr. Field was invited to New Zealand as a visiting nurse scholar to share her research in maternal-child nursing,⁵⁴⁴ reflective of the international research connections established by the FoN.

Next mentioned was Dr. Jannetta MacPhail, who received a Doctorate of Law (Honoris Causa) from McMaster University in 1986 for her outstanding nursing leadership in Canada and the United States.⁵⁴⁵ Finally, Dr. Janice Morse was mentioned as her National Health Research Scholar Award was extended by three years (1987 – 1990).⁵⁴⁶ At the time, Dr. Morse held an honorary research associate appointment with the Department of Anthropology.⁵⁴⁷

Funding

The section was taken verbatim from 1980 – 1984 report with the exception of the last paragraph.⁵⁴⁸ In the previous report, the last paragraph spoke to how lack of funding was a barrier to nursing research,⁵⁴⁹ whereas the last paragraph in the 1985 – 1989 report highlighted the need for the ongoing need to obtain funding to make the newly approved PhD program a reality.⁵⁵⁰

⁵⁴³ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁴⁹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁵⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Research Office

This section highlighted the newly formed Faculty of Nursing Research Facilitation Office in 1984.⁵⁵¹ The report indicated that the research office was run by Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti and was a source of support for faculty members in their research endeavours. The establishment of a research office is noted to be an indicator of an increasingly positive research culture. This section also looked at the Canadian Clearinghouse for Nursing Research (CORN), established by Dr. Amy Zelmer, a former Dean of the FoN, in 1980 as a way for nurse researchers to look up what types of research were being conducted across Canada.⁵⁵² The last thing highlighted in this section was the Canadian Directory for Completed Master Theses in Nursing (CAMN) which was completed by Dr. Janice Morse in 1983 and was funded by AFNR.⁵⁵³ This computerized database was established because “a considerable amount of research in Canada is conducted by students as a requirement for a Master degree”⁵⁵⁴ and, at the time, there was no way to look up the research activities of nursing students.⁵⁵⁵ These highlighted databases demonstrate the drive of faculty members to disseminate and make available the efforts of their research activity.

Listed Research Productivity

The report concluded in similar fashion to the inaugural edition. There was a section dedicated research projects of faculty members and another that listed

⁵⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵⁵² Ibid.

⁵⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁴ Ibid., pp.17

⁵⁵⁵ Ibid.

publications of faculty members, which included articles and books. The report ended with a list of completed graduate theses including supervisors.

Report Three: 1987 – 1989

Dean's Message

This was a shorter dean's message and it was focused on research in general. Dr. Marilyn J. Wood spoke with excitement about how the PhD program for nursing at the University of Alberta will "fill the gap that Canada has experienced in the training of nurses for research."⁵⁵⁶ Until this point, nurses had to go to abroad, typically to the United States of America, to study for a PhD in nursing. Dr. Wood also spoke about the Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research, the first of its kind in the world and how it was established in 1988 in the FoN.⁵⁵⁷

Message from the Research Office

This was the first report that included a message from the Nursing Research Office. The Associate Dean of Research at the time was Dr. Pamela Brink. She spoke with earnest about the future of nursing research and how the nursing research office supported research dissemination in the FoN with brown bag lunches (open to both faculty and student).⁵⁵⁸ She stated "I think eventually nursing and research will become synonymous the way research is synonymous with biology and medicine."⁵⁵⁹ She also highlighted the link between nursing research and students, echoing the words of Dr.

⁵⁵⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁹ Ibid. pp.3

Moyra Allen.⁵⁶⁰ Dr. Brink inferred that without highly respected nurse researchers on faculty, students would not come to the University of Alberta to study nursing.⁵⁶¹ She stated that the research profiles of Drs. Janice Morse, Terry Davis, and Janice Lander were attractive to potential students⁵⁶² and these researchers were discussed next in the report. This report may have been the stepping stone to themed scholarly reports that are seen from 1990 on.

Researcher Profiles

Dr. Janice Morse was the first of the three researchers mentioned. At the time, Dr. Morse was investigating comfort. The study itself was funded by the National Institutes of Health in the United States with a \$378, 000 grant over three years.⁵⁶³ This was the first time that the dollar amount of funding was indicated in one of the reports. The report then went into details about the project. The project was divided into three phases. Phase one investigated the meaning of comfort via a phenomenological study, phase two investigated the meaning of comfort in the four domains of nursing, and phase three was a grounded theory study of the process of comfort.⁵⁶⁴ Dr. Morse indicated that nursing interventions are comfort.⁵⁶⁵ This was also the first time that methods used were discussed and it may be reflective of Dr. Morse's dual PhDs in nursing and anthropology. Dr. Morse suggested that the discovery of the meaning and components of comfort was

⁵⁶⁰ Allen, M. (1986). The relationship between graduate teaching and research in nursing. In: S.R. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.) *International issues in nursing research*. (pp. 151-167). London, UK: Croom Helm

⁵⁶¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁶² Ibid.

⁵⁶³ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁵ Ibid.

reflective of ethnoscience.⁵⁶⁶ She went on further to discuss that ethnoscience is a method based in qualitative methods and how the qualitative method would be useful to nursing research.⁵⁶⁷

Next discussed was Dr. Janice Lander (formally Ramsay in the previous reports). She surveyed 2000 Alberta nurses and investigated their perception of pain management.⁵⁶⁸ She indicated that the biggest barrier to effective pain management was ignorance and misconceptions.⁵⁶⁹ She stated there were misconceptions about the rate of addiction and that it was a false fear shared with physicians, nurses, patients, and families.⁵⁷⁰ The second phase of the research focused on clinical judgement of nurses in patient pain management.⁵⁷¹ She hoped that through her research nurses would be able to understand that the label of addict may lead to ineffective pain management as the behaviours are seen as similar.⁵⁷² According to the report, she was sharing her expertise in pain management with graduate students, such as Susan Fowler-Kerry. The two investigated the use of transcutaneous electrical stimulation in 450 children undergoing venipuncture.⁵⁷³ According to the report, she believed that after 15 years of research into pain management that change was occurring in Canada.⁵⁷⁴

The next researcher was Dr. Terry Davis. She investigated procedural anxiety in cardiac catheterization patients. The study, funded by AFNR and NHRDP, looked at the level of anxiety pre, during, and post procedure and to see if there was a correlation

⁵⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁷¹ Ibid.

⁵⁷² Ibid.

⁵⁷³ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁴ Ibid.

between anxiety level and complications.⁵⁷⁵ The study also investigated if gender and site specific videos that explained the procedure and showed the patient experience with the procedure reduced anxiety or not.⁵⁷⁶

Listed Research Productivity

As in previous reports, there was a list of research grants, current research projects, awards, publications, and graduate students theses. This time, the graduate student section does not list supervisors or awards.⁵⁷⁷ Of interest, the borders of the page included quotes from some faculty, like Dr. Janet Ross Kerr, and students.⁵⁷⁸

Faculty Produced Reports: 1990 - 1999

The next decade of scholarly research reports followed a different format than the previous decade. The first reports, 1980 – 1989, highlighted research overall in the FoN. The second decade, 1990-1999, reported research in a theme approach. Of interest, the 1987 – 1989 report seemed to be the starting point of the themed approach as it is the first report to highlight individual researchers. Additionally, the reports from 1990 and on tend to cover one to two years at a time rather than a group of years. This may indicate a possible increase in research productivity, a greater focus on publishing the work of the faculty members, or both.

⁵⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁷⁸ Ibid.

Report Four: 1990

The report for 1990 was subtitled “The Year of the PhD Program.”⁵⁷⁹ In addition to the dean’s message, the message from the research office, and publications; the report also recognized 1990 as the year of the first Canadian PhD in Nursing program, the students who will be its first graduates, Dr. Shirley Stinson (a leader in establishing the program), the world's first Institute for Philosophic Nursing Research, and the nurse theorists who have advanced the nursing profession.⁵⁸⁰

Dean’s Message

As per the other reports, the report started with a Dean’s message. This one, written by Dr. Marilyn Wood, focused on how nursing in Alberta was on its way to establish a scientific base for practice via the new collaborative program and PhD program.⁵⁸¹ The new collaborative program was to begin in the Fall of 1991 and was to be a means to increase the number of BScN prepared nurses in the province.⁵⁸² Students in that program would have the option of a diploma exit after year 3 or complete year 4 to obtain a BScN.⁵⁸³ The PhD program was the first funded program in Canada for nurses, but the FoN message was clear that it could not be the only program for all of Canada and was happy to support the new programs slated for British Columbia, Quebec, and

⁵⁷⁹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁸¹ Ibid.

⁵⁸² Ibid.

⁵⁸³ Ibid.

Ontario.⁵⁸⁴ The Dean's message ended by concluding that nursing research at the University of Alberta had increased.⁵⁸⁵

Message from the Research Office

The message, written by Dr. Pamela Brink, briefly focused on a nursing conference that highlighted PhD nursing programs, the new PhD program at the University of Alberta, and the three special case students that were admitted to become its first graduates.⁵⁸⁶ The locally hosted international conference, *Advancing Doctoral Preparation for Nurses: Charting a Course for the Future*, brought in 80 participants from five different countries.⁵⁸⁷ They examined ideas related to the need for nursing PhD programs, how universities can contribute, and the need for flexible options in educational programming at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.⁵⁸⁸

Theme Highlight: The PhD Program in Nursing

The introduction of the PhD program in Canada was, and is, considered a landmark event for the profession of nursing. The report indicated that Drs. Jannetta MacPhail, Margaret Wright Scott, and Shirley Stinson were instrumental in the development of the program.⁵⁸⁹ Dr. MacPhail was the Dean of Nursing at the University of Alberta and Dr. Scott Wright was the Dean of Nursing at the University of Calgary, so it was fitting that these two individuals worked together. It was reflective of the collaborative nature of the two faculties and the dual desire to have doctoral education in Canada. The third individual, Dr. Stinson, stated that she focused her career on the

⁵⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁸⁹ Ibid.

advancement of the nursing profession rather than an individual research program.⁵⁹⁰ Her involvement is no question. Together, these individuals had lobbied the government since 1984, when the initial proposal was sent.⁵⁹¹ The initial proposal stated, “It is nursing's responsibility to develop a special body of knowledge which, through its practice, contributes widely to the quality of life in our society.”⁵⁹² After the proposal, much needed support was received from the CNA, AARN, and Alberta Hospital Association,⁵⁹³ again demonstrating the amount of collaboration and professional desire to make this program a reality. However, even with the proposal written in 1984 and University of Alberta approval in 1986, the Government of Alberta had not come through with funding support.⁵⁹⁴ The report indicated that lobbying efforts then increased, with students at the forefront. In 1989, the Universities of Alberta and Calgary formed an action group called “Nursing PhD Program: A Reality” and by the fall of 1990 they were passionately lobbying at all levels of government.⁵⁹⁵ The PhD program finally became a reality in January of 1991 with Ginette Rodger as its first direct admit student (after the three special case students).⁵⁹⁶ During that time, Alberta was a recognized leader in nursing research and championed the need to promote nursing research at the PhD level.

⁵⁹⁰ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

⁵⁹¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁹² Ibid. pp.4

⁵⁹³ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁴ Field, P.A., Stinson, S.M. & Thibaudeau, M. (1992). Graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: A. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed., pp. 421-436). Toronto, ON: Mosby Year Book Inc.

⁵⁹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁵⁹⁶ Ibid.

As such, the FoN had not waited for official funding from the Government of Alberta and admitted three special case students in 1988.⁵⁹⁷

The special case students. The special case PhD students were Joan Bottorff under the supervision of Dr. Janice Morse, Pauline Paul under the supervision of Dr. Janet Kerr, and Joy Johnson under the supervision of Dr. June Kikuchi.⁵⁹⁸ According to the report, these students were unique as they all focused on various types of nursing research; clinical practice, historical, and philosophical.⁵⁹⁹ All three students mentioned what their dissertation topics were, two spoke to how their type of research method contributed to nursing knowledge development, and one spoke about how the FoN had a research supportive environment.⁶⁰⁰ Bottorff examined ways nurses provided comfort. She analyzed verbal and non-verbal behaviours using videotapes and verbatim transcriptions of nurse-patient interactions in order to identify patterns of comforting.⁶⁰¹ Paul was using the historical method to highlight the work of the Grey Nuns of Montreal as they established the Edmonton General Hospital in 1895. She intended to study the hospital's history from 1895 to 1970 in order to shed light on how nursing evolved within the hospital and the role it played in the community.⁶⁰² Paul mentioned that historical research was needed to provide knowledge of individuals and forces that had shaped the profession.⁶⁰³ Johnson was planning to conduct a philosophical study investigating how

⁵⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁰¹ Ibid.

⁶⁰² Ibid.

⁶⁰³ Ibid.

different nurse theorists conceptualized the art of nursing.⁶⁰⁴ Johnson believed her study would add knowledge to about the art of nursing, which she felt was overshadowed by the science of nursing.⁶⁰⁵ She concluded that the FoN and AFNR were highly supportive and encouraged research.⁶⁰⁶

Dr. Stinson and the PhD program. Next, Dr. Shirley Stinson was highlighted, which followed the theme of this report as Dr. Stinson was instrumental in the development of the PhD program at the University of Alberta.⁶⁰⁷ It was mentioned that Dr. Stinson was the first nurse in Alberta to hold a PhD and that she received three major awards in 1990; the Jeanne Mance Award from the CNA, the Ross Award for Nursing Leadership from the Canadian Nurses Foundation, and the Sir Frederick Haultain Prize in Humanities from the Government of Alberta.⁶⁰⁸

The report included a mini interview about the importance of the PhD program. Dr. Stinson stated that the PhD program is important for researchers and those learning how to do research. She also indicated the difference between medical and nursing research is focus and she used clinical example to illustrate this. She stated that if infant colic was investigated, a medical researcher would focus on physiology and a nursing researcher would focus on how you manage the care of infants with colic.⁶⁰⁹ The next question in the interview examined the length of time required to establish a PhD program in nursing in Canada.⁶¹⁰ Dr. Stinson went back to history to demonstrate why it

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁶¹⁰ Ibid. pp.8.

had not been a long time and used the timeline of nursing education to highlight this. She indicated that it had been only 130 years since the first Nightingale School at St. Thomas and 35 years since the first nurse in Canada obtained a PhD.⁶¹¹ In a discussion about research, she stated “what [is] amazing to me about nursing research is not so much is lack, but that so much has happened is so short a time.”⁶¹² Dr. Stinson’s resiliency was noted in the interview. She stated she was discouraged when the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical refused to fund the 1986 International Nursing Research Conference, but indicated that she went back twice until she got what she wanted.⁶¹³ She closed her interview by suggesting that nurses needed to understand the nature of nursing and the history of nursing.

Research Highlights

The next section of the report highlighted the Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research (IPNR) that had been established in 1988 and was the first of its kind in the world.⁶¹⁴ Drs. June Kikuchi and Helen Simmons stated that the conceptual frameworks of the 1960s ignited a desire to for nursing researchers to be scientific; creating a broad, fragmented idea of what is nursing knowledge.⁶¹⁵ They indicated that a sense of direction could be obtained via a sound philosophical foundation.⁶¹⁶ The research questions asked by the two colleagues included; “What is the aim of nursing? What is the scope of nursing practice? What constitutes nursing knowledge? What standards are appropriate to evaluate the quality of nursing care? [and] Is the research being done by

⁶¹¹ Ibid.

⁶¹² Ibid. pp.8

⁶¹³ Ibid.

⁶¹⁴ Ibid.

⁶¹⁵ Ibid.

⁶¹⁶ Ibid.

nurse scholars, nursing research?”⁶¹⁷ The last question is interesting because this question was asked in the first article review for *Nursing Research*, the first US nursing journal devoted to nursing research, and it continues to be asked today.

The next section of the report highlighted how the emergence of theories over the last two decades (since the 1960s) was a sign of a growing profession.⁶¹⁸ The theories shifted from a disease focus to a holistic approach.⁶¹⁹ The FoN continued to highlight theory and theory building in this report and even had a visiting theorist program for students and faculty alike. Some of the guests included Dr. Moyra Allen, Prof. Dorothy Johnson, Dr. Imogene King, Dr. Afaf Meleis, Dr. Margaret Newman, and Dr. Myra Levine.⁶²⁰ The program provided the opportunity for students to speak to the theorist that influenced their undergraduate and graduate education. All six of theorist stressed that theoretical frameworks create autonomy.⁶²¹ After this, the report listed the publications of faculty members, awards, and a list of graduate theses without supervisors. For the first time the report ended with a paragraph that indicated there was a Nursing PhD Endowment fund to support travel, equipment, and projects related to nursing research.⁶²²

Report Five: 1991

This scholarly report focused on the idea of collaboration in nursing scholarship and included a description of a new collaborative city-wide baccalaureate program, a collaborative research model being utilized by two FoN nurse scholars, and a range of

⁶¹⁷ Ibid. pp.10

⁶¹⁸ Ibid.

⁶¹⁹ Ibid.

⁶²⁰ Ibid.

⁶²¹ Ibid.

⁶²² Ibid.

collaborative research projects.⁶²³ Because of the focus on collaboration, this report did not start with a Dean's message but rather went right into the University of Alberta and Red Deer College pilot undergraduate BScN program mentioned in Chapter IV.

Theme Highlight: Collaboration

Education collaboration. In Edmonton, nursing education varied as there were three hospital-based diploma programs, one community college program, and one university program. There were five different types of curricula, different focuses, and different levels of faculty preparation.⁶²⁴ In September 1991, after success the year prior with the Red Deer pilot, the five programs (six including Red Deer College)⁶²⁵ became interdependent with the inaugural joint undergraduate program called *The Edmonton and Red Deer Nursing Program: Collaborative Model*.⁶²⁶ The hope of the new program was to increase BScN prepared nurses and to meet the target of BScN for entry to practice by the year 2000.⁶²⁷

The report provided an overview of how the new program was structured. This included that, in Edmonton, the first two years could be taken at any of the five sites with the option to move to the university for the last two year to obtain a BScN or complete a 6 month diploma exit.⁶²⁸ It allowed for the University of Alberta to award two to three times more degrees than it had previously done due to the pooling of resources and

⁶²³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁶²⁴ Ibid.

⁶²⁵ The participants were Grant McEwan Community College, Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing, Red Deer College, Royal Alexandra Hospital School of Nursing, University Hospital School of Nursing, and the University of Alberta.

⁶²⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁶²⁷ Ibid.

⁶²⁸ Ibid.

increase of students in year three.⁶²⁹ As well, the new program encouraged graduate education as at least one member of the teaching team per course had to have a MN or equivalent.⁶³⁰

Research collaboration. This section highlighted collaborative research, more specially a partnership model. According to the report, Drs. Margaret Harrison and Anne Neufeld had been collaborative research partners since 1988 and they viewed their working relationship as equal partners as both were in the role of principal investigator and were active in all phases of the research process.⁶³¹ They developed a partnership model that required the research collaborators to share responsibility for all work; from design to recruitment to data analysis to write-up.⁶³² Drs. Harrison and Neufeld stated this model required frequent meetings, which increased the beginning legwork but afterward there was noted improvement in research productivity.⁶³³ They stated that this model of research increased funding as they were more likely to be successful as more than one person was looking at the proposal, editing it, and refining research ideas.⁶³⁴ The two individuals were quick to mention that the research model does not work with everyone as each has to have similar values, compatible personalities, and equal work ethic.⁶³⁵ This may have been the beginning of programs of research in the FoN. Dr.

⁶²⁹ Ibid.

⁶³⁰ Ibid.

⁶³¹ Ibid.

⁶³² Ibid.

⁶³³ Ibid.

⁶³⁴ Ibid.

⁶³⁵ Ibid.

Harrison even used this model with partners outside of the FoN, such as Dr. Joyce Magill-Evans from the Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine.⁶³⁶

International and intersectoral collaboration. The next section spoke to an expanding network with other disciplines, other agencies, and internationally. The works of Dr. Anita Molzahn, Dr. Terry Davis, Dr. Janice Lander, and Dr. Maron Allen were highlighted.⁶³⁷ Dr. Molzahn was investigating quality of life with heart and heart/lung transplant patients yearly for five years. With her research she worked with the Human Organ Procurement and Exchange Program (HOPE), Alberta Health, and physicians from the University of Alberta, Faculty of Medicine.⁶³⁸ Dr. Davis was investigating procedural anxiety and worked with faculty members from the Faculty of Education and Faculty of Medicine at the University of Alberta.⁶³⁹ Dr. Lander was investigating children's pain and the use of TENS, where she worked with Dr. Fowler-Kerry from the University of Saskatchewan.⁶⁴⁰ Dr. Marion Allen with Pat Lynkowski and Kathy Oberle, both from the University of Alberta Hospitals and the latter a PhD candidate, looked at education given preoperatively to patients.⁶⁴¹ Dr. Beverly O'Brien worked with a team of nurses from the Royal Alexandra Hospital with her investigation into nausea and vomiting in pregnancy.⁶⁴² Dr. Karin Olson worked with the Alberta Cancer Board and Faculty of Medicine in her research endeavours.⁶⁴³

⁶³⁶ Ibid.

⁶³⁷ Ibid.

⁶³⁸ Ibid.

⁶³⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁴¹ Ibid.

⁶⁴² Ibid.

⁶⁴³ Ibid.

This section on collaboration in research continued and briefly highlighted individuals that completed research in the community. Dr. Sharon Richardson worked with an 18 member team that investigated health needs on the Blood Tribe Reserve. There were representatives from Faculties of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Rehabilitation Medicine, Arts, and the School of Native Studies at the University of Alberta.⁶⁴⁴ Drs. Janet Ross Kerr and Anita Molzahn worked with the Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine investigating day programs for elderly patients.⁶⁴⁵ Dr. Vicki Strang was completing a similar study in collaboration with the Victorian Order of Nurses.⁶⁴⁶ Jean Innes and Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti were working with Alberta Health looking at resources for abused women.⁶⁴⁷

After the brief highlight on “community” researchers, the report listed researchers that were working to strengthen the base of nursing research. This included Dr. Anita Molzahn, Dr. June Kikuchi, and Dr. Helen Simmons.⁶⁴⁸ Dr. Molzahn coordinated a project with over 100 nursing researchers across Canada and the US. The project reviewed and evaluated nephrology nursing research literature published between 1979 and 1989.⁶⁴⁹ Drs. Kikuchi and Simmons with the Edmonton Board of Health Nursing Division collaborate on philosophical research and established an Institute to promote the use of philosophical inquiry.⁶⁵⁰ Between all these individuals, the FoN collaborated and represented nursing research with physicians, clinics, the Faculty of Medicine, the

⁶⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁰ Ibid.

Faculty of Education, the University of Alberta Hospitals, and other researchers across Canada and into the US. The report ended with a listing of research publications of faculty members, research grants, awards and a list of graduate theses without supervisors.

Report Six: 1992

This scholarly report's theme was maternal child; specifically healthier babies and happier families.⁶⁵¹ The report had a photograph of all the researchers of this topic area and this included Drs. Ruth Elliott, Peggy-Anne Field, Beverly O'Brien, Margaret Harrison, Janice Lander; and Professors Joyce Relyea, Iris Campbell, and Kathrine Peters.⁶⁵² This report did not start with a Dean's message but rather started with a preface about the theme of healthier babies and happier families.⁶⁵³

Preface

The preface started out with a historical message related to how midwives and nurses were the ones to assist women in this stage of life and then associated this message with how maternal child was a natural topic for nursing research.⁶⁵⁴ The preface further indicated that these faculty members had contributed to nursing research in this topic area significantly.⁶⁵⁵ One way was via programing as, at the time, the FoN had two specialty certificates in the Master of Nursing Program; the Advanced Neonatal Intensive Care Nursing Certificate and the Nurse-Midwifery Certificate.⁶⁵⁶ The other way was through

⁶⁵¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁶⁵² Ibid.

⁶⁵³ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁶ Ibid.

research projects and during this time, the FoN had projects that investigated a variety of maternal and infant health concerns such as nausea in pregnancy to interactions between parents and the growing infant.⁶⁵⁷ The unidentified author of the preface highlighted that all these projects were viewed from the lens that childbirth is a natural occurrence of life and as such, were investigated using qualitative methods.⁶⁵⁸

Dean's Message

The Dean's message was next and was written by Dr. Anne Neufeld, who was the Acting Dean as Dr. Marilyn Wood was on sabbatical.⁶⁵⁹ The main message was that the focus of the FoN was on graduate programs and further development of the same.⁶⁶⁰ The year marked the convocation of the first graduate of the doctoral program in nursing at the University of Alberta as Dr. Joan Bottorff received her degree during the 1992 Spring Convocation.⁶⁶¹ Her dissertation on touch in nursing, completed under the supervision of Dr. Janice Morse, received the Sigma Theta Tau International Inc. dissertation award.⁶⁶² The mention of Sigma Theta Tau is significant as the Mu Sigma Chapter was established in March of 1992 with 280 members inducted as the first charter members.⁶⁶³ Dr. Neufeld then spoke about enrollment levels of the graduate and undergraduate programs. The MN program had an enrollment of 99 students in September of 1992; whereas the doctoral program had 13 students enrolled.⁶⁶⁴ The collaborative program was in its

⁶⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶⁶² Ibid.

⁶⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁴ Ibid.

second year at the time with plans for increased enrollment at third year for the Fall of 1993.⁶⁶⁵

Message from the Research Office

Dr. Janice Lander's Associate Dean of Research's message was next. She offered a recap of the previous messages including how the last report highlighted the three special case students. Dr. Lander focused her message on graduate programming. She indicated that the current programs of study at the graduate level included gerontology, cancer nursing, family nursing, mental health, and health promotion.⁶⁶⁶ She stated that the researchers in these areas will be the focus of upcoming reports. She further discussed how faculty members were part of research culture in other ways.⁶⁶⁷ These included being part of a national review related to the policies and procedures of the Joint Ethics Review Committee of the Faculty of Nursing and Nursing Service in the University of Alberta Hospital and Clinics and that three faculty members (Margaret Harrison, Beverley O'Brien, Kathrine Peters) were elected to membership in the Perinatal Research Centre at the University of Alberta.⁶⁶⁸ Dr. Lander even included that 1991 had the highest number of grants on record for the faculty and the members that received those grants have begun their work.⁶⁶⁹

⁶⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁶⁹ Ibid.

Theme Highlight: Maternal Child

The next section was the theme based section and it highlighted the works of Drs. Ruth Elliott, Peggy-Anne Field, Beverly O'Brien, Margaret Harrison, Janice Lander; and Professors Joyce Relyea, Iris Campbell, and Kathrine Peters.

The first researchers highlighted were Dr. Beverly O'Brien and Joyce Relyea and their research in the area of nausea and pregnancy.⁶⁷⁰ Their study had a sample of 100 women and they compared the use of traditional antiemetics against the use of acupressure in the treatment of nausea in pregnancy.⁶⁷¹ This study was the first nursing research project to be supported by the Medical Research Council (MRC).⁶⁷² The women in study were quoted as saying that they felt like someone was listening to them.⁶⁷³ Next discussed was the topic of midwives and it highlighted Dr. Peggy-Anne Field, Dr. Beverley O'Brien, Joyce Relyea, and Iris Campbell as they were all former midwives and were advocates for its development in Alberta.⁶⁷⁴ They stated that their research indicated that women want choice in care providers, including midwives.⁶⁷⁵ The report briefly mentioned that the research conducted by these individuals had a graduate student connection as 6 students were involved in the various studies that examined difficulty getting pregnant, unexpected pregnancy, unsuccessful pregnancies, pregnancy after a stillbirth, pre-term infants, and Downs Syndrome infants.⁶⁷⁶

⁶⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁷¹ Ibid.

⁶⁷² Ibid.

⁶⁷³ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁶ Ibid.

The maternal/women's health theme continued and the next researchers highlighted were Dr. Margaret Harrison and Dr. Anne Neufeld. They completed a two-part longitudinal study that investigated the levels of support for woman caregivers.⁶⁷⁷ Specifically, Dr. Anne Neufeld examined the social support for women who care for cognitively-impaired adults and Dr. Harrison investigated women who care for pre-term infants, either healthy or with medical problems.⁶⁷⁸ The report then indicated there was interdisciplinary collaboration between Dr. Harrison and Dr. Joyce Magill-Evans of Rehabilitation Medicine.⁶⁷⁹

The next researchers had more of a focus on the infants and children. First was Kathrine Peters. She examined the language of premature infants and the associated behavioural cues as well as the physiological signals infants give during nursing interventions such as bathing.⁶⁸⁰ Peters stated "Neonatal nurses provide more than 85% of the care of critically ill infants, yet the major research and advances in neonatal care have traditionally been in medicine, technology, and pharmacology. Technology, however, has come close to reaching the limits of viability. Unless nurses can more intensely assess the impact of the environment and care of these critically ill infants, and change them so that the risks do not outweigh the benefits, a possibility for improved outcome remains untapped."⁶⁸¹ In other words, Peters examined an area not researched prior and an area that was strictly related to nursing.

⁶⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁶⁸¹ Ibid. p. 13

The next researcher highlighted was Dr. Ruth Elliot. She spoke about her research that reflected her doctoral dissertation; the effects of rocking on normal and excessive criers.⁶⁸² In her dissertation she found that rapid rocking is an effective soother for excessive criers and mothers of high criers interact the same way mothers of low criers at one month, but at four months the mothers of high criers interacted less.⁶⁸³ Her follow up study was to examine if early crying behaviours and behaviours at ages 3 and 4 are associated.⁶⁸⁴ She concluded that blame should not be placed on the parents and that her goal was to find “research-based techniques that will help them enjoy this stage of their family life.”⁶⁸⁵ The last researcher was Dr. Janice Lander. She investigated pain in children after venipuncture and it was a joint effort between her and Susan Fowler-Kerry of the University of Saskatchewan.⁶⁸⁶

After this, the report followed the similar order of listed publications, research grants, awards, and other scholarly work. The last section of the report was the completed graduate theses and for the first time, a graduate of the PhD program, Joan Bottorff, and her dissertation was listed.⁶⁸⁷

Report Seven: 1993

This scholarly report started with individual photographs of researchers in the FoN. This included Drs. Diane Buchanan, Eileen Jackson, Janet Ross Kerr, Anne

⁶⁸² Ibid.

⁶⁸³ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁵ Ibid. p. 14.

⁶⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁸⁷ Ibid.

Neufeld, Vicki Strang, and Dana Wertenberger.⁶⁸⁸ These researchers were selected as they were investigating elder care at the time, which was the theme of this scholarly report.

Dean's Message

Dean Marilyn Wood reported that fiscal change was present and that the FoN must adapt to change.⁶⁸⁹ Then she moved to a positive tone as she explained that the FoN and its collaborative partners were in “control of [their] own destiny” as the collaborative program offered a single nursing program in a cost-effective manner in order to prepare nurses to assume a central role in the delivery of health care.⁶⁹⁰ Like the previous report, this report also had a section in the Dean's message related to graduate program and enrollment. According to Dr. Wood, there were 110 students enrolled in the MN program with an additional 7 in distance education in Red Deer.⁶⁹¹ She then spoke about how the first PhD in nursing program in Canada has established additional funding for the University of Alberta.⁶⁹² She ended the message by stating that nurses admitted to the graduate programs had the highest academic qualifications and she hoped to increase the number of nursing scientists in Canada.⁶⁹³

⁶⁸⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1993). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁶⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁰ Ibid. p. 2.

⁶⁹¹ Ibid.

⁶⁹² Ibid.

⁶⁹³ Ibid.

Message from the Research Office

Dr. Lander started her message by stating the focus of the report was on faculty members who completed gerontological nursing research.⁶⁹⁴ She then spoke about cross-cultural nursing and how certain beliefs and practices affect nursing care.⁶⁹⁵ She stated that nurses needed to learn more about this and as a result, the research office had created an International Day in the spring of 1993 with a follow-up conference co-sponsored by Sigma Theta Tau in the fall.⁶⁹⁶

Theme Highlight: Elder Care

The first researcher highlighted was Dr. Diane Buchanan.⁶⁹⁷ According to the report, as part of her doctoral study, she had interviewed 160 elderly clients to determine what they identified as meaningful.⁶⁹⁸ Half the clients were previously diagnosed with depression and half were not as Dr. Buchanan wanted to determine how these two groups differed and how that related to suicide in the elderly.⁶⁹⁹ The report indicated that Dr. Buchanan had used quantitative and qualitative methods for the study.⁷⁰⁰ Findings were included in the report and Dr. Buchanan noted those in non-depression group were able to discuss what was meaningful in life and the depression group generally did not have that insight.⁷⁰¹ Dr. Buchanan stated that she felt her study indicated that healthy, positive aging was a possibility.⁷⁰²

⁶⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁰¹ Ibid.

⁷⁰² Ibid.

The second researcher highlighted was Dr. Anne Neufeld and her work investigating social support for caregivers.⁷⁰³ The report indicated that Dr. Neufeld conducted a qualitative study of 20 female caregivers of a cognitively impaired adult over 60 and that she had found similar findings to those identified by Dr. Margaret Harrison in her study of female caregivers of infants.⁷⁰⁴ Dr. Neufeld identified a theme of reciprocity as female caregivers valued the concept of give-and-take; as well she identified that the process of asking for help was difficult and typically followed six steps.⁷⁰⁵ It was suggested that nurses needed to encourage female caregivers to ask for and accept help.⁷⁰⁶ The report indicated that the project was answering a research question: “how does professional nursing support assist female caregivers?”, and that question was under investigation by an unnamed graduate student at the time.⁷⁰⁷

The next researcher discussed was Dr. Dana Wertenberger and her research interest in coping skills of families and family caregivers.⁷⁰⁸ Dr. Wertenberger’s work was part of a larger, longitudinal study in conjunction with Dr. Sharon Warren of Rehabilitation Medicine. The study was in its third year during the publication of this report and was funded by the NHRDP.⁷⁰⁹ The report then discussed other work by Dr. Wertenberger. This included the trial of a geriatric discharge sheet and the Blaylock Risk

⁷⁰³ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁰⁹ Ibid.

Assessment Screen at the Edmonton General Hospital to determine where an elderly patient should be discharged to.⁷¹⁰

The next researcher, Dr. Eileen Jackson, was investigating invisible nursing care in continuing care centers.⁷¹¹ She found that invisible care, which she identified as humane care such as offering a glass of water or communicating with clients was not as high of a priority as the visible tasks of nursing.⁷¹² The report next offered Dr. Jackson's recommendation for continuing care centers, which included allowing time for meaningful communication, humane care, and a decrease in patient load.⁷¹³

The next researcher was Dr. Janet Ross Kerr, who was working with Dr. Sharon Warren was examining adult day programs.⁷¹⁴ The report indicated that the study was large with a sample of 477 elderly clients, of which 100 were interviewed across 14 day programs.⁷¹⁵ Dr. Ross Kerr identified that the day programs were positive for the caregivers of the clients attending as it offered respite and that clients enjoyed attending.⁷¹⁶ She also identified barriers, such a lack of programs, lack of transportation, and a daily fee of \$15.⁷¹⁷ The report indicated that Dr. Ross Kerr was submitting her findings to Alberta Health to assist in planning adult day programs.⁷¹⁸

The program evaluation of the Victorian Order of Nurses' (VON) day programs that was being investigated by Dr. Vicki Strang was also highlighted.⁷¹⁹ The VON

⁷¹⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹¹ Ibid.

⁷¹² Ibid.

⁷¹³ Ibid.

⁷¹⁴ Ibid.

⁷¹⁵ Ibid.

⁷¹⁶ Ibid.

⁷¹⁷ Ibid.

⁷¹⁸ Ibid.

⁷¹⁹ Ibid.

program was for clients that were deemed too disabled for the other day programs offered in Alberta.⁷²⁰ She found that the program offered respite for caregivers but did not improve their overall situation.⁷²¹ She identified that the VON program was seen as a bridge to continuing care by family caregivers as they came to terms with the fact that their loved one required more assistance.⁷²² According to the report, Dr. Strang also investigated the VON foot care program and found high satisfaction with the program.⁷²³ Her research was funded by the VON and the NHRDP.⁷²⁴

The scholarly report then followed the format of a listing of selected publications, selected research grants, awards, and completed graduate theses. The last item was an advertisement asking for donations to the Nursing PhD Endowment Fund.⁷²⁵

Report Eight: 1994/95

Introduction

This report started with an introduction rather than the Dean's message. The introduction highlighted how researchers in the FoN were successful at obtaining research funding. This was not noted in previous reports. The first item mentioned was how Dr. Marilyn Wood, in July of 1995, received notice that the FoN was able to successfully apply and obtain a Development Grant from a special joint venture of the National Health Research Development Program and the Medical Research Council

⁷²⁰ Ibid.

⁷²¹ Ibid.

⁷²² Ibid.

⁷²³ Ibid.

⁷²⁴ Ibid.

⁷²⁵ Ibid.

(NHRDP/MRC).⁷²⁶ This NHRDP/MRC grant supported the work of Drs. Margaret Harrison and Beverly O'Brien via the Perinatal Research Centre and FoN.⁷²⁷ The grant also provided them release from teaching responsibilities in the FoN for up to five years.⁷²⁸

The second funding opportunity mentioned was Health Canada's Strategic Fund, which funded the work of Drs. Margaret Harrison and Jane Drummond.⁷²⁹ Dr. Harrison's application to Health Canada received top rating at adjudication.⁷³⁰ Dr. Drummond received a two year post-doctoral fellowship for research related to children's mental health, specifically children with developmental disorders.⁷³¹

Next, the introduction highlighted how students were successful in obtaining research funding. Specifically the report mentioned that Susan Neufeld had received a Research Fellowships from the Alberta Heritage Medical Research Foundation and the NHRDP.⁷³² As per the previously mentioned researchers, this was in the field in perinatal research.⁷³³

Dean's Message

It was indicated that it had been 18 months since the last scholarly report had been published.⁷³⁴ Overall, the message from the Dean was one that highlighted change in academia. The first change for nursing education related to the July 1, 1995 closure of all

⁷²⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁷²⁷ Ibid.

⁷²⁸ Ibid.

⁷²⁹ Ibid.

⁷³⁰ Ibid.

⁷³¹ Ibid.

⁷³² Ibid.

⁷³³ Ibid.

⁷³⁴ Ibid.

regional schools of nursing and consolidation into the FoN.⁷³⁵ The Dean then highlighted collaboration. At the time, the FoN was working with the Council of Health Sciences and assisting with the development of a proposal for a Master's of Health Promotion.⁷³⁶ This year also marked the addition of Grande Prairie Regional College and Keyano College into the collaborative Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BScN) Program.⁷³⁷ These two campuses joined Red Deer College, who had been in collaboration with the FoN for five years at this point.⁷³⁸ The collaborative partners were supported via video-conferencing to ensure high standards of education.⁷³⁹ There was mention that the collaborative partnership introduced by the FoN was being emulated by other faculties and universities across the country.⁷⁴⁰ The message ended by Dr. Wood with a message to thanks to her FoN colleagues. She indicated that actions of faculty members suggested that they were more than capable of providing a rich environment for learning and research.⁷⁴¹

Message from the Research Office

The next section was written by the Associate Dean of Research, Dr. Janice Lander. She, as with the other reports, discussed research endeavours in the FoN.⁷⁴² She indicated that this scholarly report looked at change and challenge; and highlighted areas

⁷³⁵ Ibid.

⁷³⁶ Ibid.

⁷³⁷ Ibid.

⁷³⁸ Ibid.

⁷³⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁴¹ Ibid.

⁷⁴² Ibid.

of research in the clinical setting.⁷⁴³ Many of these research studies were co-investigative or/and interdisciplinary; reflective of trends in health research.⁷⁴⁴

In terms of graduate scholarships and research funding, she did not go into detail but indicated pride. She felt that numbers of scholarships obtained by graduate students were reflective of the status of graduate education and research in the FoN.⁷⁴⁵ She stated that researchers in the FoN continued to be recognized world-wide. This may have been the reason why there were visiting scholars from Korea, Japan, Brazil, and other countries.⁷⁴⁶ These scholars spoke to health conditions in their home country to both students and faculty.⁷⁴⁷ The international collaboration continued as 16 undergraduate nursing students travelled to Guatemala, via Pueblo Partisans, where they provided health care assistance.⁷⁴⁸ This may have been the beginning of a greater focus on Global Health, a current area of excellence in the FoN.

Theme Highlight: Meeting the Challenge of Change

As stated earlier, the theme of this report was “Meeting the Challenge of Change.” The unnamed authors of the report subdivided the theme of change as it related to change in the community, change as a faculty, change as individuals, change in research, the ethics of change, and learning from the past. The theme was highlighted from page 3 to page 16 of the scholarly report.

Change in the community. The report suggested that change in the community would alter the face of the nursing profession as experienced acute-care nurses and new

⁷⁴³ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁴⁸ Ibid.

graduates explore roles in community.⁷⁴⁹ There was a positive mention that the change from acute-care to community-based care would present the opportunity for full scope of practice for nurses.⁷⁵⁰ This was supported by Dr. Lillian Douglas, President of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses (AARN), who stated,

“The major focus for too long has been on illness and disease, on acute-care services and costly technology. We are moving now toward a more balanced perspective on health services that includes health promotion and illness prevention. In this context, registered nurses have a crucial role to play.”⁷⁵¹

The idea of full scope of practice for RNs, was also echoed by Dr. Juddith Hibberd, an expert on nursing management.⁷⁵² She mentioned that as care moves into homes and the community, there will be a need for care managers.⁷⁵³ This positive mention for nursing management was juxtaposed to the change that was occurring in acute-care settings as the numbers of nursing administrators were being decreased.⁷⁵⁴ However, Dr. Hibberd was confident that as patient care declined, the knowledge and expertise of nurse managers would be wanted again.⁷⁵⁵

Dr. Janet Ross Kerr suggested that with the health care change there may be concern with adhering to the Canada Health Act, specifically accessibility and affordability.⁷⁵⁶ She stated that nurses must ensure that those require health care, have

⁷⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁵¹ Ibid., pp. 4

⁷⁵² Ibid.

⁷⁵³ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁶ Ibid.

access to it. This was also echoed by Dr. Lillian Douglas.⁷⁵⁷ She went on further to indicate that all nurses must be informed to health care change.

The next part of this section discussed how the changes in health care impacted nursing students in terms of their clinical experience. There was mention of difficulty in obtaining acute care placements as well as the increased need for students to have community experience.⁷⁵⁸ Dr. Linda Ogilvie stated that the FoN has had a focus on community care since the late 1980s so that students learn a collaborative approach to care with patients and clients.⁷⁵⁹ Dr. Ogilvie then mentioned that they have had students in home care settings, often with Master's-prepared nurses in a joint partnership between the FoN and Home care where half of their responsibilities were related to teaching students.⁷⁶⁰ Dr. Olive Yonge also noted the lack of community placements and had spearheaded the move to have nursing students in the school setting.⁷⁶¹ This was tested for the 1994/95 academic year with eleven third year nursing students.⁷⁶² They ran educational support groups with topics ranging from self-esteem, nutrition, and hygiene.⁷⁶³ It was a successful first run, that it was repeated for the 1995/96 year.⁷⁶⁴ The change in health care focus provided the opportunities for non-traditional clinical experiences; as well it was related to the Klein era of politics where health care costs

⁷⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁶¹ Ibid.

⁷⁶² Ibid.

⁷⁶³ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁴ Ibid.

reached pandemic levels.⁷⁶⁵ The Alberta Government made \$2.4 billion dollars in cuts to services that included education.⁷⁶⁶ Today, these once non-traditional educational experiences are now part of a student's educational experience.

Change in the faculty. The report moved toward discussion related to the challenge of change in the FoN. The four floors of the Clinical Sciences Building and the one in the Extension Center had stacks of boxes in hallways.⁷⁶⁷ That year was marked new desks, storage cabinets, and computers. As well, space was changed to welcome 5 new support staff, 16 new term-contract staff, and 20 new sessional instructors.⁷⁶⁸ Since the Schools of Nursing at the Misericordia, Royal Alexandra, and University Hospitals had closed on July 1, 1995, the FoN had welcomed some of the educators from these sites.⁷⁶⁹ According to the report, this was completed almost seamlessly as Heather Andrews and Dr. Marilyn Wood had collaborated over a ten year period to have a common curriculum between the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing and the FoN, University of Alberta.⁷⁷⁰

There was also change with the Perinatal Research Centre, which moved to a 15 office suite on the fifth floor of the Royal Alexandra Hospital to house their 12 core researchers.⁷⁷¹ Dr. David Olson, the Centre's director and Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics; indicated the new location would improve the already high

⁷⁶⁵ Perry, S. E. & Craig, J. J. (2006). Ralph Philip Klein, 1992 -. In: S.E. Perry & J.J. Craig (Eds.). *The mantle of leadership: Premiers of the North-West Territories and Alberta, 1897-2005*, (pp. 595-637). Edmonton, AB: The Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

⁷⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁷⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁷¹ Ibid.

caliber of research conducted by center researchers as there is a diverse patient population.⁷⁷² He further predicted that the Perinatal Research Centre would become the finest clinical research institute in the country.⁷⁷³

Change as individuals. The next section highlighted change as individuals and specifically highlighted students; both undergraduate and graduate and FoN researchers. The section started by introducing one undergraduate student, Janelle Knutson, who gained nursing research experience in the summer of 1995 with Dr. Janice Lander and her investigation into pain management with circumcision.⁷⁷⁴ Knutson stated that she planned to work in gerontology post-graduation.⁷⁷⁵ The second undergraduate student highlighted was Laine Bishop, who had received a scholarship from AHFMR in the summer of 1995.⁷⁷⁶ She assisted Dr. Jane Drummond in her investigation into the effects of early intervention in childhood development.⁷⁷⁷ Bishop wanted to work in public health but was considering starting a MN first due to changes in the health care setting.⁷⁷⁸

The last undergraduate student discussed, Caron Bright, was a recent graduate from April of 1995.⁷⁷⁹ She stated it took her 3 months to secure a position and she did find one in British Columbia.⁷⁸⁰ She felt that her experience as a research assistant helped to make her stand out during a time where jobs were difficult to obtain.⁷⁸¹ The opposite was true when she was in first and second year but when the changes occurred

⁷⁷² Ibid.

⁷⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁷⁸¹ Ibid.

in health care in Alberta during third year, students were desperate.⁷⁸² Some of her friends dropped out and many of those who had graduated were working as personal care aides, or had moved to other provinces or the United States.⁷⁸³

The next part of the challenge of change focused on graduate students. The first student mentioned was Heather Morris, who had left her full-time position in public health in Manitoba to come to Alberta to start the MN program.⁷⁸⁴ She discussed how it was a hard decision but had discovered she loved research and was actually having a hard time deciding on a thesis topic.⁷⁸⁵ The second student, Jeanne Besner, had also left a secure position.⁷⁸⁶ Besner was a Director of Public Health Nursing with Calgary Health services when she had decided to start the PhD program.⁷⁸⁷ She was unsure of her decision as she was leaving a volatile workplace and there was no guarantee there would be work after study completion.⁷⁸⁸ She received a Fellowship in her second year from the NHRDP to fund her research in the development of a framework to measure the effectiveness of public health nursing.⁷⁸⁹ She believed that the current method of measuring effectiveness via morbidity and mortality was perhaps not the best method to determine effectiveness of short-term, client driven goals.⁷⁹⁰ Besner went on further to

⁷⁸² Ibid.

⁷⁸³ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁰ Ibid.

state that nursing research directly assisted those in bedside practice.⁷⁹¹ Besner completed her PhD studies in the FoN in 1999.⁷⁹²

Change in research. First, parish nursing was highlighted.⁷⁹³ The report indicated that in 1995, Drs. Jane Simington, Joanne Olson, and Lillian Douglass worked together to prepare a report that will serve as a framework for the introduction of parish nursing in Alberta.⁷⁹⁴ Dr. Joanne Olson indicated that individuals in crisis come to churches so there is a unique niche for nursing.⁷⁹⁵ Dr. Olson indicated that parish nurses provide office consultations, counselling, home visits, hospital visits, establish parent groups, and other health promotion and community-based care.⁷⁹⁶ During the 1995/96 academic year, Dr. Olson established an introductory course on parish nursing for undergraduate and graduate students.⁷⁹⁷

The next researcher highlighted was Dr. Jane Drummond and her three year project investigating early interventions in children with developmental disorders.⁷⁹⁸ This was a collaborative partnership with Dr. Gerard Kysella and Dr. Linda McDonald from the Faculty of Education.⁷⁹⁹ The report mentioned that the first stage involved screening of children for developmental delay and if noted, the assignment into one of three groups, two interventional groups and one control.⁸⁰⁰ The second stage was

⁷⁹¹ Ibid.

⁷⁹² Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

⁷⁹³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁷⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁰ Ibid.

participant follow-up and the third stage was research dissemination on the internet in order to influence public policy.⁸⁰¹

The next researcher highlighted was Dr. Vicki Strang and her research in caregiver respite.⁸⁰² She had concern that the current move from institution-based care to community-based care may increase the burden on family caregivers.⁸⁰³ She believed that the change was transferring personal care provided by professionals to families.⁸⁰⁴ Phase one investigated what respite care meant to family caregivers and how they defined it.⁸⁰⁵ She interviewed family caregivers of individuals with dementia and from her research planned to create a model of respite.⁸⁰⁶

The next researcher, who was also concerned with the move to community-based care as it pertains to elderly, was Dr. Janet Ross Kerr.⁸⁰⁷ Her 6 month recent study also looked into respite provided by 14 day-hospital programs.⁸⁰⁸ The main finding was that clients in the programs maintained the level of function they had at admission and that the two to three day program provided freedom for family caregivers.⁸⁰⁹ Dr. Ross Kerr's next project investigated non-traditional models of continuing care, was funded by the NHRDP, and was to be completed over three years.⁸¹⁰ She indicated that the study would

⁸⁰¹ Ibid.

⁸⁰² Ibid.

⁸⁰³ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁸¹⁰ Ibid.

investigate the value of non-traditional models in continuing care as they relate to the promotion of independence in older adults.⁸¹¹

The next paragraphs went into more detail about interdisciplinary collaboration in research. The three researchers discussed were Drs. Beverly O'Brien, Margaret Harrison, and Kathrine Peters, who were conducting work out of the Perinatal Research Centre.⁸¹² Dr. O'Brien research was related to nausea and vomiting in pregnancy. One study, with Joyce Relyea indicated that acupuncture as a treatment option was not statistically significant.⁸¹³ The two had moved on to investigate the use ginger, in addition to running the FoN's midwifery program.⁸¹⁴ Dr. O'Brien indicated that the Perinatal Research Centre was an excellent resource for nurses conducting research.⁸¹⁵

The second researcher, Dr. Margaret Harrison, received a major grant from the AFNR to study pre-term and full-term infants at 3, 12, and 18 months.⁸¹⁶ The research focused on why pre-term infants had higher rates of learning problems compared to full-term infants and was completed in collaboration with Dr. Joyce Magill-Evans of the Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine.⁸¹⁷ The report indicated that research funding allowed for follow-up at 4 years and Dr. Harrison hoped that the research could be used to educate parents with about how to care for healthy pre-term infants and their learning needs.⁸¹⁸ The report also indicated that Dr. Harrison was working with Dr. Anne Neufeld

⁸¹¹ Ibid.

⁸¹² Ibid.

⁸¹³ Ibid.

⁸¹⁴ Ibid.

⁸¹⁵ Ibid.

⁸¹⁶ Ibid.

⁸¹⁷ Ibid.

⁸¹⁸ Ibid.

investigating social support for caregivers.⁸¹⁹ Dr. Harrison focused on her area of interest, infants, whereas, Dr. Neufeld focused on dependent older adults.

The last researcher highlighted was Dr. Kathrine Peters, who had investigated stress responses in critically-ill newborns.⁸²⁰ Specifically she examined physiological indicators such as heart rate, hand movements, and hormone production.⁸²¹ Interestingly, the report indicated that she worked with other clinical researchers to obtain the data related to cortisol levels.⁸²² It was also mentioned that Dr. Peters was working with clinical staff at the Walter Mackenzie Center and the Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital for client follow-up.⁸²³

Ethics and change. The next challenge of change section was related to health ethics and specifically the collaborative partnership of Dr. Vangie Bergum and the Bioethics Centre.⁸²⁴ Dr. Bergum mentioned that bioethics does not focus on efficiency like other research but rather on the moral rights of individuals.⁸²⁵ Dr. Bergum combined her interest in bioethics and maternity with her book, *A Child on Her Mind: The Experience of Becoming a Mother*, which investigated the experiences of women through birth to adoption.⁸²⁶ Another project mentioned was a joint project with Dr. John Dossetor that investigated the ethical relationships in health care. The project was titled

⁸¹⁹ Ibid.

⁸²⁰ Ibid.

⁸²¹ Ibid.

⁸²² Ibid.

⁸²³ Ibid.

⁸²⁴ Ibid.

⁸²⁵ Ibid.

⁸²⁶ Bergum, V. (1997). *A child on her mind: The experience of becoming a mother*. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey.

“Ethics of Nurturance Research Project” and took two and half years.⁸²⁷ The result of the research was a book, a video, a slide presentation, and a workshop.⁸²⁸ Another collaborative partnership that Dr. Bergum was involved with was the ECHO group.⁸²⁹ They produced a 14 page booklet looking a regionalization of health care, health promotion, the rights of older adults, women, and health care workers; and sites for health-service delivery.⁸³⁰ Dr. Bergum indicated that health ethics research provides increased awareness of complex issues.⁸³¹

Learning from the past. The last challenge of change section was how to learn from the past and it highlighted the work of Dr. Pauline Paul.⁸³² She indicated that the move to community-based care was not new to the nursing profession.⁸³³ She pointed out that prior to the 1930s most nurses worked in in clients’ home but that changed during the Depression years as many could no longer afford a private-duty nurse.⁸³⁴ Dr. Paul indicated that the change noted in Alberta in the 1990s may lead to the return of a large number of nurses into the community, specifically home care.⁸³⁵ She further indicated that by examining the past, we discover that the profession of nursing was able to adapt and that this can provide reassurance during the rapid reorganization of health care.⁸³⁶

⁸²⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁸²⁸ Ibid.

⁸²⁹ Ibid.

⁸³⁰ Ibid.

⁸³¹ Ibid.

⁸³² Ibid.

⁸³³ Ibid.

⁸³⁴ Ibid.

⁸³⁵ Ibid.

⁸³⁶ Ibid.

The next paragraph highlighted the research completed by Dr. Paul. This included her doctoral thesis, *A History of the Edmonton General Hospital, 1895 – 1970: “Be Faithful to the Duties of Your Calling.”* in April of 1994.⁸³⁷ It was suggested that the thesis was well completed and the Grey Nuns of Montreal had asked Dr. Paul to study the history of the Order in Alberta.⁸³⁸ The report indicated that Dr. Paul was one of three historical researchers at the time, the others being Dr. Sharon Richardson and Dr. Janet Ross Kerr.⁸³⁹ Dr. Richardson was investigating the history of the FoN and Dr. Ross Kerr was completing a book of the history of nursing in Alberta.⁸⁴⁰ The section ended with Dr. Paul stating that careful examination of the strategies used by our predecessors can assist with the issues of today.⁸⁴¹

The report then followed the same sequence of before. It included selected publications of faculty members, selected research grants, honours and awards, and ended with an advertisement for the PhD program.⁸⁴²

Report Nine: 1995/96

The subtitle of this scholarly report was *Vanishing Borders* with a theme of international initiatives.⁸⁴³ This report started with a dedication and it was written in ten different languages, in which the FoN dedicated the report to their “friends” from around

⁸³⁷ Ibid.

⁸³⁸ Ibid.

⁸³⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁴¹ Ibid.

⁸⁴² Ibid.

⁸⁴³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

the world.⁸⁴⁴ There were numerous terms used in the report to describe the work of the FoN on this front. The most common was “international initiatives.”

The Dean’s Message

This message was written by Dr. Marilyn Wood and it addressed how future graduates of the FoN would be aware of global issues that impact health.⁸⁴⁵ Dr. Wood stated that the FoN and nursing should concern itself with providing international clinical experiences for Canadian students as well encourage international students to study in Alberta.⁸⁴⁶ At the professional level, she included that the North American Free Trade Agreement had recommended that professional associations across Canada, Mexico, and the US standardize education and professional credentials.⁸⁴⁷ Dr. Wood stated that the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (CAUSN) had assumed responsibility for accreditation processes.⁸⁴⁸ Dr. Wood believed that the work of the FoN and CAUSN reflected the theme of internationalism.

Message from the Research Office

Dr. Janice Lander was the Associate Dean of Research at the time and her message reflected on the international initiatives in the FoN. She spoke about how international activity on the research front was not new to the FoN and that many faculty members and students have travelled throughout the world to work, study, teach, and present research.⁸⁴⁹ She also highlighted that the FoN has had visiting scholars, which

⁸⁴⁴ Ibid. pp.2

⁸⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁴⁹ Ibid.

have been mentioned in previous reports. Dr. Lander then spoke of her own international travel to Japan.⁸⁵⁰

Introduction

This introduction to the report was the first and only to start with University level led initiatives. The introduction covered how Dr. Roderick Fraser, then President of the University of Alberta, has established health science connections to Taiwan and Hong Kong.⁸⁵¹ The introduction also included a commendation from Wilfred Allan, then Director of Alberta International. He stated that the FoN was the first to appoint a full-time consultant in international linkage.⁸⁵²

Theme Highlight: International Initiatives

The section began almost as a follow-up to the commendation in the introduction made by Wilfred Allan as the first paragraph mentioned that Karen Mills had been appointed to the role titled Consultant for International Nursing Linkages.⁸⁵³ The section presented her previous experience as a three time member of the Canadian delegation to the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization⁸⁵⁴ making her an ideal candidate. Her responsibilities in her role included facilitation of international student and faculty exchanges, research collaboration, and working with other faculties on campus and across Canada on internationals development.⁸⁵⁵ The section reported that Dr. Linda Ogilvie had prepared a thirty page discussion paper that outlined the

⁸⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁵¹ Ibid.

⁸⁵² Ibid.

⁸⁵³ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁵ Ibid.

background, context, and rationale for the international initiatives in the FoN.⁸⁵⁶ Next highlighted was International Day. At the time it was in its fourth year and was a popular event for faculty members that promoted global health issues.⁸⁵⁷ After this, there was a profile highlight of Kathleen Dier, Professor Emerita.⁸⁵⁸ It was included that Dier was an international initiative pioneer for the FoN from 1973 to 1988.⁸⁵⁹ Prior to working in the faculty she had been a nurse educator and curriculum development consultant for the World Health Organization and she had found that students enjoyed learning about her international experiences, so she frequently shared them.⁸⁶⁰ She stated she was pleased with the formal recognition of the international initiatives in the FoN.⁸⁶¹

Research Highlights

The next section was titled *Building the Bridges* and it highlighted the international work of nurse researcher in the FoN with others across borders.⁸⁶² The research highlighted was presented differently than in previous reports. Instead of one page per project, it was written as a four page discussion that linked the work of members of the FoN with established international agreements.⁸⁶³ The researchers included Dr. Shirley Stinson, Dr. Peggy Anne Field, Dr. Pamela Brink, Dr. Janet Ross Kerr, Dr. Joanne Olson, Dr. Lynn Skillen and Joyce Relyea.⁸⁶⁴

Dr. Shirley Stinson. The author of the report indicated that Dr. Stinson was aware of the importance of international exchange of nursing research and she had been

⁸⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁶¹ Ibid.

⁸⁶² Ibid.

⁸⁶³ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁴ Ibid.

involved in several initiatives that were of historical significance.⁸⁶⁵ For example, she had been the first researcher from the FoN to present at the International Council of Nurses (ICN) Congress, and that she had led the initiative to invite nursing scholars from outside of Canada to present at the Canadian National Research Conference in Edmonton in 1975.⁸⁶⁶ The report also included other milestones that Dr. Stinson accomplished and had fostered the development of international nursing research. This included that Dr. Stinson's had been co-editor, along with Dr. Janet Ross Kerr, of *International Issues in Nursing Research*, the first textbook dedicated to the subject; she was the chair of the planning committee for the first North American International Conference on Nursing Research in Edmonton in 1986; she had obtained affiliate status for the CNA in the Working Group of European Nurse Researchers; that she had been co-chair, along with Karen Mills, for the first-ever International Conference on Community Health Nursing Research in 1993;⁸⁶⁷ and she had been a member of the advisory board of the 2nd International Conference on Community Health Nursing in Edinburgh in 1997.⁸⁶⁸

Dr. Peggy Anne Field. According to the author of the report, Dr. Field had helped establish the international reputation of the FoN with Dr. Janice Morse as the two had written the first ever textbook on qualitative nursing research, *Nursing Research: The Application of Qualitative Approaches*.⁸⁶⁹ The textbook was recognized world-wide.⁸⁷⁰ Individually, Dr. Field was invited to international conferences and was a visiting scholar

⁸⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁶⁷ King, M., Stinson, S. M., & Mills, K. M. (1993). *Proceedings of the first international conference on community health nursing research: Health promotion, illness & injury prevention: Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 26th-29th, 1993*. Edmonton, AB: Edmonton Board of Health.

⁸⁶⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁸⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁰ Ibid.

in New Zealand due to her expertise in maternal-child health and qualitative approaches to research.⁸⁷¹ Dr. Field stated that she felt sabbatical time was best spent making international contacts.⁸⁷²

Dr. Pamela Brink. The paragraphs on Dr. Pamela Brink highlighted her ethnographic research.⁸⁷³ Her transcultural nursing research experience inspired Dr. Brink to write a book titled *Transcultural Nursing: A Book of Readings*, which explored theoretical basis for nursing in other cultures.^{874 875} Dr. Brink had also developed Memorandums of Understandings to promote international ties.⁸⁷⁶ The first was between faculties of nursing from the University of Alberta, The University of Wales, Red Cross University in Sweden, and Hogeschool in Utrecht; and the second was between the FoN and the University of Ghana.⁸⁷⁷ It was indicated that Dr. Brink believed that undergraduate nursing students should study anthropology in order to have an understanding of immigrant and aboriginal populations in Canada.⁸⁷⁸

Dr. Janet Ross Kerr. The section on Dr. Ross Kerr indicated that her contribution to international initiatives had been through conference presentation. According to the author of the report, she had presented her research related to elder care, nursing history, and health policy at the Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers since 1982.⁸⁷⁹ Dr. Ross Kerr believed that international exchange of theory and experience

⁸⁷¹ Ibid.

⁸⁷² Ibid.

⁸⁷³ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁵ Brink, P. J. (1976). *Transcultural nursing: A book of readings*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

⁸⁷⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁸⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁷⁹ Ibid.

had practical benefits and used an example of how Western Europe has a higher population of elderly people that are cared for in the community rather than in institutions.⁸⁸⁰ The report also mentioned that Dr. Ross Kerr had also presented at ICN and Sigma Theta Tau International; and like Dr. Field, her sabbatical had been used to develop international ties.⁸⁸¹

Dr. Joanne Olson. The report indicated that Dr. Olson contribution was related to her involvement in Sigma Theta Tau International (STTI).⁸⁸² In October of 1995, Dr. Olson was re-elected to a 12-member board of STTI and was the only non-US member.⁸⁸³ Dr. Olson indicated that she felt she represented all countries outside of the US and brought forth a global perspective to the board.⁸⁸⁴ The University of Alberta's Chapter of STTI, Mu Sigma, was established in 1992 and the chapter was an active co-sponsor of International Day and Margaret Scott Wright Research Day.⁸⁸⁵

Dr. Lynn Skillen. The report mentioned Dr. Skillen's work as a Regional Nursing Officer in Colombia (1973 to 1976), as a nurse researcher with Futures for Children, a Colombian community development organization; and her work as a nurse practitioner in Northern Canada as examples of her international ties.⁸⁸⁶ According to the report, Dr. Skillen was often an international representative of the CNA, the Canadian Society of International Health, and the Canadian Public Health Association.⁸⁸⁷ She also

⁸⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸⁸² Ibid.

⁸⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁷ Ibid.

worked with Karen Mills and Wendy Neander to develop a partnership in nursing education between six universities in the US, Mexico, and Canada.⁸⁸⁸

Joyce Relyea. The report indicated that Professor Relya had been a member of the International Confederation of Midwives and had worked in India for three years under CUSO, a non-profit development organization.^{889 890} She also had taught a course on international health to students in nursing and other health science disciplines.⁸⁹¹

Thai connection. The next area highlighted how, in November of 1995, Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti had travelled to Bangkok to present the FoN on an education mission.⁸⁹² Dr. Giovannetti had visited five nursing programs and found that Thai nursing educators were excited to link with the FoN.⁸⁹³ One university in particular, Mahidol University, was interested in research exchanges.⁸⁹⁴ According to the report, the first three visitors from that University were Nitaya Pasunant, Natesai Rugruangthum, and Kannikar Vichitsukon.⁸⁹⁵ The Thai researchers were experts in gerontology, community health, and maternal-child health. They had connected with FoN members to discuss theory, education, and research during the visit.⁸⁹⁶ One of the visiting scholars, Pasunant,

⁸⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁰ Cuso International. (2015). *About Cuso International*. Retrieved from www.cusointernational.org/about/about

⁸⁹¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁸⁹² Ibid.

⁸⁹³ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁶ Ibid.

was interested in clinical theory.⁸⁹⁷ Dr. Giovannetti stated that the Thai researchers had expertise in primary health care that would be useful to FoN researchers.⁸⁹⁸

Student visitors. The next section of the report shared information about some of the exchange opportunities available for students in both undergraduate and graduate programs. These students were from China, Pakistan, Ghana, New Zealand, and Iran.⁸⁹⁹ The student from Iran, Mahvash Salsali, stated that the University of Alberta has an excellent reputation in Iran and that is why she decided to pursue doctoral studies with the FoN.⁹⁰⁰

Remainder of the Report

The rest of the report did not follow the previous ones as it did not include a list of publications. Instead the report listed areas of research excellence, which included a list of faculty members and supervised students.⁹⁰¹ The areas included Community and Occupational Health, International Nursing, Family and Child Health, Elder Care, Mental Health Nursing, Critical Care Nursing, Pain Management, Nursing Administration; Health Care Ethics, Philosophical Nursing Issues, Nursing History, Women's Health, Nurse-Client Communication, Socio-behavioural Issues, Health Teaching and Learning; and Pharmacology.⁹⁰²

⁸⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁰¹ Ibid.

⁹⁰² Ibid.

Report Ten: 1996/97

This report was subtitled *On Our Minds*, suggestive of the theme of mental health and it also marked the year of the 80th anniversary of the FoN.⁹⁰³ There were special events listed for 1998, which included a mural unveiling in January, a special presentation on the history of nursing education at Margaret Scott Wright Research Day in March, and a book launch at Alumni weekend in October related to the history of nursing education.⁹⁰⁴ For this report, the Dean's message and the Message from the Associate Dean, Research were on one page rather than a page each. As such, the messages were not as in-depth as previous reports.

Dean's Message

Dr. Wood indicated that mental health problems were a growing issue in health care and that the curriculum change in 1991 provided undergraduate students with the opportunity to learn and gain knowledge in this area.⁹⁰⁵ Dr. Wood also indicated that the MN program had expanded to include specialization in this area.⁹⁰⁶ Dr. Wood then highlighted that newly recruited faculty members who had backgrounds in mental health.⁹⁰⁷

Message from the Research Office

The message, written by Dr. Janice Lander, indicated that mental health research was common in the FoN.⁹⁰⁸ She stated that to include every research project that touched

⁹⁰³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁹⁰⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁰⁸ Ibid.

on mental health would require volumes,⁹⁰⁹ suggestive that this report only highlighted a few of the many articles that could have been included. She ended her message by praising the high caliber of research completed in the FoN and suggested that mental health research directly informed practice.⁹¹⁰ Dr. Lander used the term “informed practice,” which is reflective of today’s “best practice” or “evidence-based practice.” In fact the term “informed practice” marked the beginning of what would become an important focus of research in health care.

Theme Highlight: Mental Health

This theme discussion started with an introduction by Dr. Wendy Austin.⁹¹¹ Unfortunately, I could not read what was written on the copy of the report. I cannot report on what was said as the pages had been damaged.

After the introduction, research highlights were presented. The first was about psychosocial risk and infants by Dr. Ruth Elliott.⁹¹² In the report she shared highlights from her study that investigated mother-infant dyads that may be at risk due to home and social indicators.⁹¹³ Specifically, she had investigated if inadequate care-giving in early life impacted social, intellectual, and emotional well-being later in life.⁹¹⁴ The study was funded by the Royal Alexandra Hospital and the Northern Alberta Children’s Health Foundation and was conducted out of the Perinatal Research Centre.⁹¹⁵

⁹⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁹¹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹¹ Ibid.

⁹¹² Ibid.

⁹¹³ Ibid.

⁹¹⁴ Ibid.

⁹¹⁵ Ibid.

Becky Hill, MN, was the next researcher presented. This was different from previous reports as she was not a faculty member but was a Clinical Nurse Specialist out of British Columbia who recently had completed her MN.⁹¹⁶ This may have been to highlight the caliber of research completed by students. Hill investigated eating disorders in pregnancy as part of her MN program.⁹¹⁷ Her research study was qualitative in nature and started out as an ethnography but shifted to grounded theory during the analysis stage when she identified themes and a process.⁹¹⁸ Her research suggested that communication and a therapeutic relationship were the only strategies identified as helpful in assisting women with their mental health.⁹¹⁹

The next research project was on resiliency in children and how to assist children with behavioural/mental health issues.⁹²⁰ The project had been completed by Dr. Jane Drummond as part of the University of Alberta's Child and Family Resiliency Research Program (CFRRP) where she collaborated with Dr. Gerard Kysela, Dr. Linda McDonald, both from the Department of Educational Psychology; Susan Neufeld MN, and Dr. Jane Alexander, both from the FoN.⁹²¹ Dr. Drummond and her team had identified that family centered care, where you approach the child as whole rather than "just their symptoms" was beneficial.⁹²² The research project had been so successful that the Capital Health

⁹¹⁶ Ibid.

⁹¹⁷ Ibid.

⁹¹⁸ Ibid.

⁹¹⁹ Ibid.

⁹²⁰ Ibid.

⁹²¹ Ibid.

⁹²² Ibid.

Authority asked Dr. Drummond and Dr. Kysela to work with inner-city support groups to develop resiliency-training programs.⁹²³

The next researcher was also a recent MN graduate who investigated social change in the community. Carmen Lawrence had investigated and assisted in the development of a school health-promotion program that was spearheaded by a local parish.⁹²⁴ Lawrence had interviewed families, teachers, and others involved in the school after a snack program, literacy program, and other programs were introduced and maintained by the local parish over the year.⁹²⁵ She found that that the goal of social empowerment was achieved.⁹²⁶

The next research study was on respite for caregivers and was investigated by Dr. Vicki Strang. This research study was mentioned in report nine as it related to family caregivers of individuals with dementia. It was again reported that it was a qualitative study and that the issue of respite is more complex than a day off for the family caregiver.⁹²⁷ Dr. Strang had suggested that successful respite improves the mental health of family caregivers.⁹²⁸ The write up on Dr. Strang ended with a note that she had begun work with Dr. Pricilla Koop in a newly expanded study of respite that investigated family caregivers of individuals with advanced cancer.⁹²⁹ The author of the report suggested

⁹²³ Ibid.

⁹²⁴ Ibid.

⁹²⁵ Ibid.

⁹²⁶ Ibid.

⁹²⁷ Ibid.

⁹²⁸ Ibid.

⁹²⁹ Ibid.

that Dr. Strang's study was almost as therapeutic as the respite programs she investigated as the participants felt heard.⁹³⁰

The next research project was completed by MN prepared nurses. Cheryl Webster and Gail Baumbarch created an educational program called "The Wellness Program: A Program on Basic Life Issues Affecting Health" and was the topic of Webster's thesis.⁹³¹ At the time of publication of the report, Webster was working as a psycho-geriatric nurse and was planning to develop a similar program in Stony Plain.⁹³²

The next project was on co-morbidities, specifically asthma and anxiety disorders and the project was completed by Drs. Terry Davis and Carolyn Ross.⁹³³ According to the report, the two researchers were investigating non-pharmacological approaches to managing anxiety disorders and patient education.⁹³⁴ Dr. Ross, a certified asthma educator, believed that the symptoms of an asthma attack and panic attack are similar and place adults at risk for overmedication.⁹³⁵ The project had three phases: use of a preexisting anxiety disorder tool with 97 patients with asthma, development of cognitive-behavioural treatment protocol in conjunction with an established asthma education program, and testing of the protocol with 60 patients with asthma.⁹³⁶ The two researchers stated they were optimistic their findings would improve health and advance knowledge in the field.⁹³⁷

⁹³⁰ Ibid.

⁹³¹ Ibid.

⁹³² Ibid.

⁹³³ Ibid.

⁹³⁴ Ibid.

⁹³⁵ Ibid.

⁹³⁶ Ibid.

⁹³⁷ Ibid.

The next research project presented in this report was completed by Ann Pagliaro, PhD candidate.⁹³⁸ She believed that substance-abuse treatment and prevention programs should be based on research rather than public opinion.⁹³⁹ The study examined the attitudes and behaviours of 1054 intravenous drug users in regards to the transmission of blood-borne infections.⁹⁴⁰ The study demonstrated that over 70% of intravenous drug users were aware and/or concerned about blood-borne infections, contrary to popular opinion.⁹⁴¹ Based on their research, the Paligaros were in the process of in writing guides for drug-licensing privileges for PhD prepared psychologists in the US.⁹⁴²

The next study highlighted the thesis work of Judy Mill, a MN prepared nurse.⁹⁴³ Under the supervision of Dr. Pamela Brink, Mill had completed a qualitative study that examined cultural factors that may have accounted for the higher than average number of HIV/Aids infections in aboriginal populations.⁹⁴⁴ At the time, Mill had planned to examine the same focus in Ghana as her PhD research project.⁹⁴⁵

The next research project highlighted was completed by Dr. Geertje Boschma. She examined the history of psychiatric nursing in Holland, which was her doctoral dissertation, and at the time of the publication of this report, was planning to start a historical research project examining the history of psychiatric nursing in Alberta.⁹⁴⁶ Dr. Boschma was to use a social approach to study psychiatric nursing history in Alberta in order to examine the influence of labour practices, attitudes about race and gender, and

⁹³⁸ Ibid.

⁹³⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁴¹ Ibid.

⁹⁴² Ibid.

⁹⁴³ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁶ Ibid.

medical approaches to mental health.⁹⁴⁷ She hoped the study would shed light on how Alberta psychiatric nurses had influenced the shift from institutional to community-based mental health treatment.⁹⁴⁸ The section on Dr. Boschma ended with a statement on how she believed that the study of nursing history was important in its own right and also for current practice.⁹⁴⁹

The next study discussed had not started but was to examine relational ethics in mental health care over a two year period. The study was to be led by Dr. Wendy Austin and a team of twelve mental health professionals.⁹⁵⁰ The study was to be completed in conjunction with the John Dossetor Health Ethics Centre (formally the Bio Ethics Centre) at the University of Alberta.⁹⁵¹

Remainder of the Report

The report then followed a similar sequence as previous reports. It included selected publications of faculty members, selected research grants, and honours and awards. This report also included graduate thesis from both the MN and PhD programs and ended with an advertisement requesting funding for various projects under the 80th Anniversary Fundraising Program.⁹⁵²

Report Eleven: 1999

This report did not have a subtitle; however, it however had a theme. The theme, according to the table of contents, appeared to be about new researchers in the FoN. There were 13 new researchers highlighted in this report, with each receiving a page

⁹⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁵¹ Ibid.

⁹⁵² Ibid.

dedicated to their projects.⁹⁵³ This report did not have an introduction to the theme and instead started with messages from the Dean and the research office.

Message from the Dean

Dr. Marilyn Wood's message was related to the theme of research as she stated that the "Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta has one of the finest records of achievement in nursing in this country."⁹⁵⁴ She stated that the FoN had leaders in research method development, scholars in the basic sciences, and recognized researchers in both independent and collaborative projects.⁹⁵⁵ She also included that the FoN was committed to help new PhDs and established faculty members build independent research careers.⁹⁵⁶ The theme of this report was to highlight twelve individuals who were establishing their own research careers. Some of the researchers had joined the FoN from a different university, while others were of a new generation of researchers who move directly from MN to PhD to post-doctoral fellowships.⁹⁵⁷ Importantly, this was the era when PhD prepared nurses began to more frequently participate in such fellowships.

Message from the Research Office

The message from the research office, written by Dr. Janice Lander, echoed Dr. Wood. She stated that the 13 researchers highlighted in the report were entering independent research careers.⁹⁵⁸ She went on to include that the FoN was grateful for research funding support and indicated that the NHRDP and the MRC had recognized the

⁹⁵³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁹⁵⁴ Ibid. pp. 2

⁹⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁵⁸ Ibid.

importance of nursing research.⁹⁵⁹ She also highlighted that private funders had taken note of nursing research and singled out Harry and Muriel Hole as being top contributors.⁹⁶⁰ She ended her message by stating the FoN also supported researchers in shared cost programs, such as the Perinatal Research Centre, which she hoped would continue to promote multidisciplinary health projects.⁹⁶¹

Theme: The Researchers

As previously mentioned, this report highlighted the 13 new researchers in the FoN. The researchers were Dr. Carole Estabrooks, Deanna Williamson, Wendy Austin, Katherine Moore, Brenda Cameron, Donna Romyn, Kathy Hegadoren, Karin Olson, Jeanette Boman, Lynne Ray, Christine Newburn-Cook, Kathrine Peters, and Nicole Letourneau.⁹⁶² I will briefly highlight the work of each researcher through the lens of the author of the report.

Dr. Carole Estabrooks. The section on Dr. Estabrooks highlighted her desire to improve health-care outcomes via best practice guidelines and how her focus changed to research outcomes.⁹⁶³ At the time, Dr. Estabrooks, who had completed her PhD at the FoN,⁹⁶⁴ was in a post-doctoral fellowship supported by the MRC and AHFMR investigating process models of research utilization and how these affect patient care outcomes.⁹⁶⁵

⁹⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁶¹ Ibid.

⁹⁶² Ibid.

⁹⁶³ Ibid.

⁹⁶⁴ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

⁹⁶⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Dr. Deanna Williamson. At the time, this researcher also had received research funding from AHFMR and had taken leave from the FoN to work at the Institute of Health Promotion Research at the University of British Columbia.⁹⁶⁶ Her research examined the relationships between poverty, health, and policy.⁹⁶⁷ She stated that intersectoral collaboration was required as policies that directly relate to poverty are outside the jurisdictions of health in Canada.⁹⁶⁸ She planned to continue expanding her research portfolio upon return to the FoN.

Dr. Wendy Austin. At the time, she was a research fellow at the John Dossetor Health Ethics Center and associate professor with the FoN. She had received a Career Renewal award in 1998 from AHRMR and this had allowed her to focus on international health care ethics.⁹⁶⁹ This new direction built on her previous research in bioethics in mental health nursing.⁹⁷⁰ However, she believed that the majority of health care ethics discussions focused on North America and autonomy; whereas she considered that an international focus may demonstrate an emphasis on social justice and equity rather than autonomy.⁹⁷¹

Dr. Katherine Moore. This researcher stated she became one by chance. She had been working in a dry cleaning store during a shortage of nursing positions in Halifax in the early 1980s when a Dalhousie University researcher had asked her to assist in an investigation into urinary tract infections in children and this moment changed the course

⁹⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁷¹ Ibid.

of her career.⁹⁷² According to the report, Dr. Moore completed her PhD in Nursing in the FoN in 1997 and focused her research on incontinence after radical prostatectomy.⁹⁷³ ⁹⁷⁴ Due to her research she was invited as a guest to King's College in England in order to complete more research in this area.⁹⁷⁵ At time, Dr. Moore stated that the majority of research in this area was anecdotal and wanted to change that with scientific research.⁹⁷⁶

Dr. Brenda Cameron. Her research stemmed from her clinical teaching expertise as she wanted to know how she could teach students about providing the best care possible. This led to a MN study on patient comfort in 1987. She had discovered that comforting was active rather than passive and strengthening rather than soothing; and she used this to help develop her nursing students.⁹⁷⁷ She had completed a PhD in 1998 focused on the thought process behind nursing interventions and the experience of patients receiving those interventions. This led to post-doctoral work with Dr. Carolyn Ross and Dr. Terry Davis examining the subjective experiences of asthma patients.⁹⁷⁸ She believed that despite protocols, there was a more complex thought process that allowed nurses to do the right thing at the right time for that patient and she hoped her research would bring that to light.⁹⁷⁹

⁹⁷² Ibid.

⁹⁷³ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

⁹⁷⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁹⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁷⁹ Ibid.

Dr. Donna Romyn. She had completed her PhD in the FoN in 1998 which examined emancipatory forms of nursing education.⁹⁸⁰ Specifically she had looked at empowerment and how nurse educators empowered their nursing students.⁹⁸¹ At the time, she was a member of Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research (IPNR) and was also involved in collaborative research with other Canadian universities examining the experience of Aboriginal women with breast cancer where she planned to use talking circles as a means of data collection.⁹⁸² Her goal was to understand underlying philosophies towards health, wholeness, and healing in this population.⁹⁸³

Dr. Karin Olson. In 1996, Dr. Olson had changed her research focus from health promotion to palliative care and that had led to a post-doctoral fellowship grant from AHFMR.⁹⁸⁴ The fellowship was completed between two sites, the Cross Cancer Institute where she was the Coordinator of Nursing Research, and the International Institute of Qualitative Methodology (IIQM).⁹⁸⁵ At the time, her post-doctoral research was supervised by IIQM director, Dr. Janice Morse.⁹⁸⁶

Dr. Kathy Hegadoren. In 1998, Dr. Hegadoren became the first nursing researcher in the country to receive funding from the Canada Foundation for Innovation. The grant was valued at \$199, 945 and was to be used to establish a research lab for Dr. Hegadoren and her team from the FoN, the Neurochemistry Research Unit, and the

⁹⁸⁰ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

⁹⁸¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

⁹⁸² Ibid.

⁹⁸³ Ibid.

⁹⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁸⁶ Ibid.

Department of Psychiatry.⁹⁸⁷ According to the report, the plan was to investigate social, psychological, and biological determinants of women's health with the first subject to be depression.⁹⁸⁸ Dr. Hegadoren had concern that the majority of medications used to treat depression had only been tested on male animals and male human volunteers.⁹⁸⁹ In the report she is quoted as stating that the FoN supported new researchers and encouraged interdisciplinary projects.⁹⁹⁰

Dr. Jeannette Boman. According to the report, Dr. Boman had investigated helping qualities such as humour, hope, and resiliency.⁹⁹¹ She used two questions to illustrate that point; one, how do certain caregivers aid in patient recovery by making them "feel better," and two, how do some teachers make learning easier?⁹⁹² For her PhD thesis she had investigated the effective use of humour and discovered that nurses that used humour established strong and effective relationships with patients.⁹⁹³ She was planning to investigate the interdependence between humour and hope and how they contribute to resiliency in not only health care but also teaching.⁹⁹⁴ She believed nurses teach the majority of the time at the bedside and the FoN should remodel that via effective undergraduate teaching.⁹⁹⁵ Of interest, Dr. Boman was the first Associate Dean, Teaching in the FoN from 1996 to 1998.⁹⁹⁶

⁹⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹⁹² Ibid.

⁹⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁶ Ibid.

Dr. Lynne Ray. At the time, her research focused on the family experience with childhood chronic illness and was supported by a post-doctoral fellowship from MRC.⁹⁹⁷ She found that the health system organized support by condition, like diabetes; whereas support for families with lesser known conditions was limited.⁹⁹⁸ At the time, Dr. Ray was awarded funding from AHFMR to develop and test interventions for chronically ill children and their families.⁹⁹⁹ It was to be a longitudinal study over 18 to 24 months in order to understand the workload of parents over time.¹⁰⁰⁰

Dr. Christine Newburn-Cook. At the time, Dr. Newburn-Cook, a new Assistant Professor, was in a post-doctoral fellowship in the Perinatal Research Center. Her research examined population health, specifically low birth weight, and research methods such as exposure data validity scales.¹⁰⁰¹ The latter led to a project with Dr. Nestor Demianczuk at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, where the two were developing a province wide obstetric risk scoring system.¹⁰⁰² Her research into low birth weight was supported by AHFMR and was fueled by a desire to reduce health care costs caused by low birth weight, which at the time was thirteen billion dollars.¹⁰⁰³

Dr. Kathrine Peters. Her work had also been part of the Perinatal Research Centre and she had examined stress levels in critically ill newborns. Her hopes were that by understanding stress in the early days of life would shed light on possible

⁹⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰⁰³ Ibid.

developmental delays later on.¹⁰⁰⁴ According to the report, she had funding of \$3000 per nurse from AHFMR to implement a training program called the Neonatal Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program (NIDCAP).¹⁰⁰⁵ In the study, she planned to compare care between NIDCAP trained nurses and non-NIDCAP trained nurses on the levels of stress in infants.¹⁰⁰⁶ According to the report, Dr. Peters felt that both the FoN and Perinatal Research Centre supported her in her research endeavours.¹⁰⁰⁷

Dr. Nicole Letourneau. Dr. Letourneau had come to the FoN at the University of Alberta because the Dean of Nursing at University of New Brunswick had told her that “the best graduate program was there.”¹⁰⁰⁸ She had started her MN in 1992 and went directly into a PhD at the FoN where she investigated child development interventions with adolescent parents.^{1009 1010} At the time of the report, she had started a post-doctoral fellowship supported by AHFMR and she planned to investigate interventions in social support programs and to increase her own knowledge of qualitative methods.¹⁰¹¹

Remainder of the Report

As per the previous formats, the scholarly report outlined faculty member achievements in relation to research grants, scholarships. It then listed publications from the years covered, including articles, books, and book chapters. It ended with a section

¹⁰⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

¹⁰¹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰¹¹ Ibid.

on completed PhD theses from Fall 1997 and Spring 1998 as well as MN theses from the same time period.¹⁰¹²

Conclusion

The first decade of scholarly reports focused on a more general research message. The report was used as a vehicle to highlight the work the FoN, disseminate recent publications, and to attract new students and faculty members. The amount of research produced in the FoN and reported in the scholarly reports increased over the time period. The first three reports covered 1980 to 1989, whereas eight were required to cover the period from 1990 to 1999.

The 1987-1989 report can be viewed as a stepping stone into the theme-based reports of 1990 onwards. The 1987-1989 report was the first report to highlight individual researchers rather than merely list publications. The three individuals selected did go on to be major research influences in the FoN. Dr. Pamela Brink, the Associate Dean of Research at the time, stated that these three individuals were selected as they were attractive to new researchers and they were bringing research dollars into the FoN.¹⁰¹³ The first researcher, Dr. Janice Lander was a leader in pain management research¹⁰¹⁴ and would later become the next Associate Dean of Research in 1992;¹⁰¹⁵ Dr. Morse was

¹⁰¹² Ibid.

¹⁰¹³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/1989). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰¹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

a leader in the development of the qualitative method in nursing; and Dr. Terry Davis was researching clinical nursing practice.¹⁰¹⁶

The first truly themed report was the *Year of the PhD* report. The report provided a history of events that had led to the establishment of a PhD program including the work of Dr. Shirley Stinson and how three special case students had been admitted.¹⁰¹⁷ The report also highlighted the establishment of the IPNR under the lead of Drs. Kikuchi and Simmons. Both were firsts for Canadian nursing, reflective of the importance of this first themed report.

The next reports had themes that ranged from collaboration to mental health to the new generation of nurse researchers. The 1991 report spoke to collaboration through nursing education and research; specifically the research partnership model of Drs. Harrison and Neufeld.¹⁰¹⁸ The 1992 report was related to maternal child nursing and included a historical background of how this area of research was established in the FoN.¹⁰¹⁹ The 1993 report was on elder care and highlighted the work of individual researchers that were investigating respite and day programs in the province.¹⁰²⁰ The 1994-1995 report was based on a theme of change and the challenge of change. It was the largest theme-based discussion of any the reports and was discussed via the lens of community health care, education, research and history. The theme of change was well

¹⁰¹⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/1989). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰¹⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰¹⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰¹⁹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰²⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1993). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

chosen considering the closure of the hospital schools of nursing and the massive cuts were underway in the health sector. The 1995 – 1996 report had a theme of international initiatives and highlighted the work of the FoN towards this concept.¹⁰²¹ At the time, and presently, the FoN was considered to be a leader in international initiatives in both education and research. The 1996 – 1997 report had been written at the same time as the 80th anniversary of the FoN and it had a theme mental health research. It was one of the few reports that did not have significant overlap of research discussed in the theme highlighted as often research that was discussed in the report prior was discussed again. The last report of 1999 discussed the most individual researchers, 13 in total.¹⁰²² The research topics of these individuals were vast but they were considered to be next generation of researchers out of the FoN. This final report highlighted the emergence of post-doctoral fellowships, the hiring of FoN PhD graduates, and the beginning of programs of research where individuals focus their work in one or two areas. Overall, the reports provide a glimpse of the research culture and environment in the FoN.

¹⁰²¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/1996). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰²² The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Chapter VI: Research and Publications

The findings examined in this thesis are solely obtained from the 11 faculty produced reports on research and scholarly activity. As such, it will not be representative of all the work completed by faculty members at the time, only the work that was selected to list in the reports. For this chapter, I start with an overall funding analysis. This analysis includes the number of publications that obtained partial or full funding from either a solo or from multiple sources. Next I provide a brief overview of overall article production. After this, I offer details about research article production in the FoN from 1980 to 1998; this includes an overall number, methods, journals used, topics, and a brief synopsis of funding as it relates to each time period. I then discuss non-research article production, conference proceedings, books/ book chapter publications, and editorials and other work. These sections of the chapter are not described in the same level of detail as the research article production but are included to highlight the overall research environment in the FoN at the time.

Overall Funding Analysis: 1980 – 1998

Funding and the ability to obtain funding is one factor in research production. Out of the 401 articles identified from 1980 to 1998, 155 included an acknowledgement of funding support from one or more sources. The number of funding sources for a single publication varied. Some articles acknowledged one source of funding whereas others had up to five different sources. The majority of articles did list more than one source. Some of the funding sources were specific resources for nursing research, like the Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research (AFNR), whereas other sources were specific to the research topic investigated, such as the Alberta Kidney Foundation. The

sources acknowledged from 1980 to 1998 include the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses (AARN); AFNR; Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR); the Advisory Committee on Cancer Care; the Alberta Senior Citizens Secretariat; Alzheimer Society of Alberta; the American Philosophical Society, Penrose Fund; American Cancer Society; Agency for Health Care Policy and Research; Bristol Myers Squibb; Boyle McCauley Health Centre through contributions from the United Way, the Clifford E. Lee Foundation and the Edmonton Local Board of Health; Canadian Nurses' Association (CNA); Canadian Nurses Foundation (CNF); Canadian Pain Society; Caritas Health Group (Edmonton); Children's Mental health Unit; Community Researcher Program; Edmonton Board of Home Care; Fonds de Research Quebec; Glenrose Hospital Rehabilitation and Special Services Committee; Health Promotion Directorate from Health Canada; the Hospital for Sick Children (Sick Kids) in Toronto, Ontario; Health and Welfare Canada; Innovative Projects Division of the Department of Advanced Education of the Government of Alberta; Intramural Grants from Simon Fraser University; Kidney Foundation of Canada; the Louis Schulman Trust Fund; the Manitoba Research Fund; Medical Research Council (MRC); National Health and Research Development Program (NHRDP); National Welfare Grants; the National Research Grant (US); National Cancer Institute of Canada; National Center for Nursing Research (US); National Health Fellowship; Perinatal Research Center in Edmonton, Alberta; Pharmaceutical Manufactures of Canada; Province of Alberta; Royal Canadian Legion's Renal Endowment Fund; Sigma Theta Tau International (Iota Omicron Chapter and Beta Mu Chapter);¹⁰²³ Social Science and Humanities Research Council;¹⁰²⁴ Stats Canada; the

¹⁰²³ Iota Omicron Chapter is based at the University of Western Ontario. Beta Mu Chapter is based at the

University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Academic Senate; the UCLA Committee on International and Comparative Studies; and the University of Alberta.

The University of Alberta and certain faculties at the university supported FoN researchers through various funds. There was funding support noted via the Internal Allocations Grant; Small Faculties Grant; Central Research Fund; Committee for the Support for Advancement of Scholarship; Izaak Walton Killam Fellowship; University Research Assistance Committee; the Edna Minton Cancer Nursing Research Fund; Walter H. Johns' Scholarship; Special Services and Research Committee; and unnamed funds from the Faculties of Nursing and Extension. This was a one-time occurrence of a named fund from the FoN and it was titled Promoting Health - Providing Comfort Research Fund.

There were four funding sources that provided the majority of support and it was often that FoN researchers had funding from more than one of these major sources. The majority of funding (38%; n=59) was provided by AFNR. This was followed by the NHRDP (16.8%; n=26), the AARN research fund (11%, n=17), the National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR) (6.5%, n=10), and the Faculty of Nursing (FoN) (5.8%, n=9). NHRDP was a federal funding body whereas AFNR and the AARN were provincial sources of funding. The NINR was an American funding body.¹⁰²⁵ The NINR was established in April of 1986 to support nursing research at the federal level in the US.¹⁰²⁶

University of Arizona

¹⁰²⁴ Part of the Tri-Council Agencies, which included the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) at the time. The MRC is now the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).

¹⁰²⁵ National Institute for Nursing Research. (n.d.) *National Institute for Nursing Research: Building the scientific foundation for nursing practice*. Retrieved from <https://www.ninr.nih.gov/>

¹⁰²⁶ Ibid.

The articles that had funding support from the NINR were written by Dr. Janice Morse who spent 1990/91 to 1996/97 as a professor for Pennsylvania State University School of Nursing. Since this funding source was noted in isolation with one individual, I will not provide more detail about its history. Instead I will highlight AFNR, NHRDP, and the AARN and FoN as these funding sources were more representative of funding types noted from 1980 to 1998.

Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research

AFNR was a provincial funding body. It was established in October of 1982 by the Honourable James D. Horsman, Minister of Advanced Education, after substantial lobbying efforts by organizations such as the AARN and by individuals such as Dr. Shirley Stinson.¹⁰²⁷ AFNR was the first province/state level funding created for the promotion of nursing research world-wide.¹⁰²⁸ The Government of Alberta committed 1 million dollars over the first five years.¹⁰²⁹ From 1980 to 1984, there were 40 ongoing and proposed research projects in the FoN, the majority with funding.¹⁰³⁰ In comparison, only five years prior (1975 to 1980) there were five research projects, two of which had funding.¹⁰³¹ In 1984, total research dollars in the FoN were \$140 000, with \$60 000 from AFNR,¹⁰³² reflective of the important role this funding agency played in research support. The drive for research competency was promoted further and in 1986, under the guidance of Dr. Stinson, AFNR was able to secure extra funding for a Nursing Research

¹⁰²⁷ Faculty of Nursing. (n.d.). *Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research: A time to grow*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰²⁸ Wood, M.J. & Ross-Kerr, J.C. (2011). Career development in nursing. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (pp. 411 – 427). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

¹⁰²⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰³¹ Ibid.

¹⁰³² Ibid.

Consultation Service.¹⁰³³ The service was run by Dr. Mary Renfrew Houston of the University of Lethbridge and was accessed 70 times in its first six months of operation.¹⁰³⁴ It was Dr. Stinson's hope that the service would allow researchers to develop regardless if they were academic faculty, bedside staff, or graduate students.¹⁰³⁵ This was reflective of AFNR's mandate to support both experienced and new nurse researchers.

Between 1983 and 1988 (the first five years) AFNR released \$918,223.22 of funding.¹⁰³⁶ Since it was created as an advisory board under the Minister, it allowed for immediate release of funding in the early years.¹⁰³⁷ The government had tried to make AFNR become a society, thus responsible for its own funding, in 1987, but Dr. Stinson returned from medical leave to appeal this.¹⁰³⁸ She won her argument by stating that her medical researcher counterparts are not asked to "sell muffins" for their 300 million dollars in research funding and in 1988, was able to secure 1.1 million dollars in research funding, which kept AFNR going until 1993.¹⁰³⁹ At the end of this funding period, AFNR became a society on March 30, 1993.¹⁰⁴⁰ AFNR applied for and received a charitable donation of \$150,000 from the Minister of Health, the Honourable Shirley McClellan.¹⁰⁴¹ Unfortunately, the major fundraising that was required to keep AFNR

¹⁰³³ Faculty of Nursing. (n.d.). *Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research: A time to grow*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰³⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰³⁹ Ibid pp. 5

¹⁰⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴¹ Ibid.

going was not feasible and AFNR ceased operations on June 24, 1997.¹⁰⁴² During the period under investigation, AFNR support was acknowledged in 59 of the 155 articles (38%) that had research funding between the years of 1987 to 1997.

National Health Research and Development Program

The NHRDP was a federal funding body established under Health and Welfare Canada.¹⁰⁴³ During the time period under investigation, NHRDP awarded fellowships with a goal of research competence development.¹⁰⁴⁴ Dr. Stinson reported in the 1980/84 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities* report that the majority of funding up to that time had been obtained from this program.¹⁰⁴⁵ She further indicated that the highest amount of nursing research dollars, at 1.7 million, was awarded to Canadian nurse researchers in 1983.¹⁰⁴⁶ The NHRDP was important to nursing in other ways. The first national conference on nursing research in Canada, held in Ottawa in 1971, was supported by NHRDP.¹⁰⁴⁷ NHRDP was also the first funding body to ask researchers to describe their plan for knowledge dissemination.¹⁰⁴⁸

It is important to note that the NHRDP was not the only funding body at the federal level. The Medical Research Council (MRC), formed in 1939; the Canada Council, formed in 1957; and the National Research Council (NRC), formed in 1916,

¹⁰⁴² Ibid.

¹⁰⁴³ Kerr, J.C. (1986). Structure and funding of nursing research in Canada. In: S.M. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 97- 112). London, UK: Croom Helm

¹⁰⁴⁴¹⁰⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Ibid.

were the other funding bodies at the time.¹⁰⁴⁹ As such, they had influence over the funding of nursing research. The Canadian Council supported research in the humanities and social sciences¹⁰⁵⁰ and was eventually superseded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) in 1978.¹⁰⁵¹ In the early 1980s, the SSHRC and the MRC listed nursing as one of the disciplines eligible to receive funding; however, this funding was limited as it was difficult for nurse researchers to obtain guidance on how to write their research funding proposals in order to be competitive.¹⁰⁵² Due to these difficulties, the CNA brought forward their concerns and as a result, the MRC established the Working Group on Nursing Research in 1982.^{1053 1054} Three years later, in 1985, the Working Group determined that there should be separate nursing research funds in the MRC.¹⁰⁵⁵ Nothing came of this until 1988, when it was decided that MRC would work with NHRDP to have separate funding for nursing research for five years.¹⁰⁵⁶ Only a handful of nurse researchers in five university schools of nursing obtained funding via NHRDP during this five year pilot (1988 – 1993).¹⁰⁵⁷ In 1994, the mandate of the MRC was changed to include health research, not only medical research.¹⁰⁵⁸ Eventually the NHRDP and MRC merged and became the Canadian Institutes for Health Research

¹⁰⁴⁹ Kerr, J. C. (1986). Structure and funding of nursing research in Canada. In: S.M. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 97- 112). London, UK: Croom Helm

¹⁰⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵¹ Kerr, J. (1988). The financing of nursing research in Canada. In: J. Kerr & J. MacPhail (Eds.) *Canadian Nursing: Issues and perspectives* (pp. 113-122). Toronto, ON: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited

¹⁰⁵² Ibid.

¹⁰⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Kerr, J. C. (1986). Structure and funding of nursing research in Canada. In: S.M. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 97- 112). London, UK: Croom Helm

¹⁰⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Ibid.

(CIHR) in 2000.¹⁰⁵⁹ ¹⁰⁶⁰ There were 26 articles that acknowledge the NHRDP as a funding source. These articles were published from 1982 to 1998. The NHRDP supported the work of the Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsay), Dr. Janice Morse, Dr. Anne Neufeld, and Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr (Kerr).

Alberta Association for Registered Nurses and the Faculty of Nursing

The last two funding bodies were at the provincial and local levels. The two organizations wanted to develop and support nursing research in Alberta. Projects supported by the AARN resulted in 17 published articles between the years of 1987 to 1997. Projects supported by the FoN resulted in 9 published articles between the years of 1983 to 1988. These funds provided by AARN and the FoN can be considered grants as they were used to assist faculty members in the performance of research rather than supporting research competency as fellowships do.¹⁰⁶¹

Research-Based Article Funding: 1980 – 1998

As mentioned, 155 articles out of 401 articles from 1980 to 1998 acknowledged research funding from one or more sources or 38.7% of all publications. There were 16 (13.4%) non-research articles and 139 (49.3%) research-based articles that acknowledged funding support. As such, I will focus on funding support of research-based articles. To have an equal comparison between the almost two decades of examined research productivity I have split them in two blocks. The first time period ranges from 1980 to 1989; while the second covers 1990 to 1998.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶⁰ For more detail related to the Joint Program between the MRC and NHRDP please see: O'Brecht, M. (1993). *Evaluation of the NHRDP-MRC Joint Program for the Development of Research in Nursing: Program evaluation report.*

¹⁰⁶¹ Kerr, J. C. (1986). Structure and funding of nursing research in Canada. In: S.M. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 97- 112). London, UK: Croom Helm

Research-based articles: 1980-1989. From 1980 to 1989, there were a total of 95 research-based articles published by FoN members. A total of 49 research articles acknowledged funding support. Of these articles, 33 had one source of funding and 16 had more than one source of funding. Overall, 51.6% of research-based articles published by FoN members from 1980 to 1988 had funding support.

Research-based articles: 1990-1998. From 1990 to 1998, there were 187 research-based articles published by FoN members. Funding support was acknowledged by 90 research-based articles. Of these articles, 45 of them had one source of funding and 46 had more than one source of funding. Overall, 48.1% of research-based articles had funding support from 1990 to 1998.

Comparison of the two time periods. A similar amount of funding was reported for the two periods of time. Dr. Janice Lander suggested that the 1990s witnessed a funding boom for nursing research,¹⁰⁶² which would make these findings disheartening. However, I would suggest that the funding boom for Alberta and FoN researchers came at the end of the 1990s and early 2000s. It started in 1997 with the vision to build research capacity in Canada via the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, followed by \$25 million in 1999 toward a 10-year plan for nursing research via the Nursing Research Fund (NRF); followed by \$2.3 million from CIHR in 2000 for nursing research; and eventually leading to the establishment of Canada Research Chairs Program in the same year.¹⁰⁶³ Thus, the major effects of this research building capacity will not be seen in the findings of this thesis; however, the momentum towards that end was evident.

¹⁰⁶² The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰⁶³ Ibid.

The Research and Scholarly Activities Reports 1980 – 1998

The 11 reports detailed a total of 1118 publications.¹⁰⁶⁴ Multiple sources were used to locate the listed publications. The majority of publications were located using EBSCO Discovery Service through the University of Alberta library server as this database includes cross-searching of the NEOS catalogue and all databases that the library subscribes to.¹⁰⁶⁵ If I was unable to locate the publication from the library database I used the internet and email in the attempt to find the publication. Using these described methods, I was able to locate 1028 publications (90 missing). The findings were divided into the following categories; articles (separated into overall, research and non-research), conference proceedings, books/book chapters, and editorials and other work. There were a total of 401 articles (283 research-based and 118 non-research based), 217 conference proceedings, 189 books and book chapters; and 221 editorials and other work.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Primary written data source of scholarly activities by faculty members which include research activities from 1980 to 1998.

¹⁰⁶⁵ *EBSCO Discovery*. Retrieved from <http://www.library.ualberta.ca/databases/databaseinfo/index.cfm?ID=4271>

Overall Article Production

Table 5. Overall Article Production 1980 – 1998

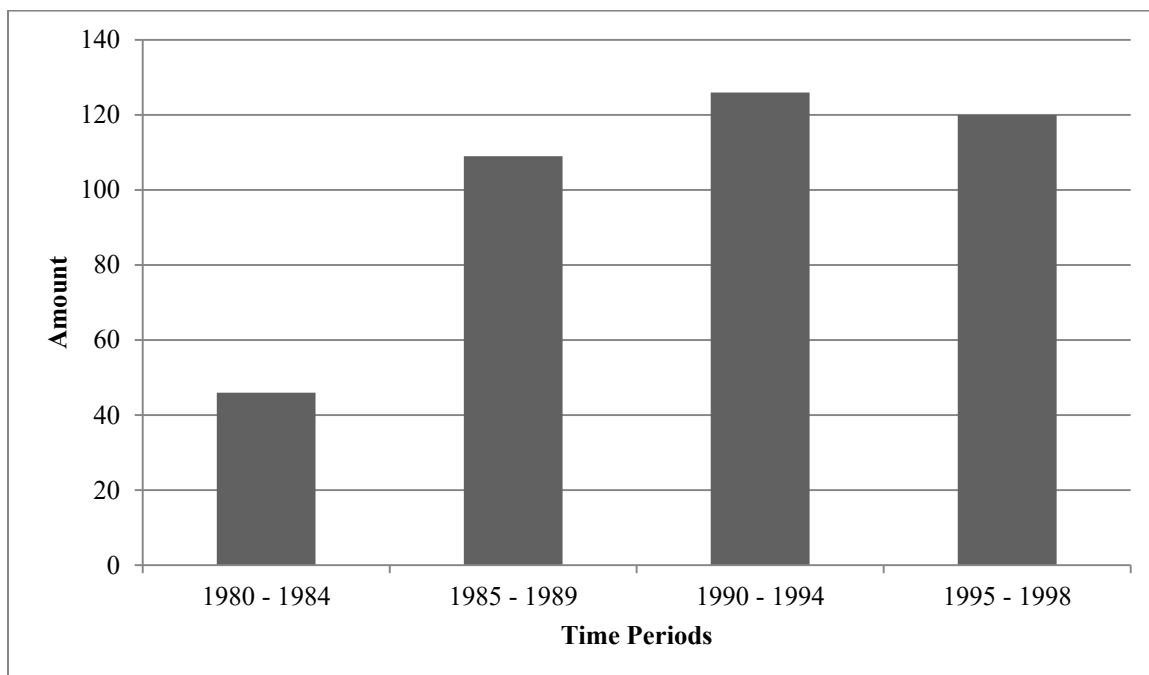


Table 5. Overall Article Production 1980 – 1998 in the FoN

From 1980 to 1998, there were a total of 401 confirmed articles published by faculty members.¹⁰⁶⁶ Of this, 118 are non-research based articles and 283 are research based articles. The above table depicts the overall article production, separated into 4 groups; 1980 to 1984, 1985 to 1989, 1990 to 1994, and 1995 to 1998.¹⁰⁶⁷ During the 1980 to 1984 time period there were 28 non-research articles and 18 research based articles, for a total of 46 articles or an average of 9.2 articles published per year. From 1985 to 1989 there were 31 non-research articles and 78 research based articles, for a total of 109 articles or an average of 21.9 articles published per year. During the 1990 to 1994 time period there were 34 non-research articles and 92 research based articles, for a

¹⁰⁶⁶ Primary written data source of scholarly activities by faculty members.

¹⁰⁶⁷ The last report only had data up to 1998 resulting in a 4 year time period.

total of 126 or 25.2 articles per year. For the last time period of 1995 to 1998 there were 25 non-research articles and 95 research based articles, for a total of 120 articles or 30 articles published per year over the 4-year time period. Overall, there was increasing publication of articles in the FoN, suggestive of a growing research culture.

Overall Journal Selection

The most selected journal used by faculty members for the time period was the *Journal of Advanced Nursing (JAN)* with 34 articles. The first article in this publication was submitted by Dr. Peggy-Anne Field in 1981. Her phenomenological study looked at the nurse's experience giving an injection.¹⁰⁶⁸ The last article submitted during this time period was by Dr. Anne Neufeld with Dr. Margaret Harrison. It was a grounded theory study that looked at the nature of reciprocity between male nurses and cognitively impaired older adults in the nurse/patient relationship.¹⁰⁶⁹ The study was funded by the Alzheimer Society of Alberta and AFNR.

The second most utilized journal was the *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research (CJNR)* (including *Nursing Papers*) with 31 articles published. The first article submitted during the time period was a non-research based article looking at political pressure and its impact in nursing by Jenneice Larsen, an assistant professor,¹⁰⁷⁰ in 1980. The topic choice fits the aim of the journal at the time, as when it was titled *Nursing Papers* the

¹⁰⁶⁸ Field, P. A. (1981). A phenomenological look at giving an injection. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 6(4), 291-296

¹⁰⁶⁹ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. J. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968.

¹⁰⁷⁰ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

goal of the publication was scholarly debate and wisdom sharing.¹⁰⁷¹ The last article produced in this publication was a non-research based article by Dr. Carole Estabrooks in 1998 where she examined the concept of evidenced based practice.¹⁰⁷²

The third most commonly used journal was the *AARN Newsletter* with 22 articles. The first article published in the newsletter was by Jenneice Larsen in 1981. It was a non-research based article exploring feminism in nursing. The last article examined the working relationship between nursing and pastoral care over the holiday season. It was written by Margaret Clark, a Chaplain at the University of Alberta Hospital, with Dr. Pamela Brink in 1993.¹⁰⁷³

Overall Faculty Member Productivity

The most prolific producer of both non-research and research articles was Dr. Janice Morse with 69 publications during the time period. Following this, was Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsey) with 24 publications, Dr. Olive Yonge with 19 publications, and Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) and Dr. Peggy Anne Field with 16 publications each. In the findings, Dr. Janice Ramsey had a name change to Lander around the mid-1980s and is referred to as Lander for the majority of this thesis. Dr. Janet Kerr had a name change to Ross-Kerr after 1991 but is referred to as Kerr for the majority of this thesis. Each of these individuals were on faculty in a position where research would be an expectation of the role for the majority of the years investigated in this thesis.

¹⁰⁷¹ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: a 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from digital.library.mcgill.ca/cjnr/

¹⁰⁷² Estabrooks, C. (1998). Will evidence-based nursing practice make practice perfect? *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(1), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁰⁷³ Clark, M. & Brink, P. (1993). Nursing and pastoral care working together during the holiday season. *AARN Newsletter*, 49(11), 12.

Morse

Dr. Janice Morse is first listed with the FoN in the 1982/83 academic year in the position of Associate Professor.¹⁰⁷⁴ Dr. Morse's high research productivity is reflective of her role as a National Research Scholar (NHRDP 1984 to 1990)¹⁰⁷⁵ in addition to being on faculty for most of the years under investigation in this thesis. Her research endeavours led to the creation of the Morse Fall Scale,¹⁰⁷⁶ QUAL,¹⁰⁷⁷ Praxis Theory of Suffering (not evident in this data set but some of the research in this set would have contributed to its development),¹⁰⁷⁸ and methods of qualitative research.¹⁰⁷⁹ As such she received the Episteme Award for 1997/98.¹⁰⁸⁰ The Episteme Award, an award through Sigma Theta Tau, "acknowledges a major break-through in nursing knowledge development that has resulted in a significant and recognizable benefit to the public" and is considered the Nobel Prize of nursing research.¹⁰⁸¹ Dr. Morse used a variety of research methods including quantitative methods (non-experiential, paired T-tests), qualitative (ethnoscience, phenomenology), mixed method, and grounded theory. She also used anthropological methods in her nursing research due to the influence of her dual PhD in both nursing and anthropology.

¹⁰⁷⁴ University of Alberta. (1982/83). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 327, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁷⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Morse, J. M., Morse, R., & Tylko, S. (1989). Development of a scale to identify the fall-prone patient. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 8(4), 366-377. doi: 10.1017/S0714980800008576

¹⁰⁷⁷ Morse, J. M. & Morse, R. M. (1989). QUAL: A mainframe program for qualitative data analysis. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 188-189.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Morse, J. M. (2001). Toward a praxis theory of suffering. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 24(1), 47-59. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁰⁷⁹ Articles, editorials, and so forth related to this are explored later in the chapter.

¹⁰⁸⁰ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁸¹ Sigma Theta Tau. (n.d.). *Episteme award*. Retrieved from https://stti-awards.confex.com/stti_awards/.../24EPISTEMEAWARD.pdf

She explored a variety of topics in the clinical, theory, and research areas. In the clinical area, she investigated a variety of issues which included, but were not limited to falls,¹⁰⁸² pain,¹⁰⁸³ communication,¹⁰⁸⁴ breast feeding,¹⁰⁸⁵ menarche,¹⁰⁸⁶ and use of restraints.¹⁰⁸⁷ In the theory area, she explored the concepts of caring,¹⁰⁸⁸ and bereavement.¹⁰⁸⁹ In the research area, she studied the use of ethnology in nursing research, roadblocks to conducting research,¹⁰⁹⁰ and the use of qualitative methods in nursing.¹⁰⁹¹ Dr. Morse was a pioneer in establishing the qualitative method in nursing. She, along with Dr. Marilyn Wood, supervised the first graduate of the PhD program, Dr. Joan Bottorff.¹⁰⁹²

Lander

Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsay) came on faculty for the 1983/84 academic year as an Associate Professor. She moved to the rank of Professor in the 1990/91 academic

¹⁰⁸² Morse, J. M., Morse, R., & Tylko, S. (1989). Development of a scale to identify the fall-prone patient. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 8(4), 366-377. doi: 10.1017/S0714980800008576

¹⁰⁸³ Morse, J. M., & Morse, R. M. (1988). Cultural variation in the inference of pain. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 19(2), 232-242. doi:10.1177/0022022188192008

¹⁰⁸⁴ Morse, J. M. & Intrieri, R. C. (1997). 'Talk to me' patient communication in a long-term care facility. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*, 35(5), 34-39.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Ewing, G. & Morse, J. (1988). Paradoxical priorities in breastfeeding research: Challenges for new directions. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 6(2), 24-28. Retrieved from www.ajan.com.au/

¹⁰⁸⁶ Donahue, P., Morse, J., & Kieren, D. (1990). 'I just pretend it's completely normal': Strategies for surviving data collection when researching menarche. *Applied Nursing Research*, 3(1), 39-43. Retrieved from www.appliednursingresearch.org.

¹⁰⁸⁷ McHutchion, E. & Morse, J. M. (1989). Releasing restraints--A nursing dilemma. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 15(2), 16-21.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S. M., Neander, W. L., Bottorff, J. L., & Johnson, J. L. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Hogan, N. & Morse, J. M. (1996). Toward an experiential theory of bereavement. *Omega: Journal of Death & Dying*, 33(1), 43-66.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Donahue, P., Morse, J., & Kieren, D. (1990). 'I just pretend it's completely normal': Strategies for surviving data collection when researching menarche. *Applied Nursing Research*, 3(1), 39-43. Retrieved from www.appliednursingresearch.org.

¹⁰⁹¹ Morse, J. M., Mitcham, C., Hupcey, J. E., & Tason, M. C. (1996). Criteria for concept evaluation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(2), 385-390. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8556184

¹⁰⁹² Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

year.¹⁰⁹³ Dr. Lander took over as Associate Dean Research from Dr. Brink in the 1995/96 academic year¹⁰⁹⁴ and she wrote her first message as the Associate Dean of Research in the *1994/95 Scholarly Report on Research Activities*.¹⁰⁹⁵ She was awarded the McCalla Research Professorship in 1992/93.¹⁰⁹⁶ The McCalla Research Professorship acknowledges an individual who “has made significant contributions to their field of research, teaching and learning.”¹⁰⁹⁷ In the 1999/00 academic year, Dr. Lander continued in her role of Associate Dean Research and as Professor.¹⁰⁹⁸ Dr. Lander mainly used quantitative methods in her research such as randomized control groups. She primarily investigated pain and pain management in adults¹⁰⁹⁹ and children.¹¹⁰⁰

Yonge

Dr. Olive Yonge first came on faculty in the 1983/84 academic year at the rank of Assistant Professor.¹¹⁰¹ At the time, she held a Master of Education as her highest level of education.¹¹⁰² In the 1988/89 academic year, Dr. Yonge was promoted to the position

¹⁰⁹³ University of Alberta. (1991/92). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.261 – 263, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁹⁴ University of Alberta. (1995/96). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁰⁹⁶ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁹⁷ University of Alberta (2015). *McCalla professorships*. Retrieved from <https://uofa.ualberta.ca/centre-for-teaching-and-learning/awards/mccalla-professorships>

¹⁰⁹⁸ University of Alberta (1999). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*, pp. 255. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hill, A. (1990). Comparison of pain perceptions among males and females. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(1), 39-49. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr>

¹¹⁰⁰ Lander, J., & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Age differences in children's pain. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, (2), 415-419

¹¹⁰¹ University of Alberta. (1983). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹⁰² Ibid.

of Associate Professor.¹¹⁰³ She obtained her PhD in education by the 1990/91 academic year.¹¹⁰⁴ Her expertise in teaching was recognized in 1992/93 with a University of Alberta Rutherford Teaching Award in 1992/93 and a national 3M Teaching Award in 1993.¹¹⁰⁵ Both the Rutherford Teaching Award and 3M Teaching Awards recognize teaching excellence in higher education.^{1106 1107} She was promoted to the rank of Professor soon after this for the 1993/1994 academic year¹¹⁰⁸ and remained at this rank for the last year examined (1999/00). Dr. Yonge used quantitative (surveys and interviews), qualitative (phenomenology), and historical designs in her research articles. She mainly explored topics related to nursing education,¹¹⁰⁹ mental health nursing,¹¹¹⁰ and trends in mental health nursing research.¹¹¹¹ The concept of preceptorship in nursing education,¹¹¹² which would become her mark in the future, is noted in both her non-research and research-based articles.

¹¹⁰³ University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹⁰⁴ University of Alberta. (1990/91). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M3, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹⁰⁵ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹⁰⁶ University of Alberta. (n.d.). *Rutherford teaching award for excellence in undergraduate teaching*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualbertacentennial.ca/achievements/teaching/rutherford.html>

¹¹⁰⁷ University of Alberta. (n.d.). *3M Canada teaching fellowships*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualbertacentennial.ca/achievements/teaching/3m.html>

¹¹⁰⁸ University of Alberta. (1993/94). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 174 – 175, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹⁰⁹ Yonge, O. (1986). Nurse educators' perception of clinical competence. *AARN News Letter*, 42(1), 23-25.

¹¹¹⁰ Dundas, S., Yonge, O., & Davis, L. (1988). Charting behaviors of psychiatric nurses. *AARN News Letter*, 44(7), 10-14.

¹¹¹¹ Yonge, O., Austin, W., Zhou Qiuping, P., Wacko, M., Wilson, S., & Zaleski, J. (1997). A systematic review of the psychiatric/mental health nursing research literature 1982-1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(3), 171-177. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00042.x

¹¹¹² Yonge, O. & Profetto-McGrath, J. (1990). Coordinating a preceptorship program. *Canadian Nurse*, 86(9), 30-31.

Ross-Kerr

Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr was listed on faculty in 1980/81 academic year in the role of sessional lecturer.¹¹¹³ She was next noted on faculty again in the 1983/84 academic year when she then held the rank of Professor and the role of Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education.^{1114 1115} She held two University of Alberta awards; the McCalla Research Professorship in 1990/91 and the Killam Annual Professorship for 1994/95.¹¹¹⁶ The Killam Annual Professorship is a research excellence award through the University of Alberta and is “granted to faculty members based on the quality of their scholarly activities such as teaching, research, publications, creative activities, presented papers, and supervision of graduate students.”¹¹¹⁷ Dr. Ross-Kerr used quantitative methods such as pre/post-test and surveys as well as historical methods. She explored topics related to nursing education,¹¹¹⁸ patient education (specifically with myocardial infarct),¹¹¹⁹ professionalism,¹¹²⁰ and history of nursing.¹¹²¹ Dr. Ross-Kerr supervised Dr. Pauline Paul, the third graduate of the PhD program in nursing from the University of Alberta.

¹¹¹³ University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹¹⁴ University of Alberta. (1983/84). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 347, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹¹⁵ Stinson, S.M. & Kerr, J.C. (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm

¹¹¹⁶ University of Alberta (1999). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*, pp. 255. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹¹⁷ University of Alberta. (n.d.). *Killam annual professorships*. Retrieved from <http://www.ualbertacentennial.ca/achievements/research/university/killam.html>

¹¹¹⁸ Kerr, J. (1988). Nursing education at a distance: Using technology to advantage in undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Alberta. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 25(4), 301-306. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

¹¹¹⁹ Garding, B. S., Kerr, J. C., & Bay, K. (1988). Effectiveness of a program of information and support for myocardial infarction patients recovering at home. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 17(4), 355-362.

¹¹²⁰ Kerr, J.C. (1982). Political action for professionalism. *AARN Newsletter*, 38(6), 1-5.

¹¹²¹ Kerr, J.C. (1988). Bertha Harmer and Mc Gill University nurses fight to forestall closure of the school for graduate nurses during the depression. *Journal of Nursing History*, 3(2), 6-21

Field

Dr. Peggy-Anne Field was first noted on faculty in the 1980/81 academic year when she was an Associate Professor and at the time, her highest level of education was a MN.¹¹²² In the 1981/82 academic year, she became Acting Dean for one year after Ruth McClure retired¹¹²³ and before Dr. Jannetta MacPhail joined the FoN for the 1982/83 academic year. She held the Rutherford Teaching Award for 1983/84, the McCalla Research Professorship for 1984/85, and the Killam Annual Professorship for 1992.¹¹²⁴ She advanced to the rank of Professor in 1994/95¹¹²⁵ before her retirement as Professor Emerita in the 1995/96 academic year.¹¹²⁶ Dr. Field used qualitative methods, ethnography, phenomenology, and mixed methods in her research. She examined concepts related to primary health care,¹¹²⁷ nursing role adaption,¹¹²⁸ and maternal/child nursing.¹¹²⁹

¹¹²² University of Alberta. (1980/81). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹²³ University of Alberta. (1981/82). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*, (pp. 331, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹²⁴ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹²⁵ University of Alberta. (1994/95). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (section. 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹²⁶ University of Alberta. (1995/96). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.230, section. 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹¹²⁷ Field, P. A. (1983). An ethnography: Four public health nurses' perspectives of nursing. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 8(1), 3-12. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep14368677

¹¹²⁸ Field, P. A. (1981). A phenomenological look at giving an injection. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 6(4), 291. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep14369164

¹¹²⁹ Field, P. A. & Houston, M. (1991). Teaching and support: Nursing input in the postpartum period. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 28(2), 131-144. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

Research Articles

Table 6. Overall Research-based Article Productivity: 1980 – 1998

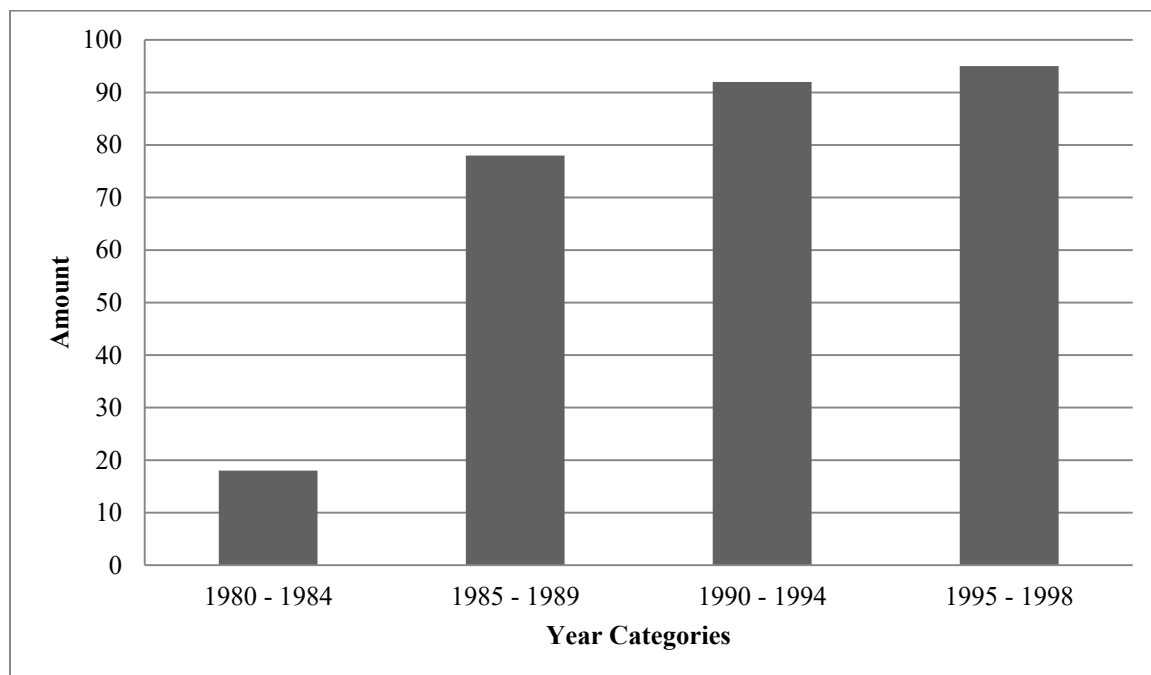


Table 6. Overall Research-based Article Productivity: 1980 – 1998 in the FoN

In total, there were 283 research based articles that were found and verified. The articles are separated into year groupings; 1980 – 1984 (n=18), 1985 – 1989 (n=78), 1990 – 1994 (n=92), and 1995 – 1998 (n=95). Overall, there was an increase in research productivity in the FoN from 1980 to 1998. Each time period is presented with attention to types of research methods utilized, authorship, journal source, topics, and funding. For methods, the articles are divided into qualitative, quantitative, historical, or mixed methods. I also include the type of designs used under each. For authorship, I discuss whether the article was completed as a solo or multi-author endeavour. For the multi-author articles, I discuss whether the collaboration was with other nursing colleagues, with graduate students, with the clinical setting, or with other disciplines. For journal source, I discuss what journals were used during the time. For topics, I divided the

articles into main topic categories. This includes clinically-based, nursing education, nursing administration, research (discusses or promotes change in nursing research), and theory conceptualization (nursing knowledge development).

Research Articles: 1980 – 1984

Overall Production and Research Method Choice

Table 7. Research Methods Selected: 1980 – 1984

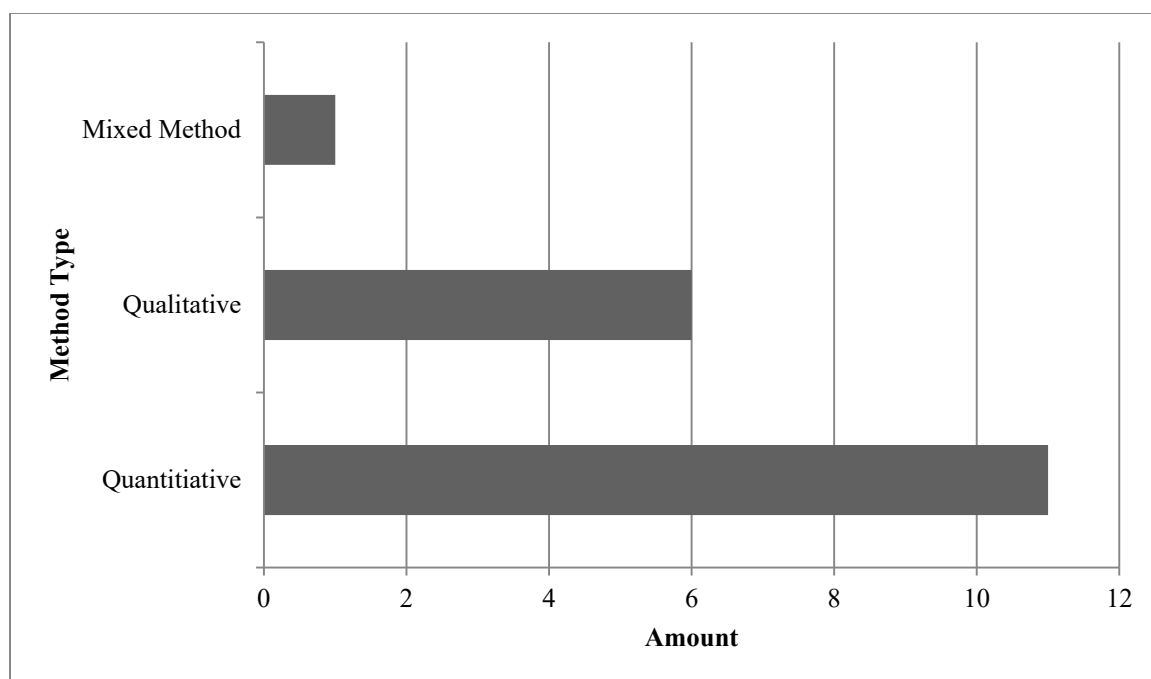


Table 7. Research Methods Selected: 1980 – 1984

Between 1980 and 1984, there were a total of 18 research articles written; an average of 3.6 articles per year. There were three research methods used during this time period; quantitative (n=11), qualitative (n=6), and mixed method (n=1). FoN researchers that used quantitative methods collected their data in various ways. During this time period there was the use of descriptive, surveys, questionnaires, non-experimental, non-randomized trial, quasi-experimental, and correlational designs. Those that used qualitative methods used phenomenology, ethnology, and participation observation. The

mixed method design used interviews, participation observation, and a retrospective correlational survey design.

Authorship

The authors of these articles were Dr. Janice Ramsay (n=4), Dr. Janice Morse (n=3), Dr. Peggy Anne Field (n=3), Dr. Terry Davis (n=1), Rene Day (n=1), Dr. Darle Forrest (n=1), Margaret Harrison (n=1), Dr. Janet Kerr (n=1), Caroline Park (n=1), Sharon Richardson (n=1), and Dr. Shirley Stinson (n=1). The majority of the articles, 11 out of 18, were published as solo efforts.

There were 7 articles with more than one author. Three of the articles were in collaboration with other nursing faculty members. The first was written by Rene Day with Louise Payne, both of whom were FoN members.¹¹³⁰ Day was also a PhD candidate at the time.¹¹³¹ The article by Day and Payne can be considered an example of research collaboration amongst colleagues. The next articles demonstrate research collaboration between academia and clinical nursing practice. Margaret Harrison worked with Sue Hicks, the Director of Nursing for Calgary Health Services.¹¹³² Dr. Janet Kerr, then Professor and Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education, worked with Norma Thurston, then Nursing Research coordinator of Foothills Hospital in Calgary.¹¹³³ Dr. Terry Davis worked with Dr. Roger Davis, a psychologist with Student Counselling

¹¹³⁰ Day, R. & Payne, L. (1984). Comparison of lecture presentation versus computer managed instruction. *Computers in Nursing*, 2(6), 236-240. Retrieved from www.cinjournal.com/

¹¹³¹ Ibid.

¹¹³² Harrison, M. J. & Hicks, S. A. (1983). Postpartum concerns of mothers and their sources of help. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 75(5), 325-328. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹¹³³ Thurston, N. E. & Kerr, J. C. (1983). A nutritional knowledge questionnaire for the elderly. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 74(4), 256-260. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

Services at the University of Alberta.¹¹³⁴ The next article was written by Sharon Richardson, then Assistant Professor and Director of Continuing Education, and Jennifer Sherwood, Nursing Consultant of the AARN.¹¹³⁵

The remaining multi-authored articles are examples of interdisciplinary collaboration. Dr. Janice Lander worked with John McKenzie, a physician, and Dr. David Fish, a nursing faculty member from the University of Manitoba where Dr. Lander was on staff at the time of publication.¹¹³⁶ Dr. Shirley Stinson worked with Dr. Kyung S. Bay and Dr. Peggy Leatt. At the time Dr. Bay was a Professor with the Division of Health Services Administration at the University of Alberta, Dr. Leatt was a Professor in the Department of Health Administration at the University of Toronto and Dr. Stinson was a Professor with the Faculty of Nursing in the University of Alberta.^{1137 1138} These articles are an early example of interdisciplinary research collaboration. Interdisciplinary research collaboration was first mentioned in the *Research and Scholarly Activities* in 1991 and it was presented as an emerging research collaboration model.

Journals Selected

A common way of measuring the relative importance of a journal within its field is through the impact factor. According to its creator, Dr. Eugene Garfield, an impact

¹¹³⁴ Davis, R. & Davis, T. (1980). Treatment of erectile impotence using a nocturnal penile tumescence conditioning procedure. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, (11), 63-65. doi:10.1016/0005-7916(80)90055-5

¹¹³⁵ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1983). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta Registered Nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(4), 5-8.

¹¹³⁶ Ramsay, J. A., McKenzie, J. K., & Fish, D. G. (1982). Physicians and nurse practitioners: Do they provide equivalent health care? *American Journal of Public Health*, 72(1), 55-57. Retrieved from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/>

¹¹³⁷ Leatt, P., Bay, K., & Stinson, S. (1981). An instrument for assessing and classifying patients by type of care. *Nursing Research*, 30, 145-150.

¹¹³⁸ Bay, K. S., Leatt, P., & Stinson, S. M. (1982). A Patient-classification system for long-term care. *Medical Care*, (5), 468-488. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/lww-medicalcare/Pages/default.aspx

factor is a comparison between the total number of citations in the current year to items published in the previous two years, against the number of substantive articles published in the same two years.¹¹³⁹ Dr. Garfield first brought the idea of an impact factor to the scientific community in 1955.¹¹⁴⁰ He believed it allowed researchers to ascertain which journal would encourage the widest dissemination of findings¹¹⁴¹ and by 1963 the impact factor was in use.¹¹⁴² Interestingly, he also suggested that the impact factor may help a historian measure the influence of an article¹¹⁴³ and could be used as one way to measure the impact of faculty members in the overall research community. It is important to note that the impact factor was not always used during the time period under investigation but is included where applicable to gain an understanding of how the journals changed over time.

A variety of journals were selected; however, the most frequent during the 1980-1984 time frame was *Nursing Papers (Canadian Journal of Nursing Research)* with 4 out of the 18 articles published. As mentioned, *Nursing Papers* was established by Dr. Moyra Allen of McGill University in 1969 and was Canada's first nursing research journal.¹¹⁴⁴ It is not currently listed on the impact factor webpage under either title. The other journals selected during this time period included *AARN Newsletter*, *American*

¹¹³⁹ Garfield E (2006). The history and meaning of the journal impact factor. *JAMA*, 295(1), 90-93. doi:10.1001/jama.295.1.9

¹¹⁴⁰ Garfield, E. (1955). Citation indexes for science: A new dimension in documentation through association of ideas. *Science*, 122(3159), 108-111. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/122/3159/108>

¹¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹¹⁴² Garfield E (2006). The history and meaning of the journal impact factor. *JAMA*, 295(1), 90-93. doi:10.1001/jama.295.1.9

¹¹⁴³ Garfield, E. (1955). Citation indexes for science: A new dimension in documentation through association of ideas. *Science*, 122(3159), 108-111. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/122/3159/108>

¹¹⁴⁴ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

Journal of Public Health, Canadian Journal of Public Health, Computers in Nursing, Ecology of Food and Nutrition; Journal of Advanced Nursing (JAN), Journal of Applied Psychology, Journal of Behavior Therapy and Psychiatry; Medical Care, Nursing Research, and Small Groups Behavior. The majority of the publications for this time period were published in nursing journals (50%, n=9). It is important to mention that one of the nursing journals selected was *Nursing Research*. The aim of *Nursing Research* was and currently is to “improve care, alleviate suffering, and advance well-being” through the dissemination of nursing science.¹¹⁴⁵ The study completed by Dr. Shirley Stinson with colleagues Drs. Bay and Leatt reflected this aim as they introduced a method for classifying patients.¹¹⁴⁶ This could be viewed as an attempt to measure the unmeasurable tasks of nursing, something that continues to be a challenge today. As of 2015, it has an impact factor of 1.856 and is ranked 14th of 116 nursing journals.¹¹⁴⁷ One can however assume that if it had an impact factor at the time it may have been higher as there were fewer journals.

¹¹⁴⁵ Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. (2016). *Nursing Research*. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/pages/default.aspx>

¹¹⁴⁶ Leatt, P., Bay, K., & Stinson, S. (1981). An instrument for assessing and classifying patients by type of care. *Nursing Research, 30*, 145-150. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/pages/default.aspx>

¹¹⁴⁷ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

Research Topics

Table 8. Research Topic Choice: 1980 – 1984

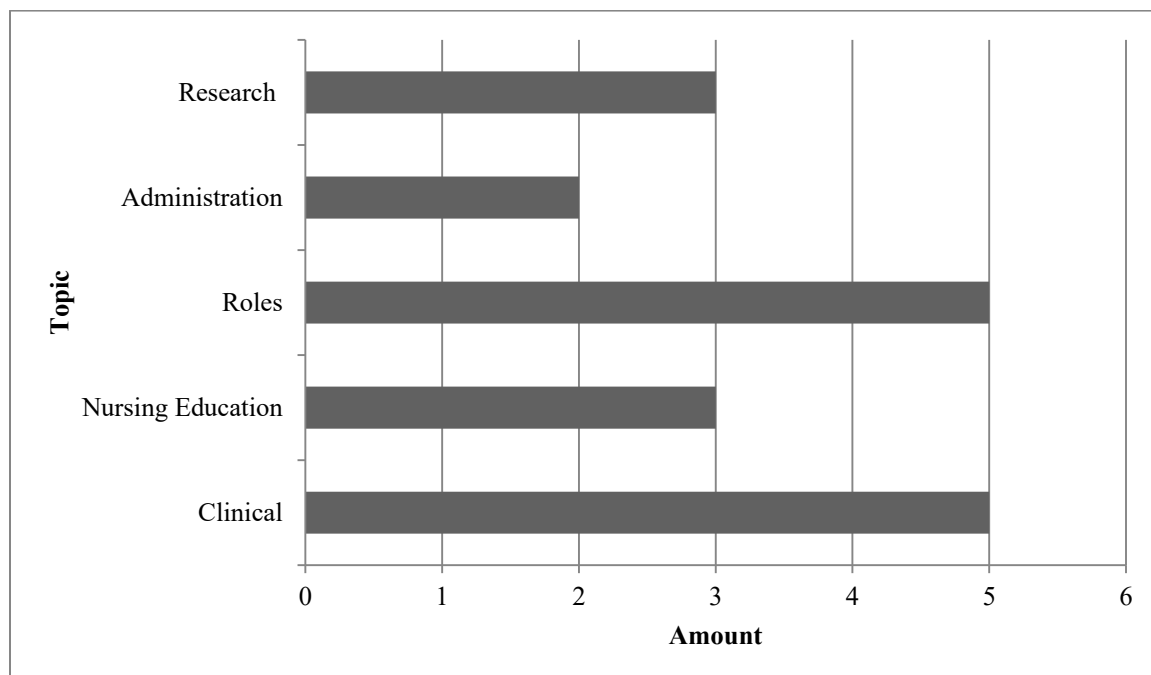


Table 8. Research Topic Choice: 1980 – 1984

The majority of topics examined were either clinically based (27.8%, n=5) or examined the role of the nurse (27.8%, n=5). This was followed by nursing education (16.7%, n=3), research methods and development (16.7%, n=3); and administration (11.1%, n=2).

The clinically based articles examined a variety of areas. This included penile impotence treatment,¹¹⁴⁸ client health seeking behaviours and satisfaction with community health care;¹¹⁴⁹ nutrition knowledge in the elderly,¹¹⁵⁰ effect of culture on

¹¹⁴⁸ Davis, R. & Davis, T. (1980). Treatment of erectile impotence using a nocturnal penile tumescence conditioning procedure. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, (11), 63-65. doi:10.1016/0005-7916(80)90055-5

¹¹⁴⁹ Field, P. A. (1982). Client care-seeking behaviours in a community setting and their sources of satisfaction with nursing care. *Nursing Papers*, 14(1), 15-29. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

infant feeding,¹¹⁵¹ and the relationship between infant weight gain and type of feeding.¹¹⁵²

There was not one theme that dominated the clinically based topics as community health, men's health, elder care, and maternal child care were all investigated.

FoN researchers who investigated the role of nursing in health care looked at experience of giving an injection,¹¹⁵³ the role of the nurse practitioners in effective blood pressure management in obese patients,¹¹⁵⁴ the role of the nurse in primary care,¹¹⁵⁵ the role of verbal communication in nursing care,¹¹⁵⁶ and the idea of comfort as a foundation of nursing practice.¹¹⁵⁷ These articles examined a variety of areas but were similar in the fact that they either looked at emerging roles such as nurse practitioner and primary care nurse or they examined the foundations of what makes a nurse.

The FoN researchers that explored nursing education examined the effectiveness of clinical instruction using a clinical instruction observation tool,¹¹⁵⁸ looked at the content and delivery of non-degree nursing programs,¹¹⁵⁹ and discussed the use of

¹¹⁵⁰ Thurston, N. E. & Kerr, J. C. (1983). A nutritional knowledge questionnaire for the elderly. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 74(4), 256-260. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹¹⁵¹ Morse, J. M. (1984). The cultural context of infant feeding in Fiji. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 14(4), 287-296. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/gefn20

¹¹⁵² Morse, J. M. (1984). Breast- and bottle-feeding: The effect on infant weight gain in the Fiji-Indian infant. *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 15(2), 109-114. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/gefn20

¹¹⁵³ Field, P. A. (1981). A phenomenological look at giving an injection. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 6(4), 291-296. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1981.tb03225.x

¹¹⁵⁴ Ramsay, J. A., McKenzie, J. K., & Fish, D. G. (1982). Physicians and nurse practitioners: Do they provide equivalent health care? *American Journal of Public Health*, 72(1), 55-57. Retrieved from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/>

¹¹⁵⁵ Field, P. A. (1983). An ethnography: Four public health nurses' perspectives of nursing... an approach for clinical nursing research. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 8(1), 3-12. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1983.tb00284.x

¹¹⁵⁶ Forrest, D. (1983). Analysis of nurses' verbal communication with patients. *Nursing Papers*, 15(3), 48-57. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹¹⁵⁷ Morse, J. M. (1983). An ethnoscientific analysis of comfort: a preliminary investigation. *Nursing Papers*, 15(1), 6-20. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹¹⁵⁸ Park, C. L. (1982). A clinical instruction observation tool. *Nursing Papers*, 14(3), 7-16. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹¹⁵⁹ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1983). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta Registered Nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(4), 5-8.

lectures in nursing education.¹¹⁶⁰ Overall these topics looked at how to improve the delivery of nursing education in the province for diploma programs, undergraduate programs and continuing RN education.

The articles that investigated research methods and development were focused on sampling. The articles were all written by Dr. Janice Ramsay (Lander). In the first article, she observed a group that was undergoing communication skills training.¹¹⁶¹ She noted that the behaviours she observed did not match what the participants expressed to the trainer at the end of the five day session. Dr. Ramsay (Lander) concluded that participants in groups may behave in a manner that they believe the group leader wants and that sampling bias may be present in studies that used participant reports to assess group functioning. In the second article she also examined sampling bias¹¹⁶² and in the last article she examined if participation in medical trials correlated to higher compliance with medical interventions used, a possible sample bias.¹¹⁶³

The articles where administration topics were the focus, examined patient classification systems in long term care¹¹⁶⁴ and the effectiveness of postpartum programs.¹¹⁶⁵ Both articles highlight the desire of nursing to communicate how the work of nurses is significant and valuable to the health of Canadians. The idea of patient

¹¹⁶⁰ Day, R., & Payne, L. (1984). Comparison of lecture presentation versus computer managed instruction. *Computers in Nursing*, 2(6), 236-240. Retrieved from www.cinjourn.com/

¹¹⁶¹ Ramsay, J. (1984). A brief note on unobtrusive observation of an encounter group. *Small Group Behavior*, 15(3), 414-416. doi: 10.1177/104649648401500310

¹¹⁶² Ramsay, J. (1983). Impact of attrition on studies of noncompliance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 68(1), 166-169. Retrieved from www.apa.org/pubs/journals/apl/

¹¹⁶³ Ramsay, J. A. (1982). Participants in noncompliance research: Compliant or noncompliant? *Medical Care*, (6), 615-622. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/lww-medicalcare/pages/default.aspx>

¹¹⁶⁴ Bay, K. S., Leatt, P., & Stinson, S. M. (1982). A Patient-classification system for long-term care. *Medical Care*, (5), 468-488. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/lww-medicalcare/Pages/default.aspx

¹¹⁶⁵ Harrison, M. J. & Hicks, S. A. (1983). Postpartum concerns of mothers and their sources of help. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 75(5), 325-328. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

classification systems came from a desire to measure nursing tasks and behaviours. It was an attempt to demonstrate the need for nursing care in a language that was understood by those in administration who may not understand or appreciate the unseen tasks of nursing. The postpartum programs evaluated were overseen by nurses. Again, the authors of the article wanted to highlight the value of nursing in the overall health care system.

Funding

A total of 5 articles (27.8%) included an acknowledgement of funding. The funding bodies included the NHRDP, the University Research Assistance Committee, and the Faculties of Nursing and Extension, University of Alberta. The NHRDP funding was reported by Dr. Janice Ramsay (Lander). Her projects examined blood pressure management by physicians and nurse practitioners;¹¹⁶⁶ sampling bias;¹¹⁶⁷ and if participation in medical trials correlated to higher compliance with medical interventions.¹¹⁶⁸ The journals selected by Dr. Ramsay (Lander) have high impact factors currently and possibly would have had similar ratings in the early 1980s. Dr. Peggy Anne Field reported funding from the University Research Assistance Committee where she examined when and how clients seek care in community settings.¹¹⁶⁹ And finally, Dr.

¹¹⁶⁶ Ramsay, J. A., McKenzie, J. K., & Fish, D. G. (1982). Physicians and nurse practitioners: Do they provide equivalent health care? *American Journal of Public Health*, 72(1), 55-57. Retrieved from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/>

¹¹⁶⁷ Ramsay, J. (1983). Impact of attrition on studies of noncompliance. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 68(1), 166-169. Retrieved from www.apa.org/pubs/journals/apl/

¹¹⁶⁸ Ramsay, J. A. (1982). Participants in noncompliance research: Compliant or noncompliant? *Medical Care*, (6), 615-622. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/lww-medicalcare/pages/default.aspx>

¹¹⁶⁹ Field, P. A. (1982). Client care-seeking behaviours in a community setting and their sources of satisfaction with nursing care. *Nursing Papers*, 14(1), 15-29. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

Sharon Richardson reported funding from the FoN and Faculty of Extension, in an article where she examined delivery and content in non-degree nursing programs.¹¹⁷⁰

Research Articles: 1985 – 1989

Overall Production and Research Method Choice

Table 9. Research Methods Selected: 1985 – 1989

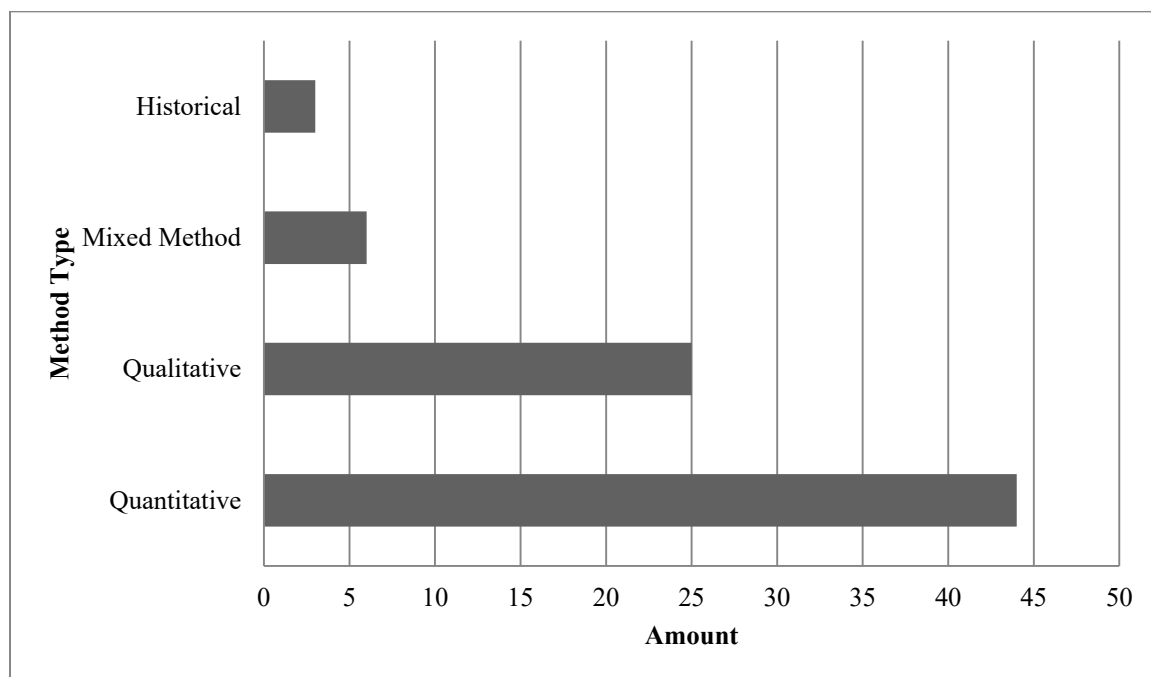


Table 9. Research Methods Selected: 1985 – 1989

There were a total of 78 research articles written during this time period. This corresponds to a more than quadruple increase from the previous time period with 15.6 articles written per year. There was also an increased in the variety in research methods used. Under the quantitative descriptive umbrella there was the use of surveys, questionnaires, Likert scales, interviews, and case studies. Other quantitative designs noted during this time were non-experimental, quasi-experimental, repeated measures,

¹¹⁷⁰ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1983). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta Registered Nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(4), 5-8.

pre/post-test, Solomon Four-Group, and epidemiological. In articles where the researcher used a more complex quantitative design, there was also the inclusion of a review of the literature for the first time. This may have been reflective of the requirements of the journal itself but is important to note as it may indicate that nursing research in the FoN were selecting higher end journals. Qualitative designs (n=25) used during this time period included descriptive (interviews), phenomenology, ethnology, ethnography, ethnoscience, anthropological field study, and grounded theory. This time period also had the first instance of the historical method, with 3 studies and there was an increase in the use of mixed methods with 6 studies using this design. Despite the increase in variety, quantitative methods remained the method of choice (n=44) by FoN researchers.

Authorship

The authors for this time period included Dr. Marion Allen (n=2), Arnette Anderson (n=1), Dr. Pamela Brink (n=2), Iris Campbell (n=1), Dr. Elizabeth “Betty” Davis (n=4), Dr. Terry Davis (n=1), Dr. Rene Day (n=1), Ruth Elliott (n=2), Dr. Peggy Anne Field (n=6), Dr. Joan Ford (n=2), Dr. Darle Forrest (n=2), Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti (n=1), Dr. Margart Harrison (n=2), Dr. Judith Hibberd (n=2), Wendy Austin Hurtig (n=1), Dr. Janet Kerr (n=4), Dr. June Kikuchi (n=1), Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsay; n=3), Anita Molzahn (n=2), Dr. Janice Morse (n=25), Dr. Anne Neufeld (n=2), Sharon Richardson (n=3), Dr. Jane Ross (n=1), Lynn Skillen (n=1), Victoria “Vicki” Strang (n=1), Dr. Marilyn Wood (n=1), Olive Yonge (n=3), and Tamara Zujewskyj (n=1). A noted difference from the previous period was that the majority of articles were written in teams (60.3%, n=47) rather than alone. To begin, there was collaboration amongst

colleagues, both in the FoN^{1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180} and with other
Faculties of Nursing.^{1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187}

Collaboration with other faculties of nursing was seen at both the national and international level. At the national level, FoN members collaborated with the University of Calgary and Dalhousie University. One example of this was with Arnette and Beverly Anderson who worked at the University of Alberta and University of Calgary Faculties of

- ¹¹⁷¹ Morse, J. M., Botorff, J., & Boman, J. (1989). Patterns of breastfeeding and work: The Canadian experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, 80*(3), 182-188. Retrieved from <https://journal.cpha.ca/index.php/cjph>
- ¹¹⁷² Morse, J. & Park, C. (1988). Home birth and hospital deliveries: a comparison of the perceived painfulness of parturition. *Research in Nursing & Health, 11*(3), 175-181. doi:10.1002/nur.4770110306
- ¹¹⁷³ Morse, J. M., Harrison, M. J., & Prowse, M. (1986). Minimal breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing, 15*(4), 333-338. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1986.tb01404.x
- ¹¹⁷⁴ Morse, J. M. & Harrison, M. J. (1988). Patterns of mixed feeding. *Midwifery, 4*(1), 19-23. Retrieved from <http://www.midwiferyjournal.com/>
- ¹¹⁷⁵ Davis, T. & Jensen, L. (1988). Identifying depression in medical patients. *Image: The Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 20*(4), 191-195. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1547-5069](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1547-5069)
- ¹¹⁷⁶ Morse, J. M. & Harrison, M. J. (1987). Social coercion for weaning. *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery, 3*(2), 205-210. doi:10.1016/0091-2182(87)90111-X
- ¹¹⁷⁷ Zujewskij, T. & Davis, L. (1985). Sources and effects of anxiety in videotape learning experience. *Nursing Papers, 17*(3), 75-86. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹¹⁷⁸ Day, R. & Payne, L. (1987). Computer-managed instruction: An alternative teaching strategy. *Journal of Nursing Education, 26*(1), 30-36. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne
- ¹¹⁷⁹ Field, P. A. & Larsen, J. (1989). Management behaviour of one community health nurse supervisor. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 14*(3), 234-239. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1989.tb01530.x
- ¹¹⁸⁰ Harrison, M. J., Morse, J. M., & Prowse, M. (1985). Successful breast feeding: The mother's dilemma. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 10*(3), 261-269. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep14358837
- ¹¹⁸¹ Martinson, I. M., Davies, E. B., & McClowry, S. G. (1987). The long-term effects of sibling death on self-concept. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 2*(4), 227-235. Retrieved from www.pediatricnursing.org/
- ¹¹⁸² Strang, V. R., & Sullivan, P. L. (1985). Body Image attitudes during pregnancy and the postpartum period. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing, 14*(4), 332. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1985.tb02251.x
- ¹¹⁸³ Anderson, A. & Anderson, B. (1987). Mothers' beginning relationship with twins. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care, 14*(2), 94. doi:10.1111/j.1523-536X.1987.tb01461.x
- ¹¹⁸⁴ Davies, B., Spinetta, J., Martinson, I., McClowry, S., & Kulenkamp, E. (1986). Manifestations of levels of functioning in grieving families. *Journal of Family Issues, 7*(3), 297-313. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jfi
- ¹¹⁸⁵ McHutchion, E. & Morse, J. M. (1989). Releasing restraints: A nursing dilemma. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing, 15*(2), 16-21.
- ¹¹⁸⁶ McClowry, S. G., Davies, E. B., May, K. A., Kulenkamp, E. J., & Martinson, I. M. (1987). The empty space phenomenon: The process of grief in the bereaved family. *Death Studies, 11*(5), 361. doi:10.1080/07481188708252200
- ¹¹⁸⁷ dela Cruz, F., Jacobs, A., & Wood, M. (1986). The educational needs of home health nurses in the greater Los Angeles area. *Home Healthcare Nurse, 4*(3), 11-17. Retrieved from www.vnaa.org/content.asp?contentid=97

Nursing respectively. One can assume their collaboration was related to being twin sisters as well as both being PhD students at the University of Utah at the time¹¹⁸⁸ as their article topic did align with their eventual dissertations. Arnette Anderson completed her PhD in 1994 and she investigated father – infant bonding;¹¹⁸⁹ whereas Beverly Anderson investigated single parent families.¹¹⁹⁰ At the international level, FoN members worked with colleagues from the University of California, San Diego State University, and Azusa Pacific University. The collaborations at the international level were directly related to networks established in previous places of employment prior to starting at the FoN, University of Alberta. For instance, Dr. Marilyn Wood has been Dean at Azusa Pacific University¹¹⁹¹ prior to becoming the Dean for the FoN, University of Alberta. There was also collaboration noted between faculty members and graduate students in the FoN. This included Joan Bottorff, who was a student under Dr. Janice Morse;^{1192 1193 1194} Susan Fowler-Kerry, a student under Dr. Janice Lander;^{1195 1196} Suzanne J. Tylko, a graduate

¹¹⁸⁸ Anderson, A. & Anderson, B. (1987). Mothers' beginning relationship with twins. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 14(2), 94. doi:10.1111/j.1523-536X.1987.tb01461.x

¹¹⁸⁹ Anderson, A. M. (1994). *The father-infant relationship: Becoming connected* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (Order No. 9426383).

¹¹⁹⁰ Anderson, B. A. (1994). *Single-parent family strength: A phenomenological study* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (Order No. 9426134).

¹¹⁹¹ dela Cruz, F., Jacobs, A., & Wood, M. (1986). The educational needs of home health nurses in the greater Los Angeles area. *Home Healthcare Nurse*, 4(3), 11-17. Retrieved from www.vnaa.org/content.asp?contentid=97

¹¹⁹² Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., & Boman, J. (1989). Patterns of breastfeeding and work: The Canadian experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 80(3), 182-188. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹¹⁹³ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1989). Leaking: A problem of lactation. *Journal of Nurse - Midwifery*, 34(1), 15-20. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

¹¹⁹⁴ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1988). The emotional experience of breast expression. *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, 33(4), 165-170. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

¹¹⁹⁵ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hargreaves, A. (1989). Gender effects in pain perception. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 68(3), 1088-1090. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹¹⁹⁶ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. R. (1987). Management of injection pain in children. *Pain*, 30(2), 169-175. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/pain/pages/default.aspx

research assistant working with Dr. Janice Morse;^{1197 1198 1199} and Karen Williams,
another student working with Dr. Janice Morse.¹²⁰⁰

The next type of collaboration noted was between academia and clinical nursing
practice^{1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213} and with disciplines other

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- ¹¹⁹⁷ Morse, J. M., Tylko, S. J., & Dixon, H. A. (1985). The patient who falls--and falls again: Defining the aged at risk. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 11(11), 15-18. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn
- ¹¹⁹⁸ Morse, J. M., Tylko, S. J., & Dixon, H. A. (1987). Characteristics of the fall-prone patient. *Gerontologist*, 27(4), 516-522. Retrieved from gerontologist.oxfordjournals.org/
- ¹¹⁹⁹ Morse, J. M., Morse, R. M., & Tylko, S. J. (1989). Development of a scale to identify the fall-prone patient. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 8(4), 366-377. doi: 10.1017/S0714980800008576
- ¹²⁰⁰ Williams, K. M. & Morse, J. M. (1989). Weaning patterns of first-time mothers. *MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*, 14(3), 188-192. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx
- ¹²⁰¹ English, J. & Morse, J. M. (1988). The 'difficult' elderly patient: adjustment or maladjustment? *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 25(1), 23-39. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies
- ¹²⁰² Garding, B. S., Kerr, J. C., & Bay, K. (1988). Effectiveness of a program of information and support for myocardial infarction patients recovering at home. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 17(4), 355-362.
- ¹²⁰³ Morse, J. M., Harrision, M. J., & Prowse, M. (1986). Minimal breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 15(4), 333-338. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1986.tb01404.x
- ¹²⁰⁴ Belohorec, A. & Kikuchi, J. F. (1985). How do you mother when you are disabled? *The Canadian Nurse*, 81(3), 32-35.
- ¹²⁰⁵ Neufeld, A. & Hobbs, H. (1985). Self-care in a high-rise for seniors. *Nursing Outlook*, 33(6), 298-301.
- ¹²⁰⁶ Hargreaves, A. & Lander, J. (1989). Use of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for postoperative pain. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 159-161. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx
- ¹²⁰⁷ Morse, J., Black, C., Oberle, K., & Donahue, P. (1989). A prospective study to identify the fall-prone patient. *Social Science & Medicine*, 28(1), 81-86. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/social-science-and-medicine/.
- ¹²⁰⁸ Morse, J. M., Prowse, M. D., Morrow, N., & Federspiel, G. (1985). A retrospective analysis of patient falls. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 76(2), 116-118. Retrieved from <https://journal.cpha.ca/>
- ¹²⁰⁹ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1985). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta's Registered Nurses. *Nursing Papers*, 17(1), 80-99. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹²¹⁰ Ford, J., Bennett, D., & Gamble, D. (1989). Cardiac rehabilitation: The nurse as a team member. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(5), 11-12.
- ¹²¹¹ Houston, M. & Field, P. A. (1988). Practices and policies in the initiation of breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 17(6), 418-424. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1988.tb00468.x
- ¹²¹² Dundas, S., Yonge, O., & Davis, L. (1988). Charting behaviors of psychiatric nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(7), 10-14.
- ¹²¹³ Smith, D. L. & Molzahn-Scott, A. E. (1986). A comparison of nursing care requirements of patients in long-term geriatric and acute care nursing units. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 11(3), 315. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep13115981

than nursing.^{1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222} The collaboration between areas of clinical practice and academia were related to the topic of the paper. This included clinical practice areas such as acute care, long term care, home care, maternity, and cardiac care. Collaboration with other disciplines included psychology, education, and medicine. One of the articles included under collaboration between academia and clinical was an article written by Anita Molzahn, then Special Projects Nurse at the University of Alberta Hospital, and Donna Lynn Smith, then Director of Nursing at the University of Alberta Hospital.¹²²³ This was an interesting finding as both Anita Molzahn and Donna L. Smith were listed in the 1985 – 1987 *Research and Scholarly Activities* report but the article in mention was listed under Anita Molzahn in rather than Donna L. Smith¹²²⁴ when, at the time of article publication, Molzahn was clinically

¹²¹⁴ Morse, J. M., Young, D. E., Swartz, L., & McConnell, R. (1987). A Cree Indian treatment for psoriasis: A longitudinal study. *Culture*, 7(2), 31-41.

¹²¹⁵ Morse, J. & Doan, H. (1987). Adolescents' response to menarche. *Journal of School Health*, 57(9), 385-389. doi:10.1111/j.1746-1561.1987.tb03234.x

¹²¹⁶ Elliott, M. R., Fisher, K., & Ames, E. W. (1988). The effects of rocking on the state and respiration of normal and excessive cryers. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 42(2), 163-172. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cmedm&AN=3167709&site=eds-live&scope=site>

¹²¹⁷ Morse, J. M. & Morse, R. M. (1988). Cultural Variation in the Inference of Pain. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 19(2), 232. doi:10.1177/0022022188192008

¹²¹⁸ Morse, J. M., Tylko, S. J., & Dixon, H. A. (1987). Characteristics of the fall-prone patient. *Gerontologist*, 27(4), 516-522. Retrieved from gerontologist.oxfordjournals.org/

¹²¹⁹ Van Hoozer, H., Brink, P., & Oppliger, R. (1989). The effects of overhead transparency design on retention, recall, and application of data analysis content. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 28(4), 181-187. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

¹²²⁰ Morse, J. & Morse, R. (1989). QUAL: A mainframe program for qualitative data analysis. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 188-189. Retrieved from urnals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx

¹²²¹ Doan, H. & Morse, J. (1985). The last taboo: Roadblocks to researching menarche. *Health Care for Women International*, 6(5/6), 277-283. doi: 10.1080/07399338509515705

¹²²² Neufeld, A. & Ryan, A. G. (1988). Fourth-generation evaluation. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 3(2), 77. Retrieved from evaluationcanada.ca/canadian-journal-program-evaluation

¹²²³ Smith, D. L. & Molzahn-Scott, A. E. (1986). A comparison of nursing care requirements of patients in long-term geriatric and acute care nursing units. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 11(3), 315-321. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep13115981

¹²²⁴ The Faculty of Nursing (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

based and had no affiliation with the University itself but Smith was an Associate Faculty Member.¹²²⁵ Eventually, these two individuals would become colleagues in the FoN at the University of Alberta with Molzahn as Dean of Nursing from 2008 – 2017.

Journals Selected

A variety of journals were used for publication. This included the *AARN Newsletter*, *American Nephrology Nurses' Association Journal*, *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, *Canadian Journal of Psychiatric Nursing*, *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, *Canadian Journal on Aging*, *Canadian Nurse*, *Culture*, *Death Studies*, *Health for Women International*, *Health Management Forum*, *Health & Lung*, *Home Healthcare Nurse*, *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, *Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecologic, and Neonatal Nursing (JOGNN)*; *JAN*, *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, *Journal of Family Issues*, *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, *Journal of Nurse Midwifery*, *Journal of Nursing Education*, *Journal of Nursing History*, *Journal of Palliative Care*, *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, *Journal of School Health*, *Medical Anthropology*, *Midwifery*, *Nursing Outlook*, *Nursing Papers*, *Nursing Research*, *Pain*, *Perceptual & Motor Skills; Research in Nursing and Health; Social Science & Medicine*, *The Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, and *The Gerontologist*. The majority (70.5%, n=55) of publications were in nursing based journals.

¹²²⁵ University of Alberta (1987). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Most selected journal. The *AARN Newsletter* was the most selected journal for 1985 to 1989 with a total of 9 articles. This was followed by *JAN* with 7 publications and *Nursing Papers* and *Midwifery* with 5 articles in each. The *AARN Newsletter*, established in 1969 and in print until the creation of the *Alberta RN* in 1998, was the publication of the AARN (now College and Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta) was a fitting selection for the publication of nursing research in the province as the publication was distributed across Alberta to all RNs and RPNs registered with the AARN.¹²²⁶ The topics of the articles in the *AARN Newsletter* covered nursing education,^{1227 1228 1229 1230 1231} roles of nursing,¹²³² nursing administration,^{1233 1234} and clinical nursing practice.^{1235 1236} The journal is not currently included on citation reference sites. This is not surprising since it now includes a very small number of research-based articles.

JAN was established in 1976 with its first issue released in January. The editor at the time, James P. Smith, stated that the aim of the journal was to be “an international medium for the publication of scholarly nursing papers and a means of documenting the

¹²²⁶ College & Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta. (2016). *Alberta RN*. Retrieved from <http://www.nurses.ab.ca/content/carna/home/learn-about-carna/publications-and-reports/alberta-rn-magazine.html>

¹²²⁷ Hurtig, W. (1986). Effective death education for nursing students. *AARN Newsletter*, 42(10), 22-24.

¹²²⁸ Yonge, O. (1986). Nurses educators' perception of clinical competence. *AARN Newsletter*, 42(1), 23-25.

¹²²⁹ Richardson, S. (1989). Articulation and baccalaureate entry into nursing practice in Alberta: Study methodology... part 1. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(7), 24-25.

¹²³⁰ Richardson, S. (1989). The history of nursing program articulation in Alberta... part 2. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(7), 11-12.

¹²³¹ Kerr, J. C. (1987). The history of distance education at the University of Alberta. *AARN Newsletter*, 43(3), 19-20.

¹²³² Ford, J., Bennett, D., & Gamble, D. (1989). Cardiac rehabilitation: The nurse as a team member. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(5), 11-12.

¹²³³ Dundas, S., Yonge, O., & Davis, L. (1988). Charting behaviors of psychiatric nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(7), 10-14.

¹²³⁴ Hibberd, J.M. (1988). Voting patterns of the AARN membership for the years 1983 to 1987. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(1), 9-10.

¹²³⁵ Allen, M. (1988). Adjustment of adults to a visual impairment: preliminary findings. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(2), 18-20.

¹²³⁶ Harrison, M. (1988). Comparison of mother and father interactions with term and preterm infants. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(11), 18-20.

ever-growing body of nursing knowledge.”¹²³⁷ The articles published in *JAN* for the time period reflect clinical nursing practice,^{1238 1239 1240 1241} nursing education,¹²⁴² nursing administration,¹²⁴³ and roles of nursing.¹²⁴⁴ As of 2015, *JAN* has an impact rating of 1.917 and is ranked 11th out of 116 nursing journals.¹²⁴⁵

Midwifery was and continues to be a peer reviewed international journal that aims to disseminate best practice and research for pre and post-natal health care providers.¹²⁴⁶ The articles published during this time period in *Midwifery* reflected that aim and addressed clinical nursing practice^{1247 1248 1249} and nursing roles¹²⁵⁰ in maternal child health. The selection of *Midwifery* as a journal was reflective of the work of faculty members who also taught maternal child courses that were part of the 9 month Advanced

¹²³⁷ Smith, J. P. (1976). Editorial. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(1). 1. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1976.tb00422.x

¹²³⁸ Ford, J. S. (1989). Living with a history of a heart attack: A human science investigation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(3), 173. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8526808

¹²³⁹ Allen, M. N. (1989). The meaning of visual impairment to visually impaired adults. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(8), 640-646. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8528161

¹²⁴⁰ Forrest, D. (1989). The experience of caring. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(10), 815-823. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8529963

¹²⁴¹ Harrison, M. J., Morse, J. M., & Prowse, M. (1985). Successful breast feeding: The mother's dilemma. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 10(3), 261-269. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep14358837

¹²⁴² Richardson, S. (1987). Implementing contract learning in a senior nursing practicum. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 12(2), 201. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep13104863

¹²⁴³ Smith, D. L. & Molzahn-Scott, A. E. (1986). A comparison of nursing care requirements of patients in long-term geriatric and acute care nursing units. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 11(3), 315. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep13115981

¹²⁴⁴ Field, P. A. & Larsen, J. (1989). Management behaviour of one community health nurse supervisor. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(3), 234-239. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1989.tb01530.x

¹²⁴⁵ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

¹²⁴⁶ Elsevier Inc. (2016). *About Midwifery*. Retrieved from <http://www.midwiferyjournal.com/>

¹²⁴⁷ Campbell, I. (1986). Postpartum sleep patterns of mother-baby pairs. *Midwifery*, 2(4), 193-201. Retrieved from <http://www.midwiferyjournal.com/>

¹²⁴⁸ Morse, J. M. & Harrison, M. (1988). Patterns of mixed feeding. *Midwifery*, 4(1), 19-23. Retrieved from <http://www.midwiferyjournal.com/>

¹²⁴⁹ Ross, J. (1988). Upgrading traditional midwifery in Sierra Leone: An overview with special reference to Koinadugu district. *Midwifery*, 4(2), 58-69. doi:10.1016/S0266-6138(88)80003-2

¹²⁵⁰ Field, P. A. (1985). Parents' reactions to maternity care. *Midwifery*, 1(1), 37-46. Retrieved from <http://www.midwiferyjournal.com/>

Practical Obstetrics Certificate (1943-1984)^{1251 1252} and then the Nurse-Midwifery Certificate master-level program (1987-1996) which was offered at the FoN at the time.^{1253 1254} As of 2015, the journal is ranked 13th out of 116 nursing journals with an impact factor of 1.861.¹²⁵⁵

This time period included the first use of *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, which is the journal of the Sigma Theta Tau Nursing Honor Society. The article addressed clinical nursing practice and investigated rates of clinical depression post myocardial infarct.¹²⁵⁶ As of 2015, the journal currently has an impact factor of 2.128 and is ranked 7th out of 116 nursing journals.¹²⁵⁷

¹²⁵¹ University of Alberta. (1986/87). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.L-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹²⁵² University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹²⁵³ Ibid.

¹²⁵⁴ University of Alberta. (2000/2001). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 250-255). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta

¹²⁵⁵ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

¹²⁵⁶ Davis, T. & Jensen, L. (1988). Identifying depression in medical patients. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 20(4), 191-195. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1988.tb00074.x

¹²⁵⁷ John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (2016). *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1547-5069/homepage/ProductInformation.html](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1547-5069/homepage/ProductInformation.html)

Research Topics

Table 10. Research Topic Choice: 1985 – 1989

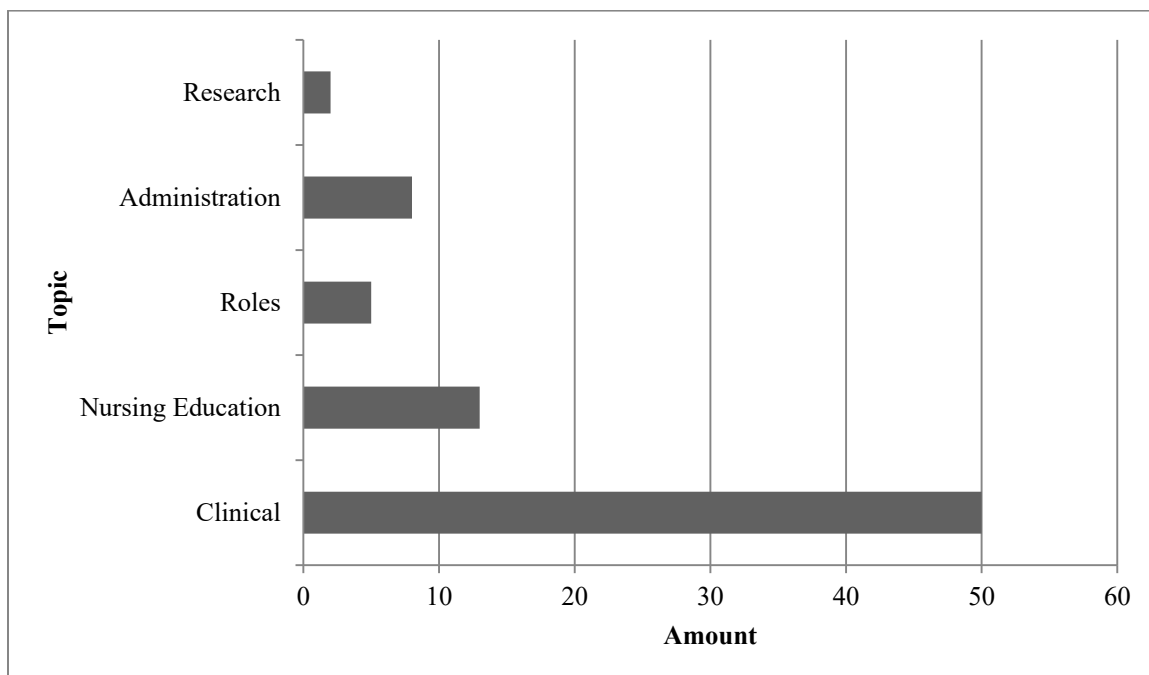


Table 10. Research Topic Choice: 1985 – 1989

As mentioned there were 78 articles published during this time period. The majority of topics (64%, n=50) were clinically based, followed by nursing education (16.7%, n=13), administration (10.3%, n=8), roles of the nurse (6.4%, n=5), and research (2.6%, n=2). The authors of the clinically based articles investigated a variety of topics.

This included maternal-child nursing,^{1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270}

¹²⁵⁸ Elliott, M. R., Fisher, K., & Ames, E. W. (1988). The effects of rocking on the state and respiration of normal and excessive cryers. *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, 42(2), 163-172. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cmedm&AN=3167709&site=eds-live&scope=site>

¹²⁵⁹ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., & Boman, J. (1989). Patterns of breastfeeding and work: The Canadian experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 80(3), 182-188. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹²⁶⁰ Ross, J. (1988). Upgrading traditional midwifery in Sierra Leone: An overview with special reference to Koinadugu district. *Midwifery*, 4(2), 58-69. doi:10.1016/S0266-6138(88)80003-2

¹²⁶¹ Morse, J. & Park, C. (1988). Home birth and hospital deliveries: a comparison of the perceived painfulness of parturition. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 11(3), 175-181.

pain management,^{1271 1272 1273 1274} palliative care,^{1275 1276 1277} adolescent health,¹²⁷⁸ culture
and nursing practice;^{1279 1280 1281 1282} patient falls and fall rates,^{1283 1284 1285} elder care,¹²⁸⁶

¹²⁶² Morse, J. M. (1989). Cultural variation in behavioral response to parturition: Childbirth in Fiji. *Medical Anthropology*, 12(1), 35-54. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/toc/gmea20/current

¹²⁶³ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1988). The emotional experience of breast expression. *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, 33(4), 165-170. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

¹²⁶⁴ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1989). Leaking: A problem of lactation. *Journal of Nurse - Midwifery*, 34(1), 15-20. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

¹²⁶⁵ Strang, V. R. & Sullivan, P. L. (1985). Body image attitudes during pregnancy and the postpartum period. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 14(4), 332. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1985.tb02251.x

¹²⁶⁶ Morse, J. M., Harrison, M. J., & Prowse, M. (1986). Minimal breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 15(4), 333. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1986.tb01404.x

¹²⁶⁷ Harrison, M. (1988). Comparison of mother and father interactions with term and preterm infants. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(11), 18-20.

¹²⁶⁸ Anderson, A & Anderson, B. (1987). Mothers' beginning relationship with twins. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 14(2), 94. doi:10.1111/j.1523-536X.1987.tb01461.x

¹²⁶⁹ Williams, K. M. & Morse, J. M. (1989). Weaning patterns of first-time mothers. *MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*, 14(3), 188-192. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx

¹²⁷⁰ Harrison, M. J., Morse, J. M., & Prowse, M. (1985). Successful breast feeding: The mother's dilemma. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 10(3), 261-269. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep14358837

¹²⁷¹ Morse, J. M. & Morse, R. M. (1988). Cultural variation in the inference of pain. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 19(2), 232. doi:10.1177/0022022188192008

¹²⁷² Fowler-Kerry, S. & Hargreaves, A., & Lander, J. (1989). Gender effects in pain perception. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 68(3), 1088-1090. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹²⁷³ Hargreaves, A. & Lander, J. (1989). Use of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for postoperative pain. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 159-161. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx

¹²⁷⁴ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. R. (1987). Management of injection pain in children. *Pain*, 30(2), 169-175. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/pain/Pages/default.aspx

¹²⁷⁵ McClowry, S. G., Davies, E. B., May, K. A., Kulenkamp, E. J., & Martinson, I. M. (1987). The empty space phenomenon: The process of grief in the bereaved family. *Death Studies*, 11(5), 361. doi:10.1080/07481188708252200

¹²⁷⁶ Martinson, I. M., Davies, E. B., & McClowry, S. G. (1987). The long-term effects of sibling death on self-concept. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 2(4), 227-235. Retrieved from www.pediatricnursing.org/

¹²⁷⁷ Davies, B. (1987). Family responses to the death of a child: The meaning of memories. *Journal of Palliative Care*, 3(1), 9-15. Retrieved from <http://criugm.qc.ca/journalofpalliativecare/>

¹²⁷⁸ Morse, J. & Doan, H. (1987). Adolescents' response to menarche. *Journal of School Health*, 57(9), 385-389. doi:10.1111/j.1746-1561.1987.tb03234.x

¹²⁷⁹ Morse, J. M., Young, D. E., Swartz, L., & McConnell, R. (1987). A Cree Indian treatment for psoriasis: A longitudinal study. *Culture*, 7(2), 31-41.

¹²⁸⁰ Morse, J. M. & Morse, R. M. (1988). Cultural variation in the inference of pain. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 19(2), 232. doi:10.1177/0022022188192008

¹²⁸¹ Morse, J. (1989). Cultural variation in behavioral response to parturition: Childbirth in Fiji. *Medical Anthropology*, 12(1), 35-54. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/toc/gmea20/current

adult health,¹²⁸⁷ 1288 1289 1290 occupational health,¹²⁹¹ population health,¹²⁹² and caring in nursing practice.¹²⁹³ The topic that was investigated the most during this time period was maternal-child nursing with a focus on breastfeeding. The researchers that focused on maternal-child nursing were Morse, Bottorff, Park, Anderson, Strang, Harrison, and Elliot. Drs. Harrison and Elliot continued to focus on this program of research in upcoming years as they were highlighted in the 1992 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities* that covered the theme of maternal-child nursing.¹²⁹⁴ Pain management was

¹²⁸² Ross, J. (1988). Upgrading traditional midwifery in Sierra Leone: An overview with special reference to Koinadugu district. *Midwifery*, 4(2), 58-69. doi:10.1016/S0266-6138(88)80003-2

¹²⁸³ Morse, J. M., Prowse, M. D., Morrow, N., & Federspiel, G. (1985). A retrospective analysis of patient falls. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 76(2), 116-118. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹²⁸⁴ Morse, J. M. (1986). Computerized evaluation of a scale to identify the fall-prone patient. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 77(1), 21-25. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹²⁸⁵ Morse, J., Black, C., Oberle, K., & Donahue, P. (1989). A prospective study to identify the fall-prone patient. *Social Science & Medicine*, 28(1), 81-86. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/social-science-and-medicine/

¹²⁸⁶ English, J. & Morse, J. M. (1988). The 'difficult' elderly patient: Adjustment or maladjustment? *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 25(1), 23-39. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹²⁸⁷ Allen, M. (1988). Adjustment of adults to a visual impairment: Preliminary findings. *AARN Newsletter*, 44(2), 18-20.

¹²⁸⁸ Molzahn, A. E. (1989). Primary nursing and patient compliance in a hemodialysis unit. *ANNA Journal / American Nephrology Nurses' Association*, 16(4), 267-272.

¹²⁸⁹ Garding, B. S., Kerr, J. C., & Bay, K. (1988). Effectiveness of a program of information and support for myocardial infarction patients recovering at home. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 17(4), 355-362.

¹²⁹⁰ Ford, J. S. (1989). Living with a history of a heart attack: A human science investigation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(3), 173. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8526808

¹²⁹¹ Skillen, D. L. (1988). Occupational risk factor assessment for community-based health professionals. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 20(2), 49-60. Retrieved from http://cjunr.archive.mcgill.ca/issue/archive?

¹²⁹² Morse, J. M. (1987). The meaning of health in an inner city community. *Nursing Papers*, 19(2), 27-41. Retrieved from http://www.mcgill.ca/cjunr/

¹²⁹³ Forrest, D. (1989). The experience of caring. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(10), 815-823. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8529963

¹²⁹⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

also investigated during this time period by Dr. Janice Lander and was deemed important as it was highlighted in the 1987 to 1989 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.¹²⁹⁵

The nursing education articles focused on history of nursing education,^{1296 1297 1298} continuing/clinical nursing education,^{1299 1300 1301} academic nursing education,^{1302 1303 1304} and teaching strategies.^{1305 1306} There were two articles that had the same title and were written by the same authors; one from 1983 and one from 1985. However, despite the same title, the articles were slightly different. The first one was written in the *AARN Newsletter* in April 1983 by Sharon Richardson, then assistant professor and director of continuing education, and Jennifer Sherwood, nursing consultant of the

¹²⁹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹²⁹⁶ Kerr, J. C. (1988). Bertha Harmer and McGill University nurses fight to forestall closure of the School for Graduate Nurses during the depression. *Journal of Nursing History*, 3(2), 6-21.

¹²⁹⁷ Kerr, J. C. (1987). The history of distance education at the University of Alberta. *AARN Newsletter*, 43(3), 19-20.

¹²⁹⁸ Richardson, S. (1989). Articulation and baccalaureate entry into nursing practice in Alberta: Study methodology... part 1. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(7), 24-25 and Richardson, S. (1989).

The history of nursing program articulation in Alberta... part 2. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(7), 11-12.

¹²⁹⁹ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1985). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta's Registered Nurses. *Nursing Papers*, 17(1), 80-99. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³⁰⁰ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1983). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta Registered Nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(4), 5-8.

¹³⁰¹ dela Cruz, F., Jacobs, A., & Wood, M. (1986). The educational needs of home health nurses in the greater Los Angeles area. *Home Healthcare Nurse*, 4(3), 11-17. Retrieved from www.vnaa.org/content.asp?contentid=97

¹³⁰² Forrest, D. (1985). Identifying student-oriented faculty. *Nursing Papers*, 17(3), 16-26. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³⁰³ Hurtig, W. (1986). Effective death education for nursing students. *AARN Newsletter*, 42(10), 22-24.

¹³⁰⁴ Kerr, J. (1988). Nursing education at a distance: Using technology to advantage in undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Alberta, Canada. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 25(4), 301-306. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹³⁰⁵ Richardson, S. (1987). Implementing contract learning in a senior nursing practicum. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 12(2), 201. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep13104863

¹³⁰⁶ Yonge, O. (1986). Nurse educators' perception of clinical competence. *AARN Newsletter*, 42(1), 23-25.

¹³⁰⁷ Day, R. & Payne, L. (1987). Computer-managed instruction: An alternative teaching strategy. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 26(1), 30-36. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

¹³⁰⁸ Zujewskyj, T. & Davis, L. (1985). Sources and effects of anxiety in videotape learning experience. *Nursing Papers*, 17(3), 75-86. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³⁰⁹ Van Hoozer, H., Brink, P., & Oppliger, R. (1989). The effects of overhead transparency design on retention, recall, and application of data analysis content. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 28(4), 181-187. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

AARN.¹³¹⁰ The article's topic, non-degree nurses' educational needs, was most applicable to the audience of the *AARN Newsletter*.¹³¹¹ At the time, the majority of nurses in the province were diploma prepared and may have had little to no research education. As such, the article in the *AARN Newsletter* was written in a way as to spark interest in the results, making them applicable to the targeted audience.¹³¹² At the end of the article, there is a note that indicates that the full study could be obtained for a 10 dollar charge or borrowed from the AARN library.¹³¹³ The second article was published in *Nursing Papers* in 1985. This article, as part of a scientific journal, went into more detail about the study and was written in a more academic manner, reflective of the readership.¹³¹⁴

The authors of the 5 articles that investigated nursing roles focused on maternal-child nursing,^{1315 1316} cardiac nursing,¹³¹⁷ and general nursing roles.^{1318 1319} The two articles that looked into roles of nursing in maternal-child care were both written by Dr. Peggy-Anne Field. Field was highlighted in the 1992 edition of *Research and Scholarly*

¹³¹⁰ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1985). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta's Registered Nurses. *Nursing Papers*, 17(1), 80-99. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³¹¹ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1983). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta Registered Nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(4), 5-8.

¹³¹² Ibid.

¹³¹³ Ibid.

¹³¹⁴ Richardson, S. & Sherwood, J. (1985). Non-degree continuing nursing education needs of Alberta's Registered Nurses. *Nursing Papers*, 17(1), 80-99. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³¹⁵ Field, P. A. (1985). Parents' reactions to maternity care. *Midwifery*, 1(1), 37-46. doi:10.1016/S0266-6138(85)80052-8

¹³¹⁶ Houston, M. & Field, P. A. (1988). Practices and policies in the initiation of breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 17(6), 418-424. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1988.tb00468.x

¹³¹⁷ Ford, J., Bennett, D., & Gamble, D. (1989). Cardiac rehabilitation: The nurse as a team member. *AARN Newsletter*, 45(5), 11-12.

¹³¹⁸ Morse, J. (1989). Reciprocity for care: Gift giving in the patient-nurse relationship. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 21(1), 33-46. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³¹⁹ Field, P. A. & Larsen, J. (1989). Management behaviour of one community health nurse supervisor. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(3), 234-239. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1989.tb01530.x

Activities that covered the theme of maternal-child nursing,¹³²⁰ which may have been an indication that this topic was to become a research program.

There were 2 articles that investigated the topic of nursing research and both were written by Dr. Janice Morse. The first was research collaboration with Helen McKinnon Doan.¹³²¹ They had written a clinically based article that investigated the experience of menarche in adolescent girls and discovered there were barriers to research in this area, which resulted in another publication focused on the research aspect of the project. The paper included how societal views of menarche impeded the research process.¹³²² The second article was about QUAL.¹³²³ QUAL was a qualitative data organization program for content analysis designed by Dr. Janice Morse and Robert Morse.¹³²⁴ The article discussed how the program was developed and how to apply it.¹³²⁵

Funding

A total of 43 of the 78 (55.1%) publications were a result of funded research projects. A variety of funding bodies supported nursing research. This included AARN, AFNR, American Cancer Society, American Philosophical Society, Clifford E. Lee Foundation, Edmonton Local Board of Health, Faculty of Extension, FoN, Special Services Committee (University of Alberta Hospital), Innovative Projects Division of the Department of Advanced Education of the Government of Alberta, Sigma Theta Tau at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Simon Fraser University, Royal

¹³²⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹³²¹ Doan, H., & Morse, J. (1985). The last taboo: Roadblocks to researching menarche. *Health Care for Women International*, 6(5/6), 277-283. doi: 10.1080/07399338509515705

¹³²² Ibid.

¹³²³ Morse, J., & Morse, R. (1989). QUAL: A mainframe program for qualitative data analysis. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 188-189. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx

¹³²⁴ Ibid.

¹³²⁵ Ibid.

Canadian Legion, Renal Endowment (Kidney Foundation of Canada), NHRDP, Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, United Way, University of Alberta Hospitals Foundation, University of Calgary, and University of Alberta (Central Research Fund, Small Faculties Grant, PhD Student Fellowship, Research Awards Committee, Social Science and Humanities Research Council), and UCLA Committee on International and Comparative Studies. The majority of faculty members obtained some or all of their funding from AFNR (n=16). Funding was obtained for 33 out of 50 (66%) of the clinically based articles, 5 of the 13 (38%) of the nursing education articles, 3 out of the 5 (60%) of the nursing roles articles, 2 of 8 (25%) of the nursing administration articles, and 1 of the 2 (50%) nursing research articles.

Research Articles: 1990 – 1994

Overall Production and Research Method Choice

Table 11. Research Methods Selected: 1990 – 1994

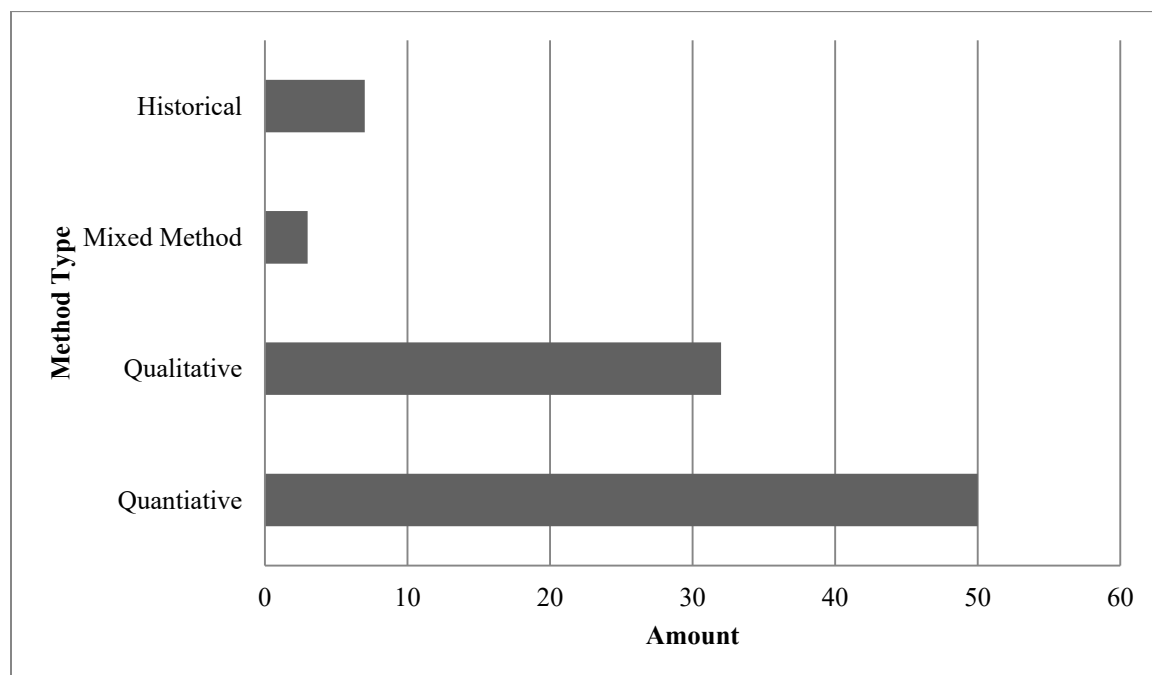


Table 11. Research Methods Selected: 1990 – 1994

During this time period there were a total of 92 research articles written for an average of 18.4 articles per year. This was an increase from the time period prior and may be representative of increased research productivity in the FoN. Overall, quantitative methods remained the selected method of choice with 50 articles (54.3%). Authors of quantitative-based research articles used a variety of designs. This included descriptive, meta-analysis, cross-sectional, exploratory, longitudinal, non-experimental, quasi-experimental, pre/post-test, repeated measures, correlational, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA); and two instances of a double-blind, three-group experimental design. The more complex quantitative designs included a review of the literature in the article write up.

Qualitative methods were the second most utilized method (34.8%, n=32). FoN researchers used designs such as descriptive, content analysis, phenomenology, ethnology, ethnoscience, ethnography, anthropology, grounded theory, and metasynthesis. Some of the more complex qualitative studies also included a review of the literature in the article write-up. Other method choices during this time included historical (7.6%, n=7) and mixed methods (3.3%, n=3).

Authorship

The majority of publications, 68 out of 92, were written by teams. As before, FoN members collaborated with nurse researchers from the academic setting, with nursing colleagues in the clinical setting, and with other disciplines. There was also collaboration at the local, national, and international level.

The majority of publications were conducted between academic nursing colleagues. This collaboration was noted at the local level as many FoN members

completed research with other locally with other FoN members.^{1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331}
^{1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338} In the academic setting, there was an increase in the amount
of collaboration with nursing students with 12 projects noted during this time.^{1339 1340 1341}
^{1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350} Three of graduate student authors were noted in the

¹³²⁶ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

¹³²⁷ Larrivee, L., Davis, T., & Maquire, T. (1992). The relationship between spontaneous coping strategies and perceived anxiety of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 3(2-3), 13-17.

¹³²⁸ Moore, K. N. & Day, R. A. (1993). Child care and family autonomy: Empowerment through a model for ethical decision making. *Humane Medicine*, 9(2), 131-140.

¹³²⁹ Strang, V. & Neufeld, A. (1990). Adult day care programs: A source for respite. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 16(11), 16-20.

¹³³⁰ Campbell, I. E., Larrivee, L., Field, P. A., Day, R. A., & Reutter, L. (1994). Learning to nurse in the clinical setting. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(6), 1125-1131. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20061125.x

¹³³¹ Jensen, L. & Allen, M. (1993). Insights from latent partition analysis into categories inherent in wellness—illness. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(7), 1118-1124. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18071118.x

¹³³² Jensen, L. A. & Allen, M. N. (1994). A synthesis of qualitative research on wellness-illness. *Qualitative Health Research*, 4(4), 349-269. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr

¹³³³ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. J. (1994). Use of nursing diagnosis with population groups. *Nursing Diagnosis: The Official Journal of the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association*, 5(4), 165-171. Retrieved from <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002594930>

¹³³⁴ Duggleby, W. & Lander, J. (1994). Cognitive status and postoperative pain: Older adults. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 9(1), 19-27. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(94)90142-2

¹³³⁵ Day, R. & Moore, K. (1992). Evaluation of a self-medication program: Pilot project. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, 5(4), 205-216.

¹³³⁶ Ford, J. S. & Reutter, L. I. (1990). Ethical dilemmas associated with small samples. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 15(2), 187-191. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8529442

¹³³⁷ Neufeld, A. & Strang, V. (1992). Issues in the evaluation of small-scale adult day care programs. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 29(3), 261-273. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(92)90029-G

¹³³⁸ Brink, P. & Wood, M. (1993). Toward a definition of a successful dieter. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(3), 345-359. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200309

¹³³⁹ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

¹³⁴⁰ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. (1991) Assessment of sex differences in children's and adolescents' self-reported pain from venipuncture. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16(6), 783-793.

¹³⁴¹ Johnson, J. & Morse, J. (1990). Regaining control: The process of adjustment after myocardial infarction. *Heart & Lung*, 19(2), 126-135.

¹³⁴² King, K. M. & Jensen, L. (1994). Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 23(2), 99-105.

¹³⁴³ Morse, J. & Bottorff, J. (1990). The use of ethology in clinical nursing research. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 12(3), 53-64. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

previous time period of 1985 – 1989 and may be reflective of ongoing research relationships. This was most likely the case with Susan Fowler-Kerry. With Joan Bottorff and Joy Johnson, it may be representative of the period as they were Special Case PhD students.¹³⁵¹

As mentioned, the 1990-1994 time period marks the beginning of the PhD program for the FoN. Joan Bottorff, under the supervision of Dr. Janice Morse, investigated caring in nursing practice^{1352 1353} as well as the use of ethnology in nursing research.¹³⁵⁴ These projects most likely stemmed from her doctoral dissertation on touch in the therapeutic relationship.¹³⁵⁵ Joy Johnson published two articles with Dr. Janice

¹³⁴⁴ Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Age differences in children's pain. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 73(2), 415-418. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹³⁴⁵ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hill, A. (1990). Comparison of pain perceptions among males and females. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(1), 39-49. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³⁴⁶ Morse, J. M., Jehle, C., & Gamble, D. (1990). Initiating breastfeeding: A world survey of the timing of postpartum breastfeeding. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(3), 303-313. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(90)90045-K

¹³⁴⁷ Jensen, L. & King, K. (1994). Elderly with cardiac disease: Analysis of current nursing literature. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(3), 26-34.

¹³⁴⁸ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹³⁴⁹ Givens, B., Oberle, S., & Lander, J. (1993). Taking the jab out of needles. *Canadian Nurse*, 89(10), 37-40.

¹³⁵⁰ Chan, M. & Jensen, L. (1992). Positioning effects on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in patients receiving mechanical ventilation after CABG. *Heart & Lung*, 21(5), 448-456.

¹³⁵¹ Please see Chapter V for detail.

¹³⁵² Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

¹³⁵³ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹³⁵⁴ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. (1990). The use of ethnology in clinical nursing research. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 12(3), 53-64. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹³⁵⁵ Bottorff, J. L. (1992). *Nurse-patient interaction: Observations of touch* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NN73212).

Morse. One article examined role adaptation after myocardial infarct¹³⁵⁶ and the other article, a caring analysis, was also in collaboration with Bottorff.¹³⁵⁷ Johnson was under the supervision of Dr. June Kikuchi during her PhD studies where she investigated how different nurse theorists conceptualized the art of nursing.¹³⁵⁸ The focus of her dissertation was directly applicable to the caring analysis completed by Bottorff. The next graduate student collaboration was noted between Susan Fowler-Kerry, a MN student, and Dr. Janice Lander. Fowler-Kerry investigated children's pain and its treatment.¹³⁵⁹ ¹³⁶⁰ ¹³⁶¹ These publications were reflective of her MN thesis on distraction techniques in pediatric pain management.¹³⁶² The next collaboration was with Dr. Louise Jensen and PhD student, Kathryn King. King investigated cardiac care and elderly patients. Her first article was a review of current nursing literature on the topic¹³⁶³ and the second suggested a theory to women's health after cardiac surgery.¹³⁶⁴ These two publications are a direct result of her MN thesis, where she investigated women and

¹³⁵⁶ Johnson, J. & Morse, J. (1990). Regaining control: The process of adjustment after myocardial infarction. *Heart & Lung, 19*(2), 126-135.

¹³⁵⁷ Morse, J., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science, 13*(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹³⁵⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹³⁵⁹ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. (1991) Assessment of sex differences in children's and adolescents' self-reported pain from venipuncture. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 16*(6), 783-793.

¹³⁶⁰ Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Age differences in children's pain. *Perceptual & Motor Skills, 73*(2), 415-418. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹³⁶¹ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hill, A. (1990). Comparison of pain perceptions among males and females. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 22*(1), 39-49. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹³⁶² Fowler-Kerry, S. (1986). *Music distraction to relieve pain in children*. Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (Order No. ML30122).

¹³⁶³ Jensen, L. & King, K. (1994). Elderly with cardiac disease: Analysis of current nursing literature. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, 5*(3), 26-34.

¹³⁶⁴ King, K. M. & Jensen, L. (1994). Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care, 23*(2), 99-105.

cardiac surgery under the supervision of Dr. Jensen.¹³⁶⁵ Kathryn King continued her studies and completed a PhD from the University of Alberta in 1997.¹³⁶⁶ She focused on gender differences in cardiac surgery recovery for her doctoral dissertation under the supervision of Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr.¹³⁶⁷ The final graduate student collaboration was between Monica Chan, a MN student, and Dr. Louise Jensen. In their article they discussed the effects of positioning on arterial oxygen levels with patient on mechanical ventilation.¹³⁶⁸ The collaboration and article was a direct result of Chan's thesis on the same topic where Dr. Jensen was her supervisor.¹³⁶⁹

This time period noted, for the first time, collaboration between undergraduate nursing students and FoN members as part of a student internship. Brenda Givens and Shannon Oberle were third year nursing students at the time of the research project.¹³⁷⁰ The internship was awarded by AHFMR and the students were supervised by Dr. Janice Lander,¹³⁷¹ who was the Associate Dean of Research at the time.

Research was also conducted with other faculties of nursing across Canada and abroad.¹³⁷² 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 Collaboration

¹³⁶⁵ King, K. M. (1993). *Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery*. Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (Order No. MM82115).

¹³⁶⁶ King, K. M. (1997). *Gender issues related to short-term recovery from cardiac surgery* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (Order No. NQ23006).

¹³⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁶⁸ Chan, M. & Jensen, L. (1992). Positioning effects on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in patients receiving mechanical ventilation after CABG. *Heart & Lung, 21*(5), 448-456.

¹³⁶⁹ Chan, M. (1991). *The effects of three different positions on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in post-operative coronary arterial bypass graft patient*. Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (MM66747).

¹³⁷⁰ Givens, B., Oberle, S., & Lander, J. (1993). Taking the jab out of needles. *Canadian Nurse, 89*(10), 37-40.

¹³⁷¹ Ibid.

¹³⁷² Fraser, J., & Ross Kerr, J. (1993). Psychophysiological effects of back massage on elderly institutionalized patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 18*(2), 238-245. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18020238.x

with other faculties of nursing was noted to be at both the national and international levels. FoN members worked with individuals from Athabasca University, Grant McEwan Community College, Ryerson University, University of Calgary, University of Saskatchewan, University of Western Ontario, Université de Montréal, Rush University, and Florida Atlantic University.

Faculty members also worked closely with nurses in the clinical setting at various sites that included local hospitals in Edmonton such as the Glenrose Rehabilitation

- ¹³⁷³ Wilson, S. & Morse, J. M. (1991). Living with a wife undergoing chemotherapy. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 78-84. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00647.x
- ¹³⁷⁴ Oberle, K., Allen, M., & Lynkowski, P. (1994). Follow-up of same day surgery patients. A study of patient concerns. *AORN Journal*, 59(5), 1016-1018, 1021-1025.
- ¹³⁷⁵ Oberle, K., Allen, M., & Lynkowski, P. (1993). Submucous resection. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(1), 54-66. doi:10.1177/105477389300200106
- ¹³⁷⁶ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Oberle, S. (1992). Children's venipuncture pain: Influence of technical factors. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 7(6), 343-349. Retrieved from www.jpmsjournal.com/
- ¹³⁷⁷ Olson, J., Iwasiw, C., & Gerrard, B. (1991). Criterion-related validity of the active listening component of the Behavioural Test of Interpersonal Skills. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 23(2), 49-59. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹³⁷⁸ Simington, J. & Laing, G. (1993). Effects of therapeutic touch on anxiety in the institutionalized elderly. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(4), 438-450. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200406
- ¹³⁷⁹ Stinson, S., Lamb, M., & Thibaudeau, M. (1990). Nursing research: The Canadian scene. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 105-122. doi: 10.1016/0020-7489(90)90065-Q
- ¹³⁸⁰ Morse, J. & McHutchion, E. (1991). Releasing restraints: Providing safe care for the elderly. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 14(3), 187-196. doi: 10.1002/nur.4770140305
- ¹³⁸¹ O'Brien, B. & Naber, S. (1992). Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy: Effects on the quality of women's lives. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 19(3), 138-143. doi: 10.1111/j.1523-536X.1992.tb00671.x
- ¹³⁸² Allen, M. & Oberle, K. (1993). Follow-up of day-surgery cataract patients. *Journal of Ophthalmic Nursing & Technology*, 12(5), 211-216.
- ¹³⁸³ Yonge, O. & Osborne, M. (1991). Opening doors and keys to the future: History of psychiatric nursing in the Province of Alberta. *Alberta Association of Registered Nurses Newsletter*, 47(10), 8-11.
- ¹³⁸⁴ Anderson, A. & Anderson, B. (1990). Toward a substantive theory of mother-twin attachment. *MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*, 15(6), 373-377. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx
- ¹³⁸⁵ Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1993). TENS for children's procedural pain. *Pain*, 52(2), 209-216. doi:10.1016/0304-3959(93)90133-A
- ¹³⁸⁶ Warner, M., Ford-Gilboe, M., Laforet-Fliesser, Y., Olson, J., & Ward-Griffin, C. (1994). The teamwork project: A collaborative approach to learning to nurse families. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 33(1), 5-13. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne
- ¹³⁸⁷ Richardson, S., Hoffmeyer, C. A., & Williams, B. (1993). Evaluating the collaborative approach. *The Canadian Nurse*, 89(7), 37-39.

Hospital, the Royal Alexandra Hospital, and the University of Alberta Hospital.^{1388 1389}

1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 Lastly, FoN members

continued to have projects that were reflective of interdisciplinary collaboration. During

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- ¹³⁸⁸ Côté, J. J., Morse, J. M., & James, S. (1991). The pain response of the postoperative newborn. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, *16*(4), 378-387. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530433
- ¹³⁸⁹ Giovannetti, P. & Johnson, J. (1990). A new generation patient classification system. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, *20*(5), 33-40. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jonajournal/Pages/default.aspx
- ¹³⁹⁰ Drummond, J. E., Wiebe, C. F., & Elliott, M.R. (1994). Maternal understanding of infant crying: What does a negative case tell us? *Qualitative Health Research*, *4*(2), 208-224. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr
- ¹³⁹¹ Monsma, M., Day, R., & St. Arnaud, S. (1992). Handwashing makes a difference. *Journal of School Health*, *62*(3), 109-111. doi:10.1111/j.1746-1561.1992.tb06031.x
- ¹³⁹² Konopad, E., Kerr, J. R., Noseworthy, T., & Grace, M. (1994). A comparison of oral, axillary, rectal and tympanic-membrane temperatures of intensive care patients with and without an oral endotracheal tube. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, *20*(1), 77-84. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20010077.x
- ¹³⁹³ Dugglegby, W. & Lander, J. (1992). Patient-controlled analgesia for older adults. *Clinical Nursing Research*, *1*(1), 107-114. doi: 10.1177/105477389200100111
- ¹³⁹⁴ Janes, B. & Morse, J. (1990). Adolescent girls' perceptions of and preparation for menarche. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, *22*(2), 47-58. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹³⁹⁵ Thomas, A. M. & Morse, J. M. (1991). Managing urinary incontinence with self-care practices. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, *17*(6), 9-14. doi:10.3928/0098-9134-19910601-05
- ¹³⁹⁶ Giovannetti, P. Ratner, P., Buchan, J., Bay, K., & Reid, D. (1992). Survey of nursing quality assurance programs in selected hospitals in Alberta, Canada. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, *29*(3), 301-313. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies
- ¹³⁹⁷ Field, P. A. & Houston, M.R. (1991). Teaching and support: Nursing input in the postpartum period. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, *28*(2): 131-144. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies
- ¹³⁹⁸ Allen, M., Knight, C., Falk, C., & Strang, V. (1992). Effectiveness of a preoperative teaching programme for cataract patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, *17*(3), 303-309. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1992.tb01908.x
- ¹³⁹⁹ Day, R., Love, S., Popowich, J., & Pilip, V. (1992). Client education in a rehabilitation anticonvulsant out-patient clinic. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, *6*(1), 23-32.
- ¹⁴⁰⁰ Hibberd, J. M. & Norris, J. (1992). Striving for safety: Experiences of nurses in a hospital under siege. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, *17*(4), 487-495. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530498
- ¹⁴⁰¹ Hibberd, J. M. & Norris, J. (1991). Strike by nurses: Perceptions of colleagues coping with the fallout. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, *23*(4), 43-54. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹⁴⁰² Day, R. A., Arnaud, S. S., & Monsma, M. (1993). Effectiveness of a handwashing program. *Clinical Nursing Research*, *2*(1), 24-40. doi:10.1177/105477389300200104
- ¹⁴⁰³ Yonge, O. & Trojan, L. (1992). The nursing performance of preceptored and non-preceptored baccalaureate nursing students. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, *24*(4), 61-75. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹⁴⁰⁴ Hibberd, J., Storoz, C., & Andrews, H. (1992). Implementing shared governance: A false start. *Nursing Clinics of North America*, *27*(1), 11-22.

this time, FoN members worked with individuals from sociology,¹⁴⁰⁵ ¹⁴⁰⁶ education,¹⁴⁰⁷
¹⁴⁰⁸ ¹⁴⁰⁹ ¹⁴¹⁰ medicine,¹⁴¹¹ pharmacology,¹⁴¹² anthropology,¹⁴¹³ and behavioural
 sciences.¹⁴¹⁴ It is important to note that the collaboration with medicine was with the
 College of Medicine at the University of Iowa but also with other FoN colleagues.¹⁴¹⁵

Journals Selected

A variety of journals were used during this time period. They included the *AARN*
Newsletter, *Advances in Nursing Science*, *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*,
American Nephrology Nurses' Association Journal, *AORN Journal*,
Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, *Birth*, *Canadian*
Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*,

¹⁴⁰⁵ Northcott, H. C. & Reutter, L. (1991). Public opinion regarding AIDS policy: Fear of contagion and attitude toward homosexual relationships. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 82(2), 87-91. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁴⁰⁶ Reutter, L. I. & Northcott, H. C. (1993). Making risk meaningful: developing caring relationships with AIDS patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(9), 1377-1385. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18091377.x

¹⁴⁰⁷ Valentine, P. & McIntosh, G. (1990). Food for thought: Realities of a women-dominated organization. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 36(4), 353-370.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Undergoing cardiac catheterization: The effects of informational preparation and coping style on patient anxiety during the procedure. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 140-150.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Preparing adult patients for cardiac catheterization: Informational treatment and coping style interactions. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 130-139.

¹⁴¹⁰ Yonge, O. & Stewin, L. (1992). What psychiatric nurses say about constant care? *Clinical Nursing Research*, 1(1), 80-90. doi: 10.1177/105477389200100109

¹⁴¹¹ Ferguson, K., Brink, P. J., Wood, M., & Koop, P. (1992). Characteristics of successful dieters as measured by guided interview responses and restraint. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92(9), 1119-1121.

¹⁴¹² Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. (1993). Carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson Syndrome. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 44(10), 999-1002.

¹⁴¹³ Morse, J. M., Young, D. E., & Swartz, L. (1991). Cree Indian healing practices and Western health care: A comparative analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, (12), 1361. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/social-science-and-medicine/.

¹⁴¹⁴ O'Brien, B. & Newton, N. (1991). Psyche versus soma: Historical evolution of beliefs about nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. *Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 12(2), 91-120. doi:10.3109/01674829109077994

¹⁴¹⁵ Ferguson, K., Brink, P. J., Wood, M., & Koop, P. (1992). Characteristics of successful dieters as measured by guided interview responses and restraint. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92(9), 1119-1121.

*Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, Canadian Journal of Public Health, Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation, Canadian Journal on Aging, Canadian Nurse, Children's Health Care, CJNR, Clinical Nursing Research, Healthcare Management Forum, Heart & Lung; Hospital and Community Psychiatry; Humane Medicine, Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship, International Journal of Nursing Studies, International Nursing Review, JAN, Journal of Gerontological Nursing, Journal of Nursing Administration, Journal of Nursing Education, Journal of Ophthalmic Nursing and Technology: Journal of Pain and Symptom Management; Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology; Journal of School Health, Journal of the American Dietetic Association, Journal of Clinical Nursing, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing; Midwifery, Nursing Diagnosis, Pain, Perceptual & Motor Skills; Phenomenology + Pedagogy; Qualitative Health Research (QHR); Research in Nursing and Health; Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, Social Science & Medicine; Journal of Perinatal & Neonatal Nursing; Nursing Clinics of North America, and Western Journal of Nursing Research (WJNR). The majority of journals were nursing based (72.8%, n=67). During this time period, the *AARN Newsletter* was selected once, which may be reflective of a move towards more academic journals. There was also the first use of *QHR* and *WJNR*; two journals that were edited Dr. Janice Morse and Dr. Pamela Brink respectively.*

Most selected journal. The majority of faculty members selected *JAN* (n=10); followed by *Clinical Nursing Research* (n=6), *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care* (n=5), and the *International Journal of Nursing Studies* (n=5).

JAN was described earlier in the chapter as it was the second most utilized journal from 1985 to 1989. The articles published by FoN members in this journal examined topics related to nursing education,¹⁴¹⁶ nursing administration,¹⁴¹⁷ clinical nursing practice,^{1418 1419 1420 1421} research development,¹⁴²² roles of nursing,¹⁴²³ and theory conceptualization.^{1424 1425} The next journal was *Clinical Nursing Research*. It was and is a peer-reviewed journal that is a platform to disseminate clinical research findings to practicing nurses.¹⁴²⁶ The articles that were published in the journal followed this mandate as the topics were related to clinical nursing practice^{1427 1428 1429 1430 1431} and

¹⁴¹⁶ Campbell, I. E., Larrivee, L., Field, P. A., Day, R. A., & Reutter, L. (1994). Learning to nurse in the clinical setting. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(6), 1125-1131. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20061125.x

¹⁴¹⁷ Hibberd, J. M. & Norris, J. (1992). Striving for safety: Experiences of nurses in a hospital under siege. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 17(4), 487-495. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530498

¹⁴¹⁸ Konopad, E., Kerr, J. R., Noseworthy, T., & Grace, M. (1994). A comparison of oral, axillary, rectal and tympanic-membrane temperatures of intensive care patients with and without an oral endotracheal tube. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(1), 77-84. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20010077.x

¹⁴¹⁹ Fraser, J., & Ross Kerr, J. (1993). Psychophysiological effects of back massage on elderly institutionalized patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(2), 238-245. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18020238.x

¹⁴²⁰ Allen, M., Knight, C., Falk, C., & Strang, V. (1992). Effectiveness of a preoperative teaching programme for cataract patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 17(3), 303-309. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1992.tb01908.x

¹⁴²¹ Côté, J. J., Morse, J. M., & James, S. (1991). The pain response of the postoperative newborn. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(4), 378-387. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530433

¹⁴²² Ford, J. S. & Reutter, L. I. (1990). Ethical dilemmas associated with small samples. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 15(2), 187-191. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8529442

¹⁴²³ Reutter, L. I. & Northcott, H. C. (1993). Making risk meaningful: developing caring relationships with AIDS patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(9), 1377-1385. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18091377.x

¹⁴²⁴ Morse, J. M. (1991). Negotiating commitment and involvement in the nurse-patient relationship. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(4), 455-468. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8531749

¹⁴²⁵ Jensen, L. & Allen, M. (1993). Insights from latent partition analysis into categories inherent in wellness—illness. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(7), 1118-1124. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18071118.x

¹⁴²⁶ SAGE Publications. (2016). *Clinical Nursing Research*. Retrieved from <http://cnr.sagepub.com/>

¹⁴²⁷ Duggleby, W. & Lander, J. (1994). Cognitive status and postoperative pain: Older adults. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 9(1), 19-27. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(94)90142-2

¹⁴²⁸ Oberle, K., Allen, M., & Lynkowski, P. (1993). Submucous resection. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(1), 54-66. doi:10.1177/105477389300200106

¹⁴²⁹ Day, R. A., Arnaud, S. S., & Monsma, M. (1993). Effectiveness of a handwashing program. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(1), 24-40. doi:10.1177/105477389300200104

¹⁴³⁰ Simington, J. & Laing, G. (1993). Effects of therapeutic touch on anxiety in the institutionalized elderly. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(4), 438-450. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200406

theory conceptualization.¹⁴³² It currently has an impact factor of 1.278, ranking it 30th out of 111 nursing journals.¹⁴³³

Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care was the next most utilized journal for FoN researchers. The journal was and is a peer-reviewed publication of the American Association of Heart Failure Nurses that focuses on nursing care of patients with chronic cardiac or pulmonary disorders including those with acute and critical illness.¹⁴³⁴ The articles published in this journal were on topics related to theory conceptualization¹⁴³⁵ and clinical nursing practice.^{1436 1437 1438 1439} The impact factor for this journal is 1.290, ranking it 29th out of 111 nursing journals.¹⁴⁴⁰

The last journal, the *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, publishes research, systematic reviews, and critical discussion that aims to build evidence informed policy and practice.¹⁴⁴¹ The authors who published articles in this journal examined clinical

¹⁴³¹ Yonge, O. & Stewin, L. (1992). What psychiatric nurses say about constant care? *Clinical Nursing Research*, 1(1), 80-90. doi: 10.1177/105477389200100109

¹⁴³² Brink, P. & Wood, M. (1993). Toward a definition of a successful dieter. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(3), 345-359. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200309

¹⁴³³ Ibid.

¹⁴³⁴ Elsevier Inc. (2016). *Heart & Lung*. Retrieved from <http://www.heartandlung.org/>

¹⁴³⁵ King, K. M. & Jensen, L. (1994). Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 23(2), 99-105.

¹⁴³⁶ Chan, M. & Jensen, L. (1992). Positioning effects on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in patients receiving mechanical ventilation after CABG. *Heart & Lung*, 21(5), 448-456.

¹⁴³⁷ Johnson, J. & Morse, J. (1990). Regaining control: The process of adjustment after myocardial infarction. *Heart & Lung*, 19(2), 126-135.

¹⁴³⁸ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Undergoing cardiac catheterization: The effects of informational preparation and coping style on patient anxiety during the procedure. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 140-150.

¹⁴³⁹ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Preparing adult patients for cardiac catheterization: Informational treatment and coping style interactions. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 130-139.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

¹⁴⁴¹ Elsevier Inc. (2015). *International journal of nursing studies*. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

nursing practice,^{1442 1443 1444} nursing research development,¹⁴⁴⁵ and nursing administration.¹⁴⁴⁶ As of 2015, the journal has an impact factor of 2.901.¹⁴⁴⁷

Research Topics

Table 12. Research Topic Selected: 1990 – 1994

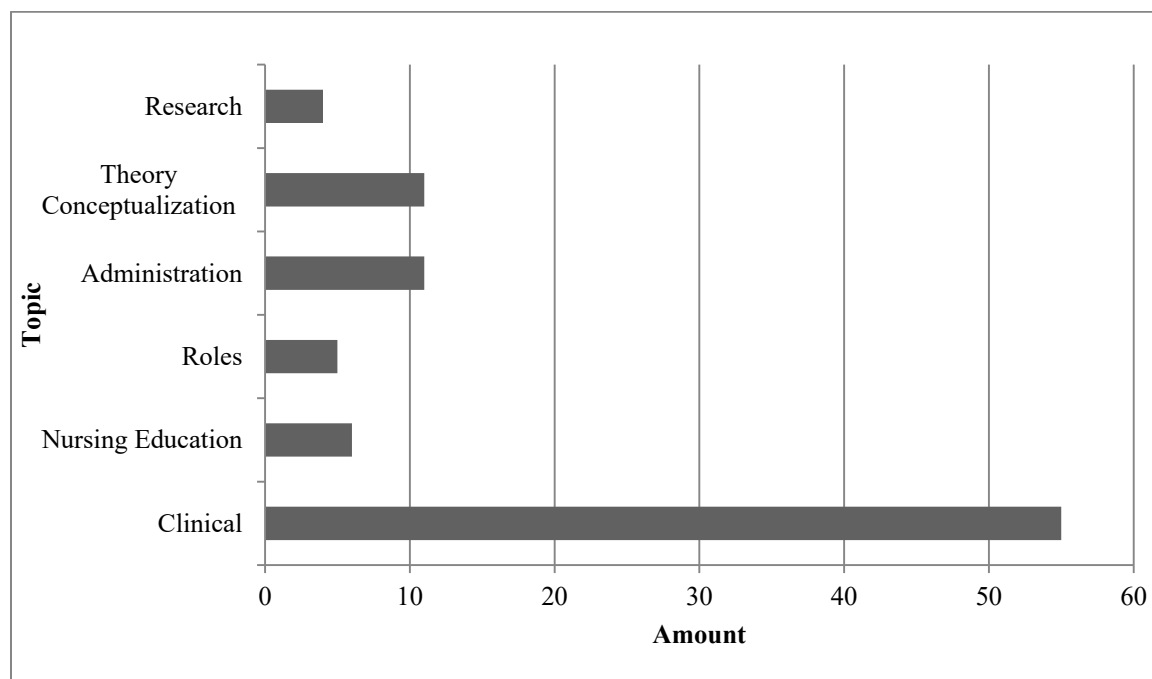


Table 12. Research Topic Selected: 1990 – 1994

Overall, from 1990 to 1994, more than half of topics investigated were clinical in nature (59.8%, n=55). Conceptualization and theory development topics; and

¹⁴⁴² Neufeld, A. & Strang, V. (1992). Issues in the evaluation of small-scale adult day care programs. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 29(3), 261-273. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(92)90029-G

¹⁴⁴³ Stewart, M., Hirth, A., Klassen, G., Makrides, L., & Wolf, H. (1997). Stress, coping, and social support as psychosocial factors in readmissions for ischaemic heart disease. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 34(2), 151-163. Retrieved from www.journalofnursingstudies.com/

¹⁴⁴⁴ Morse, J., Jehle, C., & Gamble, D. (1990). Initiating breastfeeding: A world survey of the timing of postpartum breastfeeding. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(3), 303-313. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(90)90045-K

¹⁴⁴⁵ Stinson, S., Lamb, M., & Thibaudeau, M. (1990). Nursing research: The Canadian scene. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 105-122. doi: 10.1016/0020-7489(90)90065-Q

¹⁴⁴⁶ Giovannetti, P. Ratner, P., Buchan, J., Bay, K., & Reid, D. (1992). Survey of nursing quality assurance programs in selected hospitals in Alberta, Canada. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 29(3), 301-313. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹⁴⁴⁷ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

administration topics were next with 11 investigations each (12%). This was followed by nursing education (6.5%, n=6), roles of the nurse (5.4%, n=5), and research (4.3%, n=4).

A variety of clinical topics were investigated by FoN members. This included projects that examined questions related to mental health nursing,^{1448 1449} pediatrics,^{1450 1451 1452}
^{1453 1454 1455 1456} maternal child,^{1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467} elder care,¹⁴⁶⁸

¹⁴⁴⁸ Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. (1993). Carbamazepine-induced Stevens-Johnson Syndrome. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 44(10), 999-1002.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Yonge, O. & Stewin, L. (1992). What psychiatric nurses say about constant care? *Clinical Nursing Research*, 1(1), 80-90. doi: 10.1177/105477389200100109

¹⁴⁵⁰ Givens, B., Oberle, S., & Lander, J. (1993). Taking the jab out of needles. *Canadian Nurse*, 89(10), 37-40.

¹⁴⁵¹ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. (1991) Assessment of sex differences in children's and adolescents' self-reported pain from venipuncture. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16(6), 783-793.

¹⁴⁵² Janes, B. & Morse, J. M. (1990). Adolescent girls' perceptions of and preparation for menarche. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(2), 47-58. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁴⁵³ Moore, K. N. & Day, R. A. (1993). Child care and family autonomy: Empowerment through a model for ethical decision making. *Humane Medicine*, 9(2), 131-140.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Oberle, S. (1992). Children's venipuncture pain: Influence of technical factors. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 7(6), 343-349. Retrieved from www.jpmsjournal.com/

¹⁴⁵⁵ Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Age differences in children's pain. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 73(2), 415-418. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹⁴⁵⁶ Ogilvie, L. (1990). Hospitalization of children for surgery: The parents' view. *Children's Health Care*, 19(1), 49-57. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/hchc20>

¹⁴⁵⁷ Côté, J. J., Morse, J. M., & James, S. (1991). The pain response of the postoperative newborn. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(4), 378-387. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530433

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¹⁴⁵⁹ Drummond, J. E., Wiebe, C. F., & Elliott, M.R. (1994). Maternal understanding of infant crying: What does a negative case tell us? *Qualitative Health Research*, 4(2), 208-224. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr

¹⁴⁶⁰ Field, P. A. & Houston, M. R. (1991). Teaching and support: Nursing input in the postpartum period. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 28(2): 131-144. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹⁴⁶¹ Field, P. A., Anderson, A. & Anderson, B. (1990). Toward a substantive theory of mother-twin attachment. *MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*, 15(6), 373-377. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx

¹⁴⁶² Morse, J. M., Jehle, C., & Gamble, D. (1990). Initiating breastfeeding: A world survey of the timing of postpartum breastfeeding. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(3), 303-313. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(90)90045-K

¹⁴⁶³ O'Brien, B. & Naber, S. (1992). Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy: Effects on the quality of women's lives. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 19(3), 138-143. doi: 10.1111/j.1523-536X.1992.tb00671.x

¹⁴⁶⁴ Peters, K. L. (1992). Does routine nursing care complicate the physiologic status of the premature neonate with respiratory distress syndrome? *The Journal of Perinatal & Neonatal Nursing*, 6(2), 67-84. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jpnnjournal/pages/default.aspx

1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 community and public health nursing;^{1479 1480 1481}
 1482 1483 medical-surgical nursing;^{1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491} cardiac nursing;^{1492 1493}

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- ¹⁴⁷⁵ Wilson, D. (1992). Ethical concerns in a long-term tube feeding study. *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 24(3), 195-199. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1547-5069](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1547-5069)
- ¹⁴⁷⁶ Wilson, D. (1993). Supporting life through tube feeding: Factors influencing surrogate decision-making. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 12(3), 298-310. doi:10.1017/S0714980800013702
- ¹⁴⁷⁷ Wilson, D. (1991). Long-term tube-feeding practices and involvement of nurses in tube-feeding decisions. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 10(4), 333-344. doi:10.1017/S0714980800011363
- ¹⁴⁷⁸ Wilson, D. (1993). The experience of long-term gastrostomy tube feeding: A phenomenological case-study. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 2(4), 235-242. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1993.tb00170.x
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- ¹⁴⁸⁰ Ferguson, K., Brink, P. J., Wood, M., & Koop, P. (1992). Characteristics of successful dieters as measured by guided interview responses and restraint. *Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, 92(9), 1119-1121.
- ¹⁴⁸¹ Day, R. A., Arnaud, S. S., & Monsma, M. (1993). Effectiveness of a handwashing program. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(1), 24-40. doi:10.1177/105477389300200104
- ¹⁴⁸² Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1994). Use of nursing diagnosis with population groups. *Nursing Diagnosis: The Official Journal of the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association*, 5(4), 165-171. Retrieved from <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002594930>
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- ¹⁴⁸⁴ Konopad, E., Kerr, J. R., Noseworthy, T., & Grace, M. (1994). A comparison of oral, axillary, rectal and tympanic-membrane temperatures of intensive care patients with and without an oral endotracheal tube. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(1), 77-84. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20010077.x
- ¹⁴⁸⁵ Oberle, K., Allen, M., & Lynkowski, P. (1994). Follow-up of same day surgery patients. A study of patient concerns. *AORN Journal*, 59(5), 1016-1018, 1021-1025. Retrieved from www.aornjournal.org

1494 1495 1496 1497 patient education,¹⁴⁹⁸ and specialty topics such as indigenous nursing care¹⁴⁹⁹ and interpersonal skills.¹⁵⁰⁰ The clinical focus areas that were investigated the most during this time period were maternal child and elder care. As previously mentioned, maternal child was a focus of topics for the previous time period of 1985 – 1989 and was the research theme of the 1992 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.¹⁵⁰¹ The researchers that were highlighted in the 1992 edition that also published during this time

¹⁴⁸⁶ Dugglegby, W. & Lander, J. (1992). Patient-controlled analgesia for older adults. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 1(1), 107-114. doi: 10.1177/105477389200100111

¹⁴⁸⁷ Oberle, K., Allen, M., & Lynkowski, P. (1993). Submucous resection. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(1), 54-66. doi:10.1177/105477389300200106

¹⁴⁸⁸ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hill, A. (1990). Comparison of pain perceptions among males and females. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(1), 39-49. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁴⁸⁹ Allen, M., Knight, C., Falk, C., & Strang, V. (1992). Effectiveness of a preoperative teaching programme for cataract patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 17(3), 303-309. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1992.tb01908.x

¹⁴⁹⁰ Allen, M. & Oberle, K. (1993). Follow-up of day-surgery cataract patients. *Journal of Ophthalmic Nursing & Technology*, 12(5), 211-216.

¹⁴⁹¹ Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1993). TENS for children's procedural pain. *Pain*, 52(2), 209-216. doi:10.1016/0304-3959(93)90133-A

¹⁴⁹² Larrivee, L., Davis, T., & Maquire, T. (1992). The relationship between spontaneous coping strategies and perceived anxiety of patients undergoing cardiac catheterization. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 3(2-3), 13-17.

¹⁴⁹³ Chan, M. & Jensen, L. (1992). Positioning effects on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in patients receiving mechanical ventilation after CABG. *Heart & Lung*, 21(5), 448-456.

¹⁴⁹⁴ Johnson, J. & Morse, J. (1990). Regaining control: The process of adjustment after myocardial infarction. *Heart & Lung*, 19(2), 126-135.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Jensen, L. & King, K. (1994). Elderly with cardiac disease: Analysis of current nursing literature. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(3), 26-34.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Undergoing cardiac catheterization: The effects of informational preparation and coping style on patient anxiety during the procedure. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 140-150.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Davis, T., Maguire, T., Haraphongse, M., & Schaumberger, M. (1994). Preparing adult patients for cardiac catheterization: Informational treatment and coping style interactions. *Heart & Lung*, 23(2), 130-139.

¹⁴⁹⁸ Day, R., Love, S., Popowich, J., & Pilip, V. (1992). Client education in a rehabilitation anticonvulsant out-patient clinic. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, 6(1), 23-32.

¹⁴⁹⁹ Morse, J. M., Young, D. E., & Swartz, L. (1991). Cree Indian healing practices and Western health care: A comparative analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*, (12), 1361. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/social-science-and-medicine/.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Olson, J., Iwasiw, C., & Gerrard, B. (1991). Criterion-related validity of the active listening component of the Behavioural Test of Interpersonal Skills. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 23(2), 49-59. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁰¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

period include Dr. Ruth Elliott, Dr. Peggy-Anne Field, Dr. Beverly O'Brien, Dr. Margaret Harrison and Professor Kathrine Peters.¹⁵⁰² In addition to these researchers, Dr. Janice Morse, Dr. Jane Drummond, Dr. Arnette Anderson, and Dr. Vangie Bergum also investigated maternal child topics.

Elder care was a focus of the 1993 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.¹⁵⁰³ The authors that were highlighted in the report that published articles on this topic during this time include Dr. Vicki Strang, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr, and Dr. Anne Neufeld.¹⁵⁰⁴ FoN researchers that were not a focus of the report but investigated the topic of elder care from 1990-1994 include Dr. Janice Morse, Wendy Duggleby, Dr. Janice Lander, Dr. Jane Simington, and Donna Wilson. The articles written by Donna Wilson were some of the first examples of nursing research investigations that questioned the ethics of health care. The articles published by Wilson during this time period had a focus on the ethics of long term tube feeding with elderly patients. Wilson also developed an ethical making decision tree to assist nursing staff with the implications of tube feeding in the elderly population.

There were 11 articles that examined nursing theory development and conceptualization.^{1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515} Articles under this topic

¹⁵⁰² Ibid.

¹⁵⁰³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1993). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁵⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰⁵ Wilson, S., & Morse, J. M. (1991). Living with a wife undergoing chemotherapy. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 78-84. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00647.x

¹⁵⁰⁶ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

¹⁵⁰⁷ Jensen, L. & Allen, M. (1993). Insights from latent partition analysis into categories inherent in wellness—illness. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(7), 1118-1124. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18071118.x

examined theory and concepts related to nursing practice. The most common focus at this time was caring and caring as a foundational underpinning of nursing practice. There were three articles that examined caring specifically and one that examined the nurse/patient relationship. Two of the caring as a concept articles were written by Dr. Janice Morse and Joan Bottorff.^{1516 1517} The articles completed between Joan Bottorff and Dr. Janice Morse were reflective of Bottorff's status as Special Case PhD student¹⁵¹⁸ and her dissertation research.¹⁵¹⁹ The other article on caring was written by Dr. Joan Ford. The article on the nurse/patient relationship was written by Dr. Janice Morse.¹⁵²⁰ She examined and suggested that there were different types of relationships.¹⁵²¹ The rest of the articles under the conceptualization section followed a general theme of wellness and

¹⁵⁰⁸ Jensen, L. A. & Allen, M. N. (1994). A synthesis of qualitative research on wellness-illness. *Qualitative Health Research*, 4(4), 349-269. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr

¹⁵⁰⁹ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁵¹⁰ Brink, P. & Wood, M. (1993). Toward a definition of a successful dieter. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(3), 345-359. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200309

¹⁵¹¹ Buchanan, D. M. (1991). Suicide: A conceptual model for an avoidable death. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 5341-349. doi:10.1016/0883-9417(91)90035-4

¹⁵¹² Ford, J. S. (1990). Caring encounters. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 4(4), 157-162.

¹⁵¹³ Morse, J. M. (1991). Negotiating commitment and involvement in the nurse-patient relationship. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(4), 455-468. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8531749

¹⁵¹⁴ Molzahn, A. E. (1991). The reported quality of life of selected home hemodialysis patients. *ANNA Journal: American Nephrology Nurses' Association*, 18(2), 173-180. Retrieved from <https://www.annanurse.org/resources/products/nephrology-nursing-journal>

¹⁵¹⁵ King, K. M. & Jensen, L. (1994). Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 23(2), 99-105.

¹⁵¹⁶ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

¹⁵¹⁷ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁵¹⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁵¹⁹ Bottorff, J.L. (1992). *Nurse-patient interaction: Observations of touch* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NN73212).

¹⁵²⁰ Morse, J. M. (1991). Negotiating commitment and involvement in the nurse-patient relationship. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(4), 455-468. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8531749

¹⁵²¹ Ibid.

illness. Two articles, by Dr. Louise Jensen, examined a wellness/illness model.¹⁵²² ¹⁵²³ Dr. Anita Molzahn investigated the use of an Aristotelian philosophical model as a framework to determine quality of life in dialysis patients.¹⁵²⁴ Dr. Donna Wilson and Dr. Janice Morse examined a similar theme as they developed a concept map to help describe the experiences of the husband as the wife undergoes chemotherapy.¹⁵²⁵ Dr. Pamela Brink and Dr. Marilyn Wood suggested a new definition for what was a successful dieter.¹⁵²⁶ This article does have a clinical focus but the underlying goal of the authors was to investigate whether the current definition at the time, as outlined by Metropolitan Life Insurance weight tables, was applicable.¹⁵²⁷ The authors concluded it was not and made suggestions to change the definition for future research and in nursing practice. The last article was written by Dr. Dianne Buchanan who had developed a conceptual model related to suicide.¹⁵²⁸ Overall, the authors of the theory conceptualization topics made suggestions in hopes of changing and improving nursing knowledge and practice.

There were 8 articles that highlighted topics related to administration. The majority of the administration topics examined program planning and organizations. This

¹⁵²² Jensen, L. & Allen, M. (1993). Insights from latent partition analysis into categories inherent in wellness—illness. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(7), 1118-1124. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18071118.x

¹⁵²³ Jensen, L. A. & Allen, M. N. (1994). A synthesis of qualitative research on wellness-illness. *Qualitative Health Research*, 4(4), 349-269. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr

¹⁵²⁴ Molzahn, A. E. (1991). The reported quality of life of selected home hemodialysis patients. *ANNA Journal: American Nephrology Nurses' Association*, 18(2), 173-180. Retrieved from <https://www.annanurse.org/resources/products/nephrology-nursing-journal>

¹⁵²⁵ Wilson, S., & Morse, J. M. (1991). Living with a wife undergoing chemotherapy. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 78-84. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00647.x

¹⁵²⁶ Brink, P. & Wood, M. (1993). Toward a definition of a successful dieter. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2(3), 345-359. doi: 10.1177/105477389300200309

¹⁵²⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵²⁸ Buchanan, D. M. (1991). Suicide: A conceptual model for an avoidable death. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 5341-349. doi:10.1016/0883-9417(91)90035-4

included implications of female dominated organizations,¹⁵²⁹ a handwashing program,¹⁵³⁰ a quality assurance program,¹⁵³¹ a patient classification system,¹⁵³² and a self-medication program.¹⁵³³ Three of the articles investigated change, which was the theme highlight of the 1994/1995 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.¹⁵³⁴ Of interest, all three articles were authored by Dr. Juddith Hibberd. She investigated how cutbacks to nursing positions in the hospital setting impacted the implementation of a shared governance model.¹⁵³⁵ Dr. Hibberd also investigated the implications of strikes on nurses in the hospital setting.^{1536 1537}

There were 6 articles written on the topic of nursing education. Again, the history of nursing education is noted. This time, Dr. Sharon Richardson examined the development and impact of the creation of the University Schools of Nursing.¹⁵³⁸ The theme of collaboration was noted with the nursing education topics. Collaboration was

¹⁵²⁹ Valentine, P. & McIntosh, G. (1990). Food for thought: Realities of a women-dominated organization. *Alberta Journal of Educational Research*, 36(4), 353-370.

¹⁵³⁰ Monsma, M., Day, R., & St. Arnaud, S. (1992). Handwashing makes a difference. *Journal of School Health*, 62(3), 109-111. doi:10.1111/j.1746-1561.1992.tb06031.x

¹⁵³¹ Giovannetti, P. Ratner, P., Buchan, J., Bay, K., & Reid, D. (1992). Survey of nursing quality assurance programs in selected hospitals in Alberta, Canada. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 29(3), 301-313. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹⁵³² Giovannetti, P., & Johnson, J. (1990). A new generation patient classification system. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 20(5), 33-40.

¹⁵³³ Day, R. & Moore, K. (1992). Evaluation of a self-medication program: Pilot project. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, 5(4), 205-216.

¹⁵³⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁵³⁵ Hibberd, J., Storoz, C., & Andrews, H. (1992). Implementing shared governance: A false start. *Nursing Clinics of North America*, 27(1), 11-22.

¹⁵³⁶ Hibberd, J. M. & Norris, J. (1991). Strike by nurses: Perceptions of colleagues coping with the fallout. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 23(4), 43-54. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵³⁷ Hibberd, J. M. & Norris, J. (1992). Striving for safety: Experiences of nurses in a hospital under siege. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 17(4), 487-495. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530498

¹⁵³⁸ Richardson, S. (1994). A reactionist professional association: The Provisional Council of University Schools and Departments of Nursing, 1942-1948. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 26(2), 73-89. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

the theme highlight of the 1991 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.¹⁵³⁹ Dr. Sharon Richardson, Beverly Williams, and Chery Ann Hoffmeyer investigated the collaborative approach to nursing education in their publication in the *Canadian Nurse*.¹⁵⁴⁰ The collaboration between the FoN (Richardson), University School of Nursing (Williams), and Grant McEwan Community College (Hoffmeyer) made sense as the three individuals were active in the process to create a collaborative nursing program.¹⁵⁴¹ Other FoN researchers examined the need for collaboration between the academic education setting and clinical setting. This included Dr. Joanne Olson, who examined different approaches to learning to nurse the family;¹⁵⁴² and Dr. Olive Yonge, who examined the benefits of the preceptor model of clinical nursing education.¹⁵⁴³ Lastly, the area of clinical teaching in the hospital setting was investigated.^{1544 1545}

There were 4 articles written that investigated the topic of nursing roles. Two of the four articles were historical analysis of nursing roles in the province of Alberta. The first article was written by Dr. Olive Yonge and she investigated the history of

¹⁵³⁹ The Faculty of Nursing .(1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Richardson, S., Hoffmeyer, C. A., & Williams, B. (1993). Evaluating the collaborative approach. *The Canadian Nurse*, 89(7), 37-39.

¹⁵⁴¹ See previous chapter for more detail.

¹⁵⁴² Warner, M., Ford-Gilboe, M., Laforet-Fliesser, Y., Olson, J., & Ward-Griffin, C. (1994). The teamwork project: A collaborative approach to learning to nurse families. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 33(1), 5-13. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

¹⁵⁴³ Yonge, O. & Trojan, L. (1992). The nursing performance of preceptored and non-preceptored baccalaureate nursing students. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 24(4), 61-75. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁴⁴ Campbell, I. E., Larrivee, L., Field, P. A., Day, R. A., & Reutter, L. (1994). Learning to nurse in the clinical setting. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(6), 1125-1131. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20061125.x

¹⁵⁴⁵ Valentine, P. E. (1992). Nurse educators and decision making: A female perspective. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 5(3), 10-13.

psychiatric nursing.¹⁵⁴⁶ The second article was written by Joyce Relya, who examined the history of midwifery and the move to reintroduce it into Alberta.¹⁵⁴⁷ The last two articles were related to the role of the nurse in the therapeutic relationship.^{1548 1549}

There were 4 articles that examined the topic of research and nursing research development. The articles looked at history, research methods, and research ethics. The first article was written by Dr. Shirley Stinson and it provided a historical overview of nursing research in Canada.¹⁵⁵⁰ The second article was written by Dr. Janice Morse and Joan Bottorff, where they made the argument for the use of ethology as a research method in clinical nursing research.¹⁵⁵¹ The last article, written by Joan Ford and Linda Reutter investigated the ethics of small sample sizes.¹⁵⁵² The last article, written by Dr. Eileen Jackson, investigated the theological underpinnings of why nurses have not investigated topics or/and studies related to the nursing care of “African Americans.”¹⁵⁵³

I decided to include this article under the research topic section as Dr. Jackson uses the historical approach to fully comprehend why nursing research fails to address the health

¹⁵⁴⁶ Yonge, O. & Osborne, M. (1991). Opening doors and keys to the future: History of psychiatric nursing in the Province of Alberta. *Alberta Association of Registered Nurses Newsletter*, 47(10), 8-11.

¹⁵⁴⁷ Relyea, M. J. (1992). The rebirth of midwifery in Canada: An historical perspective. *Midwifery*, 8(4), 159-169. Retrieved from www.midwiferyjournal.com/

¹⁵⁴⁸ Morse, J. M. (1991). The structure and function of gift giving in the patient-nurse relationship. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 13(5), 597-609. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/wjn

¹⁵⁴⁹ Reutter, L. I. & Northcott, H. C. (1993). Making risk meaningful: developing caring relationships with AIDS patients. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 18(9), 1377-1385. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1993.18091377.x

¹⁵⁵⁰ Stinson, S., Lamb, M., & Thibaudeau, M. (1990). Nursing research: The Canadian scene. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 105-122. doi: 10.1016/0020-7489(90)90065-Q

¹⁵⁵¹ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. (1990). The use of ethology in clinical nursing research. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 12(3), 53-64. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁵⁵² Ford, J. S. & Reutter, L. I. (1990). Ethical dilemmas associated with small samples. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 15(2), 187-191. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8529442

¹⁵⁵³ Jackson, E. M. (1993). Whiting-out difference: Why U.S. nursing research fails black families. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, 7(4), 363-385. doi:10.1525/maq.1993.7.4.02a00050

needs of “African American” families and she makes suggestions on how to improve nursing research.¹⁵⁵⁴

Funding

A total of 22 out of 92 publications (23.7%) were a result of funded research projects. Overall, the majority of funded projects were clinically based (n=17). Other articles that had a mention of funding support were on the topics of conceptualization and theory development (n=2), nursing education (n=2), and administration (n=1). Of interest, 30.9% of clinically based articles were funded; 18.2% of theory conceptualization topics were funded; 9.1% of administration topics were funded; 33.3% of nursing education topics were funded; 0% of nursing roles and research-based topics were funded during this time period. This may be reflective of the economic downturn in early to mid-1990s as this time period has a noted decline in overall funding in comparison to the other investigated time periods. However, it was during this time period that funding sources from sources other than the FoN or University of Alberta based are noted. This included AHFMR, which was established in 1980 by the government of Alberta to promote health science research in Alberta.

¹⁵⁵⁴ Ibid.

Research Articles: 1995 – 1998

Overall Production and Research Method Choice

Table 13. Research Methods Selected: 1995 – 1998

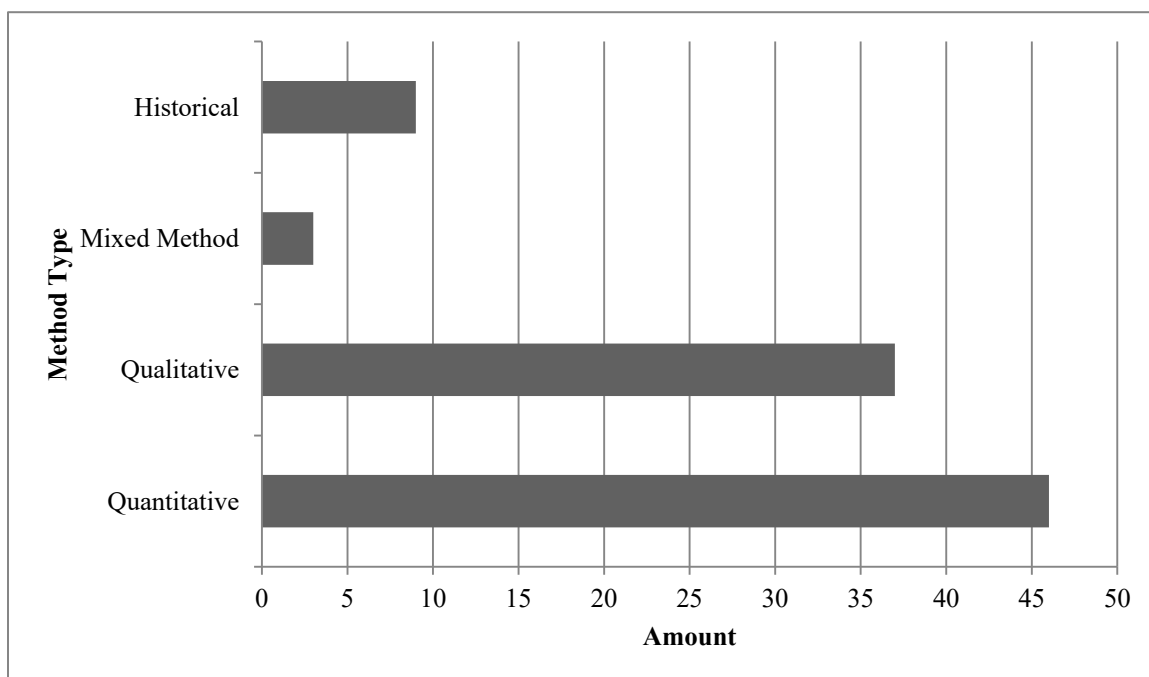


Table 13. Research Methods Selected: 1995 – 1998

In this time period there were a total of 95 research articles written. Over the 4 year period, FoN members averaged 23.8 articles per year, an increase of 5.5 articles per year in comparison to 1990 – 1994. This time period marked an almost equal use between quantitative methods (48.4%, n=46) and qualitative methods (38.9%, n=37). The types of quantitative studies used during this time period included systematic review, meta-analysis, descriptive/exploratory, correlational, surveys, cross-sectional designs, with-in subject repeated measures, experimental, non-experimental, and randomized clinical control trials. The types of qualitative designs used included grounded theory, interviews, content analysis, theme analysis, systematic review, and case studies. The use of the historical method (9.5%, n=9) remained, as well as mixed methods (3.2%,

n=3). The mixed method studies included the use of the Delphi-style surveys for the first time. Also used for the first time during this time period was the systematic review (3.2%, n=3). Two of the systematic review studies were quantitative in nature as the researchers reviewed trends of research methods and one was qualitative as the researchers examined studies that used personal experiences of patients.

Authorship

The majority of publications, 79 out of 95, were multi-authored (83.2%). As before, FoN members collaborated with nurse researchers from the academic setting, with nursing colleagues in the clinical setting, and with other disciplines. This time period had an increase in the number of graduate student and FoN member research projects. In addition, there was also collaboration between academia, the clinical setting, and graduate students. This type of collaboration was not noted before.

A total of 36 research projects (45.6%) were the result of collaboration between the FoN and other academic nursing colleagues. There continued to be research collaboration within the FoN itself as many FoN researchers continued with their research programs.

¹⁵⁵⁵ Harrison, M. J. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Women's experiences of barriers to support while caregiving. *Health Care for Women International*, 18(6), 591-603. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/uhcw20

¹⁵⁵⁶ Hibbard, J., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1996). Gender differences in the support networks of caregivers. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 22(9), 15-23. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn

¹⁵⁵⁷ Hodgins, M. J. & Lander, J. (1997). Children's coping with venipuncture. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 13(5), 274-285. doi:10.1016/S0885-3924(96)00328-4

¹⁵⁵⁸ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1998.00818.x

¹⁵⁵⁹ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1995). Reciprocity and social support in caregivers' relationships: Variations and consequences. *Qualitative Health Research*, 5(3), 348-365. doi:10.1177/104973239500500306

¹⁵⁶⁰ Morse, J. M. & O'Brien, B. (1995). Preserving self: From victim, to patient, to disabled person. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 886-896. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050886.x

FoN members also continued to work with academic nursing colleagues at national and international levels. At the national level, FoN members collaborated with academic colleagues from the University of British Columbia,^{1574 1575 1576} the University of Saskatchewan,^{1577 1578 1579} and Dalhousie University.^{1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586} At the

- ¹⁵⁶¹ O'Brien, B., Relyea, J., & Lidstone, T. (1997). Diary reports of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 6(3), 239-252. doi: 10.1177/105477389700600305
- ¹⁵⁶² Reutter, L., Field, P., Campbell, I., & Day, R. (1997). Socialization into nursing: Nursing students as learners. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 36(4), 149-155. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne
- ¹⁵⁶³ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1996). Perceptions of public health nursing: Views from the field. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(1), 7-15. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1996.01681.x
- ¹⁵⁶⁴ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1997). Enhancing client competence: Melding professional and client knowledge in public health nursing practice. *Public Health Nursing*, 14(3), 143-150. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1525-1446](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446)
- ¹⁵⁶⁵ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1998). Perceptions of changes in public health nursing practice: A Canadian perspective. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 35(1/2), 85-94.
- ¹⁵⁶⁶ Reutter, L., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1998). Nursing research on the health of low-income women. *Public Health Nursing*, 15(2), 109-122. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1525-1446](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446)
- ¹⁵⁶⁷ Valentine, P., Richardson, S., Wood, M., & Godkin, M. (1997). In conflict with conflict. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(4), 23-44.
- ¹⁵⁶⁸ Strang, V. R. & Pearson, J. (1995). Factors influencing the utilization of results: A case study of an evaluation of an adult day care program. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 10(1), 73-87. Retrieved from <http://evaluationcanada.ca/canadian-journal-program-evaluation>
- ¹⁵⁶⁹ Valentine, P., Richardson, S., Wood, M., & Godkin, M. (1998). Nurse educators'/administrators' ways of handling conflict. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 14(5), 288-297. doi:10.1016/S8755-7223(98)80050-1
- ¹⁵⁷⁰ Wales, M., Cook, L., Skillen, D., Anderson, M., Ross, C., & Day, R. (1997). Using scenarios as a testing method in teaching health assessment. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 36(6), 256-262. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne
- ¹⁵⁷¹ Wilson, D. M. & Kerr, J. R. (1998). Alberta's deficit-elimination agenda: How have seniors fared? *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 17(2), 197-211. Retrieved from cagacg.ca/cja/
- ¹⁵⁷² Wilson, D. & Kerr, J. (1998). An exploration of Canadian social values relative to health care. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, 22(2), 120-129. Retrieved from <https://www.ajhb.org/>
- ¹⁵⁷³ Harrison, M. J., Neufeld, A., & Kushner, K. (1995). Women in transition: Access and barriers to social support. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 858-864. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050858.x
- ¹⁵⁷⁴ Benzies, K. M., Harrison, M. J., & Magill-Evans, J. (1998). Impact of marital quality and parent infant interaction on preschool behavior problems. *Public Health Nursing*, 15(1), 35-43. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1525-1446](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446)
- ¹⁵⁷⁵ Day, R., Moore, K., & Hodgins, M. (1998). The effects of instruction and practice on medication knowledge and compliance. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, 12(1), 15-24.
- ¹⁵⁷⁶ Elliott, M., Pedersen, E., & Mogan, J. (1997). Early infant crying: Child and family follow-up at three years. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 47-67. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- ¹⁵⁷⁷ Leis, A., Kristjanson, L., Koop, P., & Laizner, A. (1997). Family health and the palliative care trajectory: A cancer research agenda. *Cancer Prevention & Control*, 1(5), 352-360.
- ¹⁵⁷⁸ Schisler, T., Lander, J., & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1998). Assessing children's state anxiety. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 16(2), 80-86. doi:10.1016/S0885-3924(98)00033-5

international level, there was collaboration between the FoN and Pennsylvania State University,¹⁵⁸⁷ ¹⁵⁸⁸ the College of Nursing at Wayne State University,¹⁵⁸⁹ the School of Nursing at the University of Miami,¹⁵⁹⁰ and the Faculty of Health and Human Sciences at Edith Cowan University in Australia.¹⁵⁹¹ For the first time there was also collaboration between the FoN and both a national and international academic colleague. This was

¹⁵⁷⁹ Fudge, H., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1997). Social networks of women caregivers. *Public Health Nursing, 14*(1), 20-27. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1446.1997.tb00406.x

¹⁵⁸⁰ Stewart, M., Ellerton, M., Hart, G., Hirth, A., Mann, K., Meagher-Stewart, D., & ... Tomblin-Murphy, G. (1997). Insights from a nursing research program on social support. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 29*(3), 93-110. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁸¹ Stewart, M., Hirth, A., Klassen, G., Makrides, L., & Wolf, H. (1997). Stress, coping, and social support as psychosocial factors in readmissions for ischaemic heart disease. *International Journal of Nursing Studies, 34*(2), 151-163. Retrieved from www.journalofnursingstudies.com/

¹⁵⁸² Stewart, M., Doble, S., Hart, G., Langile, L., & MacPherson, K. (1998). Peer visitor support for family caregivers of seniors with stroke. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 30*(2), 87-117. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁸³ Ellerton, M., Stewart, M., Ritchie, J., & Hirth, A. (1996). Social support in children with a chronic condition. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 28*(4), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁸⁴ Stewart, M., Brosky, G., Gillis, A., Jackson, S., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., & ... Rootman, I. (1996). Disadvantaged women and smoking. *Canadian Journal of Public Health, 87*(4), 257-260. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁵⁸⁵ Stewart, M., Gillis, A., Brosky, G., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., Leigh, G., & ... Pawliw-Fry, B. (1996). Smoking among disadvantaged women: Causes and cessation. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 28*(1), 41-60. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁸⁶ Stewart, M., Reid, G., & Mangham, C. (1997). Fostering children's resilience. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 12*(1), 21-31. doi:10.1016/S0882-5963(97)80018-8

¹⁵⁸⁷ Morse, J. M. & Carter, B. (1996). The essence of enduring and expressions of suffering: The reformulation of self. *Scholarly Inquiry for Nursing Practice, 10*(1), 43-74. Retrieved from www.ingentaconnect.com/content/springer/sinp

¹⁵⁸⁸ Intrieri, R. & Morse, J. (1997). A sequential analysis of verbal and nonverbal interaction of two long-term care residents. *Journal of Applied Gerontology, 16*(4), 477-494. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jag

¹⁵⁸⁹ Olson, J. & Hanchett, E. (1997). Nurse-expressed empathy, patient outcomes, and development of a middle-range theory. *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 29*(1), 71-76. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1997.tb01143.x

¹⁵⁹⁰ Hogan, N. & Morse, J. M. (1996). Toward an experiential theory of bereavement. *Omega: Journal of Death & Dying, 33*(1), 43-66. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/ome

¹⁵⁹¹ Kristjanson, L.J., Leis, A., Koop, P.M., Carriere, K.C., & Mueller, B. (1997). Family members' care expectations, care perceptions, and satisfaction with advanced cancer care: Results of a multi-site pilot study. *Journal of Palliative Care, 13*(4), 5-13. Retrieved from <http://criugm.qc.ca/journalofpalliativecare/>

with Ryerson Polytechnic University in Toronto, Ontario and Pennsylvania State University in the USA.^{1592 1593}

There were 13 research articles published as a result of work between FoN members and graduate students. This was noted with local students registered at the University of Alberta in a nursing based program at either the MN or PhD level.^{1594 1595}

^{1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601} For the first time there was collaboration between FoN members with PhD graduate students from different universities. This included Zhou Qiuping from the University of Maryland in Baltimore who worked with Dr. Beverly O'Brien and Dr. Olive Yonge.^{1602 1603 1604} Zhou had completed her MN at the University of Alberta in

¹⁵⁹² Wilson, S., Morse, J., & Penrod, J. (1998). Developing reciprocal trust in the caregiving relationship. *Qualitative Health Research*, 8(4), 446-465. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qlr

¹⁵⁹³ Wilson, S., Morse, J., & Penrod, J. (1998). Absolute involvement: The experience of mothers of ventilator-dependent children. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 6(4), 224-233. Retrieved from onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1365-2524

¹⁵⁹⁴ Warnock, F. F. & Lander, J. (1998). Pain progression, intensity and outcomes following tonsillectomy. *Pain*, 75(1), 37-45. doi: 10.1016/S0304-3959(97)00202-9

¹⁵⁹⁵ McIlveen, K. H., Strang, V., & Pearson, J. L. (1997). Foot care clinics and primary health care. *Perspectives*, 21(1), 12-17.

¹⁵⁹⁶ Moore, K. N. & Paul, P. (1997). A historical review of selected nursing and medical literature on urinary incontinence between 1850 and 1976. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing: Official Publication of the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 24(2), 106-122. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jwoconline/pages/

¹⁵⁹⁷ Forbes, D. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Strategies to address the methodological challenges of client-satisfaction research in home care. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 69-77. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁵⁹⁸ Medves, J. & O'Brien, B. (1997). Cleaning solutions and bacterial colonization in promoting healing and early separation of the umbilical cord in healthy newborns. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 88(6), 380-382. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁵⁹⁹ King, K. & Paul, P. (1996). A historical review of the depiction of women in cardiovascular literature. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 18(1), 89-101. doi:10.1177/019394599601800107

¹⁶⁰⁰ Castelein, P. & Kerr, J. R. (1995). Satisfaction and cardiac lifestyle. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(3), 498-505. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8543160

¹⁶⁰¹ Onyskiw, J., Harrison, M., & Magill-Evans, J. (1997). Past childhood experiences and current parent-infant interactions. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 19(4), 501-518. doi: 10.1177/019394599701900406

¹⁶⁰² Yonge, O., Zhou, Q., & Zaleski, J. (1997). Variables and designs in psychiatric/mental health nursing research articles published from 1982 to 1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(5), 339-343. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00043.x

¹⁶⁰³ O'Brien, B. & Zhou, Q. (1995). Variables related to nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 22(2), 93-100. doi:10.1111/j.1523-536X.1995.tb00566.x

1994 and Dr. Beverly O'Brien was her supervisor,¹⁶⁰⁵ which helped to establish the collaboration noted here. Zhou's second research article with Dr. Olive Yonge was reflective of the complexity in research projects at the graduate student level as there were researchers from the clinical setting, such as the AARN and from other academic sites such as Ryerson University in Toronto, Ontario.¹⁶⁰⁶ Another study that was reflective of the growing complexity of research was Dr. Lander's study on EMLA. For this study she worked with Marilyn Hodgins, a nursing PhD candidate from the University of Alberta; with Erwin Friesen and Shemin Nazarali, pharmacists at the University of Alberta Hospital; and with Judy McTavish, nurse clinician, and Jeanie Ouellette, clinical nurse specialist, University of Alberta Hospital.¹⁶⁰⁷

There were 8 research articles that were the result of collaboration between academia and the clinical setting. The collaboration noted during this time period was more complex than previous years as it included researchers from not only the FoN but also other universities and the clinical setting. For example, Dr. Wendy Austin collaborated with nursing colleagues from the University of Toronto, the University of Saskatchewan, the Clark Institute of Psychiatry in Toronto, and Nova Scotia Hospital.¹⁶⁰⁸

¹⁶⁰⁴ Yonge, O., Austin, W., Zhou Quiping, P., Wacko, M., Wilson, S., & Zaleski, J. (1997). A systematic review of the psychiatric/mental health nursing research literature 1982-1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(3), 171-177. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00042.x

¹⁶⁰⁵ Zhou, Q. (1994). *The relationship between symptoms of nausea and vomiting during early pregnancy and pregnancy outcome*. Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (MM11432).

¹⁶⁰⁶ Yonge, O., Austin, W., Zhou Quiping, P., Wacko, M., Wilson, S., & Zaleski, J. (1997). A systematic review of the psychiatric/mental health nursing research literature 1982-1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(3), 171-177. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00042.x

¹⁶⁰⁷ Lander, J., Hodgins, M., Nazarali, S., McTavish, J., Ouellette, J., & Friesen, E. (1996). Determinants of success and failure of EMLA. *Pain*, 64(1), 89-97. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/pain/pages/default.aspx

¹⁶⁰⁸ Gallop, R., McCay, E., Austin, W., Bayer, M., & Peternelj-Taylor, C. (1998). A survey of psychiatric nurses regarding working with clients who have a history of sexual abuse. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 4(1), 9-17. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jap

¹⁶⁰⁹ ¹⁶¹⁰ Other FoN members worked on research projects with nursing individuals from the Royal Alexandra Hospital, ¹⁶¹¹ Capital Health Authority, ¹⁶¹² the Critical Care Program at the Misericordia Hospital, ¹⁶¹³ and the University of Alberta Hospital. ¹⁶¹⁴ ¹⁶¹⁵

There were 18 research articles that were the result of interdisciplinary research. Locally, there was collaboration with the Division of Health Services Administration at the

University of Alberta, ¹⁶¹⁶ the Faculty of Education at the University of Alberta, ¹⁶¹⁷ ¹⁶¹⁸

¹⁶¹⁹ ¹⁶²⁰ the Department of Human Ecology at the University of Alberta, ¹⁶²¹ ¹⁶²² the

¹⁶⁰⁹ McCay, E., Gallop, R., Austin, W., Bayer, M., & Peternej-Taylor, C. (1997). Sexual abuse comfort scale: A scale to measure nurses' comfort to respond to sexual abuse in psychiatric populations. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(5), 361-367. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00055.x

¹⁶¹⁰ Gallop, R., Austin, W., McCay, E., Bayer, M., & Peternej-Taylor, C. (1997). Nurses' views regarding False Memory Syndrome. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 11(5), 257-263. doi:10.1016/S0883-9417(97)80016-7

¹⁶¹¹ deMoissac, D. & Jensen, L. (1998). Changing I.V. administration sets: Is 48 versus 24 hours safe for neutropenic patients with cancer? *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 25(5), 907-913. Retrieved from <https://onf.ons.org/>

¹⁶¹² Letourneau, S. & Jensen, L. (1998). Impact of a decision tree on chronic wound care. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing: Official Publication of the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 25(5), 240-247. Retrieved from [journals.lww.com/jwocnonline/pages/](http://jwocnonline/pages/)

¹⁶¹³ Yakimets, J. & Jensen, L. (1995). Evaluation of impedance cardiography: Comparison of NCCOM3-R7 with Fick and thermodilution methods. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, 24(3), 194-206. doi:10.1016/S0147-9563(05)80037-8

¹⁶¹⁴ Jensen, L., Yakimets, J., & Teo, K. (1995). A review of impedance cardiography. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, 24(3), 183-193. doi:10.1016/S0147-9563(05)80036-6

¹⁶¹⁵ Birse, T. M. & Lander, J. (1998). Prevalence of chronic pain. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 129-131. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶¹⁶ Bay, K. S., Long, M. J., & Ross Kerr, J. C. (1997). Utilization of hospital services by the elderly: Geriatric crisis in one Canadian single payer system. *Health Services Management Research*, 10(1), 42-57.

¹⁶¹⁷ Strang, V. & Haughey, M. (1998). Factors influencing the caregiver's ability to experience respite. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 4(3), 231-254. doi: 10.1177/107484079800400302

¹⁶¹⁸ McDonald, L.O., Kysela, G.M., Drummond, J.E., Martin, C.A., Wiles, W.A., & Alexander, J.T. (1997). Assessment of the clinical utility of a family adaptation model. *Journal of Family Studies*, 3(1), 47- 65. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/rjfs20

¹⁶¹⁹ Drummond, J., Kysela, G., McDonald, L., Alexander, J., & Fleming, D. (1996). Risk and resiliency in two samples of Canadian families. *Health & Canadian Society*, 4(1), 117-151.

¹⁶²⁰ Drummond, J., Kysela, G.M., Alexander, J., McDonald, L., & Query, B. (1997). Family adaptation: The goal of promoting resiliency. *Exceptionality Education Canada*, 7(1/2), 107-131.

¹⁶²¹ Williamson, D. L. & Fast, J. E. (1998). Poverty status, health behaviours and health: Implications for social assistance and health care policy. *Canadian Public Policy*, 24(1), 1-25. Retrieved from <http://economics.ca/cpp/en/archive.php>

¹⁶²² Williamson, D., & Fast, J. (1998). Poverty and medical treatment: When public policy compromises accessibility. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 120-124. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine at the University of Alberta,^{1623 1624} and the Department of Pharmacy at the University of Alberta Hospital.¹⁶²⁵ At a national level there was collaboration with the Faculty of Occupational Therapy at Dalhousie University¹⁶²⁶ and with one article, physicians from the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto, the Centre de Recherche Fernand-Seguin at the L'Hôpital Louis-H. Lafontaine in Montreal, and the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Montreal and University of Toronto.¹⁶²⁷ At an international level, there was collaboration with the Department of Speech and Hearing at the University of Illinois,^{1628 1629} the College of Medicine at the University of Iowa,¹⁶³⁰ and Psychology Western Illinois University.¹⁶³¹ Interdisciplinary research also grew more complex during this time and increased in breadth of disciplines involved as some of the studies included FoN members and other disciplines in both the academic and clinical setting. This was noted in three incidences.

¹⁶²³ Benzies, K. M., Harrison, M. J., & Magill-Evans, J. (1998). Impact of marital quality and parent infant interaction on preschool behavior problems. *Public Health Nursing, 15*(1), 35-43. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1525-1446](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446)

¹⁶²⁴ Harrison, M. J., & Magill-Evans, J. (1996). Mother and father interactions over the first year with term and preterm infants. *Research in Nursing & Health, 19*(6), 451-459. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1098-240X](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1098-240X)

¹⁶²⁵ Lander, J., Nazarali, S., Hodgins, M., Friesen, E., McTavish, J., Ouellette, J., & Abel, R. (1996). Evaluation of a new topical anesthetic agent: A pilot study. *Nursing Research, 45*(1), 50-53. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁶²⁶ Banks, S., Crossman, D., Poel, D., & Stewart, M. (1997). Partnerships among health professionals and self-help group members. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 64*(5), 259-269. doi: 10.1177/000841749706400503

¹⁶²⁷ Levitan, R. D., Parikh, S., Lesage, A. D., Hegadoren, K. M., Adams, M., Kennedy, S. H., & Goering, P. N. (1998). Major depression in individuals with a history of childhood physical or sexual abuse: Relationship to neurovegetative features, mania, and gender. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 155*(12), 1746-1752. doi: 10.1176/ajp.155.12.1746

¹⁶²⁸ Proctor, A., Morse, J., & Khonsari, E. (1996). Sounds of comfort in the trauma center: How nurses talk to patients in pain. *Social Science & Medicine, 42*(12), 1669-1680. doi:10.1016/0277-9536(95)00298-7

¹⁶²⁹ Morse, J. M. & Proctor, A. (1998). Maintaining patient endurance. *Clinical Nursing Research, 7*(3), 250-275. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/cnr

¹⁶³⁰ Brink, P. J. & Ferguson, K. (1998). The decision to lose weight. *Western Journal of Nursing Research, 20*(1), 84-102. doi: 10.1177/019394599802000106

¹⁶³¹ Morse, J. M. & Intrieri, R. (1997). 'Talk to me'. Patient communication in a long-term care facility. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing & Mental Health Services, 35*(5), 34-39. Retrieved from www.healio.com/psychiatry/journals/jpn

To begin, Dr. Janice Lander worked with Dr. James B. Metcalfe and Dr. Sarah Muttitt, both from the Faculty of Medicine; and with nurse researcher, Barbara Brady-Fryer, and pharmacist Shemin Nazarali from the University of Alberta Hospital.¹⁶³² Secondly, Dr. Janice Morse also conducted research between academia, clinical nursing practice, and other disciplines. One of her studies included a physician in private medical practice in Pennsylvania, a researcher in Woman's studies from Pennsylvania State University, and nurse researcher the College of Nursing at the University of Utah.¹⁶³³ And finally Dr. Olive Yonge conducted research with Dr. Harvey Krahn, Professor and Associate Dean in Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta; Lorraine Trojan, MN, RN, a Community Health Nurse with Health Canada; and Doreen Reid, MEd, RN, the Director of Health Disciplines from Government of Alberta.^{1634 1635}

Journals Selected

A total of 56 different journals publications were selected during this time period.

The journals selected during this time period included *Advances in Nursing Science*, *Alberta History*, *American Journal of Critical Care*, *American Journal of Health Behavior*, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, *Birth*, *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, *Canadian Journal of Occupational*

¹⁶³² Lander, J., Brady-Fryer, B., Metcalfe, J. B., Nazarali, S., Muttitt, S., Lander, J., & ... Muttitt, S. (1997). Comparison of ring block, dorsal penile nerve block, and topical anesthesia for neonatal circumcision: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(24), 2157-2162. Retrieved from jamanetwork.com/journals/jama

¹⁶³³ Kittell, L., Mansfield, P., Morse, J., & Voda, A. (1997). Experiencing changes in menstrual bleeding during the menopausal transition. *Menopause: The Journal of the North American Menopause Society*, 4(3), 173-183. Retrieved from <http://www.menopause.org/publications/professional-publications/menopause-journal-contents/menopause-journal-nonmembers>

¹⁶³⁴ Yonge, O., Krahn, H., Trojan, L., & Reid, D. (1997). Through the eyes of the preceptor. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(4), 65-85.

¹⁶³⁵ Yonge, O., Krahn, H., Trojan, L., & Reid, D. (1997). Preceptors evaluating nursing students. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(2), 77-95.

Therapy, Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation, Canadian Journal of Public Health, Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation, Canadian Journal of Aging, Canadian Nurse, Canadian Public Policy, Cancer Prevention and Control; CJNR, Clinical Nursing Research, Exceptionality Education: Canada; Health & Social Care; Health and Canadian Society; Health Care for Women International, Health Services Management Research, Heart & Lung; Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship; International Journal of Nursing Studies, JAN, Journal of Family Studies, Journal of Applied Gerontology, Journal of Death & Dying; Journal of Family Nursing, Journal of Gerontological Nursing, Journal of Nursing Education, Journal of the American Medical Association, Journal of Pain and Symptom Management; Journal of Palliative Care, Journal of Pediatric Nursing, Journal of Professional Nursing, Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing; Journal of Psychosocial Nursing, Journal of the Society of Pediatric Nurses, Journal of Wound, Ostomy & Continence Nursing; Menopause: The Journal of the North American Menopause Society; Nurse Education Today, Nursing Research, Nursing History Review, Nursing Outlook, Oncology Nursing Forum; Pain; Perceptual & Motor Skills, Perspectives, Public Health Nursing, QHR, Reflections, Research in Nursing & Health; Scholarly Inquiry for Nursing Practice, Social Science & Medicine; and WJNR. The majority of the publications, 53.6%, selected were nursing-based journals.

Most selected journals. With 7 publications, *CJNR* was the most selected journal during this time. The *CJNR* (previously *Nursing Papers*) was and continues to be an international peer-reviewed nursing journal published by the Ingram School of

Nursing at McGill University.¹⁶³⁶ As of 2017, the journal has published nursing research articles for 48 years.¹⁶³⁷ The aim of the journal is the advancement of nursing and health care.¹⁶³⁸ It is not currently included on the impact factor listing; however, according to the publisher's webpage, the journal is in the top 1% of downloads for the Ingentaconnect.com collection.¹⁶³⁹ The articles that were published in *CJNR* examined topics related to clinical nursing practice,^{1640 1641 1642 1643} nursing roles,¹⁶⁴⁴ and the application and impact of nursing research.^{1645 1646}

The next most utilized journal was, *JAN*, which has been discussed previously.

The articles published in this journal were on topics related to clinical nursing practice,^{1647 1648 1649} theory conceptualization,¹⁶⁵⁰ and nursing roles.¹⁶⁵¹ The next journal,

¹⁶³⁶ McGill University. (2016). *Overview*. Retrieved from <https://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/overview>

¹⁶³⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶³⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴⁰ Elliott, M., Pedersen, E., & Mogan, J. (1997). Early infant crying: Child and family follow-up at three years. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 47-67. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴¹ Ellerton, M., Stewart, M., Ritchie, J., & Hirth, A. (1996). Social support in children with a chronic condition. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(4), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴² Stewart, M., Gillis, A., Brosky, G., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., Leigh, G., & ... Pawliw-Fry, B. (1996). Smoking among disadvantaged women: Causes and cessation. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(1), 41-60. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴³ Stewart, M., Doble, S., Hart, G., Langile, L., & MacPherson, K. (1998). Peer visitor support for family caregivers of seniors with stroke. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(2), 87-117. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴⁴ Richardson, S. (1996). Frontier nursing: Nursing work and training in Alberta, 1890-1905. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(3), 113-140. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴⁵ Stewart, M., Ellerton, M., Hart, G., Hirth, A., Mann, K., Meagher-Stewart, D., & ... Tomblin-Murphy, G. (1997). Insights from a nursing research program on social support. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(3), 93-110. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴⁶ Forbes, D. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Strategies to address the methodological challenges of client-satisfaction research in home care. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 69-77. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁶⁴⁷ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1998.00818.x

¹⁶⁴⁸ Castelein, P. & Kerr, J. R. (1995). Satisfaction and cardiac lifestyle. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(3), 498-505. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8543160

¹⁶⁴⁹ Harrison, M. J., Neufeld, A., & Kushner, K. (1995). Women in transition: Access and barriers to social support. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 858-864. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050858.x

with 4 articles, was the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. The *Canadian Journal of Public Health* is a peer-reviewed journal of the Canadian Public Health Association that publishes a variety of articles related to all aspects of public health.¹⁶⁵² All the articles published by FoN researchers in this journal were on topics related to clinical nursing practice.^{1653 1654 1655 1656} The impact factor for 2015 is 1.466.¹⁶⁵⁷

¹⁶⁵⁰ Morse, J. M. & O'Brien, B. (1995). Preserving self: From victim, to patient, to disabled person. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 886-896. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050886.x

¹⁶⁵¹ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1996). Perceptions of public health nursing: Views from the field. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(1), 7-15. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1996.01681.x

¹⁶⁵² Canadian Journal of Public Health. (n.d.). *Canadian Journal of Public Health*. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶⁵³ Medves, J. & O'Brien, B. (1997). Cleaning solutions and bacterial colonization in promoting healing and early separation of the umbilical cord in healthy newborns. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 88(6), 380-382. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶⁵⁴ Birse, T. M. & Lander, J. (1998). Prevalence of chronic pain. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 129-131. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶⁵⁵ Stewart, M., Brosky, G., Gillis, A., Jackson, S., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., & ... Rootman, I. (1996). Disadvantaged women and smoking. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 87(4), 257-260. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶⁵⁶ Williamson, D., & Fast, J. (1998). Poverty and medical treatment: When public policy compromises accessibility. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 120-124. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁶⁵⁷ Thomson Reuters. (2015). *InCites journal citation reports*. Retrieved from <https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com/>

Research Topics

Table 14. Research Topic Choice: 1995 – 1998

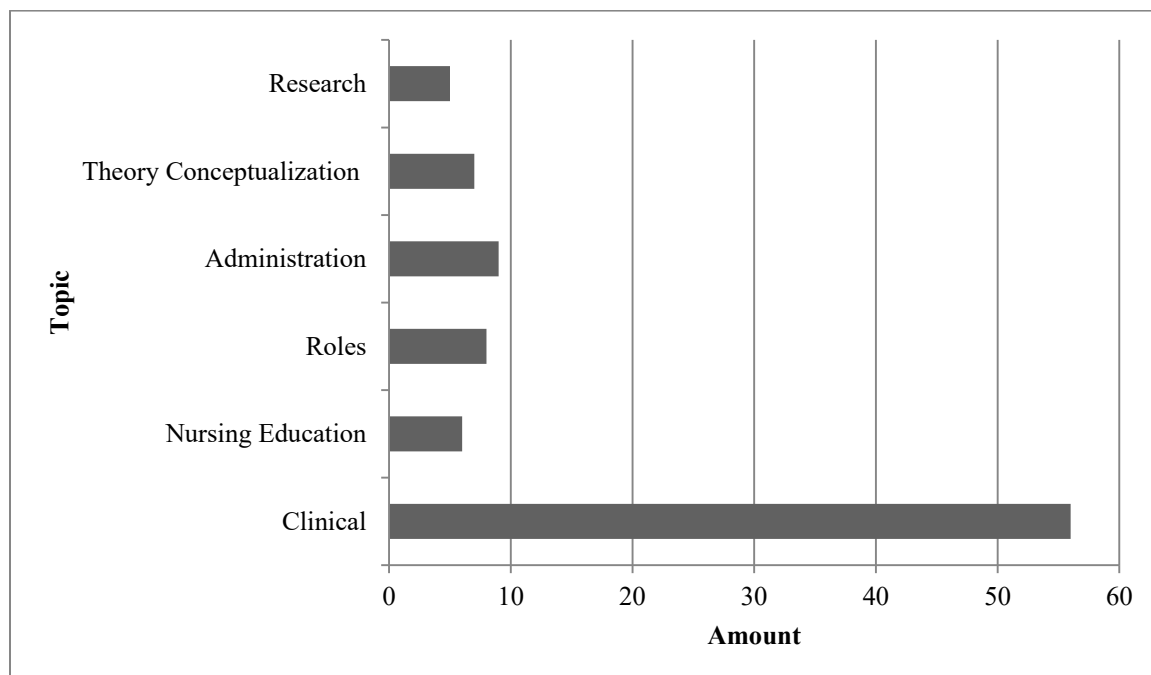


Table 14. Research Topic Choice: 1995 – 1998

Overall, from 1995 – 1998, the majority of topics investigated were clinical in nature (63.2%, n=60). This was followed by nursing administration (9.5%, n=9), nursing education (8.4%, n=8), roles of the nurse (8.4%, n=8), theory conceptualization (7.4%, n=7), and research (5.3%, n=5).

There were 60 clinically based research articles. During this time period, FoN researchers examined questions related to mental health nursing,^{1658 1659 1660} adult

¹⁶⁵⁸ McCay, E., Gallop, R., Austin, W., Bayer, M., & Peternelj-Taylor, C. (1997). Sexual abuse comfort scale: A scale to measure nurses' comfort to respond to sexual abuse in psychiatric populations. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing*, 4(5), 361-367. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00055.x

¹⁶⁵⁹ Levitan, R. D., Parikh, S., Lesage, A. D., Hegadoren, K. M., Adams, M., Kennedy, S. H., & Goering, P. N. (1998). Major depression in individuals with a history of childhood physical or sexual abuse: Relationship to neurovegetative features, mania, and gender. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, (12), 1746-1752. doi: 10.1176/ajp.155.12.1746

health,¹⁶⁶¹ patient education,¹⁶⁶² oncology,^{1663 1664 1665 1666} public health/community health
nursing,^{1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674} family caregivers and respite care,^{1675 1676 1677 1678}

- ¹⁶⁶⁰ Gallop, R., McCay, E., Austin, W., Bayer, M., & Peternelj-Taylor, C. (1998). A survey of psychiatric nurses regarding working with clients who have a history of sexual abuse. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 4(1), 9-17. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jap
- ¹⁶⁶¹ Brink, P. J. & Ferguson, K. (1998). The decision to lose weight. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 20(1), 84-102. doi: 10.1177/019394599802000106
- ¹⁶⁶² Day, R., Moore, K., & Hodgins, M. (1998). The effects of instruction and practice on medication knowledge and compliance. *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, 12(1), 15-24.
- ¹⁶⁶³ Douglass, L. (1997). Reciprocal support in the context of cancer: Perspectives of the patient and spouse. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 24(9), 1529-1536. Retrieved from https://onf.ons.org/
- ¹⁶⁶⁴ deMoissac, D. & Jensen, L. (1998). Changing I.V. administration sets: Is 48 versus 24 hours safe for neutropenic patients with cancer? *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 25(5), 907-913. Retrieved from https://onf.ons.org/
- ¹⁶⁶⁵ Kristjanson, L.J., Leis, A., Koop, P.M., Carriere, K.C., & Mueller, B. (1997). Family members' care expectations, care perceptions, and satisfaction with advanced cancer care: Results of a multi-site pilot study. *Journal of Palliative Care*, 13(4), 5-13. Retrieved from http://criugm.qc.ca/journalofpalliativecare/
- ¹⁶⁶⁶ Leis, A., Kristjanson, L., Koop, P., & Laizner, A. (1997). Family health and the palliative care trajectory: A cancer research agenda. *Cancer Prevention & Control*, 1(5), 352-360.
- ¹⁶⁶⁷ McDonald, L.O., Kysela, G.M., Drummond, J.E., Martin, C.A., Wiles, W.A., & Alexander, J.T. (1997). Assessment of the clinical utility of a family adaptation model. *Journal of Family Studies*, 3(1), 47- 65. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/rjfs20
- ¹⁶⁶⁸ Drummond, J., Kysela, G., McDonald, L., Alexander, J., & Fleming, D. (1996). Risk and resiliency in two samples of Canadian families. *Health & Canadian Society*, 4(1), 117-151.
- ¹⁶⁶⁹ Drummond, J., Kysela, G.M., Alexander, J., McDonald, L., & Query, B. (1997). Family adaptation: The goal of promoting resiliency. *Exceptionality Education Canada*, 7(1/2), 107-131.
- ¹⁶⁷⁰ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1997). Enhancing client competence: Melding professional and client knowledge in public health nursing practice. *Public Health Nursing*, 14(3), 143-150. Retrieved from onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446
- ¹⁶⁷¹ Stewart, M., Brosky, G., Gillis, A., Jackson, S., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., & ... Rootman, I. (1996). Disadvantaged women and smoking. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 87(4), 257-260. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/
- ¹⁶⁷² Stewart, M., Gillis, A., Brosky, G., Johnston, G., Kirkland, S., Leigh, G., & ... Pawliw-Fry, B. (1996). Smoking among disadvantaged women: causes and cessation. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(1), 41-60. Retrieved from http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/
- ¹⁶⁷³ Williamson, D. L. & Fast, J. E. (1998). Poverty status, health behaviours and health: Implications for social assistance and health care policy. *Canadian Public Policy*, 24(1), 1-25. Retrieved from http://economics.ca/cpp/en/archive.php
- ¹⁶⁷⁴ Williamson, D., & Fast, J. (1998). Poverty and medical treatment: When public policy compromises accessibility. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 120-124. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/
- ¹⁶⁷⁵ Hibbard, J., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1996). Gender differences in the support networks of caregivers. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 22(9), 15-23. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn
- ¹⁶⁷⁶ Fudge, H., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1997). Social networks of women caregivers. *Public Health Nursing*, 14(1), 20-27. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1446.1997.tb00406.x
- ¹⁶⁷⁷ Harrison, M. J. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Women's experiences of barriers to support while caregiving. *Health Care for Women International*, 18(6), 591-603. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/uhcw20
- ¹⁶⁷⁸ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1998.00818.x

1679 1680 maternal child nursing, 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 pediatric
nursing, 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 medical/surgical nursing, 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700 1701 1702 1703

- 1679 Strang, V. & Haughey, M. (1998). Factors influencing the caregiver's ability to experience respite. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 4(3), 231-254. doi: 10.1177/107484079800400302
- 1680 Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1995). Reciprocity and social support in caregivers' relationships: Variations and consequences. *Qualitative Health Research*, 5(3), 348-365. doi: 10.1177/104973239500500306
- 1681 Anderson, A. M. (1996). The father-infant relationship: becoming connected. *Journal of the Society of Pediatric Nurses: JSPN*, 1(2), 83-92. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1744-6155](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1744-6155)
- 1682 Anderson, A. M. (1996). Factors influencing the father-infant relationship. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 2(3), 306-324. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jfn
- 1683 Elliott, M., Pedersen, E., & Mogan, J. (1997). Early infant crying: Child and family follow-up at three years. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 47-67. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- 1684 Harrison, M. J., & Magill-Evans, J. (1996). Mother and father interactions over the first year with term and preterm infants. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 19(6), 451-459. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1098-240X](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1098-240X)
- 1685 Medves, J. & O'Brien, B. (1997). Cleaning solutions and bacterial colonization in promoting healing and early separation of the umbilical cord in healthy newborns. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 88(6), 380-382. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/
- 1686 Lander, J., Brady-Fryer, B., Metcalfe, J. B., Nazarali, S., Muttitt, S., Lander, J., & ... Muttitt, S. (1997). Comparison of ring block, dorsal penile nerve block, and topical anesthesia for neonatal circumcision: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*, 278(24), 2157-2162. Retrieved from jamanetwork.com/journals/jama
- 1687 O'Brien, B., Relyea, J., & Lidstone, T. (1997). Diary reports of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 6(3), 239-252. doi: 10.1177/105477389700600305
- 1688 O'Brien, B. & Zhou, Q. (1995). Variables related to nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. *Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care*, 22(2), 93-100. doi:10.1111/j.1523-536X.1995.tb00566.x
- 1689 Onyskiw, J., Harrison, M., & Magill-Evans, J. (1997). Past childhood experiences and current parent-infant interactions. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 19(4), 501-518. doi: 10.1177/019394599701900406
- 1690 Peters, K. (1998). Bathing premature infants: Physiological and behavioral consequences. *American Journal of Critical Care*, 7(2), 90-100. Retrieved from ajcc.aacnjournals.org/
- 1691 Hodgins, M. J. & Lander, J. (1997). Children's coping with venipuncture. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 13(5), 274-285. doi:10.1016/S0885-3924(96)00328-4
- 1692 Warnock, F. F., & Lander, J. (1998). Pain progression, intensity and outcomes following tonsillectomy. *Pain*, 75(1), 37-45. doi: 10.1016/S0304-3959(97)00202-9
- 1693 Schisler, T., Lander, J., & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1998). Assessing children's state anxiety. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 16(2), 80-86. doi:10.1016/S0885-3924(98)00033-5
- 1694 Ellerton, M., Stewart, M., Ritchie, J., & Hirth, A. (1996). Social support in children with a chronic condition. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(4), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>
- 1695 Stewart, M., Reid, G., & Mangham, C. (1997). Fostering children's resilience. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 12(1), 21-31. doi:10.1016/S0882-5963(97)80018-8
- 1696 Birse, T. M. & Lander, J. (1998). Prevalence of chronic pain. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 129-131. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/
- 1697 Letourneau, S. & Jensen, L. (1998). Impact of a decision tree on chronic wound care. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing: Official Publication of the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 25(5), 240-247. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jwoconline/pages/

cardiac care,^{1704 1705 1706 1707 1708} gerontology,^{1709 1710} women's health,^{1711 1712} and end of life care.¹⁷¹³ Maternal child nursing care continued to be the most examined research topic with 10 articles. This may be reflective on the ongoing research in this area as it seemed to be a strong research focus for FoN members. The second most investigated

¹⁶⁹⁸ Lander, J., Nazarali, S., Hodgins, M., Friesen, E., McTavish, J., Ouellette, J., & Abel, R. (1996). Evaluation of a new topical anesthetic agent: A pilot study. *Nursing Research*, 45(1), 50-53. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁶⁹⁹ Lander, J., Hodgins, M., Nazarali, S., McTavish, J., Ouellette, J., & Friesen, E. (1996). Determinants of success and failure of EMLA. *Pain*, 64(1), 89-97. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/pain/pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷⁰⁰ Lander, J. (1997). Strategies to improve clinical judgments about pain. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 84(2), 573-574. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

¹⁷⁰¹ Proctor, A., Morse, J., & Khonsari, E. (1996). Sounds of comfort in the trauma center: How nurses talk to patients in pain. *Social Science & Medicine*, 42(12), 1669-1680. doi:10.1016/0277-9536(95)00298-7

¹⁷⁰² Moore, K. N. & Paul, P. (1997). A historical review of selected nursing and medical literature on urinary incontinence between 1850 and 1976. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing: Official Publication of the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 24(2), 106-122. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jwoconline/pages/

¹⁷⁰³ Stewart, M., Doble, S., Hart, G., Langile, L., & MacPherson, K. (1998). Peer visitor support for family caregivers of seniors with stroke. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(2), 87-117. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁷⁰⁴ Yakimets, J. & Jensen, L. (1995). Evaluation of impedance cardiography: Comparison of NCCOM3-R7 with Fick and thermodilution methods. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, 24(3), 194-206. doi:10.1016/S0147-9563(05)80037-8

¹⁷⁰⁵ Jensen, L., Yakimets, J., & Teo, K. (1995). A review of impedance cardiography. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, 24(3), 183-193. doi:10.1016/S0147-9563(05)80036-6

¹⁷⁰⁶ King, K. & Paul, P. (1996). A historical review of the depiction of women in cardiovascular literature. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 18(1), 89-101. doi:10.1177/019394599601800107

¹⁷⁰⁷ Castelein, P. & Kerr, J. R. (1995). Satisfaction and cardiac lifestyle. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(3), 498-505. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8543160

¹⁷⁰⁸ Stewart, M., Hirth, A., Klassen, G., Makrides, L., & Wolf, H. (1997). Stress, coping, and social support as psychosocial factors in readmissions for ischaemic heart disease. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 34(2), 151-163. Retrieved from www.journalofnursingstudies.com/

¹⁷⁰⁹ Intrieri, R. & Morse, J. (1997). A sequential analysis of verbal and nonverbal interaction of two long-term care residents. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 16(4), 477-494. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/jag

¹⁷¹⁰ Morse, J. M. & Intrieri, R. (1997). 'Talk to me'. Patient communication in a long-term care facility. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing & Mental Health Services*, 35(5), 34-39. Retrieved from www.healio.com/psychiatry/journals/jpn

¹⁷¹¹ Kittell, L., Mansfield, P., Morse, J., & Voda, A. (1997). Experiencing changes in menstrual bleeding during the menopausal transition. *Menopause: The Journal of the North American Menopause Society*, 4(3), 173-183. Retrieved from <http://www.menopause.org/publications/professional-publications/menopause-journal-contents/menopause-journal-nonmembers>

¹⁷¹² Harrison, M. J., Neufeld, A., & Kushner, K. (1995). Women in transition: Access and barriers to social support. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 858-864. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050858.x

¹⁷¹³ Wilson, D. (1997). A report of an investigation of end-of-life care practices in health care facilities and the influences on those practices. *Journal of Palliative Care*, 13(4), 34-40. Retrieved from <http://criugm.qc.ca/journalofpalliativecare/>

topic was primary and community nursing care. There were 8 articles related to this topic. There were 3 articles^{1714 1715 1716} that were part of a research project discussed in the 1996/1997 *Research and Scholarly Activities* report. Recall, that Dr. Jane Drummond, as part of the University of Alberta's Child and Family Resiliency Research Program (CFRRP), investigated resiliency in children and how to assist children with behavioural/mental health issues.¹⁷¹⁷ Two of the articles under the theme of primary and community health care were written by Dr. Deanna Williamson.^{1718 1719} She was a researcher highlighted in the 1999 *Research and Scholarly Activity* report. There were 6 articles that investigated themes of family caregiving and respite care. This may be reflective of the mental health theme of the 1996/1997 *Research and Scholarly Activity* report.¹⁷²⁰ One article included in this time period was written by Dr. Vicki Strang.¹⁷²¹ She was highlighted in the aforementioned report. The remaining articles that examined

¹⁷¹⁴ McDonald, L.O., Kysela, G.M., Drummond, J.E., Martin, C.A., Wiles, W.A., & Alexander, J.T. (1997). Assessment of the clinical utility of a family adaptation model. *Journal of Family Studies*, 3(1), 47- 65.

Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/tjfs20

¹⁷¹⁵ Drummond, J., Kysela, G., McDonald, L., Alexander, J., & Fleming, D. (1996). Risk and resiliency in two samples of Canadian families. *Health & Canadian Society*, 4(1), 117-151.

¹⁷¹⁶ Drummond, J., Kysela, G.M., Alexander, J., McDonald, L., & Query, B. (1997). Family adaptation: The goal of promoting resiliency. *Exceptionality Education Canada*, 7(1/2), 107-131.

¹⁷¹⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁷¹⁸ Williamson, D. L. & Fast, J. E. (1998). Poverty status, health behaviours and health: Implications for social assistance and health care policy. *Canadian Public Policy*, 24(1), 1-25. Retrieved from <http://economics.ca/cpp/en/archive.php>

¹⁷¹⁹ Williamson, D., & Fast, J. (1998). Poverty and medical treatment: When public policy compromises accessibility. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 120-124. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

¹⁷²⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁷²¹ Strang, V. & Haughey, M. (1998). Factors influencing the caregiver's ability to experience respite. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 4(3), 231-254. doi: 10.1177/107484079800400302

family caregivers may have stemmed from the authors' research programs in maternal child nursing.^{1722 1723 1724 1725 1726}

There were 6 articles that examined questions related to nursing education. One of the articles, written by Dr. Linda Ogilvie, provided an international perspective to nursing education.¹⁷²⁷ It was discovered that many of the same concerns are present in nursing education regardless of geographical setting.¹⁷²⁸ The article was a direct result of Dr. Ogilvie's PhD dissertation that examined nursing in Nepal.¹⁷²⁹ As mentioned, international initiatives in nursing was the theme of the 1995/96 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*. The next article that looked at nursing education was written by Dr. Sharon Richardson. She used a historical approach to investigate the role of nursing program accreditation and public policy.¹⁷³⁰ This article may stem from Dr. Richardson's research on the history of the FoN as mentioned in the 1994/1995 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.^{1731 1732} The last three articles investigated academic nursing

¹⁷²² Hibbard, J., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1996). Gender differences in the support networks of caregivers. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 22(9), 15-23. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn

¹⁷²³ Fudge, H., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1997). Social networks of women caregivers. *Public Health Nursing*, 14(1), 20-27. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1446.1997.tb00406.x

¹⁷²⁴ Harrison, M. J. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Women's experiences of barriers to support while caregiving. *Health Care for Women International*, 18(6), 591-603. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/uhcw20

¹⁷²⁵ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1998.00818.x

¹⁷²⁶ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1995). Reciprocity and social support in caregivers' relationships: Variations and consequences. *Qualitative Health Research*, 5(3), 348-365. doi: 10.1177/104973239500500306

¹⁷²⁷ Ogilvie, L. (1998). Issues in nursing education in Nepal. *Nurse Education Today*, 18(1), 72-78. doi:10.1016/S0260-6917(98)80037-3

¹⁷²⁸ Ibid.

¹⁷²⁹ Ogilvie, L. D. (1993). *Nurses and primary health care in Nepal* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (Order No. NN88329).

¹⁷³⁰ Richardson, S. (1996). The historical relationship of nursing program accreditation and public policy in Canada. *Nursing History Review*, 4(1), 19-41. Retrieved from <https://www.aahn.org/nhr.html>

¹⁷³¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

education. Dr. Olive Yonge's articles examined the theme of preceptorship.^{1733 1734} Dr. Yonge worked with Linda Trojan on these articles. She previously worked with Trojan for a 1992 article that examined the same topic of preceptorship.¹⁷³⁵ Dr. Yonge was a pioneer of the idea of RN preceptorship in nursing education. The article by Linda Reutter and colleagues was also related to academic nursing education. The authors discussed how nursing students are socialized as learners.¹⁷³⁶

There were 9 articles that examined topics related to nursing administration. There were 3 articles related to nursing run programs in health care. One examined foot care clinics,¹⁷³⁷ one discussed the relationship between health professionals and self-care groups;¹⁷³⁸ and the last article shared the evaluation of adult day programs in the province.¹⁷³⁹ There were 4 articles that examined health care values and the influence of health policy. The first 3 articles had Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr as an author. One article

¹⁷³² Wales, M., Cook, L., Skillen, D., Anderson, M., Ross, C., & Day, R. (1997). Using scenarios as a testing method in teaching health assessment. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 36(6), 256-262. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

¹⁷³³ Yonge, O., Krahn, H., Trojan, L., & Reid, D. (1997). Through the eyes of the preceptor. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(4), 65-85.

¹⁷³⁴ Yonge, O., Krahn, H., Trojan, L., & Reid, D. (1997). Preceptors evaluating nursing students. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(2), 77-95.

¹⁷³⁵ Yonge, O. & Trojan, L. (1992). The nursing performance of preceptored and non-preceptored baccalaureate nursing students. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 24(4), 61-75. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁷³⁶ Reutter, L., Field, P., Campbell, I., & Day, R. (1997). Socialization into nursing: Nursing students as learners. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 36(4), 149-155. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jne

¹⁷³⁷ McIlveen, K. H., Strang, V., & Pearson, J. L. (1997). Foot care clinics and primary health care. *Perspectives*, 21(1), 12-17.

¹⁷³⁸ Banks, S., Crossman, D., Poel, D., & Stewart, M. (1997). Partnerships among health professionals and self-help group members. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 64(5), 259-269. doi: 10.1177/000841749706400503

¹⁷³⁹ Strang, V. R. & Pearson, J. (1995). Factors influencing the utilization of results: A case study of an evaluation of an adult day care program. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 10(1), 73-87. Retrieved from <http://evaluationcanada.ca/canadian-journal-program-evaluation>

provided an overview of Canadian social values and health care.¹⁷⁴⁰ The aforementioned article by Dr. Donna Wilson and Dr. Ross-Kerr may have fueled the next two articles as health policy was also an underlying theme. The difference was that there was a focus on the senior population in Alberta. The first article examined how seniors in Alberta accessed health care and health care programs in a single payer system.¹⁷⁴¹ The second article expanded the topic and looked at the impact of health care politics, specifically the cutbacks to social programming, on seniors.¹⁷⁴² Dr. Donna Wilson also examined health policy and how it impacted the implementation of do not resuscitate policies in clinical practice.¹⁷⁴³ Health care ethics continued to be research topic of interest for Dr. Wilson as she previously investigated tube feeding policies. The final articles of this topic section looked at conflict and how nurse managers can resolve conflict.^{1744 1745}

There were 7 articles that presented information related to nursing roles. The historical approach to nursing research was the dominant method in this topic. There were 5 articles that used a historical approach and these articles were written by Dr. Sharon Richardson, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr, and Dr. Patricia Valentine. Dr. Richardson discussed frontier nursing in Alberta from 1809 to 1976. Specifically she focused on what was considered nursing work and what training nurses received from 1890 to

¹⁷⁴⁰ Wilson, D. & Kerr, J. (1998). An exploration of Canadian social values relative to health care. *American Journal of Health Behavior*, 22(2), 120-129. Retrieved from <https://www.ajhb.org/>

¹⁷⁴¹ Bay, K. S., Long, M. J., & Ross Kerr, J. C. (1997). Utilization of hospital services by the elderly: Geriatric crisis in one Canadian single payer system. *Health Services Management Research*, 10(1), 42-57.

¹⁷⁴² Wilson, D. M. & Kerr, J. R. (1998). Alberta's deficit-elimination agenda: How have seniors fared? *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 17(2), 197-211. Retrieved from cagacg.ca/cja/

¹⁷⁴³ Wilson, D. (1996). Highlighting the role of policy in nursing practice through a comparison of 'DNR' policy influences and 'no CPR' decision influences. *Nursing Outlook*, 44(6), 272-279.

¹⁷⁴⁴ Valentine, P., Richardson, S., Wood, M., & Godkin, M. (1997). In conflict with conflict. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 10(4), 23-44.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Valentine, P., Richardson, S., Wood, M., & Godkin, M. (1998). Nurse educators'/administrators' ways of handling conflict. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 14(5), 288-297. doi:10.1016/S8755-7223(98)80050-

1905;¹⁷⁴⁶ she examined the impact of the Lethbridge Nursing Mission,¹⁷⁴⁷ and the establishment of the Albert's District and Municipal Nursing Services.¹⁷⁴⁸ Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr also examined the history of nursing; however she had a broader scope as she examined the history of nursing in Canada with a focus on evolution of healing.¹⁷⁴⁹ Dr. Patricia Valentine focused her research on the impact of being a female dominant profession and likened that the nursing profession was in a "ghetto."¹⁷⁵⁰ The article was typical of the type of research Dr. Valentine completed as she often examined feminism, gender, and nursing. The remaining articles looked at different settings of nursing practice. One examined international nursing in Nepal¹⁷⁵¹ and the other 2 discussed public health nursing.^{1752 1753}

There were 7 articles that explored theory conceptualization. These articles during this time period moved beyond explaining the concepts and foundations of nursing practice into theories and models of care. Overall, the authors of these articles focused on death, bereavement, and empathy. The theme of "self" was evident. To begin, Dr. Janice Morse created a model of suffering and enduring based on how individuals

¹⁷⁴⁶ Richardson, S. (1996). Frontier nursing: Nursing work and training in Alberta, 1890-1905. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 28(3), 113-140. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁷⁴⁷ Richardson, S. (1997). Women's enterprise: Establishing the Lethbridge Nursing Mission, 1909-1919. *Nursing History Review*, 5, 105-130. Retrieved from <https://www.aahn.org/nhr.html>

¹⁷⁴⁸ Richardson, S. (1998). Frontier health care: Alberta's District and Municipal Nursing Services, 1919 to 1976. *Alberta History*, 46(1), 2-9.

¹⁷⁴⁹ Ross-Kerr, J. (1997). A heritage of healing: Reflections on nursing in Canada. *Reflections*, 23(3), 52-54.

¹⁷⁵⁰ Valentine, P. (1996). Nursing: A ghettoized profession relegated to women's sphere. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 33(1), 98-106. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

¹⁷⁵¹ Ogilvie, L. (1995). Nursing in Nepal. *Canadian Nurse*, 91(6), 25-30.

¹⁷⁵² Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1996). Perceptions of public health nursing: Views from the field. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(1), 7-15. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1996.01681.x

¹⁷⁵³ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1998). Perceptions of changes in public health nursing practice: A Canadian perspective. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 35(1/2), 85-94. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

redefined themselves;¹⁷⁵⁴ this then led to a Theory of Bereavement.¹⁷⁵⁵ Dr. Morse then developed a theory related to how individuals respond to threats to development of integrity of the self.¹⁷⁵⁶ The concepts of suffering continued to be explored. The next article written by Dr. Joanne Olson brought in a different viewpoint. She created a middle range theory related to suffering as well as empathy.¹⁷⁵⁷ The lens of empathy may be reflective of her work in parish nursing. The next authors, Dr. Beverly O'Brien and Dr. Janice Morse, describe the development of a 4 stage model that describes transition process from life-threatening acute trauma to acceptance.¹⁷⁵⁸ The last two articles were focused on caregivers. The first examined behaviours of caregivers and patient and created a dyad based model related to trust building and connectedness.¹⁷⁵⁹ The last article, created a model called "The Model of Absolute Involvement" based on the experiences of mothers' of ventilator dependent children.¹⁷⁶⁰

There were 5 articles that focused on the topic of nursing research. As before, there was discussion related to how nursing research impacted nursing. This included suggestions to best method types for certain topics. The first article, by Dr. Dorothy

¹⁷⁵⁴ Morse, J. & Carter, B. (1996). The essence of enduring and expressions of suffering: The reformulation of self. *Scholarly Inquiry for Nursing Practice*, 10(1), 43-74. Retrieved from www.ingentaconnect.com/content/springer/sinp

¹⁷⁵⁵ Hogan, N. & Morse, J. M. (1996). Toward an experiential theory of bereavement. *Omega: Journal of Death & Dying*, 33(1), 43-66. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/ome

¹⁷⁵⁶ Morse, J. M. (1997). Responding to threats to integrity of self. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 19(4), 21-36. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁷⁵⁷ Olson, J. & Hanchett, E. (1997). Nurse-expressed empathy, patient outcomes, and development of a middle-range theory. *Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 29(1), 71-76. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1997.tb01143.x

¹⁷⁵⁸ Morse, J. M. & O'Brien, B. (1995). Preserving self: From victim, to patient, to disabled person. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(5), 886-896. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1995.21050886.x

¹⁷⁵⁹ Wilson, S., Morse, J., & Penrod, J. (1998). Developing reciprocal trust in the caregiving relationship. *Qualitative Health Research*, 8(4), 446-465. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/qhr

¹⁷⁶⁰ Wilson, S., Morse, J., & Penrod, J. (1998). Absolute involvement: The experience of mothers of ventilator-dependent children. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 6(4), 224-233. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1365-2524](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1365-2524)

Forbes and Dr. Anne Neufeld, explored why certain research methods and data collection should be used in elder care research.¹⁷⁶¹ There were two articles, written by Dr. Olive Yonge and colleagues, which examined the trends of research. The focus of both of Dr. Yonge's articles was on trends of mental health nursing research, specific to types of methods and variables, over a ten year period, 1982 – 1992.^{1762 1763} Dr. Yonge made suggestions for what types of methods would be the best choice for mental health nursing research in both articles. The next two articles focused on primary health nursing research. Drs. Reutter, Harrison, and Neufeld reviewed the scope of nursing research focused on low income women¹⁷⁶⁴ and Dr. Miriam Stewart reported how a nursing research program impacted social support.¹⁷⁶⁵

Funding

A total of 67 out of 95 (70.5%) publications were a result of funded research projects. Overall, the majority of funded projects were clinically based (67.2%, n=45). This was followed by theory conceptualization (7.5%, n=5), roles of nursing (7.5%, n=5), administration (7.5%, n=5), nursing education (6%, n=4), and research (4.5%, n=3). Of interest, 75% (45/60) of the total number of clinically focused research-based articles

¹⁷⁶¹ Forbes, D. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Strategies to address the methodological challenges of client-satisfaction research in home care. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 29*(2), 69-77. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁷⁶² Yonge, O., Austin, W., Quiping, P., Wacko, M., Wilson, S., & Zaleski, J. (1997). A systematic review of the psychiatric/mental health nursing research literature 1982-1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, 4*(3), 171-177. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00042.x

¹⁷⁶³ Yonge, O., Zhou, Q., & Zaleski, J. (1997). Variables and designs in psychiatric/mental health nursing research articles published from 1982 to 1992. *Journal of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, 4*(5), 339-343. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2850.1997.00043.x

¹⁷⁶⁴ Reutter, L., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1998). Nursing research on the health of low-income women. *Public Health Nursing, 15*(2), 109-122. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1525-1446](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1525-1446)

¹⁷⁶⁵ Stewart, M., Ellerton, M., Hart, G., Hirth, A., Mann, K., Meagher-Stewart, D., & ... Tomblin-Murphy, G. (1997). Insights from a nursing research program on social support. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research, 29*(3), 93-110. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

between 1990-1994 listed a funding source. Whereas, 55.6% (5/9) of theory conceptualization articles, 50% (4/8) of nursing education based articles, 62.5% (5/8) of nursing roles themed articles, and 60% (3/5) of the research based topic articles listed a funding source. Most research projects had more than one funding source and although present between 1990 – 1994, it was more significant during the 1995 – 1998 time period.

Non-Research Based Articles

Table 15. Non-Research Based Articles Overall Production

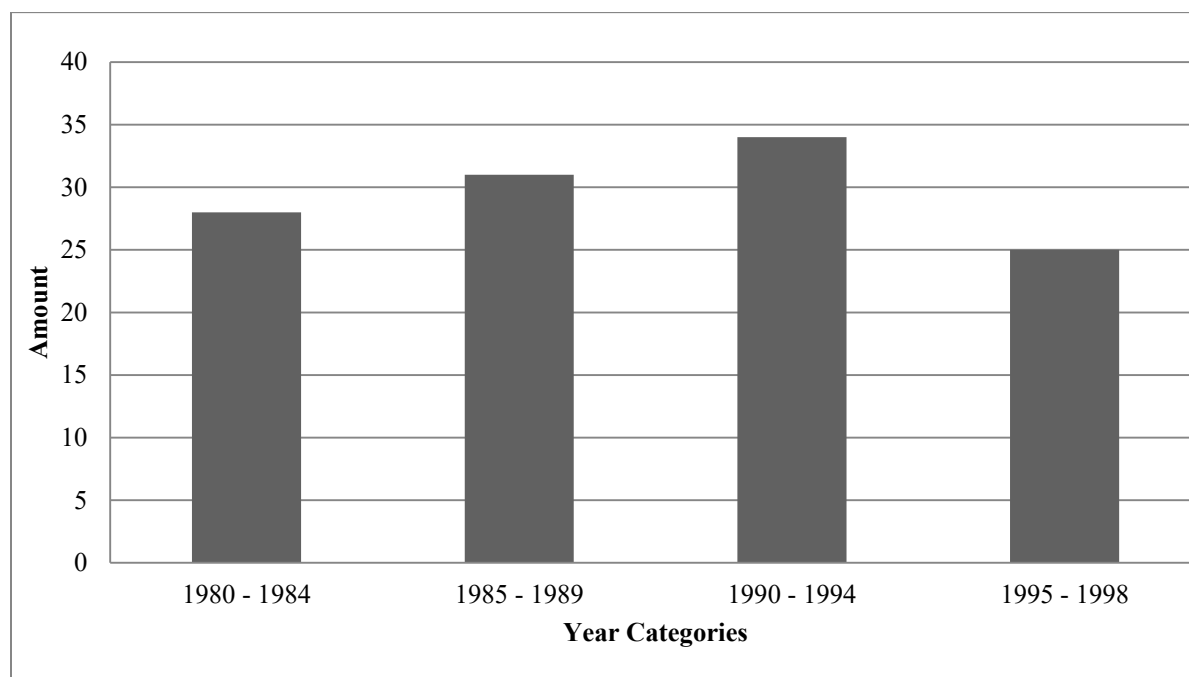


Table 15. Non-Research Based Articles Overall Production

There were a total of 118 non-research based publications by faculty members from 1980 – 1998. From 1980 – 1984 there were 28 publications (5.6 articles per year), 1985 – 1989 there were 31 publications (6.2 articles per year), 1990 – 1994 there were 34 publications (6.8 articles per year) and finally, 1995 – 1998 there were 25 publications (6.25 articles per year). Overall, there was a similar production of non-research articles

over the time period. The non-research based articles most often aligned with the author's choice of research topic. In the 1980s, the non-research article seemed to be the review of the literature that was completed for the research-based article (but not included in the research-based article). This slightly shifted in the mid-1990s, when it seemed that it became more common to include a review of the literature as part of the research-based article. The non-research articles were analyzed with attention to authorship, journal type, and general topic.

Non-Research Based Articles: 1980 – 1984

There were 28 non-research publications during this time frame. Of those publications, 10 publications had two or more authors and 18 had one author. Jenneice Larson published the most articles during this time period, with 6 publications. Half of her publications were multi-authored and the other half were solo projects. At the time, Larson was an Associate Professor and she held a Master of Education as her highest level of Education.¹⁷⁶⁶ The next author, Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), published 4 articles. Three of her articles were multi-authored and one was a solo project. Dr. Kerr held the position of Professor and held a PhD as her highest level of education.¹⁷⁶⁷ The next most published author during this time period was Dr. Janice Morse. At the time, she had 3 publications, one of which was multi-authored. Dr. Morse held the position of Associate Professor and held a PhD as her highest level of education.¹⁷⁶⁸

¹⁷⁶⁶ University of Alberta. (1983/84). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 347, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶⁸ Ibid.

Most Selected Journals

Overall, there were similar choices in journals for the non-research articles and as such, will not be listed. Instead I provide an overview of the most selected journals for each time period. This was done to gain an understanding of changes, if any.

The most selected journal during this time period was the *Canadian Nurse* with 5 publications. The *Canadian Nurse* was and is currently the official magazine of the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) with a mission to be the top general interest nursing magazine for practicing RNs in Canada.¹⁷⁶⁹ The selection of this journal to disseminate knowledge pieces was logical as there was a national readership of RNs that may appreciate quick information that immediately applied to their bedside practice. The topics published included how to use research in practice by Dr. Janice Morse with Audrey Conrad;¹⁷⁷⁰ caring for those with pressure sores by Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), Dr. Shirley Stinson, and Dr. Mary Lou Shannon;¹⁷⁷¹ certification process of obstetric nurses by Dr. Peggy Anne Field;¹⁷⁷² the role of the forensic nurse by Rene Day, MN;¹⁷⁷³ and an overview of a new government act, the Nursing Profession Act by Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr).¹⁷⁷⁴ The non-research based articles were closely related to a research based article around the same time. For example, the aforementioned article on pressure sores was a summary of the findings from a study completed by Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr),

¹⁷⁶⁹ Canadian Nurse. (2016). *About us*. Retrieved from <http://canadian-nurse.com/en/about-us>

¹⁷⁷⁰ Morse, J. M. & Conrad, A. (1983). Putting research into practice. *The Canadian Nurse*, 79(8), 40-43.

¹⁷⁷¹ Kerr, J. C., Stinson, S. M., & Shannon, M. L. (1981). Pressure sores: Distinguishing fact from fiction. *The Canadian Nurse*, 77(7), 23-28.

¹⁷⁷² Field, P. A. (1982). What this country needs now...nurses prepared to work with today's parents to revolutionize family-newborn care. *The Canadian Nurse*, 78(11), 37-40.

¹⁷⁷³ Day, R. A. (1983). The challenge: Health care vs. security. *The Canadian Nurse*, 79(7), 34-36.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Storch, J., Chapman, Y., Elliott, D., & Kerr, J. (1984). The Nursing Profession Act: an achievement for Alberta nurses. *The Canadian Nurse*, 80(10), 49-55.

Dr. Shirley Stinson, Dr. Kyung S. Bay, Dr. N. Thurston, and Dr. Peggy Leatt.¹⁷⁷⁵ It included a quick review of the literature presented in practical manner as myth versus fact and included the introduction of a pressure sore assessment table that could be used by bedside nurses.¹⁷⁷⁶ The summary was part a special issue of *Canadian Nurse* focused on wound care.¹⁷⁷⁷

Topic Choice

The majority of FoN members explored themes related to nursing roles and the profession of nursing (n=8). Concepts that were explored under the topic of nursing role included job satisfaction, corrections nursing, leadership, professionalism, and the Nursing Profession Act. Leadership and power was a popular topic. Jenneice Larsen investigated the complexities and possible issues related to nursing leadership in the 1980s.¹⁷⁷⁸ This topic was undoubtedly relevant for the time as it drew on gender stereotypes of leadership and the structural power.¹⁷⁷⁹ Jenneice Larsen contributed 2 other articles during this time period that reflected leadership; one looked at nursing power in 1980s¹⁷⁸⁰ and the other examined the nursing profession as a political power.¹⁷⁸¹ Dr. Janice Morse also examined the use power in cross-agency discussions in the

¹⁷⁷⁵ Kerr, J., Stinson, S. M., Bay, K., Thurston, N., & Leatt, P. (1980). *Pressure sores: Nurses' knowledge, attitudes and clinical judgement - A preliminary investigation*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

¹⁷⁷⁶ Kerr, J.C., Stinson, S.M., & Shannon, M.L. (1981). Pressure sores: Distinguishing fact from fiction. *Canadian Nurse*, 77(7), 23-29.

¹⁷⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷⁸ Larsen, J. (1983). Leadership, nurses and the 1980s. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 8(5), 429. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep143671

¹⁷⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸⁰ Larsen, J. (1982). Nurse power for the 1980s. *Nursing Administration Quarterly*, 6(4), 74-82. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/naqjournal/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁷⁸¹ Larsen, J. (1980). The nursing profession viewed as a political pressure group: Selected review of the literature. *Nursing Papers*. 12(4), 17-32. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

community.¹⁷⁸² The other topics examined by FoN members during this time were nursing administration (n=7), nursing theory (n=4), nursing education (n=3), clinical application (n=3), and nursing research (n=2).

It is important to highlight the nursing research based topics. As mentioned, there were 2 articles that examined research topics from 1980 to 1984. The 2 articles are important the time period as nursing research was still in the beginning phases in Canada. The first article was written in 1983 by Dr. Janice Morse that examined how to use research in nursing practice.¹⁷⁸³ Since it was published by *Canadian Nurse*, it was disturbed to all RNs across Canada. The second article, by Dr. June Kikuchi, explained what a research study was.¹⁷⁸⁴ It was published in the *AARN Newsletter*, a fitting selection as this publication was distributed across Alberta and would, in theory, promote nursing research to the average RN.

Non-Research Based Articles: 1985 – 1989

There were 31 articles written during this time with 11 of the publications multi-authored. Dr. Janice Morse wrote the most articles (n=5), followed by Dr. Olive Yonge (n=4), Dr. Peggy-Anne Field (n=3), Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti, (n=3), and Jean Innes, MScN. By the 1988/89 academic year Dr. Janice Morse, Dr. Peggy-Anne Field and Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti held the position of professor; whereas Olive Yonge and Jean Innes were associate professors.¹⁷⁸⁵

¹⁷⁸² Ezell, A. S., & Morse, J. M. (1982). Cross-boundary power related to interagency relationships between community agencies. *Journal of Health and Human Resources Administration*, 5(2), 201-208. Retrieved from www.spaef.com/jhhsa.php

¹⁷⁸³ Morse, J. M., & Conrad, A. (1983). Putting research into practice. *The Canadian Nurse*, 79(8), 40-43.

¹⁷⁸⁴ Kikuchi, J. F. (1984). What is nursing research study? *AARN News Letter*, 40(4), 14-15.

¹⁷⁸⁵ ¹⁷⁸⁵ University of Alberta. (1988/89). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.M-3). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Most Selected Journals

The most selected journal during this time period was the *AARN Newsletter* with 4 articles. This was followed by the *Canadian Nurse* (n=3) and *JAN* (n=2). The articles in the *AARN Newsletter* were by Jean Innes and Dr. Olive Yonge. Jean Innes discussed primary health care and health care reform^{1786 1787} While Dr. Yonge investigated the use of humor in nursing practice and how nursing practice is more than doctor's orders.¹⁷⁸⁸
¹⁷⁸⁹ The article on the use of doctor's orders as a base for practice was written in collaboration with graduate students.¹⁷⁹⁰

The articles in the *Canadian Nurse* were written by Marjorie Anderson, Jean Innes, and Lynn Skillen. Jean Innes compared the similarities and differences of public health care with primary health care.¹⁷⁹¹ Marjorie Anderson's article looked at the theory behind wound closure,¹⁷⁹² while Lynn Skillen's article focused on occupational health assessment,¹⁷⁹³ reflective of her focus on occupational health and nursing assessment. As of 1985, Marjorie Anderson and Lynn Skillen both held the rank of Assistant Professor in the FoN.¹⁷⁹⁴

The articles in *JAN* were written by Dr. Peggy Anne Field, Anita Molzahn, and Margaret Harrison. Dr. Field discussed the impact of nursing theory on clinical decision

¹⁷⁸⁶ Innes, J. (1987). Let's talk primary health care: Just what is this concept? *AARN Newsletter*, 43(7), 1-4.

¹⁷⁸⁷ Innes, J. (1987). Health care reform: Sketching the future. *AA.RN Newsletter*, 43(8), 5-6.

¹⁷⁸⁸ Yonge, O. (1985). Humour: More that ho! ho! ho! *AARN Newsletter*, 41(11), 1, 4.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Yonge, O., Moonie, D., Walker, M., & McConnan, L. (1985). Doctors' orders: A base for nursing practice? *AARN Newsletter*, 41(6), 3.

¹⁷⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹¹ Innes, J. (1987). Primary health care in perspective. *Canadian Nurse*, 83(8), 17-18.

¹⁷⁹² Anderson, M.C. (1985). Wound care. *Canadian Nurse*, 81(8), 34-37.

¹⁷⁹³ Skillen, D. L. (1989). Assessing occupational hazards. *Canadian Nurse*, 85(6), pp. 25-29.

¹⁷⁹⁴ University of Alberta. (1985/86). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.xii-3, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

making.¹⁷⁹⁵ Anita Molzahn, then Assistant Professor, collaborated with Dr. Herbert Northcott from the Department of Sociology at the University of Alberta.¹⁷⁹⁶ Molzahn discussed literature related to the perceptions of health care providers on the level of wellness and illness in their patients and how discrepancies can occur.¹⁷⁹⁷ At the time, Molzahn held a MN as her highest level of education.¹⁷⁹⁸

Topic Choice

Overall, the topics of choice were clinically based (n=8); followed by roles of the nurse (n=7), nursing research (n=5), nursing administration (n=5), nursing education (n=3), and nursing research (n=3). For the clinically based articles, it was often the literature review of a research project or a summary of research findings (omission of methods section) in order to make the findings more applicable to the bedside nurse who may or may not have research education. The research articles were again suited to the time period but this time there was a combination of reporting what nursing research was or how to conduct it and how to use research in practice.

One of the articles under the umbrella of how to conduct research or complete research was written by Dr. June Kikuchi. She explained in *Nursing Outlook* how to write a nursing abstract.¹⁷⁹⁹ *Nursing Outlook* was a good publication choice for Kikuchi as this journal is the official journal of the American Academy of Nursing.¹⁸⁰⁰ The

¹⁷⁹⁵ Field, P. A. (1987). The impact of nursing theory on the clinical decision making process. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 12(5), 563-571. Retrieved from [onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1365-2648](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1365-2648)

¹⁷⁹⁶ Molzahn, A. E. & Northcott, H. C. (1989). The social bases of discrepancies in health/illness perceptions. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 14(2), 132-140. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8527297

¹⁷⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁷⁹⁹ Kikuchi, J. F. (1985). How to prepare an abstract. *Nursing Outlook*, 33(2), 108.

¹⁸⁰⁰ Elsevier Inc. (2017). *Nursing Outlook*. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingoutlook.org/content/aims>

journal's aim was to disseminate nursing knowledge;¹⁸⁰¹ thus, Kikuchi would reach an international audience. This was reflective of the desire of the FoN to influence and support nursing research. The next article was written by Dr. Pamela Brink in the *Antropologia Medica*. She examined the use of anthropology in nursing research.¹⁸⁰² This was an interesting publication choice as this journal is an international journal written in Spanish and French; again demonstrating the influence of this faculty on nursing research worldwide. This was followed by an article by Dr. Janice Morse written in the *WJNR*. The article was related to international research and was presented as a how-to guide.¹⁸⁰³ The editor of the *WJNR* was Dr. Brink and so we see the influence of two faculty members with this article. Dr. Morse had conducted international research and was a fitting author for this piece.

The next research topic article was written by Dr. Janice Morse with Dr. Gail Ewing in the *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*. Their piece asked the question of why clinical topics, in this case infant feeding, were limited to a medical perspective and presented a case for the need to examine clinical topics from a nursing lens; in this case from the viewpoint of the nursing mother.¹⁸⁰⁴ At the time Dr. Ewing was a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Alberta.¹⁸⁰⁵ She currently works in the United Kingdom as a

¹⁸⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰² Brink, P. J. (1987). Uses of anthropology in nursing. *Antropologia Medica*, (3), 11-18.

¹⁸⁰³ Morse, J. M. (1987). Technical notes: Doing international nursing research. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 9(3), 403-407. Retrieved from <http://wjn.sagepub.com/>

¹⁸⁰⁴ Ewing, G. & Morse, J. (1988). Paradoxical priorities in breastfeeding research: Challenges for new directions. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 6(2), 24-28. Retrieved from www.ajan.com.au/

¹⁸⁰⁵ Ibid.

health researcher.¹⁸⁰⁶ There was an international influence noted with the journal selection.

The final article was written in the *CJNR* by Olive Yonge (then holding a M.Ed. as her highest level of education) and Dr. Len Lewin from the Faculty of Educational Psychology.¹⁸⁰⁷ They examined why the terms validity and reliability should not be used in qualitative research.¹⁸⁰⁸ This article was a result of Yonge's dissertation¹⁸⁰⁹ and demonstrates the influence of graduate students. Dr. Lewin was Yonge's supervisor for her doctoral dissertation¹⁸¹⁰ and was representative of the collaboration between different departments and faculties at the University of Alberta (as noted with the research based articles). It was also reflective of Yonge's desire to expand in her area of expertise, nursing education.

Non-Research Based Articles: 1990 – 1994

There were 34 articles written during this time with 18 of the publications multi-authored. Dr. Marion Allen and Dr. Olive Yonge wrote the most articles at 4 each. This was followed by Dr. Pamela Brink (n=3) and Dr. Janice Morse (n=3). During the 1993/94 academic year Dr. Marion Allen was a Professor, Dr. Olive Yonge was an Associate Professor, Dr. Pamela Brink was a Professor and Associate Dean of Research;

¹⁸⁰⁶ University of Cambridge. (2016). *Dr. Gail Ewing*. Retrieved from <http://www.cfr.cam.ac.uk/directory/GailEwing>

¹⁸⁰⁷ Yonge, O. & Stewin, L. (1988). Reliability and validity: Misnomers for qualitative research. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 20(2), 61-6. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

¹⁸⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰⁹ Yonge, O. (1989). *Nurses and patients' perceptions of constant care in an acute care psychiatric facility: A descriptive qualitative study* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global (NL55576).

¹⁸¹⁰ Ibid.

and Dr. Janice Morse was not listed on faculty.¹⁸¹¹ She was last listed on faculty, as per the academic calendar, in the 1991/92 academic year¹⁸¹² and returned for the 1997/98 academic year in her former position of Professor.¹⁸¹³ Her publications for the 1990-1994 year only included 1990 and 1991.

Most Selected Journals

During this time period, the *Canadian Nurse* was the most selected journal with four publications. This was followed by the *AARN Newsletter*, and *JAN* at three articles each. The publications in *Canadian Nurse* were written by Drs. Pamela Brink and Patricia Valentine as solo projects; and by Drs. Marjorie Anderson, and Dr. Olive Yonge as team projects. Dr. Brink discussed the culture of fattening rooms;¹⁸¹⁴ whereas, Dr. Valentine explored feminism in nursing.¹⁸¹⁵ Dr. Rene Day along with Marion Anderson, Barbara Gibson, Joanne Profetto-McGrath, Shirley Shantz, and Norma Young shared information and the rationale behind the new collaborative BScN program.¹⁸¹⁶ This was a shared effort across many different sites. At the time Dr. Day was the Associate Dean of Undergraduate Education at the FoN, Marion Anderson was the coordinator at the Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing; Barbara Gibson was a projects facilitator at the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing; Joanne Profetto-McGrath was the curriculum coordinator at the Royal Alexandra Hospital School of Nursing; Shirley

¹⁸¹¹ University of Alberta. (1993/94). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 174 – 175, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta

¹⁸¹² University of Alberta. (1991/92). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.261 – 263, section 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸¹³ University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸¹⁴ Brink, P. J. (1991). The fattening room. *Canadian Nurse*, 87(9), 31-32.

¹⁸¹⁵ Valentine, P. (1992). Feminism. A four-letter word? *Canadian Nurse*, 88(11), 20-23.

¹⁸¹⁶ Anderson, H. M., Day, R. A., Gibson, B. A., Profetto-McGrath, J., Shantz, S. J., & Young, N. J. (1993). Innovation through collaboration. *Canadian Nurse*, 89(4), 29-30

Shantz was the chair of the nursing program at Red Deer Community College; and Norma Young was the program chair of nursing at Grant McEwan Community College in Edmonton.¹⁸¹⁷ These programs eventually became the collaborative nursing program at the University of Alberta, FoN. The next article was written by Dr. Olive Yonge and Joanne Profetto-McGrath. They shared their vision for what the role of preceptor coordinator would be in the new preceptorship clinical practice course for University based nursing students,¹⁸¹⁸ a course that is still in existence today. In 1990, Dr. Yonge was an Associate Professor and Profetto-McGrath was a nursing instructor at the Royal Alexandra Hospital School of Nursing.¹⁸¹⁹

The articles in the *AARN Newsletter* were written by Donna Wilson, Dr. Olive Yonge, and Dr. Pamela Brink. Donna Wilson was an assistant professor at the time.¹⁸²⁰¹⁸²¹ She discussed the ethical decision making process related to long term use of tube feeds.¹⁸²² Ethics would continue to be a cornerstone of Wilson's work as noted with her dissertation completed in the Fall 1993 on end of life treatment and do not resuscitate policies.¹⁸²³ Dr. Yonge's article looked at the assumption of feelings in the patient/nurse relationship in mental health nursing.¹⁸²⁴ The final article in the *AARN Newsletter* was

¹⁸¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸¹⁸ Yonge, O. & Profetto-McGrath, J. (1990). Coordinating a preceptorship program. *Canadian Nurse*, 86(9), 30-31.

¹⁸¹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸²⁰ University of Alberta. (1992/93). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.152 – 153, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸²¹ University of Alberta. (1993/94). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 174 – 175, sections 131.1 and 141.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸²² Wilson, D. (1993). Interdisciplinary group meets to identify and help resolve ethical and practical issues of long-term tube feeding. *AARN Newsletter*, 49(8), 14.

¹⁸²³ Wilson, D. M. (1993). *The influences of do-not-resuscitate policies and end-of-life treatment or non-treatment decisions* (doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (NN88349).

¹⁸²⁴ Yonge, O. (1991). Assumptions about feelings. *AARN Newsletter*, 47(3), 27-35

written by Dr. Brink with Margaret Clark as first author. The article shared the joint experience of nursing and pastoral care working together over the holiday season.¹⁸²⁵

This article was a collaboration piece between nursing and pastoral care.

The next publication of choice was *JAN*. This journal was selected by Drs. Marion Allen, Anita Molzahn, and Beverly O'Brien. Dr. Allen, with Dr. Kathleen Oberle, provided an overview of breast augmentation research completed to date and how body acceptance was a women's health issue.¹⁸²⁶ Dr. Oberle was an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary and Dr. Allen was a Professor at the FoN.¹⁸²⁷ The collaboration of these two individuals was partially related to Oberle's PhD studies in the Faculty of Educational Psychology as Allen was a member of her committee.¹⁸²⁸ The next author was Dr. Molzahn. She provided her review of the literature for her research project on quality of life post organ transplant.¹⁸²⁹ This was reflective of her dissertation that examined quality of life perceptions of nurses, physicians, and patients in relation to end-stage renal disease.¹⁸³⁰ The final author that published in *JAN* was Dr. Beverly O'Brien. In 1992 she, along with Dr. Janice Morse, Dr. Joan Bottorff, Gwen Anderson, MN; and Shirley Solberg, MN and doctoral student; wrote an article related to how

¹⁸²⁵ Clark, M. & Brink, P. (1993). Nursing and pastoral care working together during the holiday season. *AARN Newsletter*, 49(11), 12-12

¹⁸²⁶ Oberle, K. & Allen, M. (1994). Breast augmentation surgery: A women's health issue. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 20(5), 844-852. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1994.20050844.x

¹⁸²⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸²⁸ Oberle, K.M. (1993). *Evaluating nurses' moral reasoning* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NN82162).

¹⁸²⁹ Molzahn, A. E. (1991). Quality of life after organ transplantation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 16(9), 1042-1047. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8533200

¹⁸³⁰ Molzahn, A. E. (1989). *Perceptions of patients, physicians, and nurses regarding the quality of life of individuals with end stage renal disease* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NL55476).

nurses respond to patient suffering.¹⁸³¹ Recall that Dr. Joan Bottorff was a special case PhD student under Dr. Morse. Her involvement in this article with Dr. O'Brien was based on her dissertation work on nurse-patient interactions.¹⁸³² Gwen Anderson's contribution to this article may be related to her MN in 1990 under the supervision of Dr. Marilyn Wood. She had examined how nurses provide comfort and counsel to parents who receive a diagnosis of fetal abnormalities.¹⁸³³ Shirley Solberg's involvement in the article may have been based on her status as a PhD student or it may have been from her MN thesis, under the supervision of Dr. Kerr (Ross-Kerr), as she examined mother's experiences with breastfeeding initiation.¹⁸³⁴

Topic Choice

Overall, the most common topic was related to theory conceptualization (n=14). This included caring, wellness, empathy, ways of knowing in ethical decision making, feminism, meaning of family, and illness stigma related to blindness. The next most selected topic was clinically-based in nature (n=8). The authors of these articles discussed quality of life, pain, and pre-natal care. The majority of the clinically-focused non-research based articles were linked to the author's research program. For example, Anita Molzahn's article in *JAN* was the review of the literature¹⁸³⁵ of her research article

¹⁸³¹ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Anderson, G., O'Brien, B., & Solberg, S. (1992). Beyond empathy: Expanding expressions of caring. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 17*(7), 809-821. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8530496

¹⁸³² Bottorff, J.L. (1992). *Nurse-patient interaction: Observations of touch* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NN73212).

¹⁸³³ Anderson, G. (1990). *Coping with fetal genetic risk: The parents' processes*. Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (MM60267).

¹⁸³⁴ Solberg, S. (1981). *Hospitalized mothers' early postpartum breast-feeding experiences*. Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (MK51585).

¹⁸³⁵ Molzahn, A. (1991). Quality of life after organ transplantation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing, 16*(9), 1042-1047. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.1991.tb03364.x

published in the *ANNA Journal*.¹⁸³⁶ The two publications originated from her thesis work on the quality of life of transplant patients.¹⁸³⁷ After theory conceptualization and clinical topics, nursing education (n=5), the role of the nurse (n=3), and research topics (n=4) were most common during this time period.

The articles written on research included three by Dr. Janice Morse and one written by Dr. Louise Jensen. Dr. Morse's articles examined research pitfalls in data collection,¹⁸³⁸ how to use computer programs for data analysis,¹⁸³⁹ and methodological triangulation.¹⁸⁴⁰ The first article examined researcher obstacles to investigating menarche in the adolescent population.¹⁸⁴¹ The second article was written in *QHR*, a journal that Morse established. The article was related to one of her topics of choice where she was a pioneer, computers in nursing research.¹⁸⁴² The last article, written in *Nursing Research*, was particularly interesting as it reads like a beginning argument for the use of mixed methods in nursing research.¹⁸⁴³ The final article examining a research topic was written by Dr. Jensen. She argued that time series analysis in clinically-based

¹⁸³⁶ Molzahn, A. E. (1991). The reported quality of life of selected home hemodialysis patients. *ANNA Journal / American Nephrology Nurses' Association*, 18(2), 173 – 180. Retrieved from <https://www.annanurse.org/resources/products/nephrology-nursing-journal>

¹⁸³⁷ Molzahn, A. E. (1989). *Perceptions of patients, physicians, and nurses regarding the quality of life of individuals with end stage renal disease* (doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (NL55476).

¹⁸³⁸ Donahue, P., Morse, J., & Kieren, D. (1990). 'I just pretend it's completely normal': Strategies for surviving data collection when researching menarche. *Applied Nursing Research*, 3(1), 39-43. Retrieved from www.appliednursingresearch.org.

¹⁸³⁹ Morse, J. M. (1991). Analyzing unstructured, interactive interviews using the Macintosh computer. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(1), 117-122. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com

¹⁸⁴⁰ Morse, J. M. (1991). Approaches to qualitative-quantitative methodological triangulation. *Nursing Research*, 40(2), 120-123. Retrieved from www.nursingresearchonline.com.

¹⁸⁴¹ Donahue, P., Morse, J., & Kieren, D. (1990). 'I just pretend it's completely normal': Strategies for surviving data collection when researching menarche. *Applied Nursing Research*, 3(1), 39-43. Retrieved from www.appliednursingresearch.org.

¹⁸⁴² Morse, J. M. (1991). Analyzing unstructured, interactive interviews using the Macintosh computer. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(1), 117-122. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com

¹⁸⁴³ Morse, J. M. (1991). Approaches to qualitative-quantitative methodological triangulation. *Nursing Research*, 40(2), 120-123. Retrieved from www.nursingresearchonline.com.

nursing research could be used as a means to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions.¹⁸⁴⁴ Overall, these articles demonstrate the desire of faculty members to further develop expertise in nursing research and to expand on and develop different means of conducting nursing research.

Non-Research Based Articles: 1995 – 1998

There were 25 articles written during this time with 16 of the publications multi-authored. Dr. Janice Morse authored the most articles during this time period with 8. This was followed by Dr. June Kikuchi, Dr. Katherine Moore, and Dr. Anne Neufeld with 2 articles each. During the 1998/99 academic year Dr. Janice Morse was a Professor, Dr. June Kikuchi was listed as a Professor Emerita, Dr. Katherine Moore was an Assistant Professor, and Dr. Anne Neufeld was a Professor.¹⁸⁴⁵ Dr. Kikuchi was listed as Professor for the 1997/98 academic year.¹⁸⁴⁶

Most Selected Journals

The 1995 – 1998 time period noted a change in the top journal choice selections. There was still the use of *JAN* with 3 publications; however, the *AARN Newsletter* was not selected and *Canadian Nurse* was used once. Instead, FoN researchers used higher impact journals. This included *Advances in Nursing Science*, *CJNR*, and *QHR* with 2 publications each.

The publications in *JAN* were written by Drs. Linda Reutter and Janice Morse as team projects, and by Dr. Olive Yonge as a solo project. Dr. Reutter with Anita

¹⁸⁴⁴ Jensen, L. (1990). Guidelines for the application of arima models in time series. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 13(6), 429-435. doi:10.1002/nur.4770130611

¹⁸⁴⁵ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸⁴⁶ University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Hanrahan MN, RN (epidemiologist with Capital Health) examined the literature in relation to sharps injuries.¹⁸⁴⁷ Dr. Reutter was an Assistant Professor at the time.¹⁸⁴⁸ Dr. Morse with Drs. Carl Mitcham (PhD in philosophy), Judith Hupcey (postdoctoral fellow nursing) and Maritza Cerdas Tasón (postdoctoral fellow nursing) discussed criteria for concept evaluation in qualitative research.¹⁸⁴⁹ This research was done with Dr. Morse's colleagues in the US at the Pennsylvania State University.¹⁸⁵⁰ Dr. Yonge shared her viewpoint on preceptorship and how to prepare a nursing student for a distance placement.¹⁸⁵¹ Dr. Yonge was a Professor during the time.¹⁸⁵² This piece is part of her overall research program that examined preceptorship as a method of teaching clinical in nursing.

The articles in *Advances in Nursing Science* were written by Katherine Moore and Dr. Vicki Strang. Moore, with Dr. Rick Bowers (Assistant Professor with the Faculty of English) as first author, suggested that the work of Mikhail Bakhtin, a key philosopher of narrative in the 20th century, would be one way to explore the narrative and humanistic concepts of nursing.¹⁸⁵³ Moore was then a PhD candidate with the FoN and this collaboration with Dr. Bowers may have been part of her doctoral studies. The article

¹⁸⁴⁷ Hanrahan, A. & Reutter, L. (1997). A critical review of the literature on sharps injuries: Epidemiology, management of exposures and prevention. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 25(1), 144-154. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1997.1997025144.x

¹⁸⁴⁸ University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸⁴⁹ Morse, J. M., Mitcham, C., Hupcey, J. E., & Tasón, M. C. (1996). Criteria for concept evaluation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(2), 385-390. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8556184

¹⁸⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵¹ Yonge, O. (1997). Assessing and preparing students for distance preceptorship placements. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 26(4), 812-816. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1997.00316.x

¹⁸⁵² University of Alberta. (1997/98). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.175 – 176, section 120). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸⁵³ Bowers, R. & Moore, K. N. (1997). Bakhtin, nursing narratives, and dialogical consciousness. . *Advances in Nursing Science*, 19(3), 70-77. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

indicates that Moore's studies were supported, in part, by a doctoral fellowship from the Kidney Foundation of Canada and the Canadian Nurses' Foundation.¹⁸⁵⁴ Moore graduated in 1997 with a PhD from the FoN.¹⁸⁵⁵ She is currently a Professor Emerita, according to the University of Alberta Academic Calendar, and she was Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Professor in 2012.¹⁸⁵⁶

Dr. Vicki Strang with Vivian Szabo, MN (a staff RN at the University of Alberta Hospital) discussed the benefits and limitations of conducting secondary analysis.¹⁸⁵⁷ The article highlighted a research study that examined dementia and family caregivers, as the basis of the discussion.¹⁸⁵⁸ However, the findings of the secondary analysis were not discussed rather the authors outlined the advantages, limitations, and application of using secondary analysis in nursing research.¹⁸⁵⁹ The article demonstrates the FoN influence in improving nursing research methods. Dr. Strang was a Professor during the 1998/99 academic year¹⁸⁶⁰ and, as of the 2004/05 academic year, is a Professor Emeriti.¹⁸⁶¹ The next publication choice was *CJNR*. This journal was selected by Dr. June Kikuchi and Dr. Carole Estabrooks. Dr. Kikuchi's article examined the discussed nature of nursing and the confusion surrounding the conceptualization of nursing as a science

¹⁸⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵⁵ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

¹⁸⁵⁶ University of Alberta. (2012/13). Faculty of Nursing In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.297 – 299). Retrieved from www.registraroffice.ualberta.ca/~media/registrar/pdfcal/12-13calendarpdf/Nursing.pdf

¹⁸⁵⁷ Szabo, V., & Strang, V. R. (1997). Secondary analysis of qualitative data. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 20(2), 66-74. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁸⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶⁰ University of Alberta. (1998/99). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.257 – 258, section 111). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

¹⁸⁶¹ University of Alberta. (2012/13). Faculty of Nursing In: *Academic Calendar* (pp.297 – 299). Retrieved from www.registraroffice.ualberta.ca/~media/registrar/pdfcal/12-13calendarpdf/Nursing.pdf

and/or art.¹⁸⁶² This is a typical article from Dr. Kikuchi as she challenged the philosophical underpinnings of what is nursing and the implications of how and why nursing is defined in different ways. At the time, Dr. Kikuchi was a Professor and Director of the Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research in the FoN.¹⁸⁶³ The Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research was established in 1988 and was the first of its kind in the world,¹⁸⁶⁴ demonstrating how the FoN was a leader in supporting nursing research endeavours.

Dr. Carole Estabrooks was the next author in the *CJNR*. Her article made an argument for evidence-based practice.¹⁸⁶⁵ She argued that research utilization in practice is a sub-component of evidence-based nursing practice.¹⁸⁶⁶ During the late 90s, evidence-based practice was a trending topic and this article may have been the stepping stone into Dr. Estabrooks's eventual research program of knowledge translation as ultimately this is what the article is discussing. At the time, Dr. Estabrooks was an Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research post-doctoral fellow and Assistant Professor at the FoN.¹⁸⁶⁷ She had graduated in 1997 with her PhD from the FoN.¹⁸⁶⁸ She

¹⁸⁶² Kikuchi, J. (1997). Clarifying the nature of conceptualizations about nursing. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(1), 97-110. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>.

¹⁸⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁸⁶⁵ Estabrooks, C. A. (1998). Will evidence-based nursing practice make practice perfect? *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research* 30(1), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>.

¹⁸⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶⁸ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

is currently a Professor with the FoN and holds the Canada Research Chair in Knowledge Translation.¹⁸⁶⁹

The final publication choice was *QHR*. *QHR* is a journal that was established by Dr. Janice Morse on February, 1991. The first time it was listed as a source publication was in 1991, fittingly by Dr. Janice Morse.¹⁸⁷⁰ During the 1995 – 1998 time period, the *QHR* was selected by Drs. Janice Morse and Louise Jensen. Dr. Janice Morse, with Dr. Sally A. Hutchinson and Janice Penrod, examined how qualitative findings in nursing research could be used to create nursing assessment guides and provided a step by step guide to do so.¹⁸⁷¹ At the time, Dr. Hutchinson was on faculty at the University of Florida's College of Nursing as a Professor and Janice Penrod was a research associate with the School of Nursing at Pennsylvania State University.¹⁸⁷² The article was supported by the National Institute for Nursing Research¹⁸⁷³ and was an example of international partnerships. The next article was written by Dr. Louise Jensen with Dr. Marion Allen. They discussed the importance of using meta-synthesis with qualitative findings and issues surrounding employment of this technique.¹⁸⁷⁴ Dr. Jensen at the time was an Associate Professor and Dr. Allen was a Professor with the FoN.¹⁸⁷⁵ This article

¹⁸⁶⁹ Faculty of Nursing. (2016). *Carole Estabrooks*. Retrieved from

<https://uofa.ualberta.ca/nursing/about/contact-us-and-people/academic-listing/carole-estabrooks>
¹⁸⁷⁰ Morse, J. M. (1991). Analyzing unstructured, interactive interviews using the Macintosh™ computer. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(1), 117-122. doi:10.1177/104973239100100107

¹⁸⁷¹ Morse, J. M., Hutchinson, S. A., & Penrod, J. (1998). From theory to practice: The development of assessment guides from qualitative derived theory. *Qualitative Health Research*, 8(3), 329-341. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com/

¹⁸⁷² Ibid.

¹⁸⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷⁴ Jensen, L. A., & Allen, M. N. (1996). Meta-synthesis of qualitative findings. *Qualitative Health Research*, 6(4), 553. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com/

¹⁸⁷⁵ University of Alberta. (1996). Faculty of Nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

is another example of the desire of nursing faculty in the FoN to change how nursing research was conducted.

Topic Choice

Overall, the topic of choice was theory conceptualization (n=9) and included articles that examined resiliency, comfort, hope, ways of knowing, and philosophy. Other topics that were investigated during this time period included research topics (n=5), nursing (n=4), clinical topics (n=4) and nursing education (n=3).

As noted there was an increase in the amount of articles that discussed nursing research. These articles examined different methods and research processes and the authors provided thought on how those methods may be useful to nursing. This included a discussion of research utilization in nursing practice by Carole Estabrooks,¹⁸⁷⁶ the use of meta-synthesis by Drs. Jensen and Allen,¹⁸⁷⁷ the use of secondary analysis with qualitative findings by Dr. Vicki Strang,¹⁸⁷⁸ the use of qualitative findings in nursing research in the creation of nursing assessment guides by Dr. Morse,¹⁸⁷⁹ and criteria for concept evaluation in qualitative research by Dr. Morse.¹⁸⁸⁰ The aforementioned articles were reflective of the desire by FoN members to improve on nursing research methods and processes.

¹⁸⁷⁶ Estabrooks, C. A. (1998). Will evidence-based nursing practice make practice perfect? *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research* 30(1), 15-36. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>.

¹⁸⁷⁷ Jensen, L. A. & Allen, M. N. (1996). Meta-synthesis of qualitative findings. *Qualitative Health Research*, 6(4), 553. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com/

¹⁸⁷⁸ Szabo, V. & Strang, V. R. (1997). Secondary analysis of qualitative data. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 20(2), 66-74. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁸⁷⁹ Morse, J. M., Hutchinson, S. A., & Penrod, J. (1998). From theory to practice: The development of assessment guides from qualitative derived theory. *Qualitative Health Research*, 8(3), 329-341. Retrieved from qhr.sagepub.com/

¹⁸⁸⁰ Morse, J. M., Mitchmam, C., Hupcey, J. E., & Tasón, M. C. (1996). Criteria for concept evaluation. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(2), 385-390. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8556184

Overall Conference Proceedings

Table 16. Total Listed Conference Proceedings: 1980 – 1992

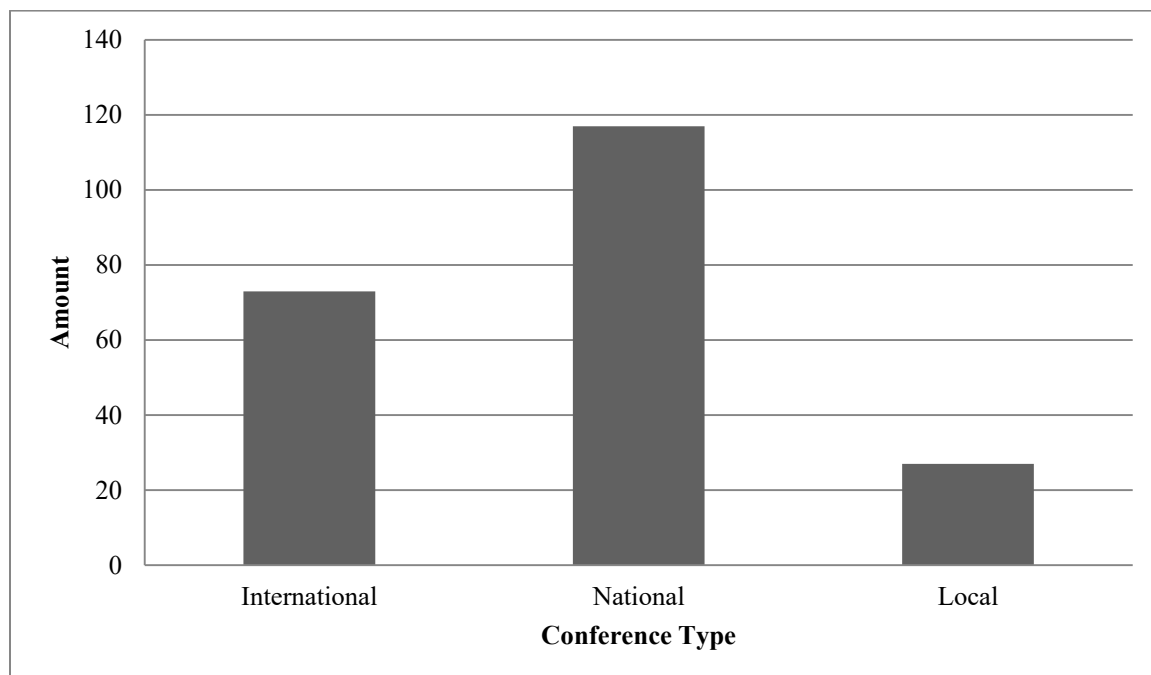


Table 16. Total Listed Conference Proceedings: 1980 – 1992

Conferences were and are considered essential to the development of research as they are a means of research dissemination as well as a venue where nurse researcher can learn from one another. There were a total of 217 conference presentations during the 12 year span they were acknowledged in the primary data sources. The conference proceedings were divided into international, national, and local. International was defined as conferences that occur in any location in the world. National was defined as conferences that occur in any one country. It is important to note that regional conferences, like the Western Region of Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing Conference series, are included in the national category despite being limited to the western provinces. The last category includes conferences that occur only in a certain city; for example, the Margaret Scott Wright Research Day conference series. Overall,

the most prevalent category of conference proceedings were the national conferences (n=117). To appreciate further what occurred in relation to conferences, I have created three charts. The charts are as follows: 1980 – 1984, 1985 – 1989, and 1990 – 1992. The last chart contains two years' worth of data as it was important to highlight these years in comparison to the others.

Conference Proceedings: 1980 – 1984

Table 17. Conference Proceedings: 1980 – 1984

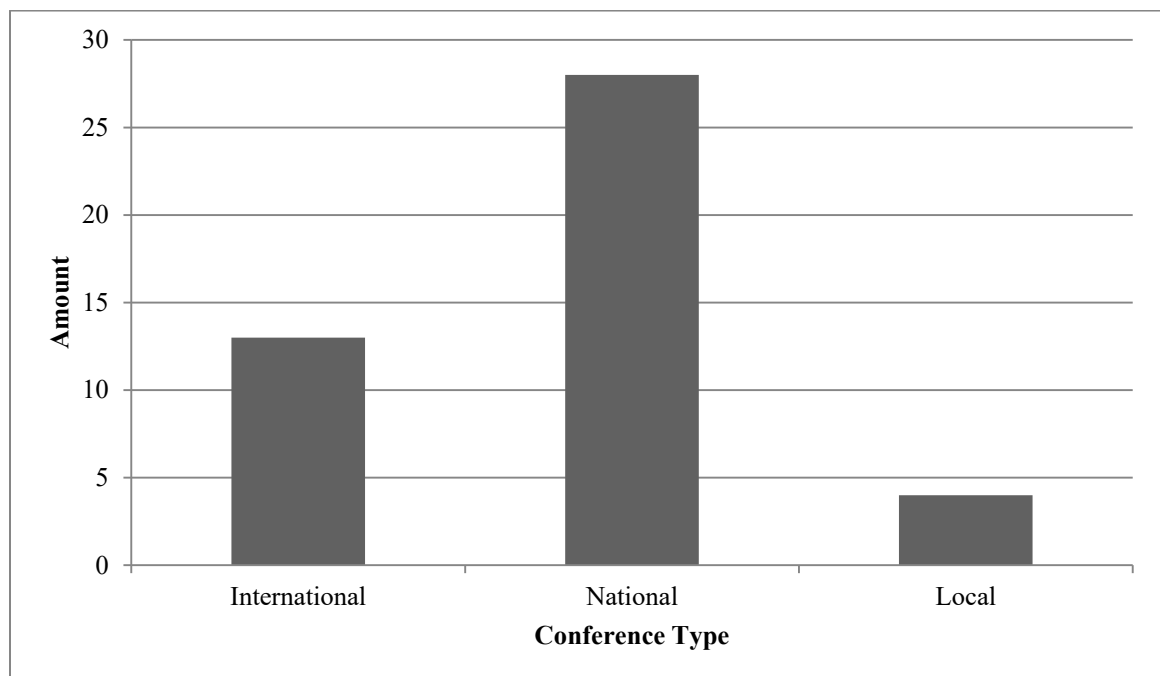


Table 17. Conference Proceedings: 1980 – 1984

During this time period there were a total of 45 conference proceedings. There were 13 international conferences, 28 national conferences, and 4 local conferences. The most prevalent type of conference during this time period was the national conferences.

International Conferences

The 13 international conferences were FoN members presented their work included the 8th International Research Conference (n=2); the Eighth Transcultural

Nursing Conference (n=2), the 5th Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers Conference (n=2), the 7th Transcultural Nursing Conference (n=2), 20th Congress of International Confederation of Midwives (n=4), and the 1982 Conference on Innovative International Nursing Approaches in the Primary Care of the Elderly (n=1). It is important to note that the 1981 International Research Conference, titled *Research: A Base for the Future*, was organized to mark the 10th anniversary of the Nursing Research Unit, Department of Nursing Studies at the University of Edinburgh.¹⁸⁸¹ It was a 4 day conference that ran in September of 1981. The two individuals who presented from the FoN were Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) and Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti.¹⁸⁸² Dr. Kerr, with Dr. Shirley Stinson, presented their study on pressure sores.¹⁸⁸³ Dr. Giovannetti presented on the future of primary nursing.¹⁸⁸⁴

Most prevalent conference. The most prevalent international conference during this period was the 20th Congress of the International Confederation of Midwives in 1984. For this year it was in Sydney, Australia and it ran over a four day period. At this conference both Iris Campbell and Dr. Peggy Anne Field presented twice. Iris Campbell presented on practice choices of nurse-midwives and postpartum sleep patterns of mother and infants.¹⁸⁸⁵ Iris Campbell, at the time, was a sessional lecturer with the FoN.¹⁸⁸⁶ Dr. Peggy Anne Field presented on the role of breast feeding and maternal satisfaction with

¹⁸⁸¹ University of Edinburgh. (1982). *Research: A base for the future?* Edinburgh, UK: University of Edinburgh, Nursing Studies Research Unit.

¹⁸⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸⁵ The Confederation. (1984). *Proceedings of the 20th congress: International Confederation of Midwives*. Sydney, AU: The Confederation.

¹⁸⁸⁶ University of Alberta. (1981/82). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar*, (pp. 331, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

pre/post-partum nursing care.¹⁸⁸⁷ It is important to note Dr. Peggy Anne Field focused her efforts on research full time from September 1984 to April 1985 as she was the first nurse to be awarded one of the University of Alberta's most distinguished awards, the McCalla Professorship¹⁸⁸⁸ The start of her research focus year was evident as she presented six times, the most of any faculty member from 1980 – 1984.

National Conferences

There were 28 national conferences where FoN members presented their work. This included the 8th and 9th National Research Conference (n=15); the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing Conference (n=1), the 1984 National Conference on Gerontological Nursing Conference (n=2), the 1984 Conference of Western Region, Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing Conference (n=3), the National League for Nursing at the Council on Baccalaureate and Higher Degree Program Conference (n=1); the National Nurse Administrators Forum (n=1), the First Asian and Pacific Nurses Convention (n=1), Nursing Explorations (n=1), 9th Annual Conference of the Oncology Nursing Society (n=1), 1st Regional Conference on Psychiatric Nursing (n=1), and the Society for Applied Anthropology Conference (n=1).

Most prevalent conference. The most prevalent conference was the National Nursing Research Conference. During this time period the 8th and 9th National Research Conferences occurred and a total of 15 FoN members presented. The 8th National Conference of Nursing Research titled *Nursing Research: A Base for Practice, Service*

¹⁸⁸⁷ The Confederation. (1984). *Proceedings of the 20th congress: International Confederation of Midwives*. Sydney, AU: The Confederation.

¹⁸⁸⁸ Ibid.

and Education was in Vancouver, British Columbia and was co-sponsored by the University of British Columbia School of Nursing and the University of Victoria School of Nursing.¹⁸⁸⁹ Drs. Elizabeth Davies, Peggy Anne Field, Phyllis Giovannetti, Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), and Shirley Stinson all presented. Their topics ranged from leadership to maternal-child to nursing education. Dr. Shirley Stinson, the Associate Dean of Graduate Education and Research at the time, presented on nursing leadership. Dr. Stinson was honoured with a Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) from the University of Calgary in 1982 for her leadership in the development of graduate education and research in Canada.¹⁸⁹⁰ At the same conference series the following year there was an increase in the number of presentations by FoN members. There were a total of 10 FoN members that presented at the 9th National Conference of Nursing Research. This conference was titled *Nursing Research: A Base for Practice* based in Montreal, Quebec and was sponsored by the School of Nursing, McGill University.¹⁸⁹¹ This included Drs. Elizabeth Davies, Peggy Anne Field, Phyllis Giovannetti, Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), June Kikuchi, and Jannetta MacPhail. The topics presented ranged from sibling grief to culture shock in nursing practice to maternal-child care. It is important to note that Dr. Jannetta MacPhail was the Dean at this time and was honoured in 1982 by receiving the inaugural Sister Bernadette

¹⁸⁸⁹ Zilm, G., Hilton, A., & Richmond, M. (Eds.) (1982). *Nursing research: A base for practice, service, and education. Proceedings of the National Nursing Research Conference, April 28-30, 1982*. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia School of Nursing.

¹⁸⁹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁸⁹¹ Kravitz, M. & Laurin, J. (Eds.) (1984). *La Recherche infirmière au service de la pratique. Nursing research: A base for practice*. Montréal, QC: School of Nursing, McGill University.

Armiger Award for Leadership in Nursing by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.^{1892 1893}

Local Conferences

There were 4 local conferences during this time period. This included the Financial Post/Air Canada Conference (n=1), the Integration of the Physically Disabled into Community Living Conference (n=1), and Fifth Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care Conference (n=2). The presentations at the 5th Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care Conference focused on the conference theme of on computers with a focus on nursing were presented by Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti. Dr. Giovannetti had completed her dissertation on team and primary nursing care systems at Johns Hopkins University in 1981¹⁸⁹⁴ and was hired on as an Associate Professor with the FoN starting in the fall of 1982.¹⁸⁹⁵

¹⁸⁹² American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2017). *Recipients of the Sister Bernadette Armiger Award*. Retrieved from <http://www.aacn.nche.edu/membership/awards/armiger>

¹⁸⁹³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁸⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹⁵ University of Alberta. (1982/83). Faculty of nursing. In: *Academic Calendar* (pp. 327, section 131.1). Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta.

Conference Proceedings: 1985 – 1989

Table 18. Conference Proceedings: 1985 – 1989

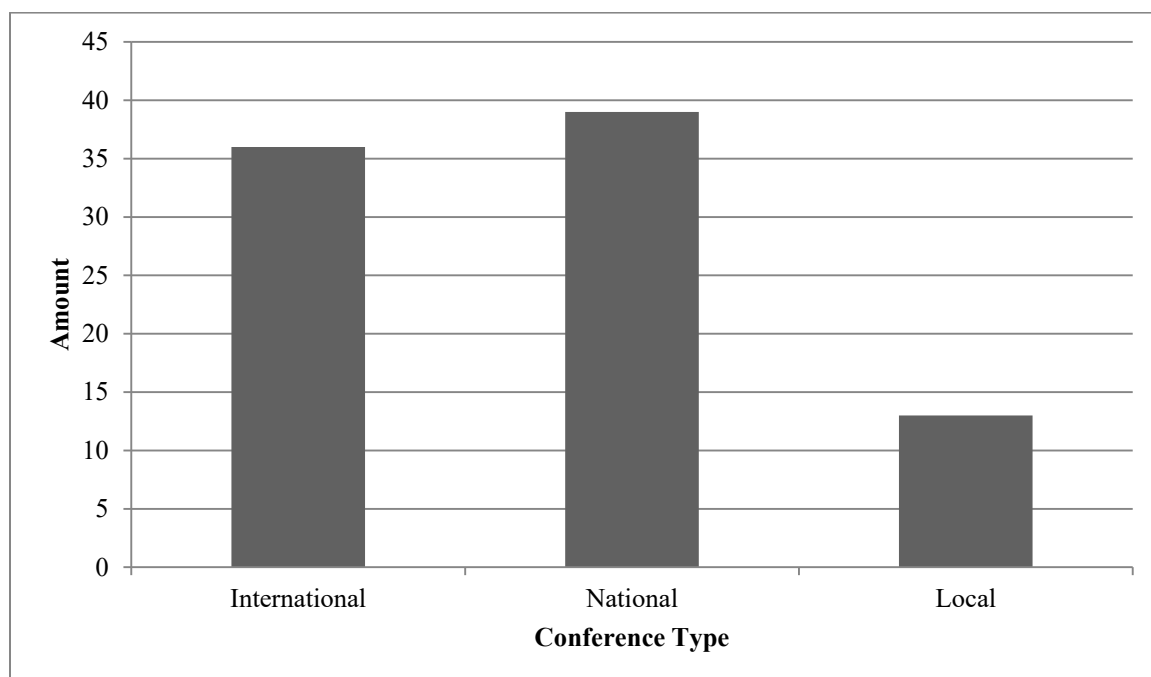


Table 18. Conference Proceedings: 1985 – 1989

During this time period there were 88 conferences, double the number in comparison to 1980-1984. There were 36 international conference, 39 national conference, and 13 local conference presentations. Overall the most prolific presenter across all conference types was again Dr. Peggy Anne Field (n=8), reflective of her full-time research program.

International Conferences

FoN researchers presented at 36 international conferences. This included the 2nd International Nursing Research Conference (n=12), the 3rd International Nursing Research Conference (n=8), the 21st Congress of the International Confederation of Midwives (n=2), the 2nd Open Conference of the Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers (n=1), the 3rd Open Conference of the Workgroup of European Nurse

Researchers (n=1), the 4th Open Conference of the Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers (n=2), the 19th International Council of Nurses Congress (n=1), the Sigma Theta Tau International Biannual Convention of 1986 (n=1), the 3rd Annual Research in Nursing Education Conference (n=1), Ethnography of Childhood 2nd International Workshop (n=1), the International Nursing Education Conference: Pathways to Progress (n=1), the 3rd International Symposium on Nursing Use of Computers and Information Science (n=1), the New Zealand Nurses Association International Conference (n=1), the Olive Anstey International Nursing Conference (n=1), the International Family Nursing Conference Proceedings (n=1), and the 1st International Conference on Health Education in Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting (n=1).

International Nursing Research Conferences. This time period was significant in establishing the FoN as a nursing research supporter. In 1986, the FoN hosted the International Nursing Research Conference titled *New Frontiers in Nursing Research*.¹⁸⁹⁶ This international conference also had the most presentations of any of the international conferences during this time period with 12. The second most selected international conference where FoN members presented was the 3rd edition of this conference series which was in Calgary, Alberta in May of 1987. However, I will focus on the 1986 edition that was hosted by the FoN in Edmonton, Alberta in May of 1986.¹⁸⁹⁷ In the foreword of the conference proceedings, it stated that the idea for the 2nd International National Research Conference originated in 1981 after Drs. Shirley Stinson,

¹⁸⁹⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁸⁹⁷ Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), and Phyllis Giovannetti attended the first conference that was held in Edinburgh, Scotland.¹⁸⁹⁸ Then in 1982, after the arrival of then Dean, Dr. Jannetta MacPhail, conference promotion started with support from Travel Alberta with a local advertisement; as well with international exposure at The Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers' conference in London England in April of 1983 and at the 18th Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses in Israel in 1985.¹⁸⁹⁹ The world-wide publicity was a first for a nursing conference.¹⁹⁰⁰

In total, 580 abstracts were submitted from 28 different countries and 800 nurses from 33 countries attended, reflective of the 5 years of planning and publicity surrounding the event.¹⁹⁰¹ The goals of the conference were to promote nursing research on the world-wide stage and it seems as though that goal was reached as feedback from attendees deemed the conference "world-class".¹⁹⁰² The FoN also had the opportunity to highlight its own research at this event via 9 oral presentations (228 total presentations at the event).¹⁹⁰³ The presentations were completed by Dr. Marion Allen (meaning of visual impairment); Dr. Terry Davis with Louise Payne, MN (identifying depression in medical patients); Dr. Rene Day (intramuscular injection skill acquisition); Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti, Dr. Kyung S. Bay, and James Buchan, MScN (instruments to measure quality of nursing care); Dr. Helen Simmons with Dr. June Kikuchi (errors in nursing research); Arnette Anderson, MScN with Beverly Anderson, MScN (mothers

¹⁸⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹⁰¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing..

¹⁹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁹⁰³ Ibid.

attachment to twins); Dr. Peggy-Anne Field with Dr. MR Houston (postpartum care); Juddith Hibberd, MHSA (nursing issues in labour disputes); and Donna Wilson, MSN (practices and perceptions of performance appraisal in hospital staff).¹⁹⁰⁴ Of interest, 4 out of 12 presentations were products of AFNR funded research projects. The conference proceedings book was edited by Drs. Shirley Stinson, Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), Phyllis Giovannetti, Peggy Anne Field and Jannetta MacPhail.¹⁹⁰⁵

National Conferences

There were 39 presentations at a variety of national conferences. The conferences attended by FoN researchers included the Annual Meeting and Conference of the Western Regional Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (n=9), the Annual Nursing Research Conference of Learned Societies (n=9), the 10th National Nursing Research Conference (n=5), the 12th National Nursing Research Conference (n=1), the 4th Annual Meeting of the Society of Applied Anthropology (n=2), the American Association of Anthropology Conference (n=1), the 12th Annual Scientific and Educational Meeting of the Canadian Association of Gerontology (n=1), the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women Conference (n=1), the 2nd National Conference for Nurses in Administration, Education, and Continuing Education (n=1), the Western Pharmacology Society Conference (n=1), the Canadian Nurses Foundation 25th Anniversary Conference (n=2), the 48th Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association (n=2), the Perinatal and Women's Health Nursing Research Conference (n=1), the 3rd Biennial Nursing Child Assessment Satellite Training (NCAST) National

¹⁹⁰⁴ Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

¹⁹⁰⁵ Ibid.

Institute Conference (n=1), the 6th Annual Fall Conference on Nursing History (n=1), and the Canadian Council on Multicultural Health Conference (n=1).

The most prevalent national conference with nine presentations was the Western Region Conference of the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing in 1989 hosted by the Victoria School of Nursing in Victoria, British Columbia.¹⁹⁰⁶ The conference ran over three days in February of 1989. There were presentations from Drs. Rene Day, Darle Forrest, Anita Molzahn, Anne Neufeld, Sharon Richardson, Karin Olson, and Olive Yonge. The focus of this conference was on clinical decision making in nursing. The Western Region of the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing was founded in 1969 to as a means to discuss ideas and concerns of nursing educators as it related to university based nursing education.¹⁹⁰⁷ The second most prevalent national conference with 9 presentations was the Annual Nursing Research Conference of the Learned Societies in 1989. This conference occurred in Quebec, Quebec and was sponsored by the Université Laval, the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing, and the Learned Societies of Dalhousie University.¹⁹⁰⁸ Dr. Marion Allen presented individually on the adjustment to visual impairment and with Vicki Strang on the effectiveness of cataract pre-operative teaching.¹⁹⁰⁹ Arnette

¹⁹⁰⁶ Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing. (1989). *Clinical decision-making in nursing: Proceedings of the annual meeting and conference of Western Region Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (W.R.C.A.U.S.N.)*. Victoria, BC: University of Victoria, School of Nursing.

¹⁹⁰⁷ Western and North-Western Region Canadian Association of Schools of Nursing (2013). *About us*. Retrieved from <http://www.wrcasn.ca/about-wncasn>.

¹⁹⁰⁸ Nursing Research Conference. (1989). *Annual nursing research conference, Learned Societies Conference*. Quebec City, QC: Université Laval, Ecole des sciences infirmières, Association canadienne des écoles universitaires de nursing.

¹⁹⁰⁹ Ibid.

Anderson presented with her twin sister Beverly Anderson¹⁹¹⁰ as she has done previously, continuing with maternal child topics with this presentation on a mother-twin attachment theory.¹⁹¹¹ Drs. Rene Day, Joan Ford, Margaret Harrison, and Darelene Forrest presented on the fiber content in foods consumed by rehabilitative patients, researching the lived experience, family interactions with infants,¹⁹¹² and emotions on caring behaviours,¹⁹¹³ respectively.

Local Conferences

There were 13 local conferences during this time period. This included the 1st Research and You Conference (n=1), the 3rd Biennial Research and You Conference (n=3), the 4th Biennial Research and You Conference (n=5), the Environment and Your Work Life Conference (n=1), the Innovation in Nursing Education Conference (n=1), the Conference on Communication Technology in Higher Education (n=1), and the Meeting of the Canadian Coalition for High Blood Pressure Prevention and Treatment (n=1).

The most prevalent local conference series was the Research and You Conference sponsored by the Nursing Research and Scholarly Activities Committee at the University of Alberta Hospitals. During this time period there were a total of 9 presentations completed by FoN members at the 1st, 3rd, and 4th events. The 4th Biennial Research and You Conference, titled Pathfinding to Practice, had 5 presentations by FoN members, the

¹⁹¹⁰ Boschma, G. (2005). *Faculty of nursing on the move: Nursing at the University of Calgary, 1969-2004*. Calgary, AB: University of Calgary Press.

¹⁹¹¹ Nursing Research Conference. (1989). *Annual nursing research conference, Learned Societies Conference*. Quebec City, QC: Universite Laval, Ecole des sciences infirmieres, Association canadienne des ecoles universitaires de nursing.

¹⁹¹² Ibid.

¹⁹¹³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

most out of this series. The conference ran on May 25-26, 1989.¹⁹¹⁴ There were presentations from Dr. Renee Day, Dr. Darle Forrest, Dr. Joan Ford, Dr. Louise Jensen, and Dr. Marion Allen with Vicki Strang. Dr. Day presented on a stool consistency measurement tool, Dr. Forrest presented on caring, Dr. Ford presented on wives experiences of life after myocardial infarct, Dr. Jensen presented time series research and interventions; and Dr. Allen presented their cataract pre-operative teaching program.¹⁹¹⁵ Recall that Dr. Allen and Strang presented their findings of their pre-operative teaching program at the second most prevalent national conference during this time period.

Conference Proceedings: 1990 – 1992

Table 19. Conference Proceedings: 1990 – 1992

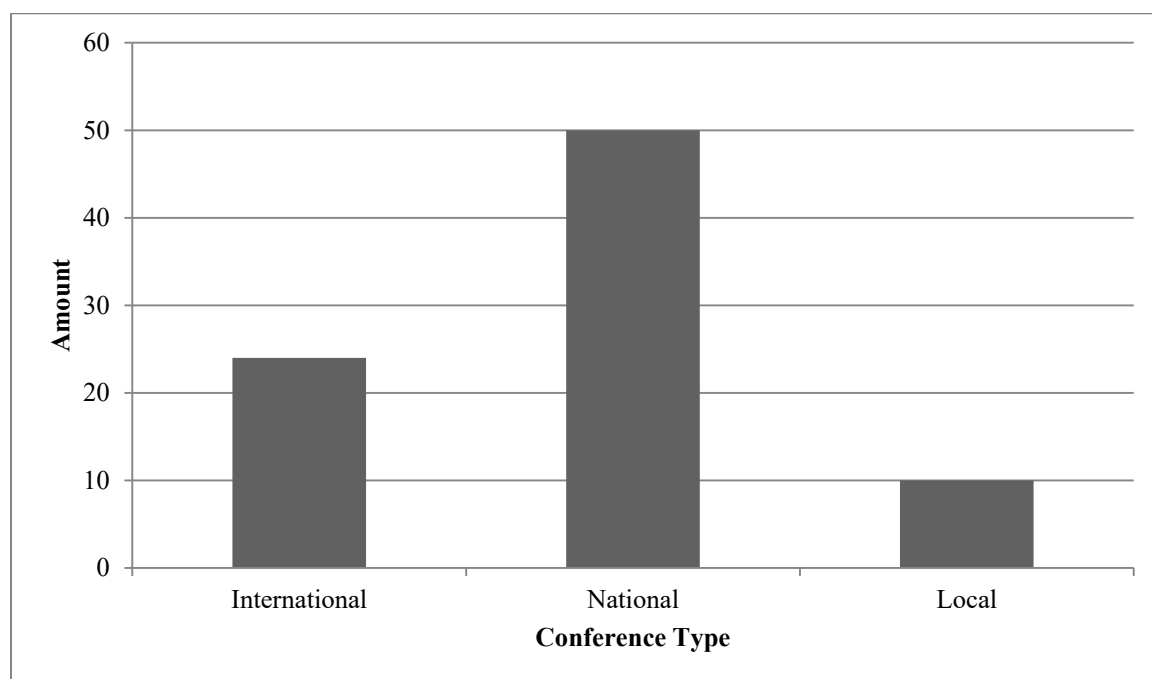


Table 19. Conference Proceedings: 1990 – 1992

¹⁹¹⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1989). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹¹⁵ Ibid.

This time period was analyzed separately as 1990 marked some changes in research conferences for the FoN. From 1990 on, there was a higher prevalence of specialty conferences in areas such as nursing history, maternity, gerontology, and a specific qualitative research series. This may be reflective of an increase in conferences types or it may be reflective of increased confidence to attend specialty conferences that may not be nursing based. For example, for the first time there was a qualitative research series conference.

Despite only covering three years of data, there are nearly as many conferences during this time period (n=84) as there were from 1985 – 1989 (n=88). There were 24 presentations at international conferences, 50 presentations at national conferences, and 10 presentations at local conferences by FoN members. Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) presented at the most conferences (n=9) during this two year time period. Only one of her presentations was a solo effort. The majority (n=4) were done in conjunction with Pauline Paul, a PhD student at the time. Multi-authored presentations were more prevalent during this two year span with 51.2% of the presentations (n=43). In comparison, 35.2% (n=31) for 1985 to 1989 and 20.5% (n=9) for 1980 to 1984 of presentations were multi-authored.

International Conferences

There were 50 presentations at international conferences for 1990-1992. This included the Qualitative Health Research Conference (n=7), the 3rd International Conference for Maternity Nurse Researchers (n=4), the Healing our Spirit Worldwide International Indigenous Peoples Conference (n=2), the 5th Open Conference of the Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers (n=2), the 1992 International Sigma Theta

Tau Nursing Research Conference (n=2), the International Nursing Conference of the American Nurses' Association (n=2), the 2nd International Family Nursing Research Conference (n=2), the 2nd International Nursing Research Conference on Social Support (n=1), the 4th the International State of the Science Congress Conference (n=1), and the 1st Joint Meeting of the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing and the American Association of the History of Nursing Conference (n=1).

The most frequent was the first mention of the Qualitative Health Research Conference with 7 presentations. The 1991 conference marked the first year for this conference series and was, in a way, a celebration for the launch of brand new journal called *Qualitative Health Research (QHR)* in February, 1991.¹⁹¹⁶ Interestingly, the *QHR* first edition did not make it to the conference as it was held up in Canadian Customs but the conference was a success regardless, complete with medieval costumes and food.¹⁹¹⁷ This conference marked a beginning of conferences that were not solely focused on nursing research, like the National and International Nursing Research series, but rather on a type of research method. The focus on a type of method encouraged involvement from other disciplines. This was a positive endeavour, as nursing researchers could learn from other fields and vice versa.

During the first year of the conference series, Dr. Pamela Brink presented with Dr. Marilyn Wood on successful dieting.¹⁹¹⁸ ¹⁹¹⁹ Dr. Anne Neufeld presented with Dr.

¹⁹¹⁶ Morse, J. M. (2010). Two decades of qualitative health research. *Qualitative Health Research*, 20(3), 291-292. doi:10.1177/104973230936003

¹⁹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹¹⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹¹⁹ Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *QHR: Qualitative Health Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta, Faculty of Nursing.

Margaret Harrison on social support.¹⁹²⁰ Dr. Beverly O'Brien presented twice on nausea and vomiting in pregnancy and with Dr. Joan Bottorff on empathy.¹⁹²¹ Dr. Olive Yonge had two presentations; one on the use of constant care and one on empathy.¹⁹²² The final presentation was completed by Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) and her PhD student, Pauline Paul. They presented on the early hospitals of Edmonton, which was based on Pauline Paul's thesis research on the Grey Nuns.^{1923 1924 1925}

National Conferences

There were 49 presentations by FoN researchers at national level conferences. This included the National Nursing Research Conference (n=11), the 49th Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology (n=2), the 37th Meeting of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (n=2), the 8th Annual Conference on Research in Nursing Education (n=2), the 2nd Biennial Conference of the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing (n=2), the 3rd Biennial Conference of the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing (n=5), the 4th Biennial Conference of the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing (n=1), the 4th NCAST Institute Conference (n=2), the 37th American College of Nurse-Midwives Annual Conference (n=2), the 6th National Conference on Gerontological Nursing (n=2), the 19th Scientific and Educational Meeting of the Canadian Association on Gerontology (n=1), the 20th Scientific and Educational Meeting of the Canadian Association on Gerontology (n=2), the Nursing Research

¹⁹²⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹²¹ Ibid.

¹⁹²² Ibid.

¹⁹²³ Ibid.

¹⁹²⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹²⁵ Paul, P. (1994). *A history of the Edmonton General Hospital: 1895-1970, "Be faithful to the duties of your calling"* (doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global (NN11320).

Conference of Sigma Theta Tau (n=2), the Western Pharmacology Society Conference (n=1), the 1st National Forum for Doctoral Education in Nursing (n=1), the 10th North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA) conference (n=1), the 10th Annual Conference on Nursing Education (n=1), the Collaborative Nursing Research Conference (n=1), the 1992 Conference on Research in Nursing Education (n=1), the 53rd Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (n=1), the 54th Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (n=1), the Canadian Psychology Association Conference (n=1), the Research in Nursing Education Forum Conference (n=1), the 3rd National Canadian Obstetric, Gynecologic and Neonatal Nurses Conference (n=1), and the Learned Societies Annual Nursing Conference (n=3).

The most attended national conference was the National Nursing Research conference with 11 presentations. In 1990 Dr. Pamela Brink, the Associate Dean of Research at the time,¹⁹²⁶ had one presentation on the use of fattening rooms in Nigeria and a second presentation with Priscilla Koop and Anju Sharma on successful dieting.¹⁹²⁷ Dr. Marilyn Wood presented as second author with Priscilla Koop, Dr. Pamela Brink, and K. Ferguson on the traits of successful dieters.¹⁹²⁸ Dr. Sharon Richardson presented on the Delphi technique and its use in nursing research.¹⁹²⁹ And finally, Dr. Ruth Elliot presented on graduate nurses. In 1991, Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) presented with Dr. Darle Forrest, Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti, Dr. Kyung S. Bay, and James Buchan presented

¹⁹²⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/1989). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹²⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹²⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹²⁹ Ibid.

their initial data findings on the use of an instrument to measure quality of care.¹⁹³⁰ Dr. Beverly O'Brien presented her findings on nausea and vomiting in pregnancy and Dr. Joan Ford presented on lifestyle changes post myocardial infarct.¹⁹³¹ Donna Wilson, a sessional instructor at the time, presented her findings from her MN on the ethics of long-term tube feeding.¹⁹³² And finally, Dr. Joanne Olson presented along with Carroll Iwasiw and Brian Gerrard on their validity testing on an instrument that measures the behaviour related to interpersonal skills.¹⁹³³

Local Conferences

There were 10 presentations at local conferences during this time period. The conferences selected by FoN members included the 4th Annual Margaret Scott Wright Research Day (n=1), 5th Annual Margaret Scott Wright Research Day Conference (n=3), the 6th Annual Margaret Scott Wright Research Day Conference (n=3), Health for All Conference (n=1), the 1990 Networking Conference (n=1), the Nursing Celebration Conference (n=1).

During this time period, the most prevalent conference was the Margaret Scott Wright Research series. In the scholarly reports, Dr. Linda Reutter was listed as presenting twice and Iris Campbell presented once at the 6th Margaret Scott Wright Research Day. The conference was held in Edmonton on March 5, 1992.¹⁹³⁴ It was sponsored by the FoN and University of Alberta Nursing Honour Society, which in turn

¹⁹³⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

¹⁹³¹ Ibid.

¹⁹³² Ibid.

¹⁹³³ Ibid.

¹⁹³⁴ Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Annual Margaret Scott Wright lectureship: A research day*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty.

became the Mu Sigma Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International (the 3rd Canadian chapter to be chartered).¹⁹³⁵ Dr. Reutter presented on the risk of caring for patients with acquired immunosuppressive disorder (AIDS) in what was termed the “Plenary Session.”¹⁹³⁶ Her second presentation was on the characteristics of nursing students as learners with Luc Therrien in a panel session titled “Socialization of Students into Nursing.”¹⁹³⁷ Iris Campbell also presented at the panel session with Laverne Larrivee on factors that influence learning in the clinical setting.¹⁹³⁸ It is interesting to note that only 3 FoN members decided to include the conference in their listed publications as part of the scholarly reports, despite that there was an additional 9 FoN members who presented at this conference in 1992.¹⁹³⁹ It is also interesting that the 4th occurrence of this conference series was listed for the first time in the scholarly reports. It is unknown why the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conferences were not included prior to 1990. It may be that the editors of the reports or the individual FoN members chose to omit including the conference proceedings for Margaret Scott Wright Day during the first three years as it may have seemed redundant to report this in written format when the faculty was smaller and most likely aware of the activities of their colleagues at a FoN supported conference. This conference is one that is currently ongoing and, as of 2016, is in its 31st year.

¹⁹³⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹³⁶ Ibid. pp. 2

¹⁹³⁷ Ibid. pp. 3

¹⁹³⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹³⁹ Ibid.

Books and Book Chapters

Table 20. Books and Book Chapters: 1980 – 1998

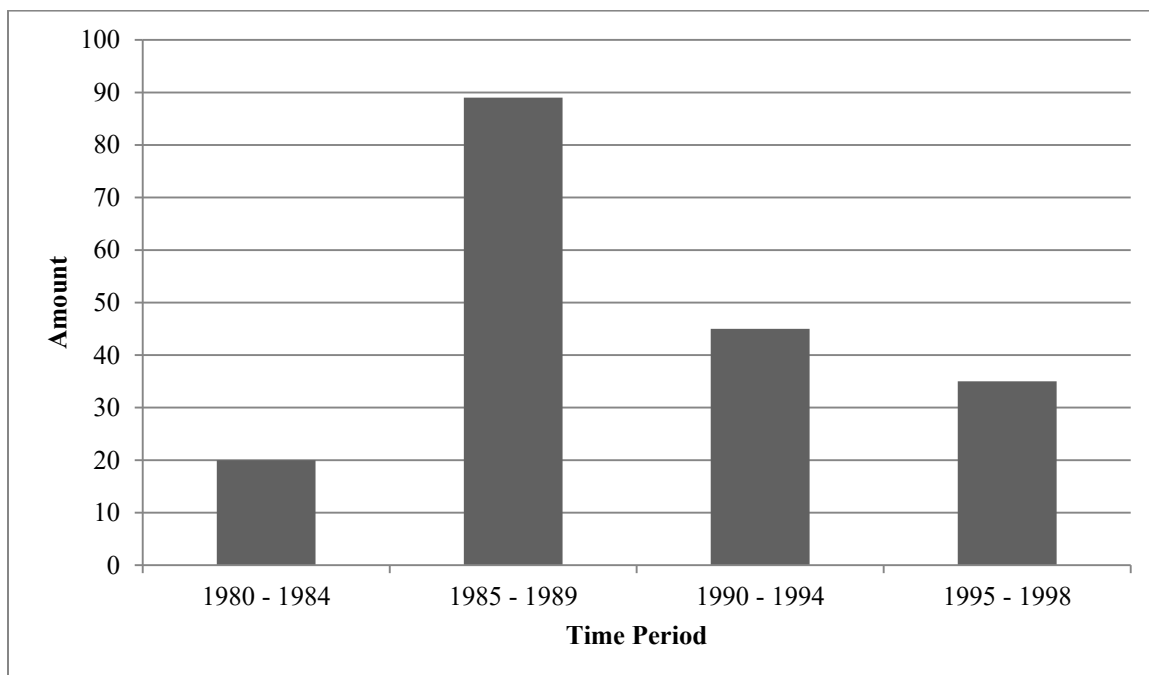


Table 20. Books and Book Chapters: 1980 – 1998

Overall Production

In this section, I discuss overall faculty productivity, specific productivity, and important works. As per the primary data source, there were 189 book and book chapters published by faculty members from 1980 to 1998. From 1980 to 1984, 20 books/book chapters were published at an average of 4 per year; from 1985 to 1989, 89 books/book chapters were published at an average of 17.8 per year; from 1990 to 1994, 45 books/book chapters were published at an average of 9 per year; and from 1995 to 1998, 35 books/book chapters were published at an average of 8.75 per year.

Authorship and Overall Textbook Topics

The majority of the same authors who were noted in the other publications produced by the FoN were also noted here. There were some one time publications by

authors in this section who did not write another publication type. This included Nafees Airdroo who wrote a chapter in a psychiatric nursing textbook on interpersonal communication skills;¹⁹⁴⁰ and Judy Norris, who wrote a chapter on different ways of presenting knowledge in a qualitative research textbook.¹⁹⁴¹ The other FoN members who contributed to a book or book chapter also contributed to another publication type during the years under investigation. These authors included Dr. Marion Allen (n=10), Dr. Arnette Anderson (n=1), Dr. Vangie Bergum (n=9), Dr. Gertje Boschma (n=1), Dr. Pamela Brink (n=11), Iris Campbell (n=5), Dr. Terry Davis (n=1), Dr. Rene Day (n=1), Dr. Kay Dier (n=2), Ruth Elliot (n=2), Dr. Peggy Ann Field (n=13), Dr. Joan Ford (n=1), Dr. Phyllis Giovanetti (n=12), Dr. Margaret Harrison (n=2), Patricia Hayes (n=1), Dr. Judith Hibberd (n=7), Dr. Jean Innes (n=5), Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) (n=5), Dr. June Kikuchi (n=6), Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsay) (n=2), Dr. Jannetta MacPhail (n=3), Dr. Anita Molzahn (n=1), Dr. Janice Morse (n=29), Dr. Anne Neufeld (n=2), Dr. Karin Olson (n=1), Ann Pagliaro (n=29), Dr. Linda Reutter (n=4), Dr. Sharon Richardson (n=2), Donna Romyn (n=1), Dr. Shirley Stinson (n=14), Dr. Patricia Valentine (n=3), Dr. Donna Wilson (n=1), Dr. Marilyn Wood (n=2), and Dr. Amy Zelmer (n=4).

Faculty members contributed to a variety of textbooks over this period of time. These included maternal child textbooks, psychiatric textbooks, nursing pharmacology textbooks, nursing trends textbooks, clinical reasoning textbooks, community health textbooks, medical-surgical textbooks, nursing history textbooks, nursing management textbooks, nursing education textbooks, nursing philosophy textbooks, nursing theory and

¹⁹⁴⁰ Altschul, A. T. (Ed.) (1985). *Psychiatric nursing*. Edinburgh, UK: Churchill Livingstone.

¹⁹⁴¹ Morse, J. M. (Ed.) (1997). *Completing a qualitative project: Details and dialogue*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

models textbooks; and nursing research textbooks. FoN members were often noted as both editors and chapter authors.

Most Productive Faculty Members

The most productive faculty members were Dr. Janice Morse with 29 publications, Ann Pagliaro with 29 publications, and Dr. Shirley Stinson with 14 publications. I discuss each author's contribution to nursing knowledge in relation to their first publication, types of books published, and important works.

Dr. Janice Morse. The 29 books/book chapter publications by Dr. Janice Morse were focused on her program of research. She contributed knowledge to textbooks on nursing research methods^{1942 1943 1944 1945}, transcultural nursing,¹⁹⁴⁶ and maternal child nursing.^{1947 1948 1949 1950 1951} Dr. Janice Morse's first book publication was in conjunction with Dr. Peggy Anne Field. At the time, Dr. Field was a Professor and Dr. Morse was an Associate Professor and clinical nurse researcher at the University of Alberta

¹⁹⁴² Chinn, P.L. (1986). *Nursing research methodology: Issues and implementation*. Rockville, MD: Aspen Publishers.

¹⁹⁴³ Gift, A.G. (1997). *Clarifying concepts in nursing research*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company

¹⁹⁴⁴ Stinson, S.M., & Kerr, J.C. (Eds.) (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm

¹⁹⁴⁵ Morse, J. M. (Ed.) (1989). *Cross-cultural nursing: Anthropological approaches to nursing research*. New York, NY: Gordon and Breach Science Publishers.

¹⁹⁴⁶ Morse, J.M. (1988). *Issues in cross-cultural nursing*. New York, NY: Churchill Livingstone.

¹⁹⁴⁷ Michaelson, K.L. (Ed.) (1988). *Childbirth in America: Anthropological perspectives*. South Hadley, MA: Bergin & Garvey Publishers.

¹⁹⁴⁸ O'Neil, J.D. & Gilbert, P. (Eds.) (1990). *Childbirth in the Canadian north: Epidemiological, clinical and cultural perspectives*. Winnipeg, MN: Northern Health Research Unit, University of Manitoba.

¹⁹⁴⁹ Young, D. E., Swartz, L., Ingram, G., & Morse, J. M. (1988). The psoriasis research project: An overview. In: D. E. Young (Ed.). *Health care issues in the Canadian North* (pp.76-87). Edmonton, AB: Boreal Institute for Northern Studies.

¹⁹⁵⁰ Morse, J. M. (1985). The cultural context of infant feeding in Fiji. In : L.B. Marshall (Ed.). *Infant care and feeding in the South Pacific* (pp.255-268). New York, NY: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers.

¹⁹⁵¹ Stern, P. (Ed.) (1989). *Pregnancy & parenting*. Bristol, PA: Hemisphere Publishing.

Hospital.¹⁹⁵² The textbook was titled *Nursing Research: The Application of Qualitative Approaches*.¹⁹⁵³ According to the preface, the textbook was written to provide a step by step guide on the process of qualitative research for graduate students or nurses.¹⁹⁵⁴ The authors stated that the main reason for this qualitatively focused research textbook was that nurses were told to gain experience before completing research, only to discover that their question does not match quantitative research.¹⁹⁵⁵ The authors thanked different individuals in the preface, including Dr. Jannetta MacPhail who was Dean at the time, Patricia Hayes, and Dr. Shirley Stinson from the FoN.¹⁹⁵⁶ The preface also included was acknowledgement of financial support from Dr. Field's McCalla Research Professorship Award and Dr. Morse's NHRDP scholar award.¹⁹⁵⁷ The book started with what was theory development and then presented the purpose of qualitative and quantitative methods (this section included mixed methods).¹⁹⁵⁸ The second chapter described what constituted a qualitative approach to research and Dr. Morse's background of ethnology and ethnosience was evident here as there are sections devoted to this type of method.¹⁹⁵⁹ The next chapter described the qualitative research proposal; followed by chapters on how to prepare for research, data collection, data analysis, and reporting findings.¹⁹⁶⁰ The last chapter on reporting findings included information related to pitfalls

¹⁹⁵² Field, P. A. & Morse, J. M. (1985). *Nursing research: The application of qualitative approaches*. London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹⁹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶⁰ Ibid.

in writing, unexpected findings, typing, and how to suggest further research.¹⁹⁶¹ The typing section was related to how a researcher can omit some of the direct quotes obtained in qualitative research something not allowed in quantitative research and the authors had the insight to include this important piece of the qualitative process.¹⁹⁶² During this time, the only other qualitative nursing research textbook was *Nursing Research: Qualitative Methods* by Rosemarie Rizzo Parse, Barbara A. Coyne, and Mary Jane Smith.¹⁹⁶³ This textbook was out of the US and the lead author, Parse, was the theorist behind Parse's theory of Human Becoming;¹⁹⁶⁴ which, at the time, was referred to as man-living-health theory.¹⁹⁶⁵

Dr. Janice Morse's first book chapter publication was in 1986. It was a chapter on transcultural nursing research in *International Issues in Nursing Research*, a research textbook edited by fellow faculty members Drs. Shirley Stinson and Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr). Dr. Morse's chapter explained the process and issues associated with transcultural nursing research.¹⁹⁶⁶ She also published a technical note about the same topic in the *WJNR* in 1987.¹⁹⁶⁷

¹⁹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁹⁶³ Parse, R. R., Coyne, A. B., & Smith, M. J. (Eds.) (1985). *Nursing research: Qualitative methods*. Bowie, MD: Brady Communications Co.

¹⁹⁶⁴ Mitchell, G.J. (2002). Rosemaire Rizzo Parse: Human becoming. In: A. Marriner-Tomey & M. Raile-Alligood. (Eds.). *Nursing theorists and their work* (5th ed., pp. 527-559). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

¹⁹⁶⁵ Parse, R. (1992). Human becoming: Parse's theory of nursing. *Nursing Science Quarterly*, 5(1), 35-42. Retrieved from nsq.sagepub.com/

¹⁹⁶⁶ Morse, J. M. (1986). Transcultural nursing research: Process, problems and pitfalls. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr. (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 61-75). London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹⁹⁶⁷ Morse, J. M. (1987). Technical notes: doing international nursing research. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 9(3), 403-407. Retrieved from wjn.sagepub.com

The book series Dr. Morse contributed to the most was *Qualitative Nursing Research: A Contemporary Dialogue* in 1989 and 1991 as editor and chapter author.¹⁹⁶⁸

¹⁹⁶⁹ In the 1989 edition, chapter contributors included 20 nurses from Canada and the USA with four from the FoN at the University of Alberta.¹⁹⁷⁰ These included Drs. Pamela Brink, Peggy-Anne Field, Vangie Bergum, and Janice Morse.¹⁹⁷¹ Dr. Morse contributed two chapters; one focused on qualitative research overall including its potential contribution to nursing knowledge development, and the other was on sampling including types, methods, and issues.¹⁹⁷² In the revised edition, she was again editor and also contributed to the two chapters mentioned previously.¹⁹⁷³ Interestingly, these revised chapters are not listed in the scholarly reports used to locate data for this research project, demonstrating one of the limitations of this thesis.

Graduate student connection. The second graduate of the PhD program at the FoN was Joy Johnson in 1993.¹⁹⁷⁴ Her program was philosophically focused. She investigated the illness experience and the variations of suffering with Dr. Morse, which resulted in an edited book.¹⁹⁷⁵

Ann Pagliaro. All 23 book and book chapter publications by Ann Pagliaro were related to pharmacology. Of those, 4 of the books/book chapters were done individually

¹⁹⁶⁸ Morse, J. M. (Ed.) (1989). *Qualitative nursing research: A contemporary dialogue*. Rockville, MD: Aspen Publishers Inc.

¹⁹⁶⁹ Morse, J. M. (Ed.) (1991). *Qualitative nursing research: a contemporary dialogue* (Revised. ed.) Newbury Park, CA: SAGE.

¹⁹⁷⁰ Morse, J. M. (Ed.) (1989). *Qualitative nursing research: A contemporary dialogue*. Rockville, MD: Aspen Publishers Inc.

¹⁹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷⁴ Paul, P. Personal communication November 13, 2015.

¹⁹⁷⁵ Morse, J.M. & Johnson, J.L. (Eds.) (1991). *The illness experience: Dimensions of suffering*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

and the other 19 were done with her husband, Dr. Louis A. Pagliaro. The Pagliaro's alternated the position of first author dependent on the main focus of the book or book chapter. If the book or book chapter was more nursing based, Ann Pagliaro held the position of first author; if it was more pharmacological in nature, Dr. Louis A. Pagliaro was first author. Ann Pagliaro's first book, *Pharmacologic Aspects of Nursing*, was published in 1981 along with Dr. Louis Pagliaro.¹⁹⁷⁶ At the time, Ann Pagliaro was an associate professor with the FoN with a MSN and Dr. Louis Pagliaro was an associate professor and coordinator of the Master of Pharmacy Program with the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Alberta.¹⁹⁷⁷ It was a large medication textbook that combined pharmacology with the role of the nurse in medication administration. According to the publisher, the textbook took six years to compile.¹⁹⁷⁸ This textbook series was the one that Pagliaro contributed to the most as she was the editor of the 1981 edition and she authored 9 chapters in the 1986 edition in addition to being first editor for that year as well.

In 1987, she published a book chapter that examined the role of the nurse in administering all types of medications to infants, children, and adolescents.¹⁹⁷⁹ This chapter was published in *Problems in Pediatric Drug Therapy*, a textbook series that was edited by the Pagliaro's since 1987.¹⁹⁸⁰ The first edition of *Problems in Pediatric Drug*

¹⁹⁷⁶ Pagliaro, A.M. & Pagliaro, L.A. (Eds.) (1986). *Pharmacologic aspects of nursing*. St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

¹⁹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷⁹ Pagliaro, A.M. (1987). Administering medications to infants, children, and adolescents. In: L.A. Pagliaro & A.M Pagliaro (Eds.). *Problems in pediatric drug therapy (2nd ed., pp. 3-50)*. Hamilton, IL: Drug Intelligence Publications, Inc.

¹⁹⁸⁰ .Pagliaro, L.A. & Pagliaro, A.M. (Eds.) (1987). *Problems in pediatric drug therapy (2nd ed)*. Hamilton, IL: Drug Intelligence Publications Inc.

Therapy was edited by Dr. Louis Pagliaro with Robert H. Levin and Eric T. Herfindal.¹⁹⁸¹ From the second edition on, Dr. Pagliaro continued to edit Pagliaro for the third edition in 1995¹⁹⁸² and fourth edition in 2002.¹⁹⁸³ This most likely became one of the more successful titles for the Pagliaros. The last book she published for the examined time period was *The Pharmacologic Basis of Psychotherapeutics: An Introduction for Psychologists* in 1998 where she is listed as second editor and PhD candidate.¹⁹⁸⁴ It is important to note that Ann Pagliaro was listed as a PhD candidate in 9 of the books/book chapters from 1995 to 1998.

Dr. Shirley Stinson. Dr. Shirley Stinson published 14 books/book chapters during this time period. All the books/book chapters were multi-authored with the exception of one. Dr. Stinson contributed to a variety of textbooks. Arguably she contributed to textbooks that were and continue to be important. As mentioned, Dr. Stinson was heavily involved in both research and graduate education and her textbooks reflected this. For example, Dr. Stinson with Dr. Jenneice Larsen and Dr. Jannetta MacPhail completed surveys related to the number of nurses in Canada who held a PhD and where it was obtained. Their findings were presented in two booklets; *Canadian Nursing Doctoral Statistics: 1982 Update*¹⁹⁸⁵ and *Canadian Nursing Doctoral Statistics:*

¹⁹⁸¹ Pagliaro, L. A., Levin, R. H., & Herfindal, E. T. (Eds.) (1979). *Problems in pediatric drug therapy*. Hamilton, IL: Drug Intelligence Publications Inc.

¹⁹⁸² Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. M. (Eds.) (1995). *Problems in pediatric drug therapy*. Hamilton, IL: Drug Intelligence Publications Inc.

¹⁹⁸³ Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. M. (Eds.) (2002). *Problems in pediatric drug therapy*. Washington, DC: American Pharmaceutical Association.

¹⁹⁸⁴ Pagliaro, L. A. & Pagliaro, A. M. (Eds.) (1998). *The pharmacologic basis of psychotherapeutics: An introduction for psychologists*. Washington, DC: Brunner/Mazel.

¹⁹⁸⁵ Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1984). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1982 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

1986 Update.¹⁹⁸⁶ It is important to note that the first edition of this booklet, simply titled *Canadian Nursing Doctoral Statistics*, was published in 1980¹⁹⁸⁷ and the series continued with a final update in 1989¹⁹⁸⁸ but neither of these were listed in the primary data source. Dr. Stinson was the only author who was involved in all four writings and she was primary author on the two editions included in the primary data source. Her involvement in these reports were reflective of her contribution to the development of a Canadian PhD program; her lobbying efforts, along with MacPhail; and her status of as CNA president from 1980 to 1982.¹⁹⁸⁹ Other important books by Dr. Stinson were reflective of her work in research and trends and issues. These included *International Issues in Nursing Research*,¹⁹⁹⁰ a textbook she edited; and the first and second edition of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future*, where Dr. Stinson authored chapters.^{1991 1992}

International Issues in Nursing Research

This textbook edited by Dr. Shirley Stinson and Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr).¹⁹⁹³

During this time, Dr. Stinson was the Associate Dean of Graduate Education and Research Development and Dr. Kerr (Ross-Kerr) was a Professor and Associate Dean of

¹⁹⁸⁶ Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1988). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1986 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

¹⁹⁸⁷ Larsen, J. & Stinson, S. M. (1980) *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

¹⁹⁸⁸ Lamb, M. & Stinson, S. M. (1990). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1989 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

¹⁹⁸⁹ Kerr, J. C. (1998). *Prepared to care: Nurses and nursing in Alberta, 1859 to 1996*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta Press.

¹⁹⁹⁰ Stinson, S. M. & Kerr, J. C. (Eds.) (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹⁹⁹¹ Stinson, S. M, Field, P.A. & Thibaudeau, M.F. (1989). Graduate education in nursing. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp.337 – 361). Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

¹⁹⁹² Field, P. A., Stinson, S. M. & Thibaudeau, M. F. (1992). Graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen, (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed, pp. 421-445.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby

¹⁹⁹³ Stinson, S. M. & Kerr, J. C. (Eds.) (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm.

Undergraduate Education.¹⁹⁹⁴ It was fitting that the Associate Deans of Nursing, both undergraduate and graduate, would come together to create a nursing research textbook. In the preface, the editors indicate that the first International Nursing Research Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland brought about the idea to develop a research textbook related to international research.¹⁹⁹⁵ They indicate that this textbook has a different lens than other before it; as the textbook focuses on professional policy issues related to international nursing research work rather than a collection of international research on a particular topic.¹⁹⁹⁶

There were 16 chapters in the textbook. Four of the chapters were written by FoN members. Dr. Kerr (Ross-Kerr) contributed chapters on historical nursing methods¹⁹⁹⁷ and the structure of funding for nursing research.¹⁹⁹⁸ Dr. Janice Morse contributed a chapter on transcultural nursing research¹⁹⁹⁹ and Dr. Stinson contributed a chapter that examined nursing research in Canada.²⁰⁰⁰ Four authors were from other Canadian universities including Dr. Moyra Allen and her chapter on the relationship between graduate students and nursing research²⁰⁰¹ that was discussed in the literature review of this thesis. The other 8 authors were international; including 5 from the US, 2 from England, 1 from Scotland. The author from Scotland was Dr. Lisbeth Hockey, an

¹⁹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹⁷ Kerr, J. C. (1986). Historical nursing research. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.28-40). London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹⁹⁹⁸ Kerr, J. C. (1986). Structure and funding of nursing research. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.97-112). London, UK: Croom Helm.

¹⁹⁹⁹ Morse, J. M. (1986). Transcultural nursing research: Process, problems, and pitfalls. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.61-75). London, UK: Croom Helm.

²⁰⁰⁰ Stinson, S. M. (1986). Nursing research in Canada. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.236-258). London, UK: Croom Helm.

²⁰⁰¹ Allen, M. (1986). The relationship between graduate teaching and research in nursing. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.151-167). London, UK: Croom Helm.

international consultant on nursing research at the time.²⁰⁰² Her chapter was on the state of nursing research in the United Kingdom.²⁰⁰³ The textbook remains relevant today.

Canadian Nursing Faces the Future

The two editions of this textbook series that were in the dataset were the first and second editions from 1988 and 1992 respectively. Both editions were edited by Drs. Alice J. Baumgart and Jenniece Larsen. According to the foreword, written by Ginette Rodger, the first edition was created because the trends and issues textbooks for Canadian nursing at that time were outdated despite trends and issues courses being the norm in education programs across Canada.²⁰⁰⁴ In addition, at the time, the most current trends and issues information related to the Canadian context was limited to conference proceedings, which was difficult for students to access or even be aware of.²⁰⁰⁵ Rodger ended the foreword by indicating that the textbook would be a contribution to the history of nursing in Canada as it is reflective of the state of nursing during the late 1980s to the early 1990s.²⁰⁰⁶ The text had three aims; to bring together information on the dominant trends affecting Canadian nursing as the profession moved into the 1990s, to demonstrate the impact of Canadian society on nursing, and finally to introduce a sense of pride of the accomplishments of nursing.²⁰⁰⁷ Six of the thirty-one chapters were written by FoN members.²⁰⁰⁸ Dr. Stinson's chapter was written with Dr. Peggy-Anne Field (another FoN

²⁰⁰² Baumgart, A. J. & Larsen, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change*. Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

²⁰⁰³ Hockey, L. (1988). Nursing research in the United Kingdom: The state of the art. In: A. J. Baumgart, & J. Larsen (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp.216-235). Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

²⁰⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁰⁸ Ibid.

member) and Marie-France Thibaudeau (Université de Montréal) and focused on graduate education in Canada.²⁰⁰⁹ The first sentence of the chapter reads “[t]his description of the inception and current elements of Canada’s 11 Master in Nursing and PhD in nursing programs represents a “first” in the literature.”²⁰¹⁰ At the time, the first PhD program in nursing set for the University of Alberta was approved by the Alberta Universities Coordinating Council in May 1986 but funding had yet to be secured.²⁰¹¹ Stinson spoke about how the new program would have a balance between required courses and research.²⁰¹² She further elaborated that the Alberta PhD program would be supported by a faculty already extensively involved in the research process.²⁰¹³

The second edition of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future* was published in 1992.²⁰¹⁴ The foreword was written by Jeanette Bouchard (Director of Canadian Association for University Schools of Nursing) and Judith Oulton (Director of CNA) and they praised the previous edition and joyfully highlighted that there were many changes in the second edition.²⁰¹⁵ The preface was written by the editors and they praised the publication of a companion text, *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives* edited by Drs. Jannetta MacPhail and Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) that came out in the same year as the first edition of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future*.²⁰¹⁶ They believed these two books made it possible for nurses and students to discover trends and issues in nursing without having

²⁰⁰⁹ Stinson, S. M, Field, P. A. & Thibaudeau, M. F. (1989). Graduate education in nursing. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp.337 – 361). Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

²⁰¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 338.

²⁰¹¹ Ibid.

²⁰¹² Ibid.

²⁰¹³ Ibid. pp. 354.

²⁰¹⁴ Ibid.

²⁰¹⁵ Ibid.

²⁰¹⁶ Ibid.

to piece Canadian nursing history together on their own.²⁰¹⁷ For this edition, there were four authors from the FoN and Dr. Shirley Stinson contributed the same chapter as per previous, except she was second author instead of first.²⁰¹⁸ Stinson and colleagues speak to the PhD program in this edition with attention to the work completed to secure funding for the Alberta PhD program.²⁰¹⁹ They also mentioned that between the University of Alberta and McGill University, there were 6 “Special Case PhD in Nursing” students as early as 1988. The first graduate of the Special Case students was Francine Ducharme of McGill in September of 1990.²⁰²⁰ At the University of Alberta, funding was secured by December of 1990 and the PhD program began in January of 1991 with 4 students; the 3 special case students (Joan Bottorff, Joy Johnson, and Pauline Paul) and the direct admission of Ginette Rodger,²⁰²¹ the author of the preface of the first edition and founding member of the Nursing PhD Program: A Reality (NPPR).²⁰²²

Other Important Nursing Textbooks

In addition to the textbooks mentioned previously, there were other important nursing textbooks that were published by FoN members. One was viewed as so significant to nursing that it was mentioned in another textbook by other authors,²⁰²³ who were not affiliated with the FoN at that time. This textbook was the *Canadian Nursing:*

²⁰¹⁷ Ibid.

²⁰¹⁸ Field, P. A., Stinson, S. M. & Thibaudeau, M. F. (1992). Graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen, (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed, pp. 421-445.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby.

²⁰¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰²⁰ Ibid.

²⁰²¹ Ibid.

²⁰²² The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁰²³ Baumgart, A. J., & Larsen, J. (Eds.) (1992). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby

Issues & Perspectives edited by Drs. Jannetta MacPhail and Janet Kerr.²⁰²⁴ The 1988 textbook was referred to once in the primary data sources. Interestingly, the textbook series was not mentioned again in the primary data sources until the third edition despite the fact that FoN members were involved in the other editions. Perhaps, the editors did not feel the need to list the textbook as the majority of FoN members were aware of the essential textbook. However, I believe it is important to look at the evolution of the textbook series briefly.

Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives

The second edition of *Canadian Issues & Perspectives* was not included in the primary data source. It was edited by Drs. Kerr and MacPhail and 30 out of the 33 chapters were authored by FoN members.²⁰²⁵ The third edition, included in the primary data source but only as a chapter, was edited by Dr. Ross-Kerr and Dr. MacPhail again with 30 out of the 33 chapters authored by FoN members. Interestingly, the majority of these chapters were authored by the editors, Ross-Kerr and MacPhail. The exception was the chapter on nursing knowledge by Drs. Marion Allen and Louise Jensen.²⁰²⁶ The fourth edition was published outside the years under investigation. This edition was edited by Dr. Ross-Kerr and Dr. Marilyn Wood and 28 out of the 32 chapters were

²⁰²⁴ Kerr, J. C., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues and perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

²⁰²⁵ Kerr, J.C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1990). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (2nd ed.). Scarborough, ON: Mosby.

²⁰²⁶ Ross-Kerr, J.C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1996). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (3rd ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

authored by FoN members.²⁰²⁷ The current edition, the 5th edition, was edited by Ross-Kerr and Wood and 19 out of the 25 chapters were authored by FoN members.²⁰²⁸

Research chapters. All editions of this textbook series had a chapter or chapters dedicated to nursing research in Canada. The first edition had 4 chapters dedicated to research, which were part of a section of the textbook called “Nursing Knowledge.”²⁰²⁹ The first chapter was titled “Theory-Testing and Theory-Building: Research in Nursing” and it was written by Dr. Heather F. Clarke, a Nursing Research Consultant for the Registered Nurses’ Association of British Columbia at the time.²⁰³⁰ The chapter discussed leading nurse theorist, such as Sister Callista Roy and Dororthea Orem.²⁰³¹ It then provided an overview of qualitative and quantitative methods and how they are applied to generate or test nursing theory.²⁰³² The next chapter was titled “Research-Mindedness in The Profession” and was written by Dr. Jannetta MacPhail.²⁰³³ The chapter was used to discuss how there was an issue with dissemination of research findings in nursing and that this should be fixed as “...research is essential to advance knowledge and improve practice.”²⁰³⁴ The chapter then provided an overview of factors that contribute or inhibit a research rich culture in nursing.²⁰³⁵ Dr. MacPhail included that a major deterrent to the

²⁰²⁷ Ross-Kerr, J.C. & Wood, M.J. (Eds.) (2003). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (4th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰²⁸ Ross-Kerr, J.C. & Wood, M.J. (Eds.) (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰²⁹ Kerr, J.C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²⁰³⁰ Clarke, H. F. (1988). Theory-testing and theory-building: Research in nursing. In: J. C. Kerr & J. MacPhail. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 85-98). Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²⁰³¹ Ibid.

²⁰³² Ibid.

²⁰³³ MacPhail, J. (1988). Research-mindedness in the profession. In: J. C. Kerr & J. MacPhail. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 99-112). Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²⁰³⁴ Ibid. pp. 99.

²⁰³⁵ Ibid.

conduction of research was the limited supply of nurses prepared to do so.²⁰³⁶ The next chapter was on research funding and it was written by Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr.²⁰³⁷ The chapter provided an overview of the status of research funding and included the various agencies that funds were obtained such as the NHRDP.²⁰³⁸ The last chapter was titled “Scope of Research in Nursing Practice” and it was written by Dr. MacPhail.²⁰³⁹ She suggested that research has followed a similar trend to that of the US and UK with an initial focus on functional nursing, such as roles of the nurse and nursing education.²⁰⁴⁰ She then wrote about nursing conferences and provided an analysis of the topics presented at ten National Nursing Research Conferences from 1973 to 1985.²⁰⁴¹ Dr. MacPhail stated that the results of the analysis demonstrate that Canada had a focus on nursing problems in clinical practice and on research design and implied that Canadian nurses should be proud.²⁰⁴²

The second edition had 3 chapters related to nursing research. There was a chapter on research mindfulness by Dr. Jannetta MacPhail, a chapter on research funding by Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr, and a chapter on the scope of research in nursing practice by MacPhail.²⁰⁴³ This was reflective of what was seen in the first edition. The chapter on theory building was removed and as such, there was no information provided on research method types or how to use the research process.

²⁰³⁶ Ibid. pp. 101

²⁰³⁷ Kerr, J. C. (1988). The financing of nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Kerr & J. MacPhail. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 99-122). Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²⁰³⁸ Ibid.

²⁰³⁹ MacPhail, J. (1988). Scope of research in nursing practice. In: J. C. Kerr & J. MacPhail. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 123-134). Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²⁰⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁰⁴¹ Ibid. pp. 131

²⁰⁴² Ibid.

²⁰⁴³ Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1990). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (2nd ed.). Scarborough, ON: Mosby.

The third edition was included in the primary data and it was published in 1996.²⁰⁴⁴ It had the same chapters as the second edition by the same authors but also had a new chapter related to using research findings in practice, authored by Dr. Heather Clarke who was a Nursing Research Consultant from the Registered Nurses Association of British Columbia at the time.²⁰⁴⁵

The fourth and fifth editions were not published during the time period under investigation but are still important to understand the evolution of this textbook related to research chapters. The fourth edition had two chapters related to nursing research; one was authored by Dr. Marilyn Wood and it examined research in nursing practice,²⁰⁴⁶ while the other chapter was on research funding and was authored by Drs. Marilyn Wood and Janet Ross-Kerr.²⁰⁴⁷ The fifth edition had two chapters on nursing research.²⁰⁴⁸ The first one was authored by Dr. Janice Lander and it was an overview of nursing research in Canada.²⁰⁴⁹ The other chapter was one that was in previous editions, the use of nursing research in practice but was titled using the new terms of knowledge translation and

²⁰⁴⁴ Ross-Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1996). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (3rd ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰⁴⁵ Clarke, H. F. (1996). Utilizing research findings in practice: Issues and strategies. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & J. MacPhail. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (3rd ed., pp. 162-181). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰⁴⁶ Wood, M. J. (2003). Research and practice: Bridging the gap. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (4th ed., pp. 135-157). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰⁴⁷ Wood, M. J. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2003). The financing of nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (4th ed., pp. 158-176). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰⁴⁸ Ross-Kerr, J.C. & Wood, M.J. (Eds.) (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁰⁴⁹ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

evidenced based practice.²⁰⁵⁰ It was authored by Drs. Janice Lander and Marilyn Wood.²⁰⁵¹

Research Textbooks by FoN Members

Some of the research textbooks and chapters were previously mentioned but it is important to highlight the number of books and book chapters that were devoted to this important subject. Out of the 189 books and book chapters, 33 related to the research process. This included textbooks that are still in use today such as *Basic Steps in Planning Nursing Research: From Question to Proposal* and *Advanced Designs in Nursing Research*.

The first edition of *Basic Steps in Planning Nursing Research: From Question to Proposal* was edited by Drs. Pamela Brink and Marilyn Wood in 1979.²⁰⁵² Even though this textbook was not published during frame investigated, it is important to note when the first edition was established as it gives us a sense of the drive to promote and develop nursing research in Canada. At the time, Brink and Wood were not members of the FoN. The second edition was published in 1983 with Drs. Brink and Wood as editors.²⁰⁵³ This edition was not included in the primary data source as both Brink and Wood were not yet on faculty. The third edition was listed in the primary data sources as an edited book as now both Brink and Wood were on faculty as the Associate Dean of Research and Dean

²⁰⁵⁰ Lander, J. & Wood, M. J. (2011). Knowledge translation and evidence-informed practice. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 139-157). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Canada.

²⁰⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁰⁵² Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1979). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal*. North Scituate, MA: Duxbury Press.

²⁰⁵³ Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1983). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (2nd ed.). Monterey, CA: Wadsworth Health Sciences Division.

of Nursing respectively.²⁰⁵⁴ ²⁰⁵⁵ ²⁰⁵⁶ The fourth edition was again edited by Drs. Brink and Wood and was part of the primary data sources as an edited book.²⁰⁵⁷ The fifth edition, the most current edition as of today, was out of the time frame of this thesis but Brink and Wood remained as editors of this important research textbook series.²⁰⁵⁸

The *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* textbook series was written for the advanced student that had already had a basic knowledge of the research process.²⁰⁵⁹ The first edition of *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* was published in 1989 and edited by Drs. Brink and Wood.²⁰⁶⁰ The textbook was divided into three sections and each of the sections explained the classic approach to that research design and provided examples of variations.²⁰⁶¹ The first section was on experimental designs and it included chapters on true experimental design and quasi-experimental design.²⁰⁶² The authors of the chapters, Drs. Kathleen C. Buckwalter and Meridean L. Mass, were from the University of Iowa College of Nursing at the rank of Associate Professor and Assistant Professor respectively.²⁰⁶³ The second section was on survey designs and included chapters on

²⁰⁵⁴ Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1988). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

²⁰⁵⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁰⁵⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁰⁵⁷ Brink, P. J. & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1994). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (4th ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

²⁰⁵⁸ Brink, P. J. & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (2001). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

²⁰⁵⁹ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (Eds.) (1989). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶⁰ Ibid.

²⁰⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁰⁶² Buckwalter, K. C. & Mass, M. L. (1989). True experimental designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 27-56). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Mass, M. L. & Buckwalter, K. C. (1989). Quasi-experimental designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 57-88). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶³ Ibid.

comparative²⁰⁶⁴ and correlation design;²⁰⁶⁵ both co-authored by Drs. Marilyn Wood and Pamela Brink. At the time, Wood was Dean of Nursing at the FoN and Associate Editor of the *WJNR*; whereas Brink was Associate Dean of Research in the FoN and Executive Editor of *WJNR*.²⁰⁶⁶ The third section was on exploratory-descriptive designs and included chapters on descriptive design,²⁰⁶⁷ exploratory design,²⁰⁶⁸ and qualitative design.²⁰⁶⁹ Drs. Brink and Wood co-authored the chapter on descriptive design. Dr. Brink also authored the chapter on exploratory design; whereas the qualitative design chapter was authored by Dr. Patricia L. Munhall, a Professor from Hunter College of the City University of New York.²⁰⁷⁰ The last section was titled “Other Types of Designs” and this section included chapters on historical research, epidemiology, evaluative design, instrument development, and the pilot study.²⁰⁷¹ The historical research chapter was written by Dr. Laurie K. Glass, an Associate Professor and Director of the Historical Gallery at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee School of Nursing at the time.²⁰⁷² The epidemiology chapter was by Janet C. Meininger, who was an Associate Professor of

²⁰⁶⁴ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (1989). Comparative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 89-103). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶⁵ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (1989). Correlation designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 104-118). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁶⁷ Brink, P. J. & Wood, M. J. (1989). Descriptive designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 123-140). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶⁸ Brink, P. J. (1989). Exploratory designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 141-160). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁶⁹ Munhall, P. L. (1989). Qualitative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 161-180). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁰ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (Eds.) (1989). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁰⁷² Glass, L. K. (1989). Historical research. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 183-200). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Nursing and Epidemiology at the University of Texas Health Science Center.²⁰⁷³ The evaluative design chapter was by Dr. Wood²⁰⁷⁴ and the instrument development chapter was by Dr. Merle H. Mishel, a then Professor at the University of Arizona.²⁰⁷⁵ The last chapter, the pilot study, was co-authored by Nancy R. Lackey and Anita L. Wingate.²⁰⁷⁶ At the time, Dr. Lackey was an Associate Professor at the University of Kansas School of Nursing and Dr. Wingate was an Associate Professor in the Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing in the School of Nursing, University of Kansas Medical Center.²⁰⁷⁷

The second edition was not published until nine years later in 1998.²⁰⁷⁸ The textbook was divided into sections. There was a section titled “Experimental Designs,” which included classic,²⁰⁷⁹ quasi-experimental,²⁰⁸⁰ within-subjects,²⁰⁸¹ and evaluative design chapters.²⁰⁸² Two new design chapters were added to this section, one was the not in the previous edition and the other was previously part of a section called other designs.

²⁰⁷³ Meininger, J. C. (1989). Epidemiologic designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 201-222). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁴ Wood, M. J. (1989). Evaluative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 223-237). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁵ Mishel, M. H. (1989). Methodological studies: Instrumental development. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 238-284). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁶ Lackey, N. R. & Wingate, A. L. (1989). The pilot study: One key to research success. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink. (Eds.) *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (pp. 285-292). Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁷⁸ Wood, M. J., & Brink, P. J. (Eds.) (1998). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research*, (2nd ed.) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁷⁹ Buckwalter, K. C., Mass, M. L., & Wakefield, B. (1998). Classical experimental designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 21-62) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁰ Mass, M. L., Buckwalter, K. C., Reed, D., and Pringle Specht, J. K. (1998). Quasi-experimental design. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 63-104) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸¹ Lander, J. (1998). Within-subjects designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 105-123) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸² Wood, M. J. (1998). Evaluative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 124-138) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

The new chapter, within-subjects design, was authored by Dr. Janice Lander.²⁰⁸³ The evaluative design chapter was authored by Dr. Marilyn Wood,²⁰⁸⁴ just as it was in the first edition. The next section was titled “Survey Designs” and it was the most expanded section in comparison to the previous edition. There were chapters related to comparative design,²⁰⁸⁵ correlational design,²⁰⁸⁶ structural equation modeling,²⁰⁸⁷ epidemiology,²⁰⁸⁸ and instrument development.²⁰⁸⁹ The first two chapters of this section were authored by same individuals as the first edition, Drs. Wood and Brink. The final section was titled exploratory-descriptive design and it included chapters on descriptive design,²⁰⁹⁰ exploratory design,²⁰⁹¹ qualitative research,²⁰⁹² historical design,²⁰⁹³ and the pilot study.²⁰⁹⁴ This textbook series moved from explaining what the research process was to how to complete complex methods. Overall, FoN members contributed to a

²⁰⁸³ Lander, J. (1998). Within-subjects designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 105-123) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁴ Wood, M. J. (1998). Evaluative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 124-138) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁵ Wood, M. J. and Brink, P. (1998). Comparative designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 143-159) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁶ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (1998). Correlational designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 160-177) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁷ Ratner, P. A., Bottorff, J. L. & Johnson, J. L. (1998). Structural equation modeling. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 178-209) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁸ Meininger, J. C. (1998). Epidemiologic designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 210-234) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁸⁹ Mishel, M. H. (1998). Methodological studies: Instrument development. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 210-234) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁹⁰ Brink, P. J. & Wood, M. J. (1998). Descriptive designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 287-307) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁹¹ Brink, P. J. (1998). Exploratory designs. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 308-334) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁹² Munhall, P. L. (1998). Qualitative research. In: M. J. Wood & P. J. Brink (Eds.). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* (2nd ed., pp. 335-355) Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁰⁹³ Glass, L. K. (1998). Historical research. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 356-374). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

²⁰⁹⁴ Lackey, N. R. & Wingate, A. L. (1998). The pilot study: One key to research success. In: P. J. Brink & M. J. Wood. (Eds.) *Advanced design in nursing research* (2nd ed., pp. 375-386). New Bury Park, CA: SAGE Publications.

variety of textbooks that highlighted their involvement in knowledge development in nursing.

Editorials and Other Work

From 1980 to 1998 there were 218 editorials and other pieces of work. Other pieces of work include abstracts, databases/directories, government submissions, and educational videos/pamphlets. For example, the *Canadian Directory for Completed Master Theses in Nursing* (CAMN) in 1983 by Drs. Janice Morse and Amy Zelmer²⁰⁹⁵, the *Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research: Submission to the Premier's Commission on the Future Health Care of Albertans* by Dr. Shirley Stinson in 1989²⁰⁹⁶ (an update on the successes of funding nursing research), and an educational video, in 1985, by Dr. Janice Morse about teaching nurses and students how to assess the risk of falling (funded by Glenrose Rehab and Special Services Committee and the University of Alberta Hospital).²⁰⁹⁷

Most Prevalent Work: Editorials

Overall, from 1980 – 1998, the most common type of work was the editorial and president's address (title used in the *AARN Newsletter*) with 89 publications. These editorials were often research based and were used to highlight and disseminate the individual editor's beliefs on a certain topic. The top authors were Dr. Pamela Brink, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr (Kerr), and Dr. Janice Morse.

²⁰⁹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/84). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁰⁹⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁰⁹⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Dr. Pamela Brink and the Western Journal of Nursing Research. Dr. Pamela Brink wrote the majority of these editorials with 28. This is not surprising as Dr. Brink was the editor of the *Western Journal of Nursing Research* at the time and all but 4 of the editorials were from this source. The editorials in the *WJNR* for Dr. Brink, during this period, often reflected on her idea of patientology²⁰⁹⁸ or that the health care system can be punitive to patients if they do not behave in the perceived proper way. She provided an example related to pregnancy. It was thought that women had the ability to stop vomiting and that they were only vomiting for attention; so the standard of care was to ignore them and not treat the vomiting.^{2099 2100} She further highlighted her idea of patientology through the paper presented by Hilda Steppe at the 1990 meeting of the Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers about the acts of the profession of nursing in Nazi Germany.²¹⁰¹ Again, this demonstrates how editorials are used to promote the ideas of the editor or even where the editor is employed; as such with the announcement of the PhD program in nursing at the University of Alberta.²¹⁰² The 4 editorials written by Dr. Brink that were not from this source were published in the *AARN Newsletter* and were products of her role as Associate Dean of Research in the FoN. The 4 articles presented

²⁰⁹⁸ Brink, P. J. (1991). Patientology one more time. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 13(1), 9-11. Retrieved from <http://wjn.sagepub.com/>

²⁰⁹⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰⁰ This is particularly interesting as Dr. Beverly O'Brien mentioned this in a research class and how it ignited her desire to research nausea and vomiting in pregnancy. O'Brien, B. personal communication, February 2014.

²¹⁰¹ Brink, P. J. (1991). When patientology is ignored: The case of Nazi Germany. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 13(2), 162-163. Retrieved from <http://wjn.sagepub.com/>

²¹⁰² Brink, P. J. (1991). Editorial: The first Canadian Ph.D. in nursing. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 13(4), 432. Retrieved from <http://wjn.sagepub.com/>

the process of submitting a proposal to AFNR,^{2103 2104} preparing a budget,²¹⁰⁵ and why a proposal would be rejected.²¹⁰⁶

Dr. Janet Kerr and the AARN Newsletter. The second most published author of editorials was Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr). She wrote 11 editorials in various publications including; *Canadian Nurse* (n=1), the *Alberta Hospital Association Convention Newsletter* (n=1), and the *AARN Newsletter* (n=9). The editorial in *Canadian Nurse* was related to one of Dr. Kerr's passions, entry to practice. The editorial, written in 1982, highlighted the desire to have a bachelor degree for entry to practice. The rest of the editorials were written in the "President's Corner" in the *AARN Newsletter*. This section was the thoughts of the acting president of the AARN and the topics selected by Dr. Kerr (Ross-Kerr) varied but included the nursing profession,^{2107 2108 2109} new graduates,^{2110 2111} and education level.²¹¹² Dr. Kerr (Ross-Kerr) was the AARN President Elect in 1980 and was the AARN President from 1981 to 1983.²¹¹³

Dr. Janice Morse and Qualitative Health Research. The next most productive writer of editorials was Dr. Janice Morse (n=6). Of those 6 editorials, 4 were written in *QHR* and 2 in *Nursing Papers* (later *CJNR*). Dr. Morse was the first editor and founder

²¹⁰³ Brink, P. (1991). Writing a research grant for AFNR: Talk to someone first. *AARN Newsletter*, 47(11), 19.

²¹⁰⁴ Brink, P. (1992). Writing a research proposal for AFNR: How to fill out AFNR-4. *AARN Newsletter*, 48(1), 14

²¹⁰⁵ Brink, P. (1992). Writing a research grant for AFNR: Preparing a budget. *AARN Newsletter*, 48(2), 16

²¹⁰⁶ Brink, P. (1992). Writing a research grant for AFNR: Why your proposal gets rejected. *AARN Newsletter*, 48(11), 10

²¹⁰⁷ Kerr, J.C. (1981). Registration and rights. *AARN Newsletter*, 37(2), 3

²¹⁰⁸ Kerr, J.C. (1982). Political action for professionalism. *AARN Newsletter*, 38(6), 1-5.

²¹⁰⁹ Kerr, J.C. (1983). 1983- The year of the act. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(7), 25.

²¹¹⁰ Kerr, J.C. (1983). A welcome to new graduates. *AARN Newsletter*, 39(3), 3.

²¹¹¹ Kerr, J.C. (1982). As you graduate: A message from President Janet Kerr. *AARN Newsletter*, 38 (3), 3.

²¹¹² Kerr, J.C. (1982). In defense of diploma nurses. *AARN Newsletter*, 38(1), 5.

²¹¹³ S. Sundgaard, email communication, January 16, 2017.

of *QHR*. Her editorials examined, to no surprise, qualitative research. The first one examined the obstacles to the publication of qualitative research and how this journal hoped to overcome that.²¹¹⁴ It is fitting that this was the first editorial for this new journal as Dr. Morse maintained a positive tone and built a sense of camaraderie through shared failed experiences. She discussed how the research world has been unfair to qualitative researchers as review boards used inappropriate evaluation criteria because they did not understand the research being done, which was evident by “files of rejection slips.”²¹¹⁵ This was followed by an editorial that discussed how granting bodies needed to review qualitative research designs rather than qualitative researchers having to craft a pilot study in order to secure funding.²¹¹⁶ In some ways, the pilot study was being used to hide the idea that researchers were actually doing qualitative work under the guise of quantitative work in order to secure funding. The third *QHR* editorial explained how articles were selected for publication,²¹¹⁷ and the last one discussed the importance and meaning behind terms used to describe human subjects in research projects.²¹¹⁸ What is interesting about these editorials was that they are longer, at four pages, rather than the typical one to two pages.

Dr. Morse had 2 editorials in *Nursing Papers*. The first one started with a small half page announcement welcoming the new members of the review board and thanking

²¹¹⁴ Morse, J. M. (1991). Getting started: Labels, camps, and teams. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(1), 3-5. doi:10.1177/104973239100100101

²¹¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 4.

²¹¹⁶ Morse, J. M. (1991). On the evaluation of qualitative proposals. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(2), 147-151. doi:10.1177/104973239100100201

²¹¹⁷ Morse, J. M. (1991). Evaluating qualitative research. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(3), 283-286. doi:10.1177/104973239100100301

²¹¹⁸ Morse, J. M. (1991). Subjects, respondents, informants, and participants? *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(4), 403-406. doi:10.1177/104973239100100401

all those that applied but were not selected.²¹¹⁹ It then proceeded to a two page discussion on caring as the essence of nursing and how research is needed in this area.²¹²⁰ Recall that Morse eventually completed nursing research in this area with Joan Bottorff, one of the special case PhD students in 1990. The second editorial in *Nursing Papers* discussed Canada's computerized clearinghouses for nursing research, the Canadian Clearinghouse for Ongoing Research in Nursing (CORN) and the Canadian Directory for Completed Master Thesis in Nursing (CAMN).²¹²¹ The editorial also included how to access these free databases and how CORN was used to access ongoing research, whereas CAMN was to view completed theses.²¹²²

Research Connection

Many of the editorials and other works explored concepts related to nursing research (n=94), including some of the editorials previously mentioned. There were 39 editorials, 20 abstracts, 20 commentaries, 4 reports, 3 critiques, 2 research highlights, 2 book reviews, 1 database, 1 interview, 1 keynote address, and 1 announcement that had aspects related to the promotion of nursing research. The commentaries were used to support personal research beliefs and no one author had a majority of the writings. As such, I limit the discussion to the editorials, abstracts, and book reviews.

Editorials and research. Dr. Pamela Brink had the most research based editorial topics at 14. Please see the previous section titled *Dr. Pamela Brink and the Western Journal of Nursing Research* for detail. This was followed by Dr. Terry Davis

²¹¹⁹ Morse, J. M. (1983). Editorial. *Nursing Papers*. 15(1), 3-5. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

²¹²⁰ Ibid.

²¹²¹ Morse, J.M. (1987). Canada's computerized clearinghouse for nursing research. *Nursing Papers*. 17(1), 1-4. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

²¹²² Ibid.

with 5 publications. They were all written in the *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* and were called “Research Rounds.” The editorials discussed the use of prayer in cardiac care,²¹²³ patient care outcomes (published in two parts but counted as one as only one was listed in the primary data source),^{2124 2125} and confidentiality in nursing research.^{2126 2127}

Abstracts and research. The 20 abstracts were included in various publications to either highlight research or to promote research that would be presented an upcoming symposium or conference. Dr. Janice Lander had the most at 6 abstract publications. Dr. Janice Lander had 5 written in the *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* and 1 in *Pain Research and Management*. All the abstracts that were published in the *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* were in the same issue. The abstracts were related to Dr. Lander’s pain study on children that she completed with Susan Fowler-Kerry. The abstracts included how to alleviate postoperative pain in children,²¹²⁸ gender differences in pain perception,²¹²⁹ characteristics of parents that stay for venipuncture and the effect

²¹²³ Davis, T. (1994). Research rounds. The research evidence on the power of prayer and healing. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(2), 34-36

²¹²⁴ Davis, T. (1994). Research rounds. Patient outcomes research: Part I. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(3), 39-41

²¹²⁵ Davis, T. (1994). Research rounds. Patient outcomes research: Part II. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(4), 29-32

²¹²⁶ Davis, T. & King, K. (1997). Research rounds. Accessing patients, patient records, and patient databases: The 'confidentiality-access maze' part I. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 8(2), 35-38

²¹²⁷ King, K., & Davis, T. (1997). Research rounds. Accessing patients, patient records, and patient databases: The 'confidentiality-access maze' part II. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 8(3), 31-33.

²¹²⁸ Fowler-Kerry, S., & Lander, J. (1991). Abstract: The alleviation of postoperative pain in children. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 6(3), 186. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(91)91101-E

²¹²⁹ Fowler-Kerry, S., & Lander, J. (1991). Abstract: Gender differences in children's and adolescents' pain. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 6(3), 204. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(91)91156-4

on children's pain perception;²¹³⁰ expected pain versus actual pain versus recalled pain in children;²¹³¹ and the research issues surrounding the use of children who volunteer for pain studies.²¹³²

Book reviews on research. Out of the 13 book reviews done during the time, only two were related to nursing research textbook. One review was completed by Dr. Janice Morse which was related to her area of expertise, qualitative methods. She examined and critiqued the *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: The Search for Meanings* by Tyler and Bogdan.²¹³³ Morse gives the book an excellent rating but had concern with the authors' stance on ethics, specifically the advice to be "truthful but vague" when speaking to research participants to ward off potential behaviour alteration, something Morse felt that was not possible with nursing research.²¹³⁴ The second review was completed by Dr. Beverly O'Brien. She critiqued *Advancing Nursing Science Through Research, Volumes 1 and 2* by Linda E. Moody.²¹³⁵ The books came as a set with Volume 1 targeting graduate students in beginning theory courses; whereas Volume 2 went into more depth for doctoral students.²¹³⁶ O'Brien speaks to how qualitative researchers will appreciate the chapters that focused on the

²¹³⁰ Hartley, T., Spracklin, G., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Lander, J. (1991). Abstract: Influence of parental characteristics on the decision to be present during venipuncture and children's anxiety and pain perception. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 6(3), 202. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(91)91149-4

²¹³¹ Lander, J., & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Abstract: Expected, actual and recalled pain in children. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 6(3), 182. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(91)91090-V

²¹³² Finlay, L., Lander, J., & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Abstract: Children who volunteer for pain research: Practical issues. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, 6(3), 201. doi:10.1016/0885-3924(91)91147-2

²¹³³ Morse, J.M. (1985). Researcher's bookshelf. *Nursing Research*, 34(4), 266. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/pages/default.aspx>

²¹³⁴ Ibid.

²¹³⁵ O'Brien, B. (1991). Book Review. *Qualitative Health Research*, 1(2), 277. doi:10.1177/104973239100100207

²¹³⁶ Ibid.

works of Janice Thompson and Patricia Benner.²¹³⁷ This may have been highlighted because O'Brien often employed qualitative methods during her investigations into nausea and vomiting in pregnancy. O'Brien states that it is an excellent resource.²¹³⁸ By examining research textbooks, the FoN was influencing other researchers that would read the reviews to decide whether or not to purchase those textbooks for their personal and professional use. The reviews may have even influenced Faculties of Nursing in other Universities (including our own) on whether that textbook would be selected for curriculum purposes.

Overall Chapter Summary

The findings presented in this chapter indicate clear growth of nursing research in the FoN. Funding played a role, especially with the establishment of AFNR via the efforts of the FoN and Dr. Shirley Stinson. Out of the 401 articles identified from 1980 to 1998, 155 included an acknowledgement of funding support from one or more sources. The number of funding sources for a single publication varied. Some articles acknowledged one source of funding whereas others had up to five different sources. There were four funding sources that provided the majority of support and this included AFNR (n=59), NHRDP (n=26), the AARN research fund (n=17), NINR (n=10), and the FoN (n=9). CNA lobbying efforts helped to establish the Working Group of the MRC, which created nursing research specific funding as part of the NHRDP-MRC Joint Committee. From 1980 to 1989, 51.6% of research-based articles published had one or more funding sources; whereas, from 1990 to 1998, 48.1% of research-based articles had

²¹³⁷ Ibid.

²¹³⁸ Ibid.

one of more funding sources. The total amount of funding in dollars was not listed in the reports. Overall article production increased without an associated increase in the amount of articles that were funded.

Article production increased over time. During the 1980 to 1984 time period there were 28 non-research articles and 18 research based articles, for a total of 46 articles or an average of 9.2 articles published per year. From 1985 to 1989 there were 32 non-research articles and 77 research based articles, for a total of 109 articles or an average of 21.9 articles published per year. During the 1990 to 1994 time period there were 34 non-research articles and 92 research based articles, for a total of 126 or 25.2 articles per year. For the last time period of 1995 to 1998 there were 25 non-research articles and 95 research based articles, for a total of 120 articles or 30 articles published per year over the 4-year time period. The research and non-research articles were often closely linked with the earlier non-research based articles often being the review of the literature of an associated research-based article. The three most utilized nursing journals for both research-based and non-research articles were *CJNR (Nursing Papers)*, *JAN*, and the *AARN Newsletter*. The most productive faculty members of research and non-research based articles during the time investigated were Dr. Janice Morse with 69 publications, Dr. Janice Lander (Ramsey) with 24 publications, Dr. Olive Yonge with 19 publications, and Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr) and Dr. Peggy Anne Field with 16 publications each

Research Based Articles

For the research-based articles, there was an increase in the number written over time. Between 1980 and 1998, there was an increase in the average number of research-

based articles written per year. This started at an average of 3.6 articles per year (1980 – 1984); increased to 15.4 articles per year (1985 – 1989); increased to 18.4 articles per year (1990 – 1994); and finally increased to an average of 23.8 articles per year (1994 – 1998). In the early years, FoN researchers mainly worked on research articles alone (61.1% in 1980 – 1984). This changed in the 1985 – 1989 time period when multi-authored projects were the majority at 59.7%. Multi-authored projects remained at a majority for the remaining time periods at 73.9% and 83.2% respectively. FoN researchers worked collaboratively with other academic nursing colleagues, with nursing colleagues in the clinical setting, and with other disciplines. There was also collaboration with undergraduate and graduate students.

Overall the type of research methods used varied over the years with quantitative methods as a majority in early years to a wide variety of methods in the latter years. During the 1980-1984 time period, there were three research methods used; quantitative (n=11), qualitative (n=6), and mixed method (n=1). The next time period of 1984 to 1989 noted the same method choices of quantitative (n=44), qualitative (n=24), and mixed methods (n=6); but also had the introduction of the historical method (n=3). The 1984-1989 time period also had the first occurrence of use of grounded theory design. During the 1990 to 1994 time period, quantitative (n=50) remained the selected method of choice. This was followed by qualitative designs (n=32), historical method (n=7), and mixed methods (n=3). The types of designs under each umbrella term grew more complex during this time period and often included a review of the literature in the article write up. The 1995 – 1998 time period saw an almost equal use between quantitative

methods (n=46) and qualitative methods (n=37). In addition, there continued to be the use of the historical method (n=7) and mixed methods (n=3).

From 1980 to 1998, clinically focused articles were the topic of choice by FoN researchers. From 1980 to 1984, there was an equal investigation into clinically based topics and the role of nurse at 5 articles each. This was followed by nursing education (n=3), research methods and development (n=3); and administration (n=2). During this time period there was no one theme noted. From 1985 to 1989, there 77 research articles that examined clinical topics (n=49) nursing education topics (n=13), administration topics (n=8), role of the nurse topics (n=5), and research topics (n=2). There was a noted theme in the clinically based topics; maternal-child nursing with a focus on breastfeeding was investigated the most. The other topics were varied for this time period. During the 1990 to 1994 time period, more than half of topics investigated were clinical in nature (n=55). For the clinically-based topics there was a focus on maternal child and elder care. There was the first occurrence of conceptualization and theory development topics (n=11). For those articles there was a theme of caring and caring as a concept in nursing practice. This was followed by administration topics (n=11) nursing education (n=6), roles of the nurse (n=5), and research (n=4). The last time period under investigation, 1995 – 1998, had clinically based topics as a majority (n=60). Maternal-child nursing care continued to be the most examined research topic. The second most investigated topic was primary and community nursing care. After that, nursing administration (n=9), nursing education (n=8), theory conceptualization (n=7), roles of the nurse (n=8), and research (n=5) followed. The only other theme noted was with the theory

conceptualization topics as it seemed the theme of “self” was dominant. Overall, the complexity of topics grew over the time period.

Non-Research Based Articles

There were a total of 118 found non-research based publications by faculty members from 1980 – 1998. From 1980 – 1984 there were 28 publications (5.6 articles per year), 1985 – 1989 there were 31 publications (6.4 articles per year), 1990 – 1994 there were 34 publications (6.8 articles per year) and finally, 1995 – 1998 there were 25 publications (6.25 articles per year). The articles most often aligned with the author’s choice of research topic. In the earlier years, the non-research based articles were typically what would now be considered a review of the literature (ROL) as it was not common to have a review of the literature in the research-based article at the time. Around the early to mid-1990s, it became more common practice for the ROL to be part of the research article.

Conferences

There were a total of 217 conference presentations during the 12 year span they were acknowledged in the primary data sources. From 1980-1984 there were a total of 45 conference presentations. During that time period, there were 13 international conference presentations, 28 national conference presentations, and 4 local conference presentations. The next time period of 1985 – 1989 saw an almost double increase in the number of presentations at conferences at 88. There were 36 presentations at international conferences, 39 presentations at national conferences, and 13 presentations at local conferences. From 1990 there was a change noted in the types of conferences. Previously the majority of conferences were research themed and this year noted an

increase in the number of specialty clinical conferences like maternity. Overall there were a total of 84 conference presentations in 2 years (1990 – 1992). There were 24 presentations at international conferences, 50 presentations at national conferences, and 10 presentations at local conferences by FoN members during this time. Of importance, the FoN hosted the 2nd International National Research Conference in 1986. The topics presented at the conferences were closely related to the author's typical research topic choice.

Books and Book Chapters

There were 189 book and book chapters published by faculty members from 1980 to 1998. The most published book authors were Dr. Janice Morse with 29 publications, Ann Pagliaro with 29 publications, and Dr. Shirley Stinson with 14 publications. Each author wrote in their specific area of interest. Dr. Morse wrote on qualitative methods, Ann Pagliaro wrote pharmacology, and Dr. Stinson wrote about graduate nursing education and research. Many of the textbooks established by FoN members are still in production today.

Editorials and Other Work

From 1980 to 1998 there were 218 editorials and other pieces of work. Overall, from 1980 - 1998, the most common type of work was the editorial and president's address (title used in the *AARN Newsletter*) with 89 publications. These editorials were often research based and were used to highlight and disseminate the individual editor's beliefs on a certain topic. Dr. Pamela Brink, Dr. Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), and Dr. Janice Morse contributed to the majority of editorials written. At the time, Dr. Brink was the editor of *WJNR*, Dr. Kerr was the president of the AARN, and Dr. Morse was the editor

of *QHR*. Overall, there was a strong research connection with many of the pieces directly related to improving research competency (via editorials and how to notes) and reviews of textbooks.

Conclusion

It is clear that over the time period investigated FoN members became increasingly efficient at the research process and in the development of a research culture in nursing. They investigated topics that were relevant to nurses at the time. They encouraged and improved the research scene in nursing through the use of different research methods, through the establishment of journals related to nursing research, through sponsorship of local, national, and international nursing research conferences; by the establishment of doctoral level nursing education, and through authored and edited books and book chapters in first nursing research textbooks in Canada. The findings of Chapters IV, V, and VI are discussed in the next chapter with particular focus to the research questions of this study.

Chapter VII: Discussion

In this thesis, I examined the development of nursing research in the Faculty of Nursing (FoN) at the University of Alberta from 1980 to 1998. This time period was selected as it was a key era in the development of nursing research in this faculty for a number of reasons. These included the exponential growth of the Faculty, efforts to have faculty members complete doctoral education, the development of the first funded PhD program in Canada, and the creation of the Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research (AFNR).

A literature review was completed. I used the search terms of “research, nursing” and “history” with a limit to English language. This yielded 263 articles; 21 articles were considered relevant. After analyzing these articles I discovered common themes related to the history of the evolution of nursing research. The themes I identified in the literature included gender roles, society, graduate education, key nursing publications, research topics, research methods, research productivity, research centers, research conferences, and research funding.

I used the historical method for this study and examined a set of 11 faculty produced/published reports on research activities from 1980 to 1998. The primary data was supplemented with secondary data in order to appreciate the influence of contextual factors. In this chapter, I answer my research questions presented in Chapter III and relate my findings in Chapters IV, V, and VI to the themes drawn from the literature review presented in Chapter II. The discussion is divided into two main topics: a) major themes and trends and b) notable influences on the evolution of nursing research. The chapter concludes with limitations, ideas for future research, and a final conclusion.

Major Themes and Trends

My first research question was: What were the trends in nursing research, specifically what type of questions were studied and what research methods were utilized by researchers between 1980 and 1998 at the FoN, University of Alberta? This question is discussed in the following sections based on trends in productivity, trends in journals, topics over time, and methods over time.

Trends in Productivity

As anticipated there was an increase in nursing research productivity over time. The most significant increase was between 1980 – 1984 and 1985 – 1989 where productivity more than quadrupled from an average of 3.6 articles per year to 15.6 articles per year. The upward trend in productivity continued more slowly in the next two time periods investigated with an increase to 18.4 articles per year during 1990 – 1994 and an average of 23.8 articles per year between 1995 and 1998. The upward trend in productivity supported the work of Brown, Tanner, and Padrick²¹³⁹ as well as Golander and Krulik.²¹⁴⁰ The authors of both studies asserted that as researchers started to investigate clinical nursing topics, research increased. Golander and Krulik, who studied the evolution of nursing research in Israel, quantified that assertion by reporting an increase of 170% in research productivity once nursing researchers focused on clinically based topics.²¹⁴¹ In this thesis I noted that the quadruple increase in research articles mirrored a shift towards clinically-based topics. The increase in productivity noted at

²¹³⁹ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁴⁰ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²¹⁴¹ Ibid.

that time may have also been related to the increase in the number of PhD prepared faculty. At the beginning of the 1980/81 academic year 20.8% of tenure track faculty held a PhD and this increased to 40.9% in 1988/89 academic year. The increase in PhD prepared faculty at that time was significant as it aligned with the greatest increase in research article productivity, which may indicate that the increase was not only related to the shift towards clinically-based topics but also to the educational preparation of faculty members. PhD level graduate education is considered to be foundational to the development of nursing science.^{2142 2143} The increasing number of PhD prepared faculty at the FoN meant that there were more individuals who were research-capable. Over the years investigated, PhD prepared tenure track faculty consistently increased with slight declines due to individual retirement noted in 1985/86, 1988/89, and 1995/96; or possible transfer of tenure track faculty to another faculty as noted in 1990/91. As stated earlier, 20.8% of tenure track faculty held a PhD at the beginning of the 1980/81 academic year, and by the 1998/99 academic year this had increased to 86.3%.

Trends in Journals

The primary journals selected for faculty publications in the early 1980s were the *Nursing Papers* (later *CJNR*) and the *AARN Newsletter* (later *Alberta RN*), a publication of the AARN. During the mid-1980s, FoN researchers continued to select the *AARN Newsletter*; however, they also targeted international journals such as *Midwifery* and the *Journal of Advanced Nursing (JAN)*. The selection of *Midwifery*, a specialty maternal child nursing journal, was not surprising as many FoN members focused their research

²¹⁴² Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁴³ Grace, H. K. (1978). The development of doctoral education in nursing: In historical perspective. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 17, 17-27. Retrieved from <http://www.healio.com/journals/jne>

efforts on maternal child health. The focus was also reflective of educational programming in the FoN as there was a midwifery certificate offered at that time. The second international journal was *JAN* and although it was not a specialty journal, the journal also supported the publication of articles focused on midwifery which may explain its use during the late 1980s. Of interest, the time period of 1985 – 1989 also noted an increase in the selection of maternal-child as a research topic choice, making the selection of these two journals practical.

The trend of selecting international peer-reviewed journals that started in the mid-1980s continued into the 1990s. The early 1990s saw that *JAN* became the most selected journal for FoN researchers with the addition of *Clinical Nursing Research*, *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, and the *International Journal of Nursing Studies*. Similarly to the late 1980s, the early 1990s also saw the addition of specialty nursing journals such as *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Acute and Critical Care*, which focused on cardiac and critical care nursing. The journal is not considered an international journal; however, its use is significant. The journal promoted submission of articles with an interdisciplinary focus and some of the articles submitted by FoN members to this journal were so focused. Its use may indicate that nursing research at the FoN would appeal and have merit for an interdisciplinary audience. The early 1990s also noted a steep decline in the use of minor journals such as the *AARN Newsletter*. This may indicate that FoN researchers were aware of the need to choose journals that had a broader reach. It may also reflect the level of research being produced by faculty members in the early 1990s as most selected journals were peer-reviewed and often international. The mid to late 1990s saw continued use of peer-reviewed and international

journals. The most selected journals by FoN researchers during 1994 – 1998 were the *CJNR*, *JAN*, and the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*.

Overall, it was noteworthy to see the somewhat quick transition from publishing in minor nursing journals towards publishing in international, peer-reviewed nursing journals. This finding was not reflected in the literature review, but I believe the overall transition from minor to major journals was reflective of a developing competence in research design and application by FoN members. The literature review suggested that the start and use of a nurse-led journal impact nursing research productivity.^{2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151} This finding was evident in my thesis as the majority of FoN members used nursing based journals to disseminate their findings over the years investigated.²¹⁵² Specifically, FoN members chose *Nursing Papers (CJNR)*, *Qualitative Health Research (QHR)*, and *Western Journal of Nursing Research (WJNR)*. The use of *CJNR* is an important finding as it is the oldest nursing research journal in Canada.²¹⁵³ Its

²¹⁴⁴ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

²¹⁴⁵ Mendes, I. & Trevizan, M. A. (1996). The evolution of nursing research in Brazil. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 225-242.

²¹⁴⁶ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁴⁷ Bunge, H. L. (1952). A cooperative venture. *Nursing Research*, 1(1), 5-6. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁴⁸ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁴⁹ Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

²¹⁵⁰ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

²¹⁵¹ Slater, P. (1984). The past and future of nursing research in Australia. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(2), 43-54.

²¹⁵² 1980-1984 (50%); 1985-1989 (70.5%); 1990-1994 (72.5%); and 1995-1998 (50.3%).

²¹⁵³ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

use was reflective of the importance of access to nurse-led journal that supported the works of nurse researchers. In addition to *CJNR*, two new nurse-led journals were established by FoN members, Dr. Janice Morse and Dr. Pamela Brink, during this time period. In the early 1990s faculty members began publishing in *QHR* and the *WJNR* and their use continued into the late 1990s. The introduction of these two journals signified increased proficiency in research, as well as offering another publication venue for nurse researchers across Canada and internationally. The selection of *QHR* was significant as the journal focused on a research method rather than target audiences or clinical topics. The journal can be considered a stepping stone towards the establishment of qualitative works in nursing research. The *WJNR* focused on clinical nursing research and may be reflective of the trend towards clinically-based topics. FoN members also submitted articles to inaugural nursing research journals of other countries. These included *Nursing Research*, the first nursing journal in the US,^{2154 2155 2156} and *The Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, which was Australia's first nursing research journal.²¹⁵⁷ The selection of these research journals also demonstrate the importance of nurse-led international research journals and the dissemination of nursing knowledge globally. I was not surprised by these findings as I believe that FoN members were well aware of the importance of journal selection in knowledge dissemination. Furthermore, I believe that

²¹⁵⁴ Baer, E. D. (1987). A cooperative venture in pursuit of professional status: A research journal for nursing. *Nursing Research*, 36, 18-25. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁵⁵ Bunge, H.L. (1952). A cooperative venture. *Nursing Research*, 1(1), 5-6. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁵⁶ Wilson, H. S. (1984). Research in nursing has a history. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 14(12), 4-5. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/jonajournal/pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁵⁷ Slater, P. (1984). The past and future of nursing research in Australia. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 1(2), 43-54.

FoN members supported knowledge dissemination internationally via the establishment and editing of *QHR* and *WJNR*; two important journals that supported nursing research.

Topics Investigated Over Time

Topics investigated by FoN members varied but there were some clear trends. The 1980 – 1984 timeframe was marked by a dual focus on clinically based topics and topics relevant to the role of the nurse. For clinically-based topics, there was not a dominant theme; however, for the role of the nurse based articles emerging roles such as nurse practitioners and primary care nurses were the focus. The next time periods of 1985 – 1989, 1990 – 1994, and 1995 – 1998 had clinically-based topics as a main focus of research by FoN members. During 1985 – 1989, the majority of FoN members (64%) published articles focused on clinically-based topics such as maternal-child, a theme that carried over into the roles of the nurse topics.^{2158 2159}

The next period, 1990 – 1994, continued with the trend towards clinically-based topics as a research focus (59.8%). Two themes that emerged from the clinically-based articles during this time period were maternal child and elder care. Maternal-child nursing was the research theme of the 1992 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.²¹⁶⁰ The researchers highlighted in this edition who also published during this time period included Dr. Ruth Elliott, Dr. Peggy-Anne Field, Dr. Beverly O'Brien, Dr.

²¹⁵⁸ Field, P. A. (1985). Parents' reactions to maternity care. *Midwifery*, 1(1), 37-46. doi:10.1016/S0266-6138(85)80052-8

²¹⁵⁹ Houston, M. & Field, P. (1988). Practices and policies in the initiation of breastfeeding. *JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*, 17(6), 418-424. doi:10.1111/j.1552-6909.1988.tb00468.x

²¹⁶⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Margaret Harrison and Professor Kathrine Peters.²¹⁶¹ The elder care theme was highlighted in the 1993 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*.²¹⁶² The authors highlighted in the report who published articles on the topic during this time include Dr. Vicki Strang, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr, and Dr. Anne Neufeld.²¹⁶³ The maternal child theme was again noted in the roles of the nurse topics examined during this time period.²¹⁶⁴

The final time period also saw a trend towards clinically-based topics (63.2%). Two themes emerged from the clinically-based topics: maternal-child and primary/community nursing care. The first 3 primary/community articles^{2165 2166 2167} were highlighted in the 1996/1997 *Research and Scholarly Activity* report.²¹⁶⁸ Two of the articles under the theme of primary and community health care were written by Dr. Deanna Williamson,^{2169 2170} who was highlighted as an emerging FoN researcher in the 1999 *Research and Scholarly Activity* report. Williamson eventually left the FoN and moved to the Department of Human Ecology at the University of Alberta.²¹⁷¹ The remaining articles focused on themes of family caregiving and respite care, which may

²¹⁶¹ Ibid.

²¹⁶² The Faculty of Nursing. (1993). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²¹⁶³ Ibid.

²¹⁶⁴ Relyea, M. J. (1992). The rebirth of midwifery in Canada: An historical perspective. *Midwifery*, 8(4), 159-169. Retrieved from www.midwiferyjournal.com/

²¹⁶⁵ McDonald, L.O., Kysela, G.M., Drummond, J.E., Martin, C.A., Wiles, W.A., & Alexander, J.T. (1997). Assessment of the Clinical Utility of a Family Adaptation Model. *Journal of Family Studies*, 3(1), 47- 65. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/rjfs20

²¹⁶⁶ Drummond, J., Kysela, G., McDonald, L., Alexander, J., & Fleming, D. (1996). Risk and resiliency in two samples of Canadian families. *Health & Canadian Society*, 4(1), 117-151.

²¹⁶⁷ Drummond, J., Kysela, G.M., Alexander, J., McDonald, L., & Query, B. (1997). Family adaptation: The goal of promoting resiliency. *Exceptionality Education Canada*, 7(1/2), 107-131.

²¹⁶⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²¹⁶⁹ Williamson, D. L. & Fast, J. E. (1998). Poverty status, health behaviours and health: Implications for social assistance and health care policy. *Canadian Public Policy*, 24(1), 1-25. Retrieved from <http://economics.ca/cpp/en/archive.php>

²¹⁷⁰ Williamson, D. & Fast, J. (1998). Poverty and medical treatment: When public policy compromises accessibility. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 89(2), 120-124. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

²¹⁷¹ P. Paul, personal communication, March 8, 2017

have been reflective of the research theme of the 1996/1997 *Research and Scholarly Activity* report^{2172 2173} may have also stemmed from the authors' research programs in maternal child nursing.^{2174 2175 2176 2177 2178} The role of the nurse themed articles were again influenced by the clinical topics. This time the articles were influenced by the anticipated shift in health care towards community health nursing.^{2179 2180}

According to the literature review, most countries followed a comparable progression of topics in nursing research journals. Initially, nurse researchers investigated topics related to nursing education, nursing management/administration, and the role of nurses.^{2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187} Then there was a shift towards the

²¹⁷² The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²¹⁷³ Strang, V. & Haughey, M. (1998). Factors influencing the caregiver's ability to experience respite. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 4(3), 231-254. doi: 10.1177/107484079800400302

²¹⁷⁴ Hibbard, J., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1996). Gender differences in the support networks of caregivers. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 22(9), 15-23. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn

²¹⁷⁵ Fudge, H., Neufeld, A., & Harrison, M. J. (1997). Social networks of women caregivers. *Public Health Nursing*, 14(1), 20-27. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1446.1997.tb00406.x

²¹⁷⁶ Harrison, M. J. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Women's experiences of barriers to support while caregiving. *Health Care for Women International*, 18(6), 591-603. Retrieved from www.tandfonline.com/loi/uhcw20

²¹⁷⁷ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1998). Men as caregivers: Reciprocal relationships or obligation? *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 28(5), 959-968. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1998.00818.x

²¹⁷⁸ Neufeld, A. & Harrison, M. (1995). Reciprocity and social support in caregivers' relationships: Variations and consequences. *Qualitative Health Research*, 5(3), 348-365. doi: 10.1177/104973239500500306

²¹⁷⁹ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1996). Perceptions of public health nursing: Views from the field. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 24(1), 7-15. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2648.1996.01681.x

²¹⁸⁰ Reutter, L. & Ford, J. (1998). Perceptions of changes in public health nursing practice: A Canadian perspective. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 35(1/2), 85-94. Retrieved from www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies

²¹⁸¹ Wood, P. & Nelson, K. (2013). The journal Kai Tiaki's role in developing research capability in New Zealand nursing, 1908-1959. *Nursing Praxis in New Zealand*, 29(1), 12-22. Retrieved from <http://www.nursingpraxis.org/>

²¹⁸² Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁸³ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

development of nursing theory,^{2188 2189 2190 2191} followed by a move towards clinically focused topics.^{2192 2193 2194 2195} FoN researchers focused their efforts on clinically based topics throughout the period under investigation with the exception of the first time period of 1980 – 1984 which focused on roles of the nurse. This was reflective of what was happening in Canada as suggested by Stinson. She believed that 1978 onward would be cited by historians as a major point in the history of Canadian nursing research because it defined a new direction for the discipline and the profession.^{2196 2197} This new direction arose at the second international nursing conference when discussions occurred

²¹⁸⁴ Golander, H., & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²¹⁸⁵ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²¹⁸⁶ Sarkis, J. M., & Conners, V. L. (1986). Nursing research: Historical background and teaching information strategies. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 74(2), 121-125. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=1986051721&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

²¹⁸⁷ Wheeler, C. (1985). The American Journal of Nursing and the socialization of a profession, 1900-1920. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 7(2), 20-34. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁸⁹ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁹⁰ Taylor, S. (1975). Bibliography on nursing research, 1950-1974. *Nursing Research*, 24(3), 207-225. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁹¹ Sarkis, J. M., & Conners, V. L. (1986). Nursing research: Historical background and teaching information strategies. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, 74(2), 121-125. Retrieved from <http://login.ezproxy.library.ualberta.ca/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=1986051721&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

²¹⁹² Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁹³ Golander, H., & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²¹⁹⁴ Gortner, S. R. & Nahm, H. (1977). An overview of nursing research in the United States. *Nursing Research*, 26, 10-33. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²¹⁹⁵ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

²¹⁹⁶ Stinson, S. (1986). Nursing research in Canada. In: S.M. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.), *International issues in nursing research* (pp. 236-258). London, UK: Croom Helm.

²¹⁹⁷ Gottlieb, L. (1999). From nursing papers to research journal: A 30-year odyssey. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 30(4), 9-14. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

as to how nursing research could be used to guide practice.²¹⁹⁸ This new direction created a research focus on theory based models for new and expanded roles of the registered nurse in clinical practice. This aspect was noted in this thesis when the expanded roles of the registered nurse in clinical practice (primary care, nurse practitioners, and midwifery) were investigated starting in the 1980s. In her analysis of articles, published in the *CJNR*, Gottlieb reported a move towards clinically based nursing research in the late 1980s.²¹⁹⁹ Her finding was mirrored in my study as FoN researchers focused their research efforts on clinically-based topics from 1985 onwards. MacPhail also noted Gottlieb's finding when she completed an analysis of the topics presented at ten National Nursing Research Conferences from 1973 to 1985 and found that Canadian nursing researchers had focused on nursing problems in clinical practice.²²⁰⁰ It is also important to note that FoN researchers also wrote a total of 14 articles related to nursing research and research development. While these articles were typically not related to the majority theme, their inclusion is important. The topics varied; FoN researchers examined sampling, barriers to nursing research, QUAL,²²⁰¹ history and trends of nursing research in specific topics such as mental health nursing; research ethics; and research on the best methods to address nursing problems. The ability of FoN members to investigate these topics points to their growing expertise in the area of nursing research and also suggests that they considered themselves pioneers in research development. Dr. Shirley Stinson was concerned that during the shift away

²¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰⁰ MacPhail, J. (1988). Scope of research. Kerr, J.C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²²⁰¹ A computer program for qualitative data. Please see Morse, J. M. & Morse, R. M. (1989). QUAL: A mainframe program for qualitative data analysis. *Nursing Research*, 38(3), 188-189.

from educational based topics of the 1960s, nurse researchers would investigate newly advocated clinically-based topics without regard to different methods and approaches.²²⁰² She suggested that there were numerous conflicting opinions on the value of methods such as historical, descriptive, and experimental designs and believed that the logical solution was research on nursing research.²²⁰³ Dr. Stinson was a key individual in the FoN during the time investigated so the trend to focus on nursing research and its development may have been influenced by her. In 1986 she brought the 2nd International Nursing Research Conference to Edmonton and published *International Issues in Nursing Research* with Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr.²²⁰⁴ The textbook provided an overview of nursing research to date and included chapters on historical nursing research; funding; transcultural nursing research; graduate programs and nursing research; the state of nursing research in the UK; and the state of nursing research in Canada.²²⁰⁵

Another finding from the literature review revealed a shift to clinically focused research which was also influenced by research funding and increased productivity. This finding is congruent with my study as AFNR was established in 1982 and article productivity quadrupled during 1985 – 1989. There may also have been an influence from American researchers who began to focus on clinical studies in the late 1970s.²²⁰⁶ What I found most interesting about the topics selected was the frequency of maternal-child topics investigated by FoN researchers. It points to the influence of graduate

²²⁰² Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²²⁰³ Ibid.

²²⁰⁴ Stinson, S. M. & Kerr, J. C. (Eds.) (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm.

²²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²²⁰⁶ Gortner, S. R. & Nahm, H. (1977). An overview of nursing research in the United States. *Nursing Research*, 26, 10-33. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

programming as the FoN offered a midwifery certificate during this time period. It may also suggest that researchers led and designed their own programs based on their own interest rather than general health-care priorities as suggested by Ozsoy²²⁰⁷ and Khalaf.²²⁰⁸

Another interesting finding related to topics was the fact that FoN researchers started to focus on one area of research rather than researching a variety of topics. During my examination of the topics investigated by FoN researchers it was evident that some researched the same theme. This was particularly evident with the maternal-child topics where those researchers would tend to investigate the same theme as well as work with the same individuals. For example, researchers Drs. Ruth Elliott, Peggy-Anne Field, Beverly O'Brien, Margaret Harrison and Kathrine Peters focused the majority of their research on maternal-child nursing.²²⁰⁹ Often O'Brien completed research with Harrison out of the Perinatal Research Center. Where it was most evident that researchers in the FoN were moving towards research focus areas was in the 1995/96 edition of *Scholarly Research and Activities*. In this report, there were no publications listed; rather research focus areas were listed along with the associated faculty members. According to the report, as of 1995/96, there were research focus areas in community/occupational health, international nursing, maternal-child nursing, elder care, mental health nursing, critical care nursing, pain management, health administration, health care ethics, nursing philosophy, nursing history, women's health, nurse-patient

²²⁰⁷ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²²⁰⁸ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²²⁰⁹ Ibid.

communication, socio-behavioural issues in nursing, pharmacology, and nursing education.²²¹⁰ Some of the listed faculty members belonged to more than one research focus area. For example, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr was listed under elder care and nursing history and Dr. Pauline Paul was listed under international nursing and nursing history.²²¹¹ This was reflective of the articles under her name in this thesis. The largest research area was socio-behavioural issues in nursing with 11 faculty members.²²¹² However, the maternal-child nursing focus area (8 faculty members) had the most MN student projects listed at 7.²²¹³ This was reflective of education programming in this area, NHRDP funding, and the Perinatal Research Centre. The focus of individual researchers to one or two research areas was a unique discovery that was not discovered in the literature review. As of 2017, the trend of having a focused program of research has become the norm.

Methods Used Over Time

Over the years under investigation, the majority of FoN researchers used either quantitative or qualitative designs. From the early 1980s to the mid-1990s, the majority of FoN researchers used quantitative methods. It was not until the late 1990s that there was a nearly equal use of qualitative and quantitative methods. This was reflective of a slow upwards trend in the use of qualitative methods. FoN researchers did not limit themselves to qualitative or quantitative methods during the time period investigated. From 1985 on, FoN researchers regularly used historical approaches and grounded

²²¹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²¹¹ Ibid.

²²¹² Ibid.

²²¹³ Ibid.

theory; and from the 1990s on, they seemed to be more confident as there were increasing complex clinical projects with the eventual use of randomized clinical control trials.

Golander and Krulik as well as Huntington reported similar findings. They observed an increase in qualitative research, complex clinical projects, and historical research.^{2214 2215}

In addition to changes in method selection, there was increased complexity of research designs over time. This reflects literature as it has been suggested that research methods used by nurse researchers progressed from simple designs^{2216 2217 2218 2219} to more complex designs.²²²⁰ Under the quantitative umbrella, FoN researchers started with the use of simple quantitative designs such as descriptive, survey and questionnaires to more complex designs such non-experimental, non-randomized trial, quasi-experimental, and correlational designs. The period of 1985 – 1989 noted continued use of simple quantitative descriptive designs as previously mentioned and the addition Likert scales and case studies. The complex quantitative designs grew in variety and included the use of repeated measures, pre/post-test, Solomon Four-Group, and epidemiological studies. The aforementioned designs often included a review of the literature, reflective of the

²²¹⁴ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²²¹⁵ Huntington, A. (1994). Women's work... nursing research has been undervalued. *Nursing New Zealand*, 2(3), 20-22.

²²¹⁶ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²¹⁷ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

²²¹⁸ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²²¹⁹ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²²²⁰ Brown, J. S., Tanner, C. A., & Padrick, K. P. (1984). Nursing's search for scientific knowledge. *Nursing Research*, 33(1), 26-32. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

trends noted by Brown et al.²²²¹ During the 1990 – 1994 time period faculty continued to use the aforementioned designs with the addition of cross-sectional, exploratory, longitudinal, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), and a double-blind, three-group experimental design. There continued to be complexity in quantitative designs from 1994 – 1998 with the addition of with-in subject repeated measures and randomized clinical control trials. Under the qualitative umbrella, 1980 – 1984 was characterized by the use of phenomenology, ethnology, and participation observation. During 1985 – 1998, there was the addition of ethnography, ethnoscience, anthropological field study, and grounded theory. In the next time period, 1990 – 1994, the previous designs were used with the addition of content analysis, anthropology, and metasynthesis. In the early 1990s the inclusion of a review of the literature in qualitative research articles was noted. This again reflected trends identified by Brown et al.²²²² The final time period investigated, 1995 – 1998, used the same designs as previously mentioned with the addition of qualitative systematic reviews.

The vast variety of research methods used by FoN members is reflective of observations by Benoliel,²²²³ Lander,²²²⁴ and Baer.²²²⁵ These authors proposed that PhD prepared nurses studied in a variety of disciplines which created diversity in methods

²²²¹ Ibid.

²²²² Ibid.

²²²³ Benoliel, J. Q. (1983). The historical development of cancer nursing research in the United States. *Cancer Nursing*, 6(4), 261-268. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/cancernursingonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²²⁴ Lander, J. (2011). Nursing research in Canada. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 118-138). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

²²²⁵ Baer, E. D. (1997). Values that drove nursing science in the 1970s. *Reflections*, 23(3), 42-43.

used by nurse researchers.²²²⁶ This was true of the FoN as its researchers had completed their doctoral education in variety of disciplines.

Authorship

There was a distinct trend related to the authorship of articles. The first time period investigated, 1980 – 1984, saw the majority of FoN researchers working alone. It was the only time period where single authored research-based articles were the majority at 61%. From 1985 on, multi-authored research-based articles were foremost; 60%, 74%, and 83% respectively. Although I could not find literature addressing the evolution from solo writing to multiple authors, I believe the trend seen in the FoN reflected national trends. This is based on my review of the archives of the *CJNR*. In the archives, I discovered that volume 12 from 1980 contained all solo writing with the exception of one article; whereas volume 30 from 1998, the majority of articles had multiple authors.²²²⁷ The trend to work in teams in the FoN may have been a result of the partnership model used by some researchers. The first FoN researchers to use the research partnership model were Drs. Margaret Harrison and Anne Neufeld in 1988.²²²⁸ The underlying principles of the model were that both researchers held the role of principal investigator and were active in all phases of the research process including design, recruitment, data analysis, and write-up.²²²⁹ They believed the model increased research productivity and funding as there were two individuals active in research at all times. The findings of this

²²²⁶ Ibid.

²²²⁷ Canadian Journal of Nursing Research Archive (n.d.). *Archives*. Retrieved from <http://cjunr.archive.mcgill.ca/issue/archive>

²²²⁸ The Faculty of Nursing (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²²⁹ Ibid.

thesis suggest that Drs. Harrison and Neufeld were correct in suggesting that research teams increase productivity.

Notable Influences on the Evolution of Nursing Research

The following pages provide answers to these two research questions:

2. What contextual factors, internal and external, influenced the development of nursing research at the FoN, University of Alberta, and;
3. What roles did key leaders play in the Faculty of Nursing to foster a climate conducive to research pursuits and in accessing/developing funding opportunities for nursing research?

Contextual factors are elements that influence the course of research within the FoN. External factors are defined as influences that are outside of the FoN and internal factors are those that are within the FoN. The following external factors will be addressed: status of nursing research, research funding and networking/conferences. Prior to discussing these factors it is important to acknowledge that textbooks on Canadian nursing trends and issues guided this discussion. I then present the perceived internal factors that influenced the research timeline in the FoN from 1980 to 1998: the scholarly reports, graduate programs, and influential individuals. Of note, the response to question 3 is situated within the internal factors.

External Factors

To comprehend the status of nursing during this time period I examined *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives* by Ross-Kerr and Wood²²³⁰ and its previous editions, as

²²³⁰ Kerr, J. C. & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby

well as *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future* by Baumgart and Larsen.²²³¹ Before I discuss the overall trends and issues related to nursing research, it is important to understand briefly what was occurring just prior to the period under investigation. Prior to 1980, the status of nursing research was represented in *Issues in Canadian Nursing* by LaSor and Elliot.²²³² In the chapter on nursing research, by Dr. Shirley Stinson, it was evident that nursing was still at the point of trying to argue the reasons for nursing research.²²³³ At that time Stinson inferred that society did not value or see the need for research in general and, in nursing, the majority of nurses felt that they should “just get on with the job” rather than focus on research.²²³⁴ Stinson also included that the start of research was a natural progression towards being a profession, something that nursing was arguably still in the process of fully moving towards.²²³⁵ Stinson spoke to how nursing research was not yet organized and purposeful and that there needed to be provisions towards the securement of funding and the formation of a research purpose.²²³⁶ Stinson included in her chapter how there was a need for federal funding of nursing research and how that consensus needed to be research about the level of research education desirable in undergraduate and graduate programs. In regards to education, she went further to include that the current state of “research tradition” was based on non-

²²³¹ Baumgart, A. J. & Larsen, J. (Eds.) (1992). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby Year Book.

²²³² LaSor, B & Elliott, M. R. (Eds.) (1977). *Issues in Canadian nursing*. Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²²³³ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²²³⁴ Ibid. pp.8

²²³⁵ Stinson, S. (1969). *Deprofessionalization in nursing?* (doctoral dissertation) Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (302380740).

²²³⁶ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

nursing fields and there needed to be investigation to what works for nursing.²²³⁷ Of interest, Stinson suggested that despite early promotion for clinically based nursing research there was also a need for research on nursing research in order to inform us about what methods, topics, and so forth would or could answer nursing problems.²²³⁸ She believed that nursing was too focused on tradition.²²³⁹ Some of Stinson's thoughts in that chapter were reflected in the work of some FoN members who focused their efforts on the discovery of what methods of research would best work for nursing. It cannot be affirmed that they were influenced by Stinson but is possible as she was a professor in the FoN. Her chapter in Lasor and Elliot also foretold of where Stinson would eventually head when it came to her persistent promotion of nursing research locally, nationally, and internationally. She was keen to point out that nursing research was yet to be organized and she became instrumental in the development of research and research funding in Alberta.

Keeping in mind Stinson's chapter and using the two aforementioned textbooks as a lens to the past, it was found that nursing in Canada was in the midst of transition. It was clear that nursing leaders attempted to establish nursing as its own profession as many of the chapters in both textbooks made reference for the need to expand nursing knowledge via research. Recall that during the process of professionalization, the establishment of a specific body of knowledge is fundamental.²²⁴⁰ Additionally, funding and graduate education were noted as top priorities for the nursing profession as it moved

²²³⁷ Ibid.

²²³⁸ Ibid.

²²³⁹ Ibid.

²²⁴⁰ Flexner, A. (2001/1915). Is social work a profession? *Research on Social Work Practice*, 11(2), 152-165. doi:10.1177/104973150101100202

towards a research-minded culture. Important findings from these textbooks are referred to for the remainder of the discussion chapter.

Status of Nursing Research

What was considered nursing research in the nursing community impacted nursing research development in the FoN. From 1980 – 1989, we note that nursing research was referred to in these textbooks. The first edition of *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives* edited by FoN members MacPhail and Kerr (Ross-Ker) had a section on nursing knowledge that included nursing research. What was interesting about this edition is that there was a whole chapter, by Heather F. Clarke, that examined research methods and in particular attempted to make the case for qualitative methods in nursing.²²⁴¹ In the earlier years of this study, quantitative methods remained the predominant choice of FoN researchers, making this chapter predictive in the slow shift towards an equal use of qualitative and quantitative methods from 1995 – 1998. In the first edition of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future* by Baumgart and Larsen there was a small chapter on nursing research under the “Nursing Workplace” section by Judith Anne Ritchie.²²⁴² The chapter echoed the findings of this thesis, a move of topics from education to administration to clinical; a need for graduate education in order to develop nurse researchers; and limited funding opportunities.²²⁴³ The findings of this thesis show that FoN research was positioned within national trends.

²²⁴¹ Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²²⁴² Baumgart, A.J., & Larsen, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing faces the future*. Toronto, ON: Mosby Year Book.

²²⁴³ Ritchie, J.A. (1988). Research and nursing practice. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen. (Eds). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (pp. 245-262). Toronto, ON: Mosby Year Book.

From 1990 – 1998 I noted that nursing research continued to be addressed under “Nursing Workplace” in chapter by Judith Anne Ritchie in the second edition of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future*²²⁴⁴ and there continued to be chapters on the state of graduate education.²²⁴⁵ During this time period, we note the first discussion of the reality of the first Canadian PhD program in nursing at the FoN, which was viewed as a major milestone for nursing research development. Also no longer was there the inclusion of research methods the editions *Canadian Issues & Perspectives* or *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future* published during this time period. This may be reflective of the increase in the number of research textbooks being produced in those years including book produced by individuals who were professors in the FoN or soon be to be employed.²²⁴⁶ What was most interesting of the later editions was that funding was seen as more positive. This may have been due to the fact that there were more opportunities for funding of nursing research in general in the 1990s. The later editions of the trends and issues textbook also demonstrated that nursing was gaining momentum towards the reality of PhD education in nursing across Canada and that nursing research was slowly being supported.

Research Funding and Other Research Supports

One of the external factors, research funding, did not seem to impact the ability of FoN members to be productive as research grew during the period being studied.

²²⁴⁴ Ritchie, J.A. (1992). Research issues. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen. (Eds). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed., pp. 307-326). St. Louis, MO: Mosby

²²⁴⁵ Field, P. A., Stinson, S. M. & Thibaudeau, M. F. (1992). Graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen, (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed, pp. 421-445.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby

²²⁴⁶ Textbooks included: *Basic Steps in Planning Nursing Research: From Question to Proposal* in 1977, 1983, 1988, 1994 and 2001; *Qualitative Nursing Research: A Contemporary Dialogue* in 1989 and 199; and *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* in 1989 and 1998.

However one may wonder how much more productive FoN researchers could have been with more funds. Initially I was surprised by the lack of funding noted in this thesis. I had hypothesized that the majority of research-based articles, especially in the latter years, would acknowledge funding. Instead I discovered there was funding support for 51.6% (49/95) of research-based articles published from 1980 to 1989. Following this, 1990 – 1998; productivity nearly doubled but despite the increase in research productivity there were fewer articles that mentioned a source of funding. Only 48.1% (90/187) of research-based articles noted funding support. Glass suggested that funding may sway the direction of research itself.²²⁴⁷ In this study, more than half of the articles did not have mention of a funding source. This may suggest that FoN researchers did not write about topics that were receiving funding and looked instead at their own interests. It may also suggest that there were limited funding opportunities for nursing research. Of the research-based articles that had funding there was no clear topic or theme that dominated other than clinically-based investigations; however, those investigations ranged from maternal-child to elder care, and beyond. It may also be that the practice of acknowledging funding was not common. Unfortunately it was not possible to establish with certainty if funding was in reality larger.

During the first 10 years (1980 – 1989) the majority of research-based articles that had funding (51.6%, n=49/95) acknowledged more than one source (33 compared to 16). The 8 years following (1990 – 1998) there was approximately the same amount of funding acknowledged for the research-based articles (48.1%, n=90/187) but there was a

²²⁴⁷ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

nearly equal split between single source funded (n=45) and multi-source funded research-based articles (n=46). It was surprising to me that many FoN researchers had more than one source of funding. It speaks to a time where the funding support provided may have not covered all costs of project. It also highlights that the majority of funding available at the time did not always go towards supporting nursing research. For example the Medical Research Council (MRC), one of the major three sources of federal funding, typically awarded one to two grants per year to nurses prior to 1986.²²⁴⁸ After 1986, the CNA and the Canadian Association for University Schools of Nursing (CAUSN) successfully lobbied to have a nursing representative introduced to board of the MRC.²²⁴⁹ This allowed for nursing's research voice to be heard at the federal funding level. In this study, the MRC was not noted as a major source of funding for FoN researchers as it was only mentioned in 3 articles during the time period investigated. The first MRC funded project, which resulted in 1 article in 1997, was conducted by Dr. Beverly O'Brien and Joyce Relyea through the Perinatal Research Centre.²²⁵⁰ The pair investigated use of traditional antiemetics against the use of acupressure in the treatment of nausea in pregnancy.²²⁵¹ The maternal child topic was typical of the pair. The MRC award was considered to be quite important as it was highlighted by the Associate Dean of Research at the time, Dr. Janice Lander in the 1992 edition of *Research and Scholarly*

²²⁴⁸ Baumgart, A. J. & Larsen, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change*. Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

²²⁴⁹ Ross-Kerr, J. C. & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (2011). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²²⁵⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁵¹ Ibid.

Activities.²²⁵² The addition of the MRC funded project would most likely pique the interest of fellow nursing researchers within the FoN and nationally as many would understand the effort required to obtain such a grant. The mention in the report would also imply that FoN members were research savvy and this may attract other researchers to the FoN. The last two articles, one written in 1997 by Dr. Miriam Stewart and the other 1998 by Karen Benzies, a PhD graduate student at the time, received MRC funding and also had a maternal child focus. All three MRC funded articles also had additional funding sources. Dr. Beverley O'Brien received MRC funding again, but this time it was a NHRDP/MRC development grant with Dr. Margaret Harrison during the 1994/95 academic year.²²⁵³ The grant allowed the pair to be released from teaching responsibilities for up to five years.²²⁵⁴ The results of this research project were not part of this study, however, there was approximately 5 years from the first MRC grant to publication, so perhaps the results of the second MRC funded project for O'Brien had resulting publications in 2000.

NHRDP funding via the scholar program and via development grants was noted in this study. The NHRDP was mentioned in the 1985/87, the 1993, the 1994/95 editions of the *Research and Scholarly Activities* reports. The first mention was to highlight Dr. Shirley Stinson as she became the first woman and first nurse to be a senior national health research scientist via NHRDP in 1972.²²⁵⁵ Other NHRDP scholars or those that had research supported by the NHRDP included Drs. Janice Morse, Terry Davis, Dana

²²⁵² Ibid.

²²⁵³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994/95). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁵⁴ Ibid.

²²⁵⁵ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

Wertenberger, Vicki Strang, Margaret Harrison Beverly O'Brien, and Janet Ross-Kerr. There was also NHRDP sponsored Student Fellowships noted in the latter years of this thesis and those were held by Susan Neufled, a MN student, and Jeanne Besner, a PhD student and later graduate of the PhD program in 1999.²²⁵⁶

In the literature review, lack of funding or self-funding was noted as a major barrier to research development and productivity.^{2257 2258 2259 2260 2261} It was evident in this study that FoN members self-funded or had limited funding for their research endeavours. This could be viewed as a negative; however, I believe it highlights the tenacity of the researchers in the FoN. As noted, they continued to increase productivity of nursing research despite funding obstacles. They also established research support centers within the faculty and the University of Alberta. For instance: the Faculty of Nursing Research Facilitation Office in 1984 was established with Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti at the helm,²²⁶² the Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research was founded in 1988 under Dr. June Kikuchi,²²⁶³ FoN members were elected to membership in the Perinatal Research Centre in 1992 (Margaret Harrison, Beverley O'Brien, and

²²⁵⁶ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

²²⁵⁷ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²⁵⁸ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²²⁵⁹ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

²²⁶⁰ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²²⁶¹ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²²⁶² The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁶³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Kathrine Peters),²²⁶⁴ and the International Institute for Qualitative Methodology (IIQM) was formed in 1998 with Dr. Janice Morse as director.²²⁶⁵ It was noted that research support centers were essential to nursing research development as they represented a shift towards research-mindfulness as well represent an openness to assist in the research endeavours of others.^{2266 2267 2268}

Members of the FoN, in particular Dr. Pamela Brink, Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr (Kerr), and Dr. Janice Morse, also supported research endeavours of those who were not part of the faculty through editorials in various journals such as the *AARN Newsletter*, *QHR*, and *WJNR*. These editorials were often multi-part pieces and spoke to how to write up funding proposals, types of methods, and other research related support and advice. Of interest, this was not a noted theme in the review of the literature but was something that stood out as significant in this study. I believe that this finding may be related to the establishment of *AFNR*. The funding body was the first provincial funding body solely for nursing research²²⁶⁹ and it was spearheaded by FoN members. Perhaps, this created a sense of obligation to nursing research within in the FoN. This may have fostered FoN members to view themselves as leaders in nursing research development who then strived to promote nursing research locally, nationally, and internationally through editorials.

²²⁶⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁶⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁶⁶ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²⁶⁷ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²²⁶⁸ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²²⁶⁹ Wood, M. J. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). Career development in nursing. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (pp. 411 – 427). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

The creation of AFNR. AFNR was probably one of the turning points of nursing research productivity in the FoN. Its creation was due to substantial lobbying efforts by the AARN and Dr. Shirley Stinson.²²⁷⁰ It was the first province/state level funding ever for the promotion of nursing research world-wide. From 1983 to 1991, AFNR released 1.3 million dollars as research grants, \$100, 000 in student bursaries, and \$72, 113 as research trainee awards (discontinued in 1987).²²⁷¹ I am unable to locate the exact amount of funding provided after 1991 but Dr. Stinson stated in an interview that over 3 million dollars were awarded to nurse researchers in Alberta during AFNR's operation.²²⁷² AFNR operated until 1997 when it was unable to continue due to lack of funding from the province.²²⁷³ During the period under investigation, AFNR support was acknowledged in 59 of the 155 articles (38%) that had research funding between the years of 1987 to 1997. So despite a limited time as a funding agency for nursing research, it had a significant impact for FoN researchers as the majority of funded research-based articles mentioned it as a source. I believe that AFNR ignited the desire of Alberta nurse researchers as well as professional bodies to band together in order to support nursing research. The AARN, in 1993, created the AARN Nursing Research Committee (NRC).²²⁷⁴ Its role was to develop a plan in order to support the advance and utilization of nursing research over the next decade.²²⁷⁵ The plan was separated into three

²²⁷⁰ Faculty of Nursing. (n.d.). *Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research: A time to grow*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁷¹ Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research. (1991). *Annual report 1990 – 1991*. Edmonton, AB: Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research.

²²⁷² Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44

²²⁷³ Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research. (1991). *Annual report 1990 – 1991*. Edmonton, AB: Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research.

²²⁷⁴ Alberta Association of Registered Nurses. (1999). *By 2005: A strategic plan for nursing research in Alberta*. Edmonton, AB: Alberta Association of Registered Nurses.

²²⁷⁵ Ibid.

phases; laying the foundation (1995 – 1997), the critical years (1997 – 2000), and consolidating the plan (2000 – 2005).²²⁷⁶ AFNR was in its final years as a funding body when the NRC was in its foundational years. When the NRC entered its critical years, it moved into lobbying efforts related to research funding, this aligned with the end of AFNR. By the final stage, the NRC created new practice standards that highlighted the need for nursing research and supported the idea of evidence-based practice.²²⁷⁷ Perhaps the NRC would not have been at the same stage of nursing research organization and support of funding without AFNR as an example.

Networking and Collaboration

Due to the high number of multi-authored research-based articles, I discovered there was an abundance of collaboration. This was a surprising finding for me as this was not a theme noted in the literature review. This collaboration was not only between colleagues in the FoN but with other Faculties of Nursing and other disciplines. It is important to note that the 1991 edition of *Scholarly and Research Activities* report focused on collaboration in education and research.²²⁷⁸ The edition highlighted the expanding research network that was developing with other disciplines, other agencies, and internationally. Specifically, the works of Dr. Anita Molzahn, Dr. Terry Davis, Dr. Janice Lander, and Dr. Maron Allen were highlighted.²²⁷⁹ Between these researchers, the FoN networked with HOPE, Alberta Health, Faculties of Medicine and Education from the University of Alberta; perinatal nurses from the Royal Alexandra Hospital, the

²²⁷⁶ Ibid. pp.8

²²⁷⁷ Ibid.

²²⁷⁸ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁷⁹ Ibid.

University of Saskatchewan, the Alberta Cancer Board, the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), and the Blood Tribe Reserve.²²⁸⁰ The idea that collaboration and research networking was highlighted as a theme of one of the report points to the importance the FoN placed on this. Through the investigation of the research-based articles, one can appreciate the research expansion of the FoN. The multi-authored research-based articles are evidence of increased research collaboration both among and beyond members of the FoN.

In the 1980 – 1984 time period there was indications of early collaboration despite only a few multi-authored articles. The collaboration of note was not between other nursing colleagues but was interdisciplinary in nature. Dr. Janice Ramsay (Lander) collaborated with Dr. John McKenzie, a physician;²²⁸¹ and Dr. Stinson collaborated with Dr. Kyung S. Bay from the Division Health Services Administration at the University of Alberta and Dr. Peggy Leatt from the Department of Health Services Administration from the University of Toronto.^{2282 2283} These articles were written in the early 1980s. I believe this demonstrated the ability of these individuals to establish research networks and reflected that other disciplines sought FoN members as research collaborators. Interdisciplinary research collaboration was first mentioned in the *Scholarly Reports on Research Activity* in 1991 and it was presented as an emerging research collaboration

²²⁸⁰ Ibid.

²²⁸¹ Ramsay, J. A., McKenzie, J. K., & Fish, D. G. (1982). Physicians and nurse practitioners: Do they provide equivalent health care? *American Journal of Public Health*, 72(1), 55-57. Retrieved from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/>

²²⁸² Leatt, P., Bay, K., & Stinson, S. (1981). An instrument for assessing and classifying patients by type of care. *Nursing Research*, 30, 145-150.

²²⁸³ Bay, K. S., Leatt, P., & Stinson, S. M. (1982). A Patient-classification system for long-term care. *Medical Care*, (5), 468-488. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/lww-medicalcare/Pages/default.aspx

model. An example of its use is Dr. Margaret Harrison with Dr. Joyce Magill-Evans from the Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine.²²⁸⁴

The next three time frames, which included 1985 – 1998, reflected similar research collaboration and networking between academic colleagues, graduate students, and other disciplines. Of most importance during these latter years was the noted increase in collaboration with academic nursing colleagues from other schools and universities. During 1985 – 1989, FoN members collaborated with other faculties of nursing at both the national (University of Calgary and Dalhousie University) and international level (University of California, San Diego State University, and Azusa Pacific University). The collaboration noted was directly related to networks established in previous places of employment prior to starting at the FoN, University of Alberta. For instance, Dr. Marilyn Wood has been Dean at Azusa Pacific University²²⁸⁵ prior to becoming the Dean for the FoN, University of Alberta. During the 1990 – 1994 time period FoN members worked with individuals at the national level from Athabasca University, Ryerson University, the University of Calgary, the University of Saskatchewan, the University of Western Ontario, and the Université de Montréal. At the international level, FoN members worked with nursing members from Rush University and Florida Atlantic University. During the last time period, 1994 – 1998, there continued to be collaboration at the national level (the University of British Columbia, the University of Saskatchewan, and Dalhousie University) and at the international level

²²⁸⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1991). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁸⁵ dela Cruz, F., Jacobs, A., & Wood, M. (1986). The educational needs of home health nurses in the greater Los Angeles area. *Home Healthcare Nurse*, 4(3), 11-17. Retrieved from www.vnaa.org/content.asp?contentid=97

(Pennsylvania State University, College of Nursing at Wayne State University, the School of Nursing at the University of Miami, and the Faculty of Health and Human Sciences at Edith Cowan University in Australia). For the first time there was also collaboration between the FoN and both a national and international academic colleague (Ryerson Polytechnic University in Toronto, Ontario and Pennsylvania State University in the US). As well, there was the first collaboration with an individual that was not situated in North America.²²⁸⁶ It is unknown how and where Kristjanson initially established a connection with faculty member Dr. Priscilla Koop. It can be speculated that their common research focus on palliative nursing care could have meant that they met at an international conference, educational retreat, or something similar. Overall the collaboration noted at the national and international levels was reflective of the reach of nurse researchers in the FoN and as well demonstrated that there was a common goal of research development in various universities and countries.

As mentioned there was collaboration between faculty members and students. The student-faculty partnership is discussed more in the graduate education section of this chapter; however, the networking connections that were established as part of graduate education are discussed here. A graduate student collaboration of note was between Dr. Janice Morse and Joan Bottorff.^{2287 2288 2289} This networking connection would make way for Bottorff to become one of the three special case PhD studies and its

²²⁸⁶ Kristjanson, L. J., Leis, A., Koop, P. M., Carriere, K. C., & Mueller, B. (1997). Family members' care expectations, care perceptions, and satisfaction with advanced cancer care: Results of a multi-site pilot study. *Journal of Palliative Care*, 13(4), 5-13. Retrieved from <http://criugm.qc.ca/journalofpalliativecare/>

²²⁸⁷ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., & Boman, J. (1989). Patterns of breastfeeding and work: the Canadian experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 80(3), 182-188. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

²²⁸⁸ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1989). Leaking: A problem of lactation. *Journal of Nurse - Midwifery*, 34(1), 15-20. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

²²⁸⁹ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1988). The emotional experience of breast expression. *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, 33(4), 165-170. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

first graduate in the spring of 1992.²²⁹⁰ Another PhD student connection was that of Zhou Qiuping. She had completed her MN at the University of Alberta in 1994 with Dr. Beverly O'Brien as her supervisor.²²⁹¹ What is interesting about this network connection was that it made way for the first time collaboration between FoN members with a PhD graduate student from different university. Zhou was studying at the University of Maryland in Baltimore and published work with Dr. Beverly O'Brien and Dr. Olive Yonge. It seemed that the FoN was aware of the importance of their graduate programs and its effect on networking as the 1990 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities* was subtitled "The Year of the PhD Program"²²⁹² and the 1995/96 edition had supervisors and their areas of research expertise rather than a listing of publications.²²⁹³ The move toward a listing of supervisors in the report would be similar to how research areas of excellence are presented in the FoN as of 2017. Prospective students can search faculty members to see if their research interest would have a suitable supervisor.

FoN members also networked through service on various nursing boards and during their educational sabbaticals. Various members were on nursing boards during this time period. This included Dr. Joanne Olson as the only non-US Chapter member of the 12 member board of STTI,²²⁹⁴ Dr. Lynn Skillen as an international representative of the CNA, and Joyce Relya as a member of the International Confederation of

²²⁹⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁹¹ Zhou, Q. (1994). The relationship between symptoms of nausea and vomiting during early pregnancy and pregnancy outcome. Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (MM11432).

²²⁹² The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁹³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁹⁴ It must be acknowledged that Dr. Olson originated from the US.

Midwives.²²⁹⁵ Other members were part of editorial boards which could also be used as a platform to network. This included Drs. Janice Lander, Janice Morse, and Shirley Stinson to name a few. As well, FoN members were involved in professional nursing boards such as the CNA, AARN, and CAUSN. This would also allow for connections with other research minded individuals that were not part of the FoN environment at the University of Alberta.

Another way that FoN members networked was via sabbaticals as many FoN members seemed to use sabbaticals to make international nursing contacts. For example, during her sabbatical Dr. Peggy Anne Field was a visiting scholar in New Zealand due to expertise in maternal child nursing care.²²⁹⁶ In 1995, Dr. Phyllis Giovannetti traveled to Bangkok to represent the FoN on an education mission and what occurred was that three nurse researchers from Mahidol University decided to visit the FoN on a research exchange. Other connections were made through nursing education. Dr. Pamela Brink created Memorandums of Understandings between different schools of nursing to promote international exchange of ideas. The first was between the FoN, the University of Wales, Red Cross University, and Hogeschool in Utrrecht.²²⁹⁷ The second was between the FoN and the University of Ghana.²²⁹⁸ Dr. Lynn Skillen worked with Wendy Neander and Karen Mills to develop nursing education partnerships between six universities in the US, Mexico, and Canada.²²⁹⁹ Perhaps these educational partnerships made way for visiting students. It appears however that they definitely played a role in

²²⁹⁵ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²²⁹⁶ Ibid.

²²⁹⁷ Ibid.

²²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹⁹ Ibid.

attracting international students. For example, the link created with Ghana probably explains partially why Ghanaians continue to come to the FoN, University of Alberta to complete graduate programs or why they attend as a visiting student during their study in the Master of Philosophy program at the University of Ghana.²³⁰⁰

Conferences. The numerous conferences that FoN members presented at are also another example of networking. Over the time period investigated there were a of 217 conference presentations during the 12 year span that were acknowledged in the primary data sources. It is known that research conferences impacted the evolution of nursing research^{2301 2302 2303} and knowledge creation. FoN members presented at local, national, and international conferences over the time period and also played host. According to Glass, research conferences started as nurses assumed responsibility over their own research development.²³⁰⁴ The FoN hosting of the 2nd International Nursing Research Conference in May of 1986 was significant as it represented not only research confidence but also networking.²³⁰⁵ Drs. Shirley Stinson, Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), Phyllis Giovannetti, and Jannetta MacPhail promoted the conference through networking at The Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers' conference in London England in April of 1983 and at the 18th Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses in

²³⁰⁰ P. Paul, personal communication, March 8, 2017

²³⁰¹ Benoliel, J. Q. (1983). The historical development of cancer nursing research in the United States. *Cancer Nursing*, 6(4), 261-268. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/cancernursingonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²³⁰² Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²³⁰³ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²³⁰⁴ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research*, 26, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²³⁰⁵ Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

Israel in 1985.²³⁰⁶ The world-wide publicity was a first for a nursing conference.²³⁰⁷ The promotion of the international nursing research conference at The Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers Conference was not coincidental. Rather it was related to Ross-Kerr's and Stinson's past involvement at the conference series. Ross-Kerr had presented topics on elder care, history of nursing, and health policy since 1982 and Stinson had acquired affiliate status for the CNA in the group.²³⁰⁸ It is unlikely that the promotion of the 2nd international research conference at The Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers Conference could have occurred without the network previously established by Ross-Kerr and Stinson. This again, represents the ability of FoN members to network, promote, and support nursing research internationally. The efforts of the aforementioned individuals were successful as there were 580 abstracts submitted from 28 different countries and that 800 nurses from 33 countries attended.²³⁰⁹ The majority of the presentations were from other nursing colleagues as only 9 of the 228 presentation were completed by FoN members.²³¹⁰ The number of international guests at the conference would open up pathways for discussion with other likeminded researchers in nursing. It is beyond the scope of this thesis but it would be interesting to discover what, if any, research collaborations were established at this conference.

²³⁰⁶ Ibid.

²³⁰⁷ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁰⁸ The Faculty of Nursing (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁰⁹ The Faculty of Nursing (1985/1987). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³¹⁰ Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

Internal Factors

The following internal factors have been identified: the scholarly reports, the graduate programs and education; and influential individuals. They are discussed further in the following pages.

The Scholarly Reports on Research

As mentioned in the discussion of external factors, the definition and perception of what was considered nursing research influenced trends. For this study, I believe that scholarly reports were an internal factor that influenced nursing research in the FoN. The first reports, from 1980 – 1989, influenced research by bringing the activities of FoN members to the forefront. I believe that the early editions of the reports presented the work of FoN members in a positive light. The Dean's messages and later the messages from the research office demonstrated that the FoN had a research supportive environment. This may have influenced potential future faculty members to apply, as noted by the increase in Faculty size especially in PhD prepared tenure track over the years investigated. The reports created in the 1990s predominantly focused on themes that reflected areas of research strengths in the FoN. Focusing on these themes may have also contributed to attracting more researchers in these areas, thus increasing opportunities for collaboration and increasing productivity of these topics.

Graduate Programs and Education

The amount of research produced in the FoN during the time investigated would not be as significant without the MN and PhD programs. As noted in the literature review, the link between graduate level education, research mindedness, and increased

research productivity is undeniable.^{2311 2312 2313 2314} Graduate student and faculty member collaboration was noted from 1985 on. It was interesting to note the influence of graduate education (students working with FoN members) in the research process early on in this study. Mendes and Trevizan suggested that the effect of a newly established graduate program is noted nearly 10 years after commencement of the first year if there are factors in place that support the research process.²³¹⁵ This would correlate with the 1976 establishment of the Master of Nursing Program at the University of Alberta. From 1985 – 1989 there were 4 student-faculty collaborations. This included Joan Bottorff, who was a student under Dr. Janice Morse;^{2316 2317 2318} Susan Fowler-Kerry, a student under Dr. Janice Lander;^{2319 2320} Suzanne J. Tylko, a graduate research assistant with Dr. Janice Morse;^{2321 2322 2323} and Karen Williams, another student with Dr. Janice Morse.²³²⁴

²³¹¹ Allen, M. (1986). The relationship between graduate teaching and research in nursing. In: S.R. Stinson & J.C. Kerr (Eds.) *International issues in nursing research*. (pp. 151-167). Philadelphia, PA: The Charles Press Publishers.

²³¹² Lauri, S. (1990). The history of nursing research in Finland. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(2), 169-173. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/international-journal-of-nursing-studies/>

²³¹³ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²³¹⁴ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²³¹⁵ Mendes, I. & Trevizan, M. A. (1996). The evolution of nursing research in Brazil. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 225-242.

²³¹⁶ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., & Boman, J. (1989). Patterns of breastfeeding and work: The Canadian experience. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 80(3), 182-188. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

²³¹⁷ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1989). Leaking: A problem of lactation. *Journal of Nurse - Midwifery*, 34(1), 15-20. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

²³¹⁸ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. L. (1988). The emotional experience of breast expression. *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, 33(4), 165-170. Retrieved from www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00912182

²³¹⁹ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hargreaves, A. (1989). Gender effects in pain perception. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 68(3), 1088-1090. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

²³²⁰ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. R. (1987). Management of injection pain in children. *Pain*, 30(2), 169-175. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/pain/pages/default.aspx

²³²¹ Morse, J. M., Tylko, S. J., & Dixon, H. A. (1985). The patient who falls--and falls again: Defining the aged at risk. *Journal of Gerontological Nursing*, 11(11), 15-18. Retrieved from www.healio.com/nursing/journals/jgn

²³²² Morse, J. M., Tylko, S. J., & Dixon, H. A. (1987). Characteristics of the fall-prone patient. *Gerontologist*, 27(4), 516-522. Retrieved from gerontologist.oxfordjournals.org/

According to the literature review, part of graduate education is mentorship of the student's own work as well through research assistantships that support the supervisor's work.^{2325 2326} Two of these individuals, Bottorff (as a special case student) and Fowler-Kerry, eventually went on to complete a PhD with FoN.

Student and faculty research collaborations continued and increased after their establishment in 1985. From 1990 – 1994 there were 12 student-faculty collaborations.^{2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338} The students were from

²³²³ Morse, J. M., Morse, R. M., & Tylko, S. J. (1989). Development of a scale to identify the fall-prone patient. *Canadian Journal on Aging*, 8(4), 366-377. Retrieved from cagacg.ca/cja/

²³²⁴ Williams, K. M. & Morse, J. M. (1989). Weaning patterns of first-time mothers. *MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing*, 14(3), 188-192. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/mcnjournal/pages/default.aspx

²³²⁵ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²³²⁶ Werley, H. H. (1977). Nursing research in perspective. *International Nursing Review*, 24, 75-8

²³²⁷ Morse, J. M., Bottorff, J., Neander, W., & Solberg, S. (1991). Comparative analysis of conceptualizations and theories of caring. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 23(2), 119-126. doi:10.1111/j.1547-5069.1991.tb00655.x

²³²⁸ Fowler-Kerry, S. & Lander, J. (1991) Assessment of sex differences in children's and adolescents' self-reported pain from venipuncture. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, 16(6), 783-793.

²³²⁹ Johnson, J. & Morse, J. (1990). Regaining control: The process of adjustment after myocardial infarction. *Heart & Lung*, 19(2), 126-135.

²³³⁰ King, K. M. & Jensen, L. (1994). Preserving the self: Women having cardiac surgery. *Heart & Lung: The Journal of Critical Care*, 23(2), 99-105.

²³³¹ Morse, J. M. & Bottorff, J. (1990). The use of ethology in clinical nursing research. *Advances in Nursing Science*, 12(3), 53-64. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

²³³² Lander, J. & Fowler-Kerry, S. (1991). Age differences in children's pain. *Perceptual & Motor Skills*, 73(2), 415-418. Retrieved from journals.sagepub.com/home/pms

²³³³ Lander, J., Fowler-Kerry, S., & Hill, A. (1990). Comparison of pain perceptions among males and females. *The Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 22(1), 39-49. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

²³³⁴ Morse, J. M., Jehle, C., & Gamble, D. (1990). Initiating breastfeeding: A world survey of the timing of postpartum breastfeeding. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 27(3), 303-313. doi:10.1016/0020-7489(90)90045-K

²³³⁵ Jensen, L. & King, K. (1994). Elderly with cardiac disease: Analysis of current nursing literature. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, 5(3), 26-34.

²³³⁶ Morse, J. M., Solberg, S., Neander, W., Bottorff, J., & Johnson, J. (1990). Concepts of caring and caring as a concept *Advances in Nursing Science*, 13(1), 1-14. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/advancesinnursingscience/Pages/default.aspx

²³³⁷ Givens, B., Oberle, S., & Lander, J. (1993). Taking the jab out of needles. *Canadian Nurse*, 89(10), 37-40.

the undergraduate program, the MN program, and the newly formed PhD program (both special case and direct admit). What was important during that timeframe was the collaboration between faculty members and undergraduate students. Brenda Givens and Shannon Oberle were third year nursing students at the time of a research project;²³³⁹ supported by AHFMR and NHRDP and supervised by Dr. Janice Lander.²³⁴⁰ This may be reflective of an increase in confidence in the research process. But more importantly it highlights that research was being taught at the undergraduate level. This was an interesting finding as Glass asserted that the goal of undergraduate curricula was to create research-mindedness; whereas, the opportunity to undertake a research projects rests in the graduate programs.²³⁴¹ It seems that the FoN fostered research development rather than just research-mindedness in undergraduate curriculum at that time. This may be reflective of the findings of Stinson, who stated that nursing programs could not agree upon the level of research knowledge in undergraduate and graduate curricula.²³⁴² As of 2017, the undergraduate student research internship is well established, even if modest as part the FoN's BScN Honors Program.²³⁴³

In the next time period, 1995 – 1998, there were 13 research articles published that had graduate student authors. The students were enrolled in the MN or PhD

²³³⁸ Chan, M. & Jensen, L. (1992). Positioning effects on arterial oxygen and relative pulmonary shunt in patients receiving mechanical ventilation after CABG. *Heart & Lung, 21*(5), 448-456.

²³³⁹ Givens, B., Oberle, S., & Lander, J. (1993). Taking the jab out of needles. *Canadian Nurse, 89*(10), 37-40.

²³⁴⁰ Ibid.

²³⁴¹ Glass, H. P. (1977). Research: An international perspective. *Nursing Research, 26*, 230-236. Retrieved <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²³⁴² Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²³⁴³ Faculty of Nursing. (2017). *Honors program (collaborative & AD)*. Retrieved from <https://www.ualberta.ca/nursing/programs/undergraduate-programs-and-their-admissions-requirements/honors-program>

programs in the FoN^{2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351} and for the first time, were from PhD programs from a different university. Dr. Shirley Stinson indicated that PhD education in Canada for nurses was not “a long time coming” but rather was quite quick when looking at the history of nursing education in the country. She pointed out that it was only 130 years since the first Nightingale School of Nursing at St. Thomas and only 38 years since the first nurse obtained a PhD in Canada.²³⁵² Overall, student collaboration resulting from the MN and PhD program increased research productivity. FoN members had assistance with their projects which might have driven timely completion. As well, graduate students were exposed the research process both in their own work and through their supervisor’s work. This would be appealing to potential graduate students and they may have chosen to study in the FoN due to the number of PhD nursing faculty; something that was not as common in the mid-1980s as it is in 2017. This suggestion was echoed by Golander and Krulik as they proposed that PhD prepared faculty create

²³⁴⁴ Warnock, F. F. & Lander, J. (1998). Pain progression, intensity and outcomes following tonsillectomy. *Pain*, 75(1), 37-45. doi: 10.1016/S0304-3959(97)00202-9

²³⁴⁵ McIlveen, K. H., Strang, V., & Pearson, J. L. (1997). Foot care clinics and primary health care. *Perspectives*, 21(1), 12-17.

²³⁴⁶ Moore, K. N. & Paul, P. (1997). A historical review of selected nursing and medical literature on urinary incontinence between 1850 and 1976. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing: Official Publication of the Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society*, 24(2), 106-122. Retrieved from journals.lww.com/jwoconline/pages/

²³⁴⁷ Forbes, D. & Neufeld, A. (1997). Strategies to address the methodological challenges of client-satisfaction research in home care. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 29(2), 69-77. Retrieved from <http://www.mcgill.ca/cjnr/>

²³⁴⁸ Medves, J. & O'Brien, B. (1997). Cleaning solutions and bacterial colonization in promoting healing and early separation of the umbilical cord in healthy newborns. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 88(6), 380-382. Retrieved from journal.cpha.ca/

²³⁴⁹ King, K. & Paul, P. (1996). A historical review of the depiction of women in cardiovascular literature. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 18(1), 89-101. doi:10.1177/019394599601800107

²³⁵⁰ Castelein, P. & Kerr, J. R. (1995). Satisfaction and cardiac lifestyle. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 21(3), 498-505. doi:10.1111/1365-2648.ep8543160

²³⁵¹ Onyskiw, J., Harrison, M., & Magill-Evans, J. (1997). Past childhood experiences and current parent-infant interactions. *Western Journal of Nursing Research*, 19(4), 501-518. doi: 10.1177/019394599701900406

²³⁵² Ibid.

the opportunity for research mentorship with graduate students.²³⁵³ In essence the presence of PhD prepared faculty created research-mindedness which would support the development of graduate students as beginning researchers. Stinson, in her chapter on nursing research in 1977, stated that there was a need for graduate education to support beginning researchers.²³⁵⁴ As part of this mentorship, graduate students would be shown how to write funding proposals, how to get published in nursing journals, and how to be accepted as a presenter at conferences. This would further support nursing research as this encouraged the dissemination of their thesis findings. Ultimately, the mentorship of graduate students in the FoN helped to support the development of future nurse researchers, not only in the FoN but across the country and internationally. For example, the 181 graduates of the PhD program can be found in all provinces but one and in Chili, Ghana, India, Pakistan, Tanzania, and the US.²³⁵⁵

Influential Individuals

All the individuals mentioned in this study influenced the evolution of research in the FoN; however, it is beyond the scope of this thesis to discuss each individual in detail. However, I believe it is important to mention a few of the individuals that were previously described in Chapter VI as they impacted the evolution of nursing research through their steadfast in productivity. Recall that Drs. Janice Morse, Janice Lander, Olive Yonge, Janet Ross-Kerr, and Peggy Anne Field were the most prolific producers of

²³⁵³ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²³⁵⁴ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²³⁵⁵ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

research and non-research articles;²³⁵⁶ and Dr. Janice Morse, Ann Pagliaro, and Dr. Shirley Stinson were the most prolific producers of books and book chapters during the time period investigated.²³⁵⁷ The aforementioned faculty members may not have been able to be as productive as they were without the support of certain FoN members in key positions. I believe these individuals are Drs. Jannetta MacPhail, Marilyn Wood, and Shirley Stinson. I discuss their position(s) and contributions during that time period to ascertain their individual and collective influence.

MacPhail. During this investigation it was clear that Dr. MacPhail was an early adopter and advocate for nursing research. Her beginnings into nursing were focused on the advancement of her personal knowledge in nursing as she was aware this was required of her in order to make progress in nursing education and nursing research. She obtained her RN status in 1949 and soon received a Certificate in Clinical Instruction in Nursing from the University of Western Ontario in 1950²³⁵⁸ as education was near to her heart. MacPhail then obtained a BS in Maternity Nursing and Supervision from Teachers College at Columbia University in 1952.²³⁵⁹ Eight years later, in 1960, she received her MSN in Pediatric Nursing and Administration in Nursing Education from Wayne State University and six years after that, completed a PhD in Administration in Higher Education from the University of Michigan.²³⁶⁰

²³⁵⁶ To revisit their contributions please see pp.162-168

²³⁵⁷ To revisit their contributions please see pp.281-291

²³⁵⁸ Jannetta MacPhail. (2010, September 23). *Ottawa Citizen*. Retrieved from <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/ottawacitizen/obituary.aspx?n=jannetta-macphail&pid=145568658#sthash.ASqNcLz1.dpuf>

²³⁵⁹ Ibid.

²³⁶⁰ Ibid.

She began a 5 year term as Dean on July 1, 1982.²³⁶¹ She initiated the *Research and Scholarly Activities* reports and wrote a Dean's Message in each of the two published during her term as Dean. It was through these messages that MacPhail was able to influence nursing research within the FoN. In both editions it was evident that MacPhail was a tireless promoter of nursing research in her role of Dean. I think where this was most evident is via some of her scholarly work completed during this time. In 1982, she wrote an editorial that was published in *Nursing Papers*. That editorial highlights MacPhail's thoughts on nursing research and where research should head. She discussed that she believed that nursing research was too focused on itself, nursing education, or nursing management. She acknowledged these were important questions, however, believed that nursing research should impact the discipline of nursing and promote the development of what is currently termed evidence-based practice. It is important to note that evidence-based practice was not a commonly used term during the 1980s. The idea of research informing practice was first noted in this thesis in the 1996/97 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*. Dr. Janice Lander used the term "informed practice" when she was discussing the impact of FoN led mental health research.²³⁶² In the editorial MacPhail stated "[t]he greatest need in nursing as a discipline is to develop the scientific base of nursing practice for the purpose of improving patient care."²³⁶³ It is through this editorial that one can understand the influence that MacPhail had on research in the FoN. She stated that the FoN was aware of the need to advance nursing knowledge

²³⁶¹ 1982/83 academic calendar

²³⁶² The Faculty of Nursing. (1996/97). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁶³ pp.2 In: MacPhail, J. (1982). Editorial. *Nursing Papers*, 4(3), 2-6.

via research and that they were up to the challenge.²³⁶⁴ What is most interesting of the 1980 – 1984 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities* was that MacPhail stated “research is essential to the advancement of any discipline and hence, to the advancement of nursing knowledge and nursing practice.”²³⁶⁵ This statement mirrored her stance on research when she wrote her editorial in *Nursing Papers*.

Another way in which MacPhail impacted research was through nursing education. MacPhail believed that the lack of nursing research in areas that impact nursing care was directly related to the lack of research education in undergraduate and graduate nursing programs as well as the absence of PhD programs in nursing in Canada.^{2366 2367} Dr. MacPhail was one of the three individuals responsible for the development and start of the PhD program in nursing at the University of Alberta. She came well prepared to assist in the development of a PhD program as she had developed the PhD (third in the US) and the Nursing Doctorate (first in the world) programs at Case Western Reserve University where she served as Dean in 1972 and 1979 respectively.²³⁶⁸
²³⁶⁹ Her work in the development of the programs at Case Western Reserve was recognized by the nursing community in 1982 as MacPhail received the inaugural Sister Bernadette Armiger Award for Leadership in Nursing by the American Association of

²³⁶⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁶⁵ Ibid.

²³⁶⁶ Ibid.

²³⁶⁷ Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²³⁶⁸ Jannetta MacPhail. (2010, September 23). *Ottawa Citizen*. Retrieved from <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/ottawacitizen/obituary.aspx?n=jannetta-macphail&pid=145568658#sthash.ASqNcLz1.dpuf>

²³⁶⁹ Case Western Reserve University. (2016). *History of the Frances Payne Bolton School of Nursing*. Retrieved from <https://nursing.case.edu/about/history/>

Colleges of Nursing.^{2370 2371} Along with Stinson and Larsen, MacPhail completed surveys of PhD prepared nurses in Canada in order to determine how many nurses could produce research.^{2372 2373} What was discovered was that a PhD program was needed in Canada in order to promote the development of nursing research that impacted patient care. In the 1985/87 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*, MacPhail proudly wrote that the proposal for the PhD program was submitted and approved by the University of Alberta's Board of Governors on May 9, 1986.²³⁷⁴ MacPhail was not Dean when the PhD program finally became a reality but was one of the early leaders in its establishment.

Another way MacPhail influenced research was via textbooks. MacPhail was as co-editor of *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives* from the first edition to the third. In the all editions she authored a chapter on research mindfulness in nursing and a chapter on the scope of research in nursing practice.^{2375 2376} In the first chapter she discussed the issue of dissemination of research findings in nursing and provided an overview of factors that contribute or inhibit a research rich culture in nursing.²³⁷⁷ In the second chapter she suggested that research has followed a similar trend to that of the US

²³⁷⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1980/1984). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁷¹ American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2017). *Recipients of the Sister Bernadette Armiger Award*. Retrieved from <http://www.aacn.nche.edu/membership/awards/armiger>

²³⁷² Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1984). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1982 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

²³⁷³ Stinson, S. M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1988). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1986 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

²³⁷⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²³⁷⁵ Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1988). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. Toronto, ON: McGraw Hill Ryerson Ltd.

²³⁷⁶ Kerr, J. C. & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1990). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (2nd ed.). Scarborough, ON: Mosby.

²³⁷⁷ Ibid.

and UK with an initial focus on functional nursing, such as roles of the nurse and nursing education.²³⁷⁸ MacPhail, along with Dr. Janet Ross-Kerr, had the insight to understand that nursing research needed to be addressed in a trends and issue book. The 2011 edition of textbook, which was co-edited by Ross-Kerr and Wood, still has chapters devoted to research.

MacPhail also impacted research in her role as Dean. This was most evident during the analysis of the scholarly reports. They highlighted MacPhail's foresight to where the discipline should head in order to make nursing research a common priority. This was first noted in the Dean's message in the 1980/84 edition. MacPhail shared her vision related to what was required in order to develop and expand nursing research. This included services related to research development and grant obtainment.²³⁷⁹ MacPhail matched her words with action when she appointed Dr. Shirley Stinson as the first Associate Dean for graduate education and research development in 1982.²³⁸⁰ Of significance MacPhail began supporting Master prepared faculty to engage in doctoral education. Many individuals took this opportunity and completed PhD programs in other faculties at the University of Alberta. The FoN followed through with MacPhail's vision after her retirement as they continued on the research path she started. MacPhail passed away in September of 2010.²³⁸¹

Wood. One individual who continued on the path established by Dr. MacPhail was her successor, Dr. Marilyn Wood. She completed a Bachelor of Science in Nursing

²³⁷⁸ Ibid.

²³⁷⁹ Ibid.

²³⁸⁰ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²³⁸¹ Jannetta MacPhail. (2010, September 23). *Ottawa Citizen*. Retrieved from <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/ottawacitizen/obituary.aspx?n=jannetta-macphail&pid=145568658#sthash.ASqNcLz1.dpuf>

in 1959 at the University of British Columbia.²³⁸² After that she moved to the US to take on a staff nurse position at the UCLA Center for Health Sciences.²³⁸³ After a while she decided to attend graduate school at the University of California and completed a Master of Public Health in 1968 and a Doctorate of Public Health in 1971.²³⁸⁴ ²³⁸⁵ She was Dean and Professor at Azusa Pacific University from 1979 – 1987²³⁸⁶ and then she returned to Canada and replaced MacPhail as Dean in the FoN during the 1988/89 academic year. I found that she impacted research in three main ways; one, through her role as Dean, through nursing research textbooks and through nursing education.

Immediately after arriving at the FoN, Dr. Wood determined that it was time to admit the three special case PhD students and to lobby for the funding for the PhD Program. One year later Ginette Lemire Rodger, who had served as executive director of the CNA, became a special case PhD student. Dr. Rodger had extensive lobbying experience and she led graduate students in a 14 month campaign that culminated with the funding of the PhD program on December 21, 1990.²³⁸⁷ She eventually became a direct admission to the PhD program. Wood also continued to support mastered prepared faculty to obtain a PhD like MacPhail before. Those supported by MacPhail and/or Wood were Marjorie Anderson, Lynn Skillen, Wendy Austin, and Rene Day; to name a

²³⁸² Source: Marilyn J. Wood's Curriculum Vitae on file at the FoN, University of Alberta

²³⁸³ Ibid.

²³⁸⁴ Ibid.

²³⁸⁵ Stinson, S.M., Larsen, J., & MacPhail, J. (1988). *Canadian nursing doctoral statistics: 1986 update*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses' Association.

²³⁸⁶ dela Cruz, F., Jacobs, A., & Wood, M. (1986). The educational needs of home health nurses in the greater Los Angeles area. *Home Healthcare Nurse*, 4(3), 11-17. Retrieved from www.vnaa.org/content.asp?contentid=97

²³⁸⁷ Trojan, L., Marck, P., Gray, C., & Rodger, G. (1996). A framework for planned change: Achieving a funded PhD program in nursing. *Canadian Journal of Nursing Administration*, 9(1), 71-86.

few.²³⁸⁸ As was seen in Chapter II the percentage of tenure track faculty prepared at the PhD level grew from 20.83% in 1981 to 86.3% in 1998/99. This exponential growth can be attributed to the vision of these Deans.

Early during her term, Wood also decided that it was time to split the portfolio of the Associate Dean Graduate Studies and Research into two portfolios. She appointed Dr. Pamela Brink as the Associate Dean Research and Dr. Phyllis Giovanetti as Associate Dean Graduate Education. This action ensured that each Associate Dean would be able to give greater focus to these two important areas. The new structures this created favoured the further development of both research and graduate education.

Dr. Wood joined Dr. Brink in writing *Basic Steps in Planning Nursing Research: From Question to Proposal* in 1979, one of the first textbooks devoted to nursing research.²³⁸⁹ The third and fourth editions of this important nursing research textbook were included in the primary data sources analyzed.^{2390 2391} The establishment of a user friendly nursing research textbook demonstrated the desire of Wood to help ignite and establish nursing research, not only in Canada but internationally. As of 2017, the 5th edition of this textbook is used in both undergraduate and graduate nursing education in the FoN.²³⁹² Brink and Wood knew that a basic nursing research textbook would help to introduce the idea of research and help establish nursing as a research progressive profession. They also understood that they could not stop at a basic research text. She

²³⁸⁸ P. Paul, personal communication, March 7, 2017

²³⁸⁹ Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1979). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal*. North Scituate, MA: Duxbury Press.

²³⁹⁰ Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1988). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

²³⁹¹ Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (1994). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (4th ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

²³⁹² Brink, P. J., & Wood, M. J. (Eds.) (2001). *Basic steps in planning nursing research: From question to proposal* (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

understood that in order to be competitive in academia and for funding, methods that were used by nurse researchers would need to be more sophisticated. Brink and Wood's answer was *The Advanced Design in Nursing Research* textbook series targeted students who already had a basic knowledge of the research process.²³⁹³ The first edition of *Advanced Design in Nursing Research* was published in 1989.²³⁹⁴ The textbook was divided into three sections and each of the sections explained the classic approach to that research design and provided examples of variations.²³⁹⁵ The first section was on experimental designs and it included chapters on true experimental design and quasi-experimental design.²³⁹⁶ The second section was on survey designs and included chapters on comparative and correlation design; both co-authored by Drs. Marilyn Wood and Pamela Brink.²³⁹⁷ The third section was on exploratory-descriptive designs and included chapters on descriptive design, exploratory design, and qualitative design.²³⁹⁸ Drs. Brink and Wood co-authored the chapter on descriptive design.²³⁹⁹

Wood not only took over as Dean from MacPhail, she also replaced her as one of the two editors of *Canadian Nursing: Issues & Perspectives*. Her impact as editor of this trends and issue textbook was not during the time period investigated but remains important. The fourth edition had three chapters related to nursing research and Wood

²³⁹³ Wood, M. J., & Brink, P. J. (Eds.) (1989). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²³⁹⁴ Ibid.

²³⁹⁵ Ibid.

²³⁹⁶ Ibid.

²³⁹⁷ Ibid.

²³⁹⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹⁹ Ibid.

was involved as author in all three.²⁴⁰⁰ As of 2017, the fifth edition is a required resource of FoN students.

Wood's decision to edit and contribute chapters to both trends and issues and nursing research textbooks also highlighted her ability to impact research in nursing education. On July 1, 1995 there was the closure of all regional schools of nursing and consolidation into the FoN.²⁴⁰¹ Wood had the foresight to understand that in order for a smooth transition, a common curriculum was required. In the ten years prior, Wood worked with Heather Andrews to develop a common curriculum between the University of Alberta Hospital School of Nursing and the FoN, University of Alberta.²⁴⁰² This eventually led to the collaborative Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BScN) Program between the FoN, Red Deer College, Keyano College, Grande Prairie Regional College.²⁴⁰³ Wood believed that the collaborative program allowed for an environment that supported learning and research.²⁴⁰⁴ Wood's work on the program paved the way towards entry to practice at the baccalaureate level thus ensuring all RNs in the province were introduced to research. Of note, there were still hospital schools of nursing at the time and Dr. Wood spearheaded a movement that led to a collaborative venture. When the hospital schools of nursing closed in July of 1995, Wood suggested that the provincial funding that had supported these schools should remain in nursing education. The three directors agreed and recommended to the province that their funds should be transferred

²⁴⁰⁰ Ross-Kerr, J.C. & Wood, M.J. (Eds.) (2003). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (4th ed.). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁴⁰¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1994). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴⁰² Ibid.

²⁴⁰³ Ibid.

²⁴⁰⁴ Ibid.

to the FoN, University of Alberta upon closure of the schools of nursing. In the end, these funds were allocated to the PhD program.²⁴⁰⁵

In addition to her role of Dean, one that she held until December 31, 1998,²⁴⁰⁶ Wood held other influential roles. She was an Associate Editor of the *WJNR*²⁴⁰⁷ and she was the President of CAUSN from 1995 to 1997. Dr. Janice Lander, a longtime collaborator of Wood, became Acting Dean on January 1, 1999 after Wood's retirement.²⁴⁰⁸ As of 2017, Wood is currently Professor Emerita in the FoN at the University of Alberta.

Stinson. Dr. Shirley Stinson's influence on research development in the FoN and in Alberta was noted throughout this study. To understand why she was one of the keystones to research development in the province, her background is of importance. She graduated from the University of Alberta with a BScN (public health nursing) in 1953,²⁴⁰⁹ completed a Master Degree in Nursing in 1958 at the University of Minnesota,²⁴¹⁰ and then headed to Teacher's College at Columbia University to earn a PhD in education in 1969.²⁴¹¹ After completion of her PhD, she returned to Alberta and was the first nurse in the province to hold a PhD. Then, in 1972, she became the first woman and first nurse

²⁴⁰⁵ Dr. Marilyn Wood's address at the 25th Anniversary of the PhD Program. P.Paul, personal communication, March 7, 2017

²⁴⁰⁶ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

²⁴⁰⁷ Wood, M. J. & Brink, P. J. (Eds.) (1989). *Advanced Design in Nursing Research*. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

²⁴⁰⁸ Paul, P. & Olson, J. (2016). *Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta PhD program: Celebrating 25 years - 1991 to 2016*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

²⁴⁰⁹ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁴¹⁰ Minnesota School of Nursing. (2009). *A century of leadership*. Retrieved from www.nursing.umn.edu/sites/nursing.umn.edu/files/nursing-magazine-fall-winter-2009.pdf

²⁴¹¹ Stinson, S. (1969). *Deprofessionalization in nursing? (doctoral dissertation)* Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global. (302380740).

to be a senior national health research scientist via NHRDP.²⁴¹² Soon after this, in 1975, she was instrumental in the establishment of the MN program at the University of Alberta. As president of the CNA from 1980 – 1982 she made research one of the association's mandates, something that remains today. Then in 1982, she was appointed as the FoN's first Associate Dean for Graduate Education and Research Development.²⁴¹³ It was through her involvement in leadership roles within the FoN and abroad where she was able to impact nursing research.

At the time, the governing bodies of nursing supported the development of graduate education. In 1962, the CNA had created the Committee on Nursing Education who noted that graduate programs at the MN and PhD levels prepare nurses to be qualified in administration, teaching, and research.²⁴¹⁴ Stinson was a member at large for nursing in 1974 as she agreed with CNA's vision for research in education.²⁴¹⁵ As such she was a key individual in the development of the 1975 MN program in the FoN. The MN program did not have external funding; instead it was supported from the development of the Master in Health Services Administration.²⁴¹⁶ The program was approved mainly due to a joint application of the FoN with the Division of Health Services Administration and a strong focus on research.²⁴¹⁷ The joint application was due to Stinson's influence. As of 1969, Stinson held a joint appointment between the FoN and Faculty of Medicine, where the Division of Health Services Administration was

²⁴¹² Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁴¹³ Ibid.

²⁴¹⁴ Canadian Nurses Association. (1962). *Folio of reports 1962*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Nurses Association.

²⁴¹⁵ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁴¹⁶ Wood, M. J. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). The growth of graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: J.C. Ross-Kerr & M.J. Wood. (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives* (5th ed., pp. 389-409). Toronto, ON: Mosby.

²⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

housed.²⁴¹⁸ In the 20 years she held the joint appointment, Stinson was instrumental in establishing courses in the MHSa program²⁴¹⁹ which allowed her to develop her vision for the MN program and led to her eventual involvement in the development of PhD program in nursing. In the 1990 edition of *Research and Scholarly Activities*, Stinson stated that the PhD program was important for researchers and those learning how to do research.²⁴²⁰ Stinson promoted the development of graduate programs via trends and issue textbooks. She authored a chapter on graduate nursing education in Canada in the first and second editions of *Canadian Nursing Faces the Future*,^{2421 2422} and a chapter on the state of nursing research in Canada in *International Issues in Nursing Research*.²⁴²³ This was reflective of Stinson's interest in nursing history as she believed that learning the past would help to shape the future.

In 1980, Stinson used CNA funded research to support her own efforts in the establishment of a Canadian PhD nursing program. Stinson was the only author who was involved in all four writings of *Canadian Nursing Doctoral Statistics*. These reports made nursing visible to those who could provide funding for education programs and demonstrated that nursing was prepared to complete research.

²⁴¹⁸ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁴¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁴²⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴²¹ Stinson, S.M, Field, P.A. & Thibaudeau, M.F. (1989). Graduate education in nursing. In: A.J. Baumgart & J. Larsen (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future: Development and change* (pp.337 – 361). Scarborough, ON: C.V. Mosby.

²⁴²² Field, P. A., Stinson, S. M. & Thibaudeau, M. F. (1992). Graduate education in nursing in Canada. In: A. J. Baumgart & J. Larsen, (Eds.). *Canadian nursing faces the future* (2nd ed, pp. 421-445.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby

²⁴²³ Stinson, S. M. (1986). Nursing research in Canada. In: S. M. Stinson & J. C. Kerr (Eds.). *International issues in nursing research* (pp.236-258). London, UK: Croom

Probably one of the most important influences on research development that Stinson had was related to her tireless efforts at fundraising and advocating for nursing research. Dr. Shirley Stinson believed there was a lack of organization in nursing research in Canada in the late 1970s²⁴²⁴ and I believe this influenced her decision making during the years investigated. She became what was required of her to make nursing research organized. Dr. Ginette Rodger called Stinson a “networker par excellence.”²⁴²⁵ To begin she created “Operation Bootstrap,” which was an initiative aimed at pressuring the MRC to support PhD program development and research funding support for nursing.^{2426 2427} Closer to this thesis was the development of AFNR. Her lobbying efforts started in the late 1970s and this was not an easy task for Stinson as shortly after the establishment of the United Nurses of Alberta (UNA) there were strikes by nurses in 1977, 1980, and 1982;²⁴²⁸ making nursing less than popular with the government and with the public. Despite this, Stinson continued to lobby the government to attempt to secure a small amount of research funding from AHFMR which included writing numerous letter of outrage to then premier, Peter Lougheed.²⁴²⁹ In the end, nursing would not have to “sell muffins” as termed by Stinson as she secured \$1 million over 5

²⁴²⁴ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M.R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

²⁴²⁵ McMaster, J. (1998, October, 2). Alberta’s nursing architect: Third in a 90th anniversary series profiling outstanding U of A professors: Shirley Stinson. *Folio*. Retrieved from <https://sites.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/36/03/04.HTM>

²⁴²⁶ Ibid.

²⁴²⁷ Sibbald, B. (2005). Nurse to know. Nursing excellence by design. *Canadian Nurse*, 101(8), 42-44.

²⁴²⁸ Kerr, J. C. (1988). Emergence of nursing unions as a social force in Canada. In: J. C. Kerr & J. MacPhail (Eds.) *Canadian nursing: Issues and perspectives* (pp.211-224). Toronto, ON: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

²⁴²⁹ McMaster, J. (1998, October, 2). Alberta’s nursing architect: Third in a 90th anniversary series profiling outstanding U of A professors: Shirley Stinson. *Folio*. Retrieved from <https://sites.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio/36/03/04.HTM>

years and AFNR was established.²⁴³⁰ Stinson was the chair of AFNR 1982 until 1988. The foundation represented how nursing moved into a higher status in the eyes of the government and thus academia as nursing became a contender in research development. Without Stinson's involvement in lobbying and her encouragement for others to advocate for research funding it is doubtful that AFNR would have existed. The creation of AFNR allowed for many nursing research projects to have funding where normally they would not had been competitive amongst what little was available.

Stinson's lobbying efforts were not limited to graduate programs or research dollars. She understood the need for research conferences as a means of knowledge dissemination and networking. In the mid-1980s she advocated for the creation of a conference that focused on the research activities of faculty members, clinical associates, and graduate students. It was Stinson that decided that the conference should be named after Dr. Margaret Scott Wright. The first conference was in 1986 and it provided a supportive environment for faculty members and graduate students to engage in knowledge dissemination and research development. She also lobbied for funding for nursing conferences, in particular the 1986 International Nursing Research Conference. She indicated that she went back twice to AHFMR until in order to secure funding for the conference.²⁴³¹ The idea for the 2nd International National Research Conference originated in 1981 after Drs. Shirley Stinson, Janet Kerr (Ross-Kerr), and Phyllis

²⁴³⁰ Wood, M. J. & Ross-Kerr, J. C. (2011). Career development in nursing. In: J. C. Ross-Kerr & M. J. Wood (Eds.). *Canadian nursing: Issues & perspectives*. (pp. 411 – 427). Toronto, ON: Elsevier Mosby.

²⁴³¹ Faculty of Nursing. (n.d.). *Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research: A time to grow*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing.

Giovannetti attended the first conference that was held in Edinburgh, Scotland.²⁴³² Then in 1982, after the arrival of then Dean, Dr. Jannetta MacPhail, conference promotion started with support from Travel Alberta with a local advertisement; as well with international exposure at The Workgroup of European Nurse Researchers' conference in London England in April of 1983 and at the 18th Quadrennial Congress of the International Council of Nurses in Israel. In addition to the advertisement for the conference, which was a first for any nursing conference, Stinson was a recognizable individual in nursing and part of the conference's success can be attributed to that. At the time she was known locally, as she was a professor at the FoN who helped to establish the MN program. She was known at the national level as she had been the president-elect/president of CNA from 1978 to 1982;²⁴³³ she had created AFNR; and was the first nurse in Alberta to hold a PhD. She was known at an international level as she was the first FoN member to present at an ICN congress, she led the initiative to invite outside scholars to the Canadian National Research Conference that was in Edmonton in 1975, she held affiliate status for the CNA in the Working Group of European Nurse Researchers,²⁴³⁴ she was co-chair for the first-ever International Conference on

²⁴³² Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.

²⁴³³ Kerr, J. C. (1998). *Prepared to care: Nurses and nursing in Alberta, 1859 to 1996*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta Press.

²⁴³⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Community Health Nursing Research in 1993,²⁴³⁵ and she was an advisory board member of the 2nd International Conference on Community Health Nursing in Edinburgh in 1997.²⁴³⁶

It was in part because of Stinson's ongoing networking that the conference in 1986 was well attended.²⁴³⁷ The FoN also had the opportunity to highlight its own research at this event via 9 oral presentations (228 total presentations at the event).²⁴³⁸ She understood the importance of international exchange of nursing research and worked to promote this. Stinson also supported international nursing research via textbooks that she edited. She, along with Ross-Kerr, edited the first ever textbook, *International Issues in Nursing Research*, dedicated to international issues in nursing research.²⁴³⁹ Overall, Stinson's ability to network at all levels made her influential and placed nursing research from Alberta on the map.

Over the years investigated both the nursing and academic community honoured Stinson with numerous awards, too many to list as part of this thesis. Important awards included the Jeanne Mance Award, the Ross Award for Nursing Leadership (CNF) and Sir Frederick Haultain Prize in Humanities all in 1990.²⁴⁴⁰ And although, not part of this timeline, Stinson was also recognized by the Canadian Government as she went on to become an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2002 for her contributions to nursing

²⁴³⁵ King, M., Stinson, S. M., & Mills, K. M. (1993). *Proceedings of the first international conference on community health nursing research: Health promotion, illness & injury prevention: Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 26th-29th, 1993*. Edmonton, AB: Edmonton Board of Health.

²⁴³⁶ The Faculty of Nursing. (1995/96). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴³⁷ 580 abstracts were submitted from 28 different countries and 800 nurses from 33 countries attended

²⁴³⁸ Stinson, S. M., Kerr, J., Giovannetti, P., Field, P.A., & MacPhail, J. (Eds.) (1986). *New frontiers in nursing research: Proceedings of the International Nursing Research Conference*. Edmonton, AB: Faculty

²⁴³⁹ Stinson, S. M. & Kerr, J.C. (Eds.) (1986). *International issues in nursing research*. London, UK: Croom Helm

²⁴⁴⁰ The Faculty of Nursing. (1990). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

education and research; the Golden Jubilee Medal in 2002, and the Diamond Jubilee Medal in 2012.^{2441 2442} As of 2017, she is Professor Emerita in the FoN and Department of Public Health Sciences (formerly Division of Health Sciences Administration) at the University of Alberta and an Adjunct Professor for Life at the University of Calgary.²⁴⁴³

Chapter Summary

Evolution of Research

The evolution of research in the FoN typically followed a similar pattern as what has been described about the evolution of research in countries such as the US, the UK, Brazil, and Finland. Research productivity increased over time with the most significant increase mirroring a shift towards clinically based research articles as well as an increase in overall faculty size and PhD prepared faculty. The increase is reflective of not only a shift towards clinically-based topics, as suggested in the literature, but also to the increase of the level of research education preparation of faculty members. Once a critical mass of PhD prepared faculty were in place, research really began to flourish in the FoN.

With journal selection there was an overall move from minor nursing journals towards publishing in international, peer-reviewed nursing journals near the end of the time period investigated. The majority of FoN members published in nursing journals for the majority of their articles. As well, there was the establishment of two new nurse-led journals, *QHR* and *WJNR* by FoN members Drs. Morse and Brink. Their introduction signified increased proficiency in research and offered another avenue for publication for

²⁴⁴¹ Government of Canada. (n.d.) *Home: Honours: Find a recipient*. Retrieved on February 19, 2017 from <https://www.gg.ca/honours.aspx?ln=Stinson&fn=Shirley&t=&p=&c=&pg=1>

²⁴⁴² Faculty of Nursing. (2017). *Contact us and people: Shirley Stinson*. Retrieved from <https://www.ualberta.ca/nursing/about/contact-us-and-people/professors-emeritae/stinson>

²⁴⁴³ Ibid.

nursing researchers across Canada and internationally. There was also use of initial nurse-led journals. The use of the initial nursing research journals of the US, Australia, and Canada also demonstrate the ability of FoN members to disseminate nursing knowledge internationally.

There was an increase in productivity over the years investigated. This started at an average of 3.6 articles per year (1980 – 1984); increased to 15.4 articles per year (1985 – 1989); increased to 18.4 articles per year (1990 – 1994); and finally increased to an average of 23.8 articles per year (1994 – 1998).²⁴⁴⁴ Overall there was a clear trend towards clinically based topics. The 1980 – 1984 timeframe included a trend toward discussing emerging roles such as nurse practitioners and primary care nurses as well as the foundations of nursing practice. The next time periods of 1985 – 1989, 1990 – 1994, and 1995 – 1998 had clinically-based topics as a main focus of research. The main themes noted in the clinically-based topics was maternal-child, elder care, and community/primary care. The biggest increase in publication was noted between early 1980s and late 1980s when research productivity quadrupled; this reflected the shift towards clinical topics. FoN researchers also investigated nursing research which may have been influenced by Dr. Shirley Stinson and her stance that nursing research needed to be researched. It also highlights that FoN researchers were leaders in nursing research. The trends in topic selection were also reflected in the literature review. What was not reflected in the literature review was the trend towards selecting a focused research program. Those that researched the same topics over the years investigated also tended to

²⁴⁴⁴ These numbers reflect the average number of articles per year in the FoN.

work in teams. These were early signs of FoN members establishing programs of research.

Contextual Factors

There were external and internal factors that influenced the evolution of research in the FoN. External influences included nursing trends and issues; the status of nursing research; research funding and support centers; and networking and collaboration. Internal influences included the scholarly reports, the graduate programs, and key influential leaders. Through the influence of these individuals the PhD program was created, a critical mass of researchers developed, and solid structures to support research were developed.

External influences on research. Trends and issues present in nursing as well as the status of nursing research influenced research evolution. In the 1977 chapter on nursing research, by Dr. Shirley Stinson, it was evident that nursing was still at the point of trying to argue the reasons for nursing research as society and even nurses did not see the value of it.²⁴⁴⁵ Trends and issues also influenced the status of nursing research and may explain the slow transition away from what is traditionally considered research. The move towards qualitative methods may have been partially related to a small but important focus on research on nursing research development. The work done in this area helped to define which methods would be best for nursing and the overall trends in nursing research. The work done here may have helped to establish the current strong focus on qualitative methods in nursing research. It would have been interesting to spend

²⁴⁴⁵ Stinson, S. (1977). Central issues in Canadian nursing research. In: B. LaSor & M. R. Elliott (Eds.), *Issues in Canadian nursing* (pp. 3 – 42). Scarborough, ON: Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.

more time on the impact of Dr. Janice Morse in the development of qualitative research in the faculty and abroad, but this would clearly have been beyond the scope of this thesis.

The establishment of AFNR was a critical milestone. It allowed FoN members to develop their expertise in how to write proposals and how to secure funding. I believe that AFNR created the opportunity for additional funding as noted with NHRDP support of some of the maternal child projects. Despite the presence of AFNR it seemed that less than half of FoN members had funding support. In the literature review, lack of funding or self-funding was noted as a major barrier to research development and productivity.

²⁴⁴⁶ ²⁴⁴⁷ ²⁴⁴⁸ ²⁴⁴⁹ ²⁴⁵⁰ It was evident in this study that FoN members appeared to be self-funded or had limited funding for their research endeavours as more than half of the articles did not mention of a funding source. Securing funding was no doubt an issue.

There was also the development of research support structures in the FoN and beyond. For instance, there was the Faculty of Nursing Research Facilitation Office created in 1984,²⁴⁵¹ the Institute for Philosophical Nursing Research in 1988,²⁴⁵² the

²⁴⁴⁶ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁴⁴⁷ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²⁴⁴⁸ Hopps, L. C. (1994). The development of research in nursing in the United Kingdom. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 3(4), 199-204. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2702.1994.tb00389.x

²⁴⁴⁹ Khalaf, I. (2013). Development of nursing research in Jordan (1986-2012). *International Nursing Review*, 60(4), 461-468. doi:10.1111/inr.12042

²⁴⁵⁰ Ozsoy, S. A. (2007). The struggle to develop nursing research in Turkey. *International Nursing Review*, 54(3), 243-248. Retrieved from [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1466-7657](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1466-7657)

²⁴⁵¹ The Faculty of Nursing. (1985/87). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴⁵² The Faculty of Nursing. (1987/89). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

Perinatal Research Centre in 1992,²⁴⁵³ and The International Institute for Qualitative Methodology (IIQM) in 1998.²⁴⁵⁴ Research support centers were essential in nursing research development timelines as they represented a shift towards research-mindfulness as well represent an openness to assist in the research endeavours of others.^{2455 2456 2457} These centers most likely helped to develop current nurse researchers in the FoN, in Canada, and internationally.

Internal influences on research. These included the scholarly reports, the graduate programs, and key individuals. The reports themselves may have influenced research evolution in the FoN. There were themed reports from 1990 onwards that may have encouraged research in those topics areas. This was certainly noted with the maternal child focus, the community health focus, and elder care as these were dominant research areas for FoN members.

Due to the creation of the MN program in 1975 and the PhD program in 1991 there was an abundance of student and faculty research collaborations from 1985 onward. As part of this mentorship, graduate students would be shown how to write up funding proposals, how get published in nursing journals, and how to be accepted as a presenter at conferences. This would further support nursing research as this encouraged the dissemination of their thesis findings. Graduate programs increased research productivity

²⁴⁵³ The Faculty of Nursing. (1992). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴⁵⁴ The Faculty of Nursing. (1999). *Research and scholarly activities*. Edmonton, AB: The Faculty of Nursing.

²⁴⁵⁵ D'Antonio, P. (1997). Toward a history of research in nursing. *Nursing Research*, 46(2), 105-110. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁴⁵⁶ Golander, H. & Krulik, T. (1996). Nursing research in Israel. *Annual Review of Nursing Research*, 14, 207-224.

²⁴⁵⁷ Stevenson, J. S. (1987). Forging a research discipline. *Nursing Research*, 36(1), 60-64. Retrieved from <http://journals.lww.com/nursingresearchonline/Pages/default.aspx>

and this mirrored findings in the literature. There was also collaboration with undergraduate students during the time investigated. This may account for the current offering of the BScN Honours Program which includes a research practicum.

There were numerous individuals who influenced the history of nursing research evolution in the FoN. Some influenced research by being avid researchers. Drs. Janice Morse, Janice Lander, Olive Yonge, Janet Ross-Kerr, and Peggy Anne Field were the most prolific producers of research and non-research articles; and Dr. Janice Morse, Ann Pagliaro, and Dr. Shirley Stinson were the most prolific producers of books and book chapters during the time period investigated. In addition to these researchers there were also key individuals in the FoN. Drs. Jannetta MacPhail, Marilyn Wood, and Shirley Stinson contributed greatly to the evolution of nursing research in the FoN. This trio showed exceptional leadership in setting the stage for a faculty that was to become research intensive.

Limitations

An inherent limitation of the historical method is that no raw data is created. Another limitation is that some of faculty research endeavours may not have been included in the documents I reviewed so it may not provide a complete picture of the research environment at the time.

Suggestions for Future Research

There are some areas where I would have liked to go into more detail beyond the scope of this thesis. To begin, there is a need to further investigate the impact of conferences, in particular the 2nd international nursing research conference, in the establishment of research networks. Another area for future research is related to the

emerging researchers listed in the final scholarly report. Their contributions to nursing research evolution would add to the rich history of the FoN. The PhD program itself is another area of future research. The last area where there is a need for research is arguably the most important as there is a need for in-depth biographies of Stinson, Wood, and MacPhail as these women contributed much to the evolution of nursing research.

Dissemination

The findings of this thesis will be disseminated in various ways. I plan to write an article and submit it to the journal of *Nursing Inquiry*. I also plan to present my work at 2017 Margaret Scott Wright Day and the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing Conference. My findings may also be part of a booklet for the 2018 centennial celebration of the FoN.

Concluding Statement

The most surprising take away from this thesis was not a specific finding but rather it is a state of being that was noted throughout. This was the tenacity of key individuals in the FoN, especially Dr. Shirley Stinson. She, along with Drs. MacPhail, Wood, Lander, Ross-Kerr and so many others insistently promoted nursing research wherever and whenever they were required to do so. This tenacity created an environment rich for research development and productivity. And while the productivity in the FoN reflected national trends, I believe that members of the FoN did not just follow trends, they created them.

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Appendix

Listed Sources of Funding in Research and Scholarly Activities Reports

- Alberta Association for Registered Nurses
- Alberta Cancer Board
- Alberta Foundation for Nursing Research
- Alberta Health
- Alberta Heritage Medical Research Foundation
- Alberta Hospital (contract research)
- Alberta Lung Association
- Alberta Mental Health Association
- Alberta Senior Citizens Secretariat
- Alberta Venison Council
- Alzheimer's Society of Alberta
- American Cancer Society
- American Nephrology Nurses' Association
- Boyle McCauley Health Centre
- Canadian Heart and Stroke Foundation
- Canadian Council of Cardiovascular Nurses
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Canadian Lung Association
- Canadian Nurses Association
- Canadian Nurses Foundation
- Canadian Pain Society

- Capital Care Group
- Capital Health Authority
- Caritas Health Group
- Central Research Fund, University of Alberta
- Children's Health Foundation of Northern Alberta
- City of Edmonton 75th Anniversary Committee
- Division of Cardiology, University of Alberta Hospitals
- Dr. Dorothy J. Kergin Research Grant in Primary Health Care
- Edmonton Community Foundation
- Edna Minton Endowment Fund, Endowment Fund for Cancer Nursing Research
- Faculty of Extension
- Faculty of Nursing
- Fellowship and the Royal Canadian Legion Renal Endowment Fund.
- Fund For Sick Children Foundation
- General Faculties Council
- Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital
- Government of Alberta STEP (Summer Student Temporary Program)
- Government of Canada; Department of Canadian Heritage
- Health and Welfare Canada
- Health Senior Scholar Award
- Health Services Research Innovation Fund
- Heart and Stroke Foundation

- Hospital for Sick Children Foundation
- IBM
- Iota Omicron Chapter, Sigma Theta Tau International.
- Kidney Foundation of Canada
- Laidlaw Foundation Medigas Alberta Limited
- Leverhulme Trust Visiting Research Fellowship
- Izaak Walton Killam Fellowship
- Medical Research Council of Canada
- National Center for Nursing Research, National Institutes of Health (US)
- National Health Research and Development Program, Health and Welfare Canada
- National Health Research and Development Program, Health and Welfare Canada/Medical Research Council
- National Institutes of Health Clinical Center (contract research)
- Nickle Family Foundation
- Nurses Association of New Brunswick
- Perinatal Research Centre
- Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada
- Priority Employment Program (PEP)
- Promoting Health, Providing Comfort Fund, Faculty of Nursing, University of Alberta.
- Province of Alberta
- Regional Centre for Health Promotion and Community Studies

- Research Award from Epsilon Theta Tau Association
- Royal Alexandra Hospitals (Contract research)
- Royal Victoria Hospital Nursing Alumni
- Saskatoon Community Health Unit.
- Scholarship, Special Services, and Research Committee
- Senior Citizens Advisory Bureau
- Seniors Health Research Initiative Grant
- Sigma Theta Tau International
- Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Special Services Committee, University of Alberta
- Springhouse Corporation
- TEP Grant; Government of Alberta.
- The Clifford E. Lee Foundation
- University of Alberta Hospitals
- University of Alberta Hospitals Research and Scholarly Activities Committee
- University Teaching Research Fund
- Winspear Foundation