The Scientific Inquiry Into Nursing Care
The essence of Sigma Theta Tau International is scholarship. As defined by Webster, scholarship is learning, founded in study; it is acquired knowledge. For the nursing profession, and particularly for the Society, the expression of scholarship is made through research; research which is generated and used in all domains of the profession.

The focus of this issue of Reflections is the Society and research. As studios inquiry, directed toward critical investigation and discovery, research enhances the science and body of knowledge of our profession. In fact, it is the basis for action; the foundation of what we do and why we do it. Whether making a class presentation or delivering a keynote address, research is needed. When conducting or delivering a keynote address, the essence of research is the expression of scholarship made and used in all domains of the profession.

Most of us have asked the questions “why” or “what if” when fulfilling the tasks of our professional positions. Those are the seedling thoughts of research which need to be nurtured. We all need to develop these thoughts, investigate them, study them, reveal them to others and watch how discovery can improve our knowledge base and ultimately, health care. Collectively, through research endeavors, the profession and its scholarly foundation can be strengthened.

Recently I had the privilege to experience this phenomenon of knowledge discovery at the Nursing Research Congress, The Adventures of Nursing Through Research: A Brave New World, co-sponsored by the Royal College of Nursing, Australia and Sigma Theta Tau International. Over 400 nurses from 15 different countries joined together to reveal their ideas and what they had discovered, when they wondered “why” or “what if,” on such diverse subjects as pre-term infant care, mentoring, colonoscopy care, decision making, elder care, baccalaureate nursing, chronic illness, ethics, clinical research and information systems. Their answers strengthened our nursing knowledge base and from this sharing, more ideas were generated, more questions asked, which when answered, will add further to our science. The knowledge discovery was infectious and energizing.

It is not necessary, however, to journey to another country or even to another state to experience knowledge discovery. It is waiting to be discovered in our work settings, in our publications, in our daily nursing activities and in our minds. Nurses need only to commit themselves to conducting research and to using their discoveries to improve the patient’s health, to teach better or to administer more effectively.

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By moving ourselves, our profession and our clients through the health care system, we are reluctant to conduct and use research often claiming insufficient time, support and skill. With a small portion of the profession actively engaged in nursing research, it is time to develop our skills and to find the time, resources and support for discovering and using nursing research. As we progress through this era of change for nurses, discovering new roles and innovative partnerships, knowledge discovery must be foremost in our minds.

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And why, as nurses would we have it any other way? By moving ourselves, our profession and our clients through the health care system, we surely should do so armed with the latest, researched information and knowledge; yet as a profession, we are reluctant to conduct and use research often claiming insufficient time, support and skill. With a small portion of the profession actively engaged in nursing research, it is time to develop our skills and to find the time, resources and support for discovering and using nursing research. As we progress through this era of change for nurses, discovering new roles and innovative partnerships, knowledge discovery must be foremost in our minds.

We are always waiting to learn. - Thomas Jefferson

By Nancy Dickenson-Hazard, RN, MSN, CNOR, FAAN, Executive Officer

Reflections 2 Fall 1994

EXECUTIVE OFFICER’S MESSAGE

"Determine never to be idle... It is wonderful how much may be discovered if we are always doing." - Thomas Jefferson

By Nancy Dickenson-Hazard, RN, MSN, CNOR, FAAN, Executive Officer

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Nurses need only to commit themselves to conducting research and to using their discoveries to improve the patient's health, to teach better or to administer more effectively.

Most of us have asked the questions "why" or "what if" when fulfilling the tasks of our professional positions. Those are the seedling thoughts of research which need to be nurtured. We all need to develop these thoughts, investigate them, study them, reveal to them others and watch how discovery can improve our knowledge base and ultimately, health care. Collectively, through research endeavors, the profession and its scholarly foundation can be strengthened. Recently I had the privilege to experience this phenomenon of knowledge discovery at the Nursing Research Congress, The Adventures of Nursing Through Research: A Brave New World, co-sponsored by the Royal College of Nursing, Australia and Sigma Theta Tau International. Over 400 nurses from 15 different countries joined together to reveal their ideas and what they had discovered, when they wondered "why" or "what if", on such diverse subjects as pre-term infant care, mentoring, colostomy care, decision making, elder care, baccalaureate nursing, chronic illness, ethics, clinical research and information systems. Their answers strengthened our nursing knowledge base and from this sharing, more ideas were generated, more questions asked, which when answered, will add further to our science. The knowledge discovery was infectious and encouraging.

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Innovative partnerships, whether national, international or interdivision, are needed. Even look to another country nor even to another state to discover new roles in nursing research, conduct, critique, and utilization. Whether asking the questions "why" or "what if" when fulfilling the tasks of our professional positions. Those are the seedling thoughts of research which need to be nurtured. We all need to develop these thoughts, investigate them, study them, reveal to them others and watch how discovery can improve our knowledge base and ultimately, health care. Collectively, through research endeavors, the profession and its scholarly foundation can be strengthened.

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Answers to our questions matter, whether important to the continual discovery of nursing knowledge, since "much may be discovered if we are always doing."
The last edition of Reflections focused on the Virginia Henderson Electronic Library and on how the library enhances research generation, dissemination and utilization. This issue of Reflections focuses on nursing, one of the major missions of Sigma Theta Tau International.

In June, I attended a meeting in California where the speaker described the concept of an "integrated health system." Integrated systems in health care are alliances formed by hospitals (sometimes several), physician groups and insurance companies for the purpose of providing managed care. During the presentation, it became clear to me that nursing was not included in the dialogue nor being considered as one of the major players or decision-makers in the new paradigms of care delivery. In fact, the speaker talked about "nurse-minders," "care partners" and "assistant personnel" as ways nursing care would be delivered in the integrated health system. She also discussed other types of community-based practice and how personnel for that kind of care would be needed.

It occurred to me as I listened, that nursing needs to demonstrate its place in these changing systems and models, and that perhaps the best way to do that would be by focusing our research on providing managed care. During the presentation, it became clear to me that nursing was not included in the dialogue nor being considered as one of the major players or decision-makers in the new paradigms of care delivery. In fact, the speaker talked about "nurse-minders," "care partners" and "assistant personnel" as ways nursing care would be delivered in the integrated health system. She also discussed other types of community-based practice and how personnel for that kind of care would be needed.

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The integrated health care system must include professional nursing care and data derived from "outcome research" will support this perspective.

Research: Outcomes Must Be The Focus

By Fay L. Bowser, RN, DNP, FNN, FAAN, President

The integrated health care system must include professional nursing care and data derived from "outcome research" will support this perspective.

Nursing must make its point from research that demonstrates the important and desirable outcomes which are a direct result of nursing actions.

Shorter hospital "lengths of stay" do reduce costs, but they leave patients to struggle with the healing process, the pain and rehabilitation alone. Nurses surely can demonstrate through research how nursing interventions help these patients to cope with their rehabilitation so return hospitalization, frustration, family disruption and extended loss of days on the job are reduced. Without more clinical outcome research, professional nursing will be unable to stop the trend of replacing licensed personnel with unlicensed care-givers. Discussion will not do the job, nor will attempts to legislate. Nursing must make its point from research that demonstrates the important and desirable outcomes which are a direct result of nursing actions.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Nursing Research Roundtable (NNRR) was held in Indianapolis on March 15-16, 1994. The meeting was co-hosted by the Midwest Nursing Research Society and Sigma Theta Tau International. Nancy Bergstrom, President of the Midwest Nursing Research Society and Ada Sue Hinsaw, former Director of the National Nursing Research Program, presented an overview of the meeting.

Representatives from 14 national nursing research organizations formed the NNRR in 1987 because unity of purpose, an integrated approach and a public-private interface are required to develop and maintain the national scientific enterprise in nursing. The mission of the NNRR is to serve the public's health through a strong research-based nursing practice. Sigma Theta Tau shares this commitment to expand our nursing knowledge base through research.

At this year's meeting Ada Sue Hinsaw and Doris Bloch were recognized for their leadership and contributions. Ada Sue Hinsaw resigned as Director of the National Institute of Nursing Research to assume the deanship at the University of Michigan School of Nursing and Doris Bloch retired from her role at the United States Department of Health and Human Services Division of Nursing and as coordinator of the NNRR. Ann Bavier presented an overview of the funding priorities and programs for the U.S. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. There was an update on the National Institute for Nursing Research initiatives in health promotion for young children, community based care and symptom management.

Carla Serlin provided a summary of the American Nurses Association's Ethnic Minority Fellowship Program designed to increase the cadre of minority nurse investigators. Participants shared ideas and initiatives to increase minorities in nursing, in nursing research and developing a research focus on the health care needs of culturally diverse groups. Sigma Theta Tau currently has 3,600 nurse researchers included in its electronic library database. A total of 666 studies were identified that either had a minority group in the project title or which identified minority groups as one of its subject areas. Research has been identified on 18 different minority populations.

Polly Bednash from the American Association of Colleges of Nursing discussed health care reform and the process involved in introducing and positioning the various health care reform bills before the U.S. Congress. Important issues for nursing were advanced practice, education needs, community based care and work force projections. Shirley Girouard of the American Nurses Association provided an overview of the programs over the years. A new programmatic focus of the Research Committee has been the joint funded research program. These grants may be targeted to address a specific health care need or may be corporate-sponsored or jointly funded by another professional organization working in collaboration with Sigma Theta Tau International.

A historical perspective of this new program provided and selections to the nurses who are recent graduates of doctoral programs listed in this issue.
Research: Outcomes Must Be The Focus

By Fay L. Bower, RN, DNP, FAAN, FAAN

The historical overview demonstrated nurses have increased the number of studies done and have shifted from mostly non-clinical to clinical research. This shift places nursing in a position to demonstrate its value as the provider who makes a difference. Cost certainly must be a consideration, but frankly we need more studies that demonstrate outcomes (quality indications) of outcome-based care that nurses can create. This is called action research, i.e., research that focuses on the actions professional nurses take that make the difference in the patient’s ability to heal, stabilize, stay compliant, remain self care or die to comfort and with dignity. It is research that validates the nursing interventions that produce desired outcomes—the outcomes of patient wants and should enjoy after expensive and disruptive treatment.

Nursing must make its point from research that demonstrates the important and desirable outcomes which are a direct result of nursing actions.

Important hospital ‘lengths of stay’ do reduce costs, but they leave patients to struggle with the healing process, the pain and rehabilitation alone. Nurses surely can demonstrate through research how nursing interventions help those patients to cope with their rehabilitation so return hospitalization, frustration, family disruption and extended losses of days on the job are reduced. With more clinical outcome research, professional nursing will be unable to stop the trend of replacing licensed personnel with unlicensed care-givers. Discussion will not do the job, nor will attempts to legislate. Nursing must make its point from research that demonstrates the important and desirable outcomes which are a direct result of nursing actions.

In a national study done by Hart and Hart (1988) and in a recent Gallup Poll, consumers of the health care system cited nurses as the group they trusted most over physicians, hospital administrators or insurance companies. Isn’t it ironic that is those same groups that are designing the new systems for the near future? Nurses must respond to the public’s trust and let the rest of the world know what they do that facilitates the patient’s journey to health or a peaceful death. Now that there are more nurses prepared to do research who are able to direct efforts toward clinical issues, it is a natural expectation for the research to focus on actions that produce patient expected outcomes.

The need is there; the support of the public is evident; the profession is prepared, but time is short. While the current window of opportunity exists, professional nursing must participate in reshaping the health care system by providing nursing data on patient outcomes.

Nursing must make its point from research that demonstrates the important and desirable outcomes which are a direct result of nursing actions.
By Julie Goldsmith

In the two-room school house that Nancy Bergstrom attended, one teacher taught her for four years. Fortunately for nursing science, this teacher saw the world through a glass blazed. Whenever he spotted an unusual bird outdoors, all lessons stopped. Students ran to the windows or into the schoolyard and watched.

Did her powers of observation lead her to ask her first research question? Or, did she first ask why she even needed to observe birds and nature at all?

“We appealed to me about bird-watching was the amount of detail that one could see in looking at a specific bird. There are so many different nuances in a family of birds—so many different warbles.”

Bergstrom’s vocational appetite for science was sparked in this 1960s suburban Detroit Seventh-day Adventist school. Now she is leading nursing science.

As chair and principal investigator of the U.S. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research’s panel on pressure ulcers, Dr. Bergstrom’s scientific achievements captured international attention in 1992. The Agency, an arm of the U.S. Public Health Service, commissioned the expert panel to develop clinical guidelines that help reduce variations in predicting, preventing and treating pressure ulcers.

Pressure ulcers affect up to 15 percent of all hospitalized patients and up to 35 percent of nursing home residents. If left untreated, pressure ulcers can lead to serious infections. Anyone confined to a bed or wheelchair can sustain a sore in as little as two hours.

“The pressure ulcer guidelines are one of the landmark accomplishments in chronic wounds. And that landmark is due to Nancy’s committed work,” said George Rodeheaver, PhD, Professor and Director of Plastic Surgery Research at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Janet Cuddigan, RN, MSN, the panel’s coordinator, said George Rodeheaver, “This is a breakthrough in understanding one area and getting deeper into the intricacies of the problem. You are forever thinking about that problem.”

“You have a question, and you set out to find an answer to it. In answering that question, you see so many more questions. Pretty soon you are engaged in understanding one area and getting more and more acquainted with it, going deeper into the intricacies of the problem. You are forever thinking about that problem,” she said.

The Baxter Foundation Episteme Award, acknowledging a major breakthrough in nursing knowledge development, was presented by Baxter Foundation President Arthur Staubitz to Nancy Bergstrom, RN, PhD, FAAN at Sigma Theta Tau International’s 32nd Biennial Convention in 1993.

She has been interested in nutrition, and the area crystalized for her with the consortium’s efforts in tube feeding. Combining her first 10 years of research on tube feeding, she developed the frame-work for future collaborative research projects with multiple studies. The potential impact of these designs could hasten improvements in clinical care and bring greater depth and breadth to the knowledge base.

“Most of the work being done by clinicians under the best of intentions was performed in the absence of a whole knowledge base. We need theoretically derived research that has clinical purpose to it, and we need methodologically sound studies if we are to learn of any our research make sense in practice,” Dr. Bergstrom said.

By 1985, Dr. Bergstrom and Dr. Barbara Braden began their collaborative studies in Nebraska. First, they published a conceptual framework on the causes of pressure ulcers, which tied together the various pieces of knowledge found in the literature.

“The initial study led to the development of a consensus group. The researchers had pursued five major study areas: the lactose content of tube feeding; rate and volume of feeding; bolus versus continuous feeding; hydration status; distress associated with feeding and with tube insertion. “In truth, we did not even have the statistical analysis sophistication available at that time to cope with the kind of data we obtained. Our results were reported with some inferential statistics and associations. Much more could be done with the data today,” Dr. Bergstrom said. She had always been interested in nutrition, and the area晶体ized for her with the consortium’s efforts in tube feeding. Combining her first 10 years of research on tube feeding, she developed the frame-work for future collaborative research projects with multiple studies. The potential impact of these designs could hasten improvements in clinical care and bring greater depth and breadth to the knowledge base.

“For each of the risk factors, I believe there are certain nursing interventions that can reduce the impact of that risk factor and decrease the likelihood of pressure ulcers.”

By 1993 Dr. Bergstrom completed a three-year, $1 million study that validated the scale’s use with various patients in different conditions. She has been the principal investigator for numerous studies that validate the scale and bring new knowledge to the forefront.

“Perhaps she has had no greater impact than as the panel chair for the 1992 clinical practice guidelines on Pressure Ulcers in Adults: Prediction and Prevention.”

“Before this (the guidelines) nurses sought to improve the conditions of their patients and were unable to do it because they didn’t have the scientific leverage,” Dr. Rodeheaver said. “We are starting to see major improvements now. Hospitals, nursing homes, home health maintenance organizations, home care providers are now using the Agency’s guidelines as the standard of care. We credit it to Nancy’s leadership.”

In one small study in a rural Nebraska skilled nursing facility, Dr. Bergstrom recently tested the guidelines’ impact. After tracking 75 percent of the staff for three hours, the incidence of pressure ulcers decreased from 80 percent to approximately 30 percent.

Despite the strides nursing science has made in reducing the prevalence of ulcers, Dr. Bergstrom believes that health care remains too narrowly focused.

“There is a decline in nursing and medicine, we have tended to study a part of a problem, and then we study it and study it,” she said. “We don’t look for the breadth and the richness of a problem. We may study the efficacy of angioplasty versus bypass surgery, but we didn’t look at that with patients who complied with a post-operative regimen of no smoking, exercise, diet modification, and so forth.

“There are many dimensions that alter the outcomes,” she said. Now she is examining other factors on pressure ulcer risk. How does race, socio-economic class and cultural values affect the development of someone’s pressure ulcer?”

Dr. Bergstrom named a bachelor of science in nursing from California College in 1965, a master of science from Loma Linda University in 1968, and a doctor of philosophy in nursing from the University of Michigan in 1981.
Nancy Bergstrom, RN, PhD, FAAN
The Scientific Inquiry Into Nursing Care

By Julie Goldsmith

It is the two-room school house that Nancy Bergstrom attended, one teacher taught her for four years.

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During her first 10 years of practice, bergstrom said, "there has always been a collective angst among nurses about pressure ulcers. In many instances it could have been circumvented. We have always felt an obligation to prevent them," Dr. Bergstrom said.

Her initial research was influenced by her work as a clinician in the late 1960s and early 1970s in intensive care and rehabilitation at Washington Sanitarium and Hospital in Maryland, and Loma Linda University Hospital in California. She had not yet earned her doctoral degree, when she began exploratory research on pressure ulcers with a consortium group headed by Janice Mitra and Geraldine Padilla. They asked how they could improve the comfort and safety of patients in tube feeding.

"We have a question, and you set out to find an answer to it. In answering that question, you see so many more questions. Pretty soon you are engaged in understanding one area and getting more and more acquainted with it, going deeper into the intricacies of the problem. You are forever thinking about that problem," she said.

"Others may hort on research while struggling for findings to a problem for their dissertation. They never fell in love with the problem enough to want to stay with that line of investigation until they understand it, or until they really could make a difference," she said.

That first study gave Dr. Bergstrom a close-up view of good research design. A survey of the literature was conducted, and the investigators found 145 variables that might be related to pressure ulcers at tube feedings. They collected data on approximately 221 patients in three Western states who were undergoing tube feeding from four to 40 days. They gathered information on elderly patients, patients with cancer often resulting in laryngectomies, general hospital patients, and those undergoing different types of rehabilitation.

The initial study led to the development of the Braden Scale, which researchers have pursued over the major study areas: the lactose content of tube feeding; rate and volume of feeding; bolus versus continuous feeding; hydration status; distress associated with feeding and with tube insertion.

"In truth, we did not even have the statistical analysis sophistication available at that time to cope with the kind of data we obtained. Our results were reported with some inferential statistics and associations. Much more could be done with the data today," Dr. Bergstrom said.

"You may have a theory that there are certain nursing interventions that can reduce the impact of that risk factor and decrease the likelihood of pressure ulcers." Dr. Bergstrom said.

"One evening Barbara sat down and created a tool based on a lot of reading that she had done. She thought helped predict who was at risk for ulcers. She particularly thought that nutrition was a big risk factor, and came to talk to me about it," Dr. Bergstrom said.

"For each of the risk factors, I believe there are certain nursing interventions that can reduce the impact of that risk factor and decrease the likelihood of pressure ulcers." Dr. Bergstrom said.

Dr. Bergstrom and Dr. Barbara Brades began their collaborative studies in Nebraska. First, they published a conceptual framework on the causes of pressure ulcers, which tied together the various pieces of knowledge found in the literature.

The Braden Scale for Predicting Pressure Sore Risk. In 1993, she won Sigma Theta Tau's Reflections in Nursing Research Award, an award also given for scholarly work by the University of Michigan School of Nursing.

Bergstrom earned a bachelor's degree in nursing from Columbia College in 1961, a master of science from Loma Linda University in 1968, and a doctor of philosophy degree in nursing research from the University of Michigan in 1978.

The Braden Scale, which has been the subject of many studies, now is used internationally. Bergstrom has contributed to the scale's development by improving and updating it, including adding the Braden Scale for Elderly Infections, Braden Scale for Elderly Skin Assessment, and the Braden Scale for Children's Pain Assessment.

"If we have done nothing else, we have had a major breakthrough in nursing knowledge development, was presented by Baxter Foundation President Arthur Staubitz to Nancy Bergstrom, RN, PhD, FAAN at Sigma Theta Tau International's 33rd Biennial Convention in 1993.

Dr. Bergstrom's research has been published in over 200 papers. She has organized conferences, workshops, and courses, and served on editorial boards and panels. She has been a speaker at national and international conferences.

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1994 Recipients of Sigma Theta Tau International Small Grants

Catherine Sellers Barnes, RN, MS PhD cand., Delta Omicron, Medical College of Georgia, "World Health in the Netherlands from 1890 until 1921" ($2,980). Ms. Barnes is a doctoral student at the Medical College of Georgia and a part-time nurse at Joseph Hospice. This study will examine the relationships and family dynamics of the family during the crisis of terminal illness. This longhailed repeated measures descriptive study will examine the family relationships of cohesion, adaptability, problem solving and coping as well as symptom distress (both patient and caregiver perceived) and hospital involvement. It will help build a foundation for nursing family theory.

Pauline C. Beecroft, RN, MS PhD, Asia Sigma and Geneva Tata, Children’s Hosptal of Los Angeles, CA. Concerns over heparin induced thrombocytopenia, drug ineffectiveness, and cost prompted a multi-site comparison of factor replacement therapy with saline and JVP solution. (Pauline C. Beecroft, RN, MS PhD cand., Delta Phi, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, "Relationship Intervention to Experiential Parent Couples" ($2,785). Ms. Beecroft is an assistant professor of nursing at the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire. This project provides expected parent couples with an intervention during the transition period to parenthood that will involve a 13-class series on relationship issues. Couple relationship quality and satisfaction will be measured pre and post intervention, and compared to a control group receiving only current parent classes in the community. This study is intended to lengthen the lifespan of these families through the early parenting years.

Margaret Katherine Gove, RN, MSN, PhD candidate, Alpha Lambda, University of Illinois at Chicago, "Reliability of Self-Administered Exercise Test in COPD Patients" ($3,000). Ms. Gove is a Senior Research Specialist at the University of Illinois, College of Nursing. Pulmonary rehabilitation nurses have increasingly focused on improved submaximal exercise performance (reduced ventilatory requirements for exercise and symptoms of breathlessness and fatigue) as the criteria for program effectiveness with less emphasis on improved peak exercise. The primary goals of this study are to examine the reliability of submaximal exercise performance in 15 patients with COPD and 15 age matched controls, and to examine variables that influence variability in performance.

Robert E. Randell, RN, PhD, Delta Alpha and Xi Zeta, Samuel Merrit College, "How to make Birth Work for African American Women: The Problem Labor at Home" ($7000). Dr. Randell is an assistant professor at Samuel Merrit College in Oakland, California. This exploratory descriptive study will describe the processes women engage in to manage prenatal labor at home. A purposive sample of 20 women at highest risk for premature delivery—single, low income, African American women—will be involved in their homes about how they manage their prenatal labor. This research will generate fuller understanding of this critically important area and lead to specific strategies of nursing intervention by which the incidence of prematurity births could be reduced.

1993 Sigma Theta Tau International Research Awards Winners

Utilization of Research in Nursing Practice Award recognizes an individual or group who has used research to develop an innovative program improving the health of the public or promoting institution-wide programs for use of research in clinical practice.

Dr. Jannusek is an associate professor of nursing at Loyola University, Chicago. Based on evidence of a stress-activated neuroendocrine-immune axis, the objective of this study is to determine if there is a link between neonatal stress and defective production of G-CSF. The results have the potential to contribute to understanding why some newborn infants are more susceptible to sepsis and additionally, can provide the underpinnings for future studies aimed at determining if stress-reducing nursing interventions enhance neonatal immunity.

Dissemination of Nursing Research Award recognizes a systematic effort or project that is directed towards making the essentials of completed research available to nurses in an accessible and usable format.

Ms. Kramer is the Clinical Nurse Specialist Oupatient Coordinator in the Division of Oncology at the University of California, San Francisco. She serves on the Editorial Board of the Journal of the Center for Nursing Research, Development and Evaluation of the School of Community Assessment.

1994 Sigma Theta Tau International /ONSI Grant/Award

Rebecca F. Brinton, RN, PhD, Delta Alpha and Xi Zeta, Samuel Merrit College, "Depression and Emotional Woodiness: Mothers of Young Children" ($5,000). Dr. Brinton is a Post Doctoral Fellow at the University of Washington. The purpose of this study is to describe the prevalence and character of depression in low income, minority, non-white sample of mothers of Head Start pre-school children. In addition, the study will examine the degree to which depression, when present, impacts cognitive and social development. The concept of risk factors for depression including mothering in the context of poverty, history of childhood sexual abuse and neglect perpetuations of caring of way or death will be determined.

In 1992, Sigma Theta Tau International embarked on two joint endeavors to establish collaborative research projects with specialty organizations. Separate projects were undertaken first with the American Association of Clinical-Care Nurses (AACN) and secondly, the Oncology Nursing Society (ONS). The purposes of each grant were to stimulate focused research in the respective specialty disciplines, to increase opportunities for funded research and to provide a greater funding

Historical Background for Joint Grants

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1993 Sigma Theta Tau International Research Awards Winners

Utilization of Research in Nursing Practice Award acknowledges a major breakthrough in nursing research outcome or program of research which has resulted in a significant and recognized benefit to the public.

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1994 Recipients of Sigma Theta Tau International Small Grants

Catherine Sellers Barnes, RN, MA PhD cand., Delta Omicron, Medical College of Georgia; "Virginia in College, Disability, and Coping in Hospitalized Women with Cerebral Palsy" ($2,980). Dr. Barnes is a doctoral student at the Medical College of Georgia and a part-time staff nurse at Joseph Hirsep. This study will examine the relationships and family dynamics of the family during the critical illness. This longitudinal repeated measures descriptive study will examine the family relationships of cohesion, adaptability, problem solving and coping as well as symptom distress (both patient and caregiver perceived) and hospital involvement. It will help build a foundation for future family theory development.

Pauline C. Becroft, RN, MN, PhD, Asia Sigma and Gunnya Jin, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, CA. Consequent over hypotonic induced thrombocytopenia, drug interaction, and compliance, and thus prompts a multi-center size proportion of hospitalized value and normal value infants as a nursing procedure for maintaining peripheral intravenous lines in children. No difference between experimental and control groups is hypothesized for patency of peripheral venous access in children and infants. Duration and phlebitis will be used to examine the relationship between the transition and age. This project provides experience parent couples with an intervention on the coping relationship during the transition. The research intervention involves a 3-class series on relationship issues. Complex relationship and suitability will be measured pre and post intervention, and compared to a control group receiving only current parent classes in the community. This study is intended to lengthen length of stay of these families through the early parenting years.

Margaret Katherine Govey, RN, MSN, PhD candidate, Alpha Lambda, University of Illinois at Chicago; "Sobriety and Subsidized Educational Varies in CMDU Program" ($3,000). Ms. Govey is a Senior Research Specialist at the University of Illinois, College of Nursing. The project evaluates the efficacy of rehabilitation nurses have increasingly focused on increased substance abuse exercise program for exercise and symptoms of benzodiazepine and fatigue in the criteria for program effectiveness with less emphasis on improved peak exercise. The primary goal of this study is to examine the reliability of substance abuse exercise performance in 15 patients with COPD and 15 age matching controls, and to explore variables that influence variability to performance.

Robert F. Burnham, RN, PhD, Alpha Beta and Xi Nu, Samuel Merritt College; "Flow at Midnight: How African American Women Perceive Labor at Home" ($3,950). Dr. Burnham is an assistant professor at Samuel Merritt College in Oakland, California. This exploratory descriptive study describe the processes women engage in to manage prenatal labor at home. A purposive sample of 20 women at highest risk for premature delivery—single, low income, African American women—will be interviewed in their homes about how they manage their prenatal labor. This research will generate fuller understanding of this critically important area and lead to specific strategies of nursing intervention by which the incidence of preterm birth could be reduced.

Linda Whet Jamieson, RN, PhD, Alpha Beta, Loyola University Health System, Chicago. "Stress and G-CSF Production by Neutrophil Mononuclear Cells" ($1,957). Dr. Jamieson is an associate professor of nursing at Loyola University, Chicago. Based on evidence of a stress-activated neuroendocrine-immune axis, the objective of this study is to determine if there is a link between neuroendocrine stress and predictive production of G-CSF. The results have the potential to contribute to understanding why some infants are more susceptible to sepsis and additional, can provide the underpinnings for future studies aimed at determining if stress-reducing nursing interventions enhance neonatal immunocompetence.

Wanda Keypna Moln, RN, C, MA, Sigma Alpha, University of Texas at Austin; "The Nature of Survivorship: Experiences of the Patient with Non-Profit Psychiatric Hospital System" ($2,484). Ms. Moln is an assistant instructor and a Doctoral Candidate at the University of Texas at Austin, as well as a W. Gordon Whaley, PhD, Fellow. The purpose of this research is to determine how survivors experienced their professional situations during the time in which crucial events unfolded that resulted in the negotiations of key lives. This study focuses on the patient's role in the transition to parenthood as a family, patient and ongoing. The focus of this study will consist on clinical outcomes, some making and the concept of patient advocacy within a context that is presumed to have presented multiple ethical contradictions to the main informants.

Brooke P. Randell, RN, DGC, Gamma Kappa and Phi Pi Sigma, University of Washington; "Depression and Emotional Overwhelm: Mothers of Young Children" ($5,000). Dr. Randell is a Post Doctoral Fellow at the University of Washington. The purpose of this study is to describe the prevalence and character of depression in a low income, minority, non-white sample of mothers of young children. The study will examine the degree to which depression, when present, may impact maternal and infant outcomes. The risk factors for depression including mothering in the context of poverty, history of childhood sexual abuse and negative perceptions of parity of love will be determined.

RESERCH GRANTS/AWARDS

1993 Sigma Theta Tau International Research Award Winners

Baxter Foundation Episteme Award acknowledges a major breakthrough in nursing research or an achievement or progress of research which has resulted in a significant and recognized benefit to the public.

RECIPIENT: Nancy Bergstrom, RN, PhD, IAN, Professor of Nursing and Interim Associate Dean, Graduate Nursing Program, University of Nebraska Medical Center.

Utilization of Research in Nursing Practice Award recognizes an individual or group who has used research to develop or implement a program improving the health of the public or promoting institution-wide programs for use of research in clinical practice.

RECIPIENT: Colleen Gooss, RN, PhD, ONA, Associate Director, University of Iowa Hospital and Clinics. "Utilizing Research in Clinical Practice."

Dissemination of Nursing Research Award recognizes a significant effort or project that is directed towards making the essentials of completed research available to nurses in an accessible and usable format.

RECIPIENT: Farnworth-Hillcock Medical Center, St. Anselmo College, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Elizabeth McWilliam Hiller Foundation's Award for Excellence in Research recognizes an individual who conducts distinguished research in nursing, communicates nursing research findings, and works collaboratively in nursing research and/or nursing research, gives evidence of a history of nursing research activities and encourages research activities within Sigma Theta Tau International. Nursing, 1998-1999.

RECIPIENT: Margaret A. Newman, RN, MA, PhD, IAN, Professor, School of Nursing, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis.

1994 Sigma Theta Tau International/ONA Grant/Award

Robin F. Kramer, RN, MS, a pediatric oncology nurse, has been the 1994 recipient of the Sigma Theta Tau International/Oncology Nursing Society research grant. The $10,000 grant will support her research entitled "Development and Evaluation of the School Commitment Assessment Scale." Mr. Kramer is the Clinical Nurse Specialist Outpatient Coordinating Nurse for the Division of Pediatric Oncology at the University of California San Francisco. She serves on the Editorial Board of the Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing and has also held positions on the Board of Directors of the Patient/Family Subcommittee of the American Oncology Nurses Society. Ms. Kramer earned a bachelor of science degree in nursing from Duke University in 1978 and a masters degree in nursing from the University of California-San Francisco in 1982.

Historical Background for Joint Grants

In 1992, Sigma Theta Tau International embarked on two joint endeavors to establish collaborative research projects with specialty organizations. Separate projects were undertaken first with the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses (AACN) and secondly, the Oncology Nursing Society (ONS). The purposes of each grant were to stimulate focused research in the respective specialty disciplines, to increase opportunities for funded research and to provide a greater funding amount to investigators. Both the AACN/STTI and the ONS/STTI grants were funded each year to a total of $10,000 for the selected recipient. All participants contributed equally to the grant. The second year, 1993, 12 and 41 applications were submitted, respectively.

1995, two additional specialty groups, the Emergency Nurses Association and the American Association of Diabetes Education Nurses have initiated a request to Sigma Theta Tau International for cosponsorship of research grants related to these specialty areas. If approved by both groups, these collaborative grants would become available in 1995.
Mary P. Ireland, RN, MS, (in press), is a counselor for a care partner group at Gay Men's Health Crisis in New York City. She is also a staff nurse in a transitional residence for children with AIDS. Ms. Ireland was the recipient of the Sigma Theta Tau International Nurses' Service Organization IVN Research Grant. Her descriptive study examined differences in death anxiety and self-esteem in AIDS- impaired and healthy children. Ms. Ireland studied 70 Black and Hispanic children ages 4-6 years of age, divided equally into two groups, healthy and AIDS-diagnosed. Death anxiety was measured by the Thematic Instrument to Measure Death Anxiety developed by Ms. Ireland. Self-esteem was measured by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Competency. Ms. Ireland found that the two groups of children did not manifest significant differences in death anxiety and self-esteem. Moreover, ancillary findings demonstrated that children with AIDS were more successful in releasing death anxiety and less concerned about being abandoned or left without care than were the healthy peers. Ms. Ireland reports that such findings are stark in contrast to most reports about fatally ill children. Examining the findings with Dr. Rogers' nursing model, Ms. Ireland felt Dr. Rogers' model helped to "challenge some of the shibboleths about ways of knowing and understanding children who have fatal illness. There is no single, exclusive way of describing their reality.

Judith E. Betti, RN, PhD, Eda E, is an Assistant Professor at York College of Pennsylvania Department of Nursing. Dr. Betti received the 1991 Irene Burmeide Geronothermal Nursing Research Grant to test two newly developed instruments that measure self-care in elderly home care clients. The Self-Care Research Inventory (SCRI) developed by Bush is a 56-item Likert format scale with needs and availability of resources. The Hertz Perinatal Department of Australian is in a 34-item Likert format scale. The Ericksonian, Tomlin and Swain's Modeling and Role-Modeling Theory provided the conceptual basis for both tools. Although Dr. Betti is continuing to accumulate care, she has some interesting preliminary findings based on a sample to date of 32 home care clients and 60-65 years of age. Preliminary analysis indicates that both instruments are appropriate for use with elderly persons receiving skilled nursing services from a home care health care provider. The findings have been very encouraging and the Hertz research team is instructing us to visit the Center for Nursing Research at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Although Dr. Betti is continuing to accumulate care, she has some interesting preliminary findings based on a sample to date of 32 home care clients and 60-65 years of age. Preliminary analysis indicates that both instruments are appropriate for use with elderly persons receiving skilled nursing services from a home care health care provider. The findings have been very encouraging and the Hertz research team is instructing us to visit the Center for Nursing Research at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Although Dr. Betti is continuing to accumulate care, she has some interesting preliminary findings based on a sample to date of 32 home care clients and 60-65 years of age. Preliminary analysis indicates that both instruments are appropriate for use with elderly persons receiving skilled nursing services from a home care health care provider. The findings have been very encouraging and the Hertz research team is instructing us to visit the Center for Nursing Research at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Donna Yancy, RN, DSN, Alpharetta is an Assistant Professor at Purdue University School of Nursing. She received the Sigma Theta Tau Oncology Nursing Foundation Grant to study hydration and symptom distress in dying cancer patients. Dr. Yancy has enrolled 16 patients into her study and plans to ultimately have 40. Although data regarding hydration, symptom distress, and pain medication have been graphed for each patient, further data analysis at this time would be premature. Dr. Yancy has identified two difficulties with accrual of terminally ill cancer patients: reluctance of physicians to have patients and families approached about the study and the need for patients to be alert to sign the consent form at entry. Because of a slow accrual rate, so a problem in studies of terminally ill patients, Dr. Yancy added an additional data collection site to the study because she is enrolling patients with the hope of having them in the study for at least 3 weeks, some patients are enrolled for as short as 2-3 days. Dr. Yancy reports that such variability makes the analysis much more challenging, but also offers additional opportunities from which to evaluate the data.

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On-Going Sigma Theta Tau Supported Projects

1993—Transcultural Nursing Study of Creek Indians and Alcohol Use By Donna Marie Wing The University of Oklahoma School of Nursing The purpose of the research project is to learn the meanings of drinking and alcohol abuse among the Creek Indians of Muskogee county, the impact of alcohol abuse on the Creek community and the barriers to seeking care.

1991—Physiological and Behavioral Effects of Handling Very Low Birthweight Infants Byapyrus Bensan The Children's Hospital, Columbus Intensive care for very low birthweight (VLBW) infants involves procedures, position changes and caregiving techniques which have immediate and long-term adverse physiologic, motor and growth sequelae. Analysis of research will be used to determine: 1) the most sensitive and reproducible measures, 2) evidence of concurrent validity for an educational scoring system based on normalizing measures with physiologic responses, and 3) the relationship between handling techniques and infant responses.

1993—Adolescent Problem Solving and Parental Involvement By Kendra Sayre The goal of this experimental field study is to assess a self help problem-solving intervention on the psychosocial functioning of adolescents in recently separated/divorced single parent families. The study will analyze the impact on the adolescent's self- efficacy, problem-solving and self-perception.

1991—Predictors of Psychological Well-Being of Pregnant Women By Susan Bakewell University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee A major goal of this study is to determine if the attachment to motherhood, husband, social support and life stress are predictive of the psychological well-being of pregnant women.

1988—A Meta-Analysis of Risk Factors Contributing to Poor Perinatal Outcome By Joan B. Sacks University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing The purpose of this study is to determine if an investigation to identify factors whose very low birthweight infants are at increased risk for mortality and morbidity during the postnatal period of infancy. Instrument development will occur in three phases, including a meta-analysis of a pilot longitudinal study to determine instrument validity, and testing for criterion and construct validity.
The following three reports are of studies that were supported through Sigma Theta Tau International Nurses' Service Organization IVN- Research Grant. Here descriptive study examined differences in death anxiety and self-esteem in AIDS-diagnosed healthy and AIDS-diagnosed. Death anxiety was measured by the Thematic Instrument to Measure Death Anxiety developed by Ms. Ireland. Self-esteem was measured by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Emotionality and Mortality.

### Sigma Theta Tau Research Grants

**Progress and Findings**

By Joan Haxa, RN, PhD, Research Committee

**Summary**

Ms. Ireland has been the recipient of the Sigma Theta Tau International Nurses' Service Organization IVN-Research Grant. Her descriptive study examined differences in death anxiety and self-esteem in AIDS-diagnosed healthy and AIDS-diagnosed. Death anxiety was measured by the Thematic Instrument to Measure Death Anxiety developed by Ms. Ireland. Self-esteem was measured by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Emotionality and Mortality.

### Studies Summaries

#### 1985—The Relationship between Premenstrual Syndrome and Membranes and Seepis in Preterm Neonates

by Dr. L. O. Golden

University of State Health Science Center San Antonio

The objective of this investigation was to determine the association between the present membranes and seepis in preterm neonates. The study involved 25 pregnant women admitted to the labor and delivery unit approximately every 5 days for low birthweight infants. The membranes were examined immediately after delivery and the seepis were examined after the membranes were removed. The results showed that the seepis were more common in preterm infants than in the full-term infants. The study concluded that the seepis may be a factor in the development of prematurity.

#### 1986—Families' Response to High Risk Pregnancy

by Janet Bewley and Virginia L. Kopp

Bingham-Brown, Gold's Pediatric Medical Center

The purpose of the study was to explore factors related to the pregnant woman and her family's adaptation to a high risk pregnancy and antepartum hospitalization. Specific factors explored included perceptions of risks, stressors during high risk pregnancy, coping behaviors and social support. Ninety-one (91) married couples participated in the study. The high risk group included women with hypertension during late trimester pregnancy and their husbands. The results showed that there were significant differences in the stress factors experienced by the pregnant women and their husbands. The study concluded that the high risk group was more stressful for the women and husbands than the low risk group. The study also found that the high risk group was more concerned about the outcome of the pregnancy and the health of the baby. The study recommended further research on the effects of high risk pregnancy on the psychological well-being of the pregnant women and their families.

#### 1991—Physiologic and Behavioral Effects of Handling Very Low Birthweight Infants

by Marilyn Brown

University of State Health Science Center San Antonio

The purpose of the research project is to learn the measurements of handling and alcohol use among the mothers of very low birthweight infants. The study concluded that there was no significant difference in the alcohol use of the mothers of very low birthweight infants and the mothers of full-term infants. The study recommended further research on the effects of alcohol use on the newborn and the mother's health.
Conference Fosters Multi-disciplinary Approach to Complex Clinical Problems Within Context of Aging

By Sarah Gueldein, RN, DSN, ANA, Frn, Associate Director of Clinical Studies
Medical University of South Carolina College of Nursing

In an important multi-disciplinary symposium sponsored by Sigma Theta Tau International at the 46th annual meeting of the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) in New Orleans last November, the presentations were designed to promote research collaboration by crossing disciplinary boundaries in the search for innovative solutions. The conference was convened by Jane Bahl, RN, Nurse and Associate Professor, Medical University of South Carolina Psychiatric Institute in Charleston, and a member of Gamma Omicron Chapter. Dr. Linda Gueldein, immediate Past First Vice President of Sigma Theta Tau Interna-
tional, and by Dr. Leonard Poon, Director of the Uni-
versity of Georgia Gerontology Center and Honorary 
Member of Sigma Theta Tau International. Dr. Eliz-
abeth McNeely, Convener of the Gerontological 
Special Interest Group of GSA, and member of Al-
pha Epsilon Chapter, brought greetings and affirmed 
support of the Special Interest Group for this col-
aborative venture. The first symposium presenter, Dr. Linda Gueldein, RN, PhD, of Rochester School of Nursing, discussed his ideas on how to limit or remove barriers. His presentation focused on the importance of an initial oral examination, the increasing risk for oral disease in cognitively impaired patients, the role of other disciplines in the assessment of elders' oral health status, and opportunities for interdisciplinary research. Dr. Kathleen Buckwald, Associate Director of the Office of Nursing Research at the University of Iowa, reported from a theoretically driven, multi-
disciplinary program of research designed to examine resident, staff, and family outcomes on a Special Care 
Unit for persons with Alzheimer's disease in Iowa. Interdisciplinary aspects of care were discussed and development and preliminary testing of a family/staff partnership were detailed.

...there remains strong evidence that older adults often obtain health care of poorer quality and with more delay than younger adults.

By Marilyn Rubin, RN, PhD, Professor of Nursing and Director of Research
St. Louis University School of Nursing, St. Louis, Missouri

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Above: Nurses active in the work of the Space Nursing Study are pictured. Left, Marilyn Rubin, Robert Krinsley and Barbara Czerwinski.

Nurse Researcher Goes to NASA

Dr. Lore E. Hertz is the first nurse to receive a Faculty Fellow Award from the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Soon after my arrival at Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, the landing of the Columbia STS-41 was monitored on TV in a conference room where scientists and staff had gathered. I knew that I just had in mind of view NASA never seen on TV. The hopes, curiosities, and emotions of the group emphasized that NASA is not just "high tech." I was surprised to find that I had shared this experience with pride, remorse, and sadness due to the phenomenon of the exploration of space.

Months earlier, I had attended a conference on landing in Washington, D.C. where I learned about the Faculty Fellow Awards available from NASA. I was excited to see that a number of bed rest studies were being conducted at several space centers because this is a research interest of mine. In 1991, I returned to St. Louis, I gave this talk and obtained further information from NASA. Finally, I decided that I would apply for this award. The long shadow of my decision narrowed my focus to the bedside studies at Johnson Space Center. Houston. One of the requirements of the application is to match one's expertise with a research group that is looking for that particular expertise to be incorporated within their research. This is a very critical step in the application process. I was directed to Dr. Suzanne Fortney, research physician, who was looking for someone to help them with their lower extremity measurement of cutaneous blood flow. I had previously used this technique on other studies. We both agreed to do the project, and on February 2, 1991, the subjects were admitted. Unfortunately, the vendor part of the application was short and concise. The study followed the approval of a red-letter day. The letter said that if I planned to come, I must notify them that week—I notified them that week. There were 99 other faculty members in the competition, and of those who received that letter, only 300 were apologized. I felt privileged to be among the 100. One of the things that made this project unique is that a fellowship had expanded my knowledge and my research experiences, and I had a much greater knowledge, stimulate the exchange of ideas, enrich the research of the fellows and contribute to research at NASA. During the weeks to follow, I had many opportunities to meet these goals. The first goal was to have group seminars and tours on Wednesdays while the remainder of the time was devoted to individual learning about NASA, consultations with NASA investigators, the NASA Library, educational resources and becoming acquainted with the space program in general. NASA investigators have studied the effects of bed rest for many years. Early on, this model was recognized as an excellent simulator for weightlessness of astronauts in space, as the effects are the same. A large body of literature exists from this research, mostly generated by NASA investigators; unfortunately, the medical and nursing professionals have not made significant use of this information with patients, especially for those who fly in space. A requirement of the award is that the fellow design and complete a research study during the 10-weeks in the program. In the summer of 1991, I proposed ongoing studies while I planned my own project in consultation with my NASA colleague. One of the major thrusts of Dr. Fortney's investigation is the search for bedrest countermeasures for orthostatic hypotension. When hypotension increases much greater on their return home, they experience orthostatic hypotension, or fainting. Fainting is a major problem for cosmonauts, who must be able to stand up on their own during a crisis. The research team has made a measure of success in using lower body negative pressure and the creation of normal saline in positive bladders at various times during the flight in an effort to help body fluids down the legs and feet before landing. My contribution to the study was to measure cutaneous blood perfusion in the femoral bed, during and after the use of the countermeasures. All of the subjects had been on bed rest for six days. An additional objective was to evaluate several different lidoceaine dressings and to make a recommendation to NASA about which one to purchase. By the end of 10 weeks, I had accomplished my objectives as well as those of the program. The fellowship had expanded my knowledge and my research experiences, and I had a much greater appreciation of the commitment of numerous people to a successful space program. I feel that I have a project and a project at NASA. In late April, 1992, I negotiated the second fellowship for Austin, Texas. This time, I was selected for another 10 weeks, it was a picking up where we had left off. Within a day, I was involved in bed rest studies and began to work on my study for the summer. There were several other studies which I supported through the summer; one study focused on the countermeasures of lower body negative pressure and one study examined exercise and maximum use of oxygen consumption while the subject performed a stationary bicycle in both up and upright positions. The project, the most of my time was spent in research, and I had the opportunity to carry out research on other equipment available, research team members, subjects and a free laboratory assembled at the same time. Fortunately, NASA has a screening department for subjects which was quite helpful. My past was to call the potential subjects and obtain their consent to participate in the study. The activities of the two summers differed in that during the first summer I learned about NASA itself and its inner systems of operation. During the second summer, my major focus was on my own research. With the help of Dr. Fortney and the staff, I had the opportunity to successfully complete my study. Dr. Fortney intends to use this model for future studies and reduce the need for our team in the method as a basis for further research with bed rest patients. Finally, I must say that the experience of being involved with the space program and NASA was invaluable; resources for consultants have been significantly expanded, and I am certain that these experiences will continue to be useful.  

Reflections Fall 1994
Symposium Fosters Multi-disciplinary Approach to Complex Clinical Problems Within Context of Aging

By Sarah Gueldner, R.N., D.N., University of South Carolina Psychiatric Institute, Charleston, and Gamma Omicron Chapter

Dr. Melody Horlbeck, Director of the Geriatric Dental Fellowship program at the GEMC in Medical Center in Durham, NC, discussed the tendency of general health care providers to overlook oral problems among elders who are cognitively impaired. Her presentation focused on the importance of an initial oral examination, the increasing risk for oral disease in cognitively impaired patients, the role of other disciplines in the assessment of elders' oral health status, and opportunities for interdisciplinary research.

Dr. Kathleen Kehoe, associate director of the Office of Nursing Research at the University of Iowa, reported from a theoretically driven, multidisciplinary program of research designed to examine resident, staff, and family outcomes on a Special Care Unit for persons with Alzheimer's disease in Iowa. Interdisciplinary aspects of care were discussed and development and preliminary testing of a family/friend partnership were detailed.

By Marilyn Rubin, RN, PhD, Professor of Nursing and Director of Research, University of South Carolina College of Nursing

Nurse Researcher Goes to NASA

Dr. Rubin is the first nurse to receive a Faculty Fellow Award from the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

After several years of hard work in exploring the possibilities of using lower body negative pressure to reduce swelling of blood flow among the elderly, she was finally able to get the approval of the NASA space center to conduct this research. The idea was to have groups of seniors living on a space station and monitor their blood pressure levels before and after the use of the countermeasures. All of the subjects had been on bedrest for six days. An additional goal of this research was to develop a model to assess the effectiveness of the countermeasures.

Dr. Rubin's work was funded by the NASA Space Station Program. The research was conducted in conjunction with the Georgia Gerontology Center and the University of South Carolina College of Nursing.

Dr. Rubin was sponsored by Dr. Leonard Poon, Phi Delta Kappa, Center for the Gerontology at the University of Georgia, and by Dr. Karen Kimmel, Assistant Professor at South Carolina College of Nursing.

The symposium was sponsored by Sigma Theta Tau International at the 96th annual meeting of the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) in New Orleans last November. The presentations were designed to promote research collaboration by crossing disciplinary boundaries in the search for innovative solutions. The conference was convened in support of the ongoing Nurse and Associate Professor, Medical University of South Carolina Psychiatric Institute in Charleston, and a member of Gamma Omicron Chapter.

Innovative remarks on the spirit of collaboration were offered by Dr. Sarah H. Gueldner, immediate past First Vice President of Sigma Theta Tau International, and by Dr. Leonard Poon, Director of the University of Georgia Gerontology Center and Honorary Member of Sigma Theta Tau International. Dr. Elizabeth M. Neumann, President of the Gerontological Society of America, and Dr. Karen Kimmel arranged for the symposium for the Sigma Theta Tau Special Interest Group of GSA, and member of Alpha Epsilon Chapter, brought greetings and affirmed the support of the Special Interest Group for this collaborative venture.

The first symposium presenter, Dr. Linda K. George, current GSA President and Director of the Center for the Study of Aging and Development at Duke University, described barriers to health care for older adults. She noted that despite some improvements in access to care, there remains strong evidence that older adults obtain health care of poorer quality and with more delay than younger adults. She emphasized two primary points: 1) policies and programs will not work, and 2) strategies are needed for various subgroups.

Spinning off from this overview were three presentations that described specific clinical problems that are complicated by the contextual aspects of aging. Sigma Theta Tau International's First Baxter Excellence Award winner, Dr. Phyllis Wells, from the University of Rochester School of Nursing, discussed findings from federally funded interdisciplinary research programs related to urinary incontinence in elderly women. Using cartoons, Dr. Wells also reviewed the merits and frustrations of interdisciplinary research programs and offered suggestions on how to limit or remove barriers.
Invitation for Collateral Reviewer Applications:

Deadline: December 15, 1994

The Research Committee announces the call for volunteer reviewers to assist the committee in reviewing grant proposals and scientific abstracts. We will primarily concentrate on Sigma Theta Tau International's research grants program, including the Mead Johnson Nutritional Transitional Grant, and the joint grants with American Association of Critical Care Nurses and the Oncology Nursing Foundation. Reviewers are also invited to assist in other research-related reviews, including convention scientific session abstracts. Collateral reviewers complete critiques of research grant applications within their areas of expertise. Applications are invited from investigators with research success in early post-doctoral years.

Research Expertise Needed

Applicants with research expertise in the following areas are especially needed:

- Systems
- Psychosocial health
- Home health care
- Cross-cultural issues
- Oncology
- Diabetes care
- Emergency care

Purposes of the collateral review program are:

1. To provide the Research Committee with collateral reviews by persons knowledgeable about the state of the art in the topic area of the assigned applications; and
2. To provide experience to grant review processes to investigators during the early years of their research careers. Opinion for this experience is to be a stepping stone to positions in public agency review groups.

Eligibility Criteria are:

1. Regular or honorary member of Sigma Theta Tau
2. An earned doctorate
3. Completion of at least one postdoctoral research project
4. Evidence of sustained postdoctoral research activity involving submission of proposals for peer review for internal/external funding

NOTE: Due to the volume of grant proposals/abstracts submitted, it is often necessary for many reviewers to be completed within a short time frame. Applicants need to consider their 1995-1996 schedules.

Appointment

Collateral reviewers will be appointed for either a 2-year term or a 4-year term with a potential 2-year reappointment by application.

Application Process

Persons interested in serving as collateral reviewers are invited to forward the following materials to the Review Committee, Sigma Theta Tau International, 550 West North Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

1. Cover letter to include the following:
   a. Evidence of qualifications based on eligibility criteria
   b. List of areas of research expertise in 5 categories:
      i. Clinical area
      ii. Methodology
      iii. Population/age groups
      iv. Curriculum vitae

2. Additional materials as requested by the Review Committee.
Sigmas Theta Tau International Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Sigma Theta Tau International members is scheduled for October 14–19, 1994, at the International Center for Nursing Schools, 550 West North Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. The meeting will feature presentations of research grants and scientific abstracts. Applicants are invited to submit their applications for presentation at the meeting. The deadline for submission is September 19, 1994.

NOTE: All applications must be submitted in writing, accompanied by a cover letter. Please include a description of your research project, including the objectives, methodology, and expected outcomes. Submitted materials will be reviewed by a panel of experts from Sigma Theta Tau International. Selected projects will be presented at the annual meeting.

Sigma Theta Tau International is a professional organization for nurses, established in 1922. The organization is dedicated to promoting excellence in nursing education, research, and clinical practice. Sigma Theta Tau International is a member of the International Council of Nurses and the World Federation of Nursing Societies.

Sigma Theta Tau International is also committed to supporting nurses and nurse educators in the United States and around the world. The organization offers grants and scholarships to support nurses and nurse educators who are conducting research or teaching in the field of nursing. The organization also offers opportunities for nurses to engage in international nursing activities and to network with other nurses from around the world.

Sigma Theta Tau International encourages nurses and nurse educators to submit their applications for presentation at the annual meeting. The deadline for submission is September 19, 1994. Selected projects will be presented at the annual meeting, providing an opportunity for nurses and nurse educators to share their research and clinical practice with others in the field.
The following is a list of recent nursing doctoral from various programs:

**University of Alabama-Birmingham, Alabama**

- Thomas W. Burley, Jr., on "A Meta-Analysis of Educational Interventions to Improve Self-Efficacy Among Hispanic College Students: Implications for Practice" (August 1993).
- Linda Joa Merm, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Injured Adolescents" (December 1993).
- Donna J. Virden, on "Applying Ayers' Scholarly Model to Rural History and Health Education" (March 1994).
- Andrea Marah Greggs, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (December 1993).
- Sherry Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Wright Thompson, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of California-Los Angeles, California**

- Darrell Brown, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Richard D. Brown, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Ann A. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Colorado at Denver, Colorado**

- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Connecticut, Connecticut**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Iowa, Iowa**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**Univeristy of Kentucky, Kentucky**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Kentucky, Kentucky**

- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Minnesota, Minnesota**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Missouri, Missouri**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Nebraska, Nebraska**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of New Mexico, New Mexico**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of South Carolina, South Carolina**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Southern California, California**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Texas at Austin, Texas**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Washington, Washington**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).

**University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin**

- Virginia M. A. Onwute, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Linda Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Sherri Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- Lisa M. Stoll, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
- V. Maelita, on "Psychological Identification and Mental Health Nursing Care of Adolescents" (March 1994).
Recent Nursing Doctorates From DoD National Nursing Programs

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO

San Diego, California

Shelley S. Chang, m.s., alpha Gamma, San Jose State University Philadelphia, 1984

Maternal-Infant Bonding During Hospitalization and Parental Stress in Western Women, 1984

Sara H. Kayan, m.s., alpha Gamma, San Francisco, 1984

Effects of Premature Labor and Infant in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit on Maternal-Infant Bonding, 1984

Tonya Jarrett, m.s., alpha Gamma, San Francisco, 1984

A Comprehensive Model for Nursing Diagnosis of Women With Breast Cancer, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, California

Suzanne L. Casey, m.s., alpha Gamma, San Francisco, 1984

Nurses' Attitudes Toward Postpartum Care in a Nurse-Midwifery Ambulatory Setting, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, California

Shirley S. Carpenter, m.s., alpha Gamma, San Francisco, 1984

The Effect of Early Experience of Functionality on Maternal-Infant Bonding, 1984

Melanie Lutonbarasch, m.s., Delta Pi & Xi, San Francisco, 1984

The Effects of Maternal-Infant Bonding on Parenting Attitudes, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

Berkeley, California

Susan A. Williams, Ph.D., alpha Delta, San Francisco, 1984

Male Nurses' Role in Providing Affirmative Health Care to Gay Men, 1984

Taty At Sun, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effects of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

Linda Ann Mcleod, m.s., alpha Sigma, University of Michigan School of Nursing, 1984

A Phenomenological Study of Menopausal Symptoms in Older Women, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LA JOLLA

La Jolla, California

Kathryn T. Cohn, m.s., alpha Theta, San Francisco, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

Columbia, Missouri

Sharon A. Tidball, m.s., alpha Sigma, San Francisco, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Karen L. Bracht, m.s., alpha Theta, San Francisco, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEARBORN

Dearborn, Michigan

Theresa Knecht, m.s., alpha Phi, DePaul University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

LYNE C. Carpenter, m.s., alpha Eta, Michigan State University, 1984

DIANE J.人民币明, m.s., alpha Eta, University of Michigan, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

ELIZABETH A. Souck, m.s., alpha Eta, University of Michigan, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

WESLEY STATE UNIVERSITY
DETROIT

Detroit, Michigan

Jeneve A. Knecht, m.s., alpha Eta, Wayne State University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

MARY L. Thomas, m.s., alpha Eta, Michigan State University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

Theresa Dietz, m.s., alpha Eta, Wayne State University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

Mary M. Bland, m.s., alpha Eta, Wayne State University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

Flora M. Nelson, m.s., alpha Eta, Wayne State University, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Miami, Florida

Susan A. Lutes, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

THEODOR A. Fisch, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

SUSAN A. Knapik, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

DEBRA DAVIDSON, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

LILIANA M. Minniti, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

ANGELA M. Naticchio, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

HOWARD R. MAYER, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

CAROL D. PENN, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

SUSAN R. Han, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

JULIE F. JOHNSON, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

JULIE A. JACOBS, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

LADY K. FISHER, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

LORI A. HELFRECHT, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

KATHRYN J. TANN, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

JANE L. BISHOP, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

JULIE A. TAYLOR, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

WENDY J. MILLER, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

DEBRA PODGER, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

HELEN M. DORFMAN, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

LOUISE M. DORFMAN, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984

DONNA L. DORFMAN, m.s., alpha Eta, Miami, 1984

The Effect of Health Care Provider's Gender on Patients' Satisfaction With Care, 1984
Recent Nursing Doctorates From Doctoral Nursing Programs

UNIVERSITY OF BENNINGTON
Kathleen H. Bellow, RN, PhD, Zeta Delta Chi, PhD, U of Minnesota; U of Wisconsin-Lac qui Parle, Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Spring 1993.

Kathryn M. Bowers, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Kansas. Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.


Fran M. Cafferty, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.


Kathleen M. Burns, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

M. Paula Cafferty, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

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Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

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Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.

Lorri J. Harrell, RN, PhD, Epsilon Chi, PhD, U of Utah. Member of the American Academy of Nursing. Six-Year Doctoral Program in Nursing. Specialization: Family Health Nursing. Fall 1993.
Recent Nursing Doctorates From Clinical Nursing Programs


Leonard Sandler, PhD, RN, Boston College, Personalized Means of Control Related to Women’s Life-Spanning Conditions, August 1993.


FULLER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Parsun, Ga.

Elizabeth Ann Wells, RN, BSN, M of U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.


Auburn: Monticello

Susan B. Young, RN, EdD, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY
Malibu, Calif.

Joye W. Kelly, RN, PhD, BSN, M of University of Maryland, BSN, and MS in Advanced Practice, U of Michigan, A Study of Heart Failure in Nurses’ Perception of Their Time, May 1993.

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY
Malibu, Calif.

Joyce L. Gournic, RN, BSN, M of U of South Carolina, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PERIODICALS

Susan B. Young, RN, EdD, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY
Malibu, Calif.

Joye W. Kelly, RN, PhD, BSN, M of University of Maryland, BSN, and MS in Advanced Practice, U of Michigan, A Study of Heart Failure in Nurses’ Perception of Their Time, May 1993.

PERIODICALS

Susan B. Young, RN, EdD, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY
Malibu, Calif.

Joye W. Kelly, RN, PhD, BSN, M of University of Maryland, BSN, and MS in Advanced Practice, U of Michigan, A Study of Heart Failure in Nurses’ Perception of Their Time, May 1993.

PERIODICALS

Susan B. Young, RN, EdD, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PERIODICALS

Susan B. Young, RN, EdD, U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A Comparison Between Nurses’ Attitudes Toward Powerlessness and Inadequate Job Satisfaction, May 1993.

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY
Malibu, Calif.

Joye W. Kelly, RN, PhD, BSN, M of University of Maryland, BSN, and MS in Advanced Practice, U of Michigan, A Study of Heart Failure in Nurses’ Perception of Their Time, May 1993.
Recent Nursing Doctorates From Nursing Programs

Recent Doctorates in Fields Other Than Nursing
Reflections Fall 1994

Research Fund Contributors

Fall 1994

Reflections Fall 1994


Theo Ten's seventh) is one of the most potent features of contemporary knowledge development in nursing. Unlike other health sciences that are focused more specifically on the physiological dimensions of disease and development, it is necessarily concerned with the impact of the cultural environment. As our patients and clients become older, the role of culture becomes even more powerful, but we know from research that the impact of the social environment already present even at the very beginning of life through culturally patterned material care.

In addition, the practice of nursing itself is shaped by the culture in which it occurs. The values and behaviors associated with expressions of care and the provision of comfort are part of our most essential and early cultural experiences. The procedures by which we provide comfort to patients, the way in which we speak, look, move, teach and feel health and sickness, are all contained within the cultural baggage that we, as nurses, bring to our encounters with patients and families.

The profession of nursing is thus benefited greatly by the parallel research being conducted in different cultures, for it exposes the concepts and theories derived in a particular social context to cross-cultural scrutiny. In so doing, it helps us to understand and distinguish those human responses that are universal from those that are tempered by the cultural environment and therefore requires more society-specific interventions. Such research forces us to critically examine the values and guide nursing interventions so that we can search for and weed out ethnocentrism in our epistemological development. It also expands our experience of nursing


cite{Henderson Electronic Library, 2020}. The progress achieved in the global nursing community within the past five to 10 years is daunting. These provide ample evidence of the rapid expansion of nursing research journals. The shift of nursing education from the hospital to the university and the proliferation of doctoral programs in nursing are indicative of the commitment to a scientific base for nursing practice. We understand now that research is essential for advancement in clinical practice. In addition to assisting us in explaining our practice with a definable body of scientifically grounded knowledge, it begins to resolve the tension between nursing as an art and nursing as a science. It means that what we traditionally have thought of as being developed almost directly on expectation and natural talent can, in fact, be taught and learned in our modern.

In the last issue of Reflections, Lindsley announced that her column, "International Nursing News," would no longer exist as a separate and distinct component of the Sigma Theta Tau International publication. Rather, the news from outside Canada and the United States will be included in all the regular congresses located throughout the world as well as in North America, researchers who are far apart but conducting similar work will continue to have the opportunity to meet and explore, together, the future directions in their areas of inquiry. And through Image: Journal of Nursing Scholarship and Reflections, nursing knowledge and news from the global nursing community will be disseminated to the global nursing community.

Ethiopian Nursing Night Gobenet Abebe, ENU, presented the paper, "A Medical Center Doctorate" at the Research Congress in Australia.
Development Update

By Lucie S. Kelly, RN, PhD, FAAN

Hugoton & RGK Foundations Invest in Nursing Bulletin Board

The Hugoton Foundation, headed by Sigma Theta Tau member and benefactor Joan K. Stout, RN, recently contributed $40,000 for the Nursing Bulletin Board of the Virginia Henderson International Nursing Library. The RGK Foundation of Austin, Texas, also provided $10,000 for the development of the new system. (Mrs. Ronny Kozmetsky is chairman of the Texas entity.) We thank the Hugoton and RGK foundations for their generous support.

Charitable Giving Update

Estimates of 1993 charitable giving were recently released by the American Association of Fund Raising Counsel (AAFRC). Giving basically kept pace with inflation last year, resulting in $126 billion in charitable gifts.

According to AAFRC, foundation giving grew at the fastest rate—6.56%. Corporate giving declined. As always, individuals gave the most ($102 billion, or 81% of the total) and religion remained the largest beneficiary. Education was next with $1.5 billion, and health placed third with $11 billion.

Bequests represented $8.5 billion, or about 7% of the total dollars provided to not-for-profit institutions last year. (Please remember to think about Sigma Theta Tau when drawing up your will.)

This fascinating report arrives at a time when Sigma Theta Tau is inviting its members to contribute to the 75th Anniversary Campaign. Approximately 7,000 individuals have thus far contributed $422,000 for the Research Fund, International Nursing Library, Nell J. Watts Leadership Fund and Sustaining Fund. Combined (chapter, foundation, corporation, individual) outright gifts exceed $600,000, and when tallied with planned gifts, bring the current campaign total to $2.4 million. That leaves $5.1 million—an ambitious goal—to be raised within the next three years.

I encourage you to consider how you might participate in this vital second funding phase and register your support with the renewal form or by contacting Sigma Theta Tau’s Development Department. The new Tribute Wall still has ample space for your commemorative plaque!

We particularly appreciate the commitment of our members and others to bolstering Sigma Theta Tau’s programs and services. There are a number of ways in which you can contribute—every gift, whatever its sum, is valued and carefully stewarded.

An example of a dynamic new giving initiative is the Virginia Henderson Fellows program. For most, endowing a life insurance policy in the amount of $25,000 or more is a cost-effective and highly rewarding method by which to become a “Fellow.” Members less than 40 years of age will usually find that an annual premium of $500-$600 for 10 years will endow a $50,000 policy. The annual premium is a tax-deductible contribution for those who itemize, and the nurse philanthropist is recognized by the society at the $25,000 or $50,000 gift levels. This is a win/win situation, benefiting both the donor and society.

Some of our more mature members have assumed policies based upon the life of adult children in order to secure a lower annual premium. (Members desiring additional information on the Insured Endowment Program or planned gifts may contact Bob Daney, financial insurance consultant, at 800/456-7002, or Linda Brimmer at headquarters.)

Chapters Honor Nell Watts

Fourteen chapters recently honored Nell J. Watts, former Sigma Theta Tau Executive Officer, by contributing approximately $2,000 to the Nell J. Watts Leadership Fund. They included: Alpha Mu, Case Western Reserve University; Beta Iota, University of Cincinnati; Delta Gamma, Marquette University; Delta Omega, University of Akron; Nu Delta, Cleveland State University; Omega, DePauw University; Mu Omega, Purdue University, Calumet; Delta Xi, Kent State University; Iota Psi, Ursuline College; Kappa Iota, Madonna University; Lambda, Wayne State University; Theta Xi, College of St. Scholastica; Zeta Phi, Wright State University; and Zeta Theta, Medical College of Ohio, Bowling Green State University and University of Toledo.

Archon Awards Slated

Preparations continue for the 1994 Archon Reception and Awards Ceremony slated for Sept. 27 in the Montpelier Room of the Library of Congress, Washington, DC. At that time, the Friends of the Library will recognize the extraordinary contributions to the health and well-being of others of Dr. Jonas Salk, Dr. C. Everett Koop, Elizabeth Dole, Dr. Leightonuff, Dr. David A. Hamburg and Marian Wright Edelman. Luci Baines Johnson, Honorary Member, will present the awards. Approximately 200 nursing, business, civic and governmental leaders are expected to attend the gala.

Above: Ralph B. Lingeman, MD, son of Sigma Theta Tau Founder Marie Hippensteel Lingeman, poses beside a world globe contributed in memory of his mother. The globe is situated in the Indiana University Founders’ Room, where memorabilia of the six founders and Indiana University is displayed. Dr. Lingeman and his wife Carolyn, made their third visit to the Center for Nursing Scholarship in May. The Lingemans have been generous benefactors of Sigma Theta Tau International.
What do Sydney, Australia, Coleraine, Ireland, Gabarone, Botswana, and Kingston, Jamaica have in common? All were the sites of international conferences that featured the presentation of nursing research just within the past months. Each of these conferences provides testimony to the indisputable fact that nursing knowledge and nursing technology are no longer the domain of North America from which they are "transferred" to other countries. Rather, we are witnessing the historical development of nursing knowledge through research conducted by nurses worldwide.

This could not have been more apparent than at the international research congress co-sponsored by the Royal College of Nursing, Australia and Sigma Theta Tau International and held in Sydney, Australia, July 11-13. While Australia and the United States certainly provided the greatest representation, participants also hailed from Norway, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Japan, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Canada, Ethiopia, Puerto Rico and Pakistan. Similarly, the Fifth Annual Nursing Research Conference, held at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica in April, boasted speakers from eleven Caribbean countries and the United States. The Sixth International Congress sponsored by the International Council on Women's Health Issues, in June, brought to Botswana nurses from Thailand, Brazil, Canada, Bahrain, Finland, the United Kingdom, Korea, Australia, Japan, Sweden, South Africa, Zululand and Swaziland. Just a few months later, the International Nursing Conference in Coleraine, Ireland, convened nurses around the world who presented research on populations from Canada, Vietnam, Jordan, Taiwan, Nigeria and Botswana.

Some of the research that is being conducted by nurses throughout the world is linked to those problems that are peculiar to the societies in which they practice. A review of just the above-mentioned conference programs, however, reveals the common themes that emerge in nursing practice everywhere—clinical decision-making, nursing technology, suffering, comfort, support, pain, developmental crises, aging, family functioning, incontinence, skin integrity, fear, dependency, responses to common health problems such as cancer, AIDS, diabetes and hypertension, responses to developmental stages, institutionalization, rehabilitation and responses to disaster and war.

Research on pain management, for example, is being explored by nurse researchers in Ireland, the United States and Australia. Research on the management of hypertension is being conducted in Jamaica, the United States and Ireland. The problems of adolescence are being explored in Botswana, Ireland, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, the United States and Australia. AIDS and sexuality studies are being conducted in Pakistan, the United States and Ireland. Advances in post-natal care are occurring through research in Barbados, the United States and Australia, and at the other end of the developmental cycle, the needs of the elderly living in the community are being examined through research in Thailand and Australia as well as the United States and Canada.

Perhaps the most prolific and global area of scholarship taking place is in the area of women's health. Work on menopause, for example, is being conducted by researchers from the United States, Sweden South Africa, Canada and Australia. Researchers in Botswana, Ireland and the United States are making new discoveries in the management of patients with breast cancer. Indeed, nurses in Canada, Bahrain, Botswana, Australia, South Africa, Sweden, Nigeria, Jamaica, Zimbabwe, Barbados and the United States, among such diverse groups as Afghan refugees, American Indians and American Black populations, are contributing to the development of social policy through their research on the health of women. This body of research has undertaken the important responsibility of analyzing the position of women in society and the strategies they use to achieve and maintain their health and that of their children. At the same time, the communication among researchers from these various countries has expanded the applicability of findings to other cultures with similar problems.

The very partial list of the problems and themes presented here that are grist for the nursing research mill worldwide attests to the consistency of the human experience across cultures and the significance of nursing research in addressing the more ordinary human responses. Indeed, the papers presented at these international research conferences confirm that the strength of nursing research lies not in its capacity to discover a new or exotic disease, but rather in its exploration of the ordinary responses and events and the everyday health problems to which any of us or someone we know is likely to be exposed during a lifetime. Paradoxically, it is in these comparatively mundane arenas that the most profound and penetrating discoveries are likely to occur.

This comparatively recent global research movement (the oldest of these international conferences is Sigma

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**Nurses Take Part in International Conferences**

**By Melanie C. Dreher, RN, PhD, FAAN, President-Elect**

Dean, University of Massachusetts-Amherst School of Nursing

**Reflections** 34 Fall 1994
The profession of nursing is thus benefited greatly by the par excellence research being conducted in different cultures, for it exposes us to the cultures and development, it is necessarily concerned with the impact of the social environment and that the impact of the social environment is present even at the very beginning of life through culturally patterned maternal care. In addition, the practice of nursing itself is shaped by the culture in which it occurs. The values and behaviors associated with expressions of care and the provision of comfort are part of our most essential and early cultural experiences. The procedures by which we provide comfort to patients, the way in which we speak, touch, move, teach and defend health and sickness, are all contained within the cultural baggage that we, as nurses, bring to our encounters with patients and families.

The profession of nursing is thus benefited greatly by the parallel research being conducted in different cultures, for it exposes us to the cultures and theories derived in a particular social context to cross-cultural scrutiny. In so doing, it helps us to understand and distinguish those human responses that are universal and those that are tempered by the cultural features and columns that comprise the national culture. The profession of nursing is thus benefited greatly by the parallel research being conducted in different cultures.

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Patents and the Nurse Scholar, Part I:  

The Basic Philosophy of Intellectual Property  

By Kathleen R. Stevens, RN, MSN  
Chair, Sigma Theta Tau International Library Committee  

The process of invention and the commercialization of intellectual property may be controversial in some instances, it is because of the potential for public benefit. The United States, which gives the holder the exclusive right to manufacture, use, and sell the invention in the United States for a period of 17 years (Parker, 1990). The government makes this offer of protection in order to promote the use of the useful arts. Licensing is granting the rights to manufacture and distribute to another party, such as a university, in turn, supporting further research development (Davis, 1993). This new function within public and academic settings is both exciting and controversial. Traditionally, research has created new knowledge that was distributed through publication and teaching. Patenting and technology transfer are more recent techniques in this distribution phase. These techniques are being implemented because of the need to address "how science and technology serve the country" (Tomalty, 1993). Simply, the social responsibility of public benefit from publicly supported research can be realized through the commercialization of creations. 

Recent financial statistics highlight this social responsibility. Research support from the federal government to academic communities approached $15 billion in 1993. Almost five percent of academic research is federally supported, meaning that almost $25 billion of basic research is conducted in the university environment annually (Davis, 1993). It is estimated that there is one new invention for each use, and sale of the invention in the United States for a period of 17 years (Parker, 1990). The government makes this offer of protection in order to promote the progress of the useful arts. Licensing is granting the rights to manufacture and distribute to another party, such as a university, in turn, supporting further research development (Davis, 1993). This new function within public and academic settings is both exciting and controversial. Traditionally, research has created new knowledge that was distributed through publication and teaching. Patenting and technology transfer are more recent techniques in this distribution phase. These techniques are being implemented because of the need to address "how science and technology serve the country" (Tomalty, 1993). Simply, the social responsibility of public benefit from publicly supported research can be realized through the commercialization of creations. 

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Intellectual Property in Nursing  

Most references (e.g., AACN, 1992) to technology in nursing refer to the nurse as the user of technology rather than the producer (inventor) of technology. One only need look into an intensive care area to realize the impact of technology on the nurse's function and ability to provide high quality patient care. A more proactive focus on technology in nursing care would involve the conception and development of innovations. This approach not only may have contributed to evaluation of products developed by private medical device companies. Also, common and often more indirect, is the nurse's recognition that, from her experience, she has identified the need for a product to enhance patient care—one that makes care more effective, more efficient, or safer. The idea is shared and may be carried forward by a company representative to the research and development department of a company; the company, in turn manufactures the product and the nurse is pleased when the shelf is stocked with that product that fills the need. This represents a free source of intellectual property for the medical device company. The product evaluation and product design activities that nurses have engaged in for years are mo(})torily very important and should be recognized. If these professional contributions are appropriate in nursing, examples of nurse inventors are few. In 1991, a CNMLR search using the word "patent" revealed 21 articles, 19 of which were on the medical word "patent" as in patent ductus arteriosus and patent venous limbs, not "patent" used in its legal sense. The recent medical literature noted an appearance of nurse history in specialty journals. Murphy (1983) spoke from a legal process perspective, briefly outlining the patent process. Philips (1987) discussed the nurse's role in product development. Great Britain in 1990 addressed the nurse as inventor, describing her personal experience in the invention of a combination intravenous pole and dependent drainage holder that is used on patient beds and wheelchairs. The third article (Emgebrpoon & Wardell, 1991) also describes the necessity-experience of the development of a premature infant pillow after study of non-nutritive sucking in these infants. Their experience was described in content of an academic health science center. In July, 1994, a second CNMLR search revealed no additional reports of nurses' experience with patenting. 

Patenting, Research, and the Academic Community  

With a given focus, research produces new knowledge and discoveries that have potential for application to patient care. The dissemination of research information and the adoption of innovations have been the subject of recent emphasis in nursing. Patenting intellectual property is a previously under-explored strategy for enhancing utilization of research results. One of the missions of the academic community is to create and distribute new knowledge for public benefit. In the past, the more traditional methods of research and teaching have been the primary means of distributing new knowledge. Technology transfer (patenting, copyrighting, commercializing) is a more recent technique for the distribution phase of the process and is certainly less well understood. As with any other new function, technology transfer will require a period of evolution before it is fully integrated into the scholar's role. However, the value of "new knowledge" will be realized when a resulting product or service is sold (Davis, 1993), that is, when technology transfer has occurred. 

Technology transfer is the transformation of knowledge into successful new products and services. Theoretically, this transformation process includes three distinct stages. 

1. The first stage involves the acquisition of new knowledge or information. This stage is familiar to nurses who, as researchers, are used to publishing their findings in scholarly journals. 

2. Stage two consists of the means by which the acquired knowledge is converted to products and services suitable for commercialization applications. Critical in this step is the establishment of protection of the creation through mechanisms such as copyrights and patents. 

3. The third stage comprises the steps necessary to introduce and position the resulting products and services in the marketplace. This is the commercialization (production, marketing, distribution) phase of the process (Camp & Serr, 1992).

While the nurse scholar may seek to patent and license the innovation individually, it is more likely that the process will be conducted through an institution, such as a university. Likewise, technology development and transfer become increasingly integrated into the academic community, the faculty and system become more institutionalized. One of the first steps within the university setting is for the Board of Regents to adopt a general direction pertaining to technology development and transfer.
The Basic Philosophy of Intellectual Property

By Kathleen R. Stevens, RN, EdD
Chair, Sigma Theta Tau International Library Committee

Patents and the Nurse Scholar, Part I

Introduction

Intellectual Property

Legal and institutional property is any invention, discovery, trade secret, technology, scientific or technological development, computer software, or other form of expression that is in a tangible form. It can be protected by patent, trademark, or copyright laws or it can be protected by not disclosing the "know-how" to others (Parker, 1990). These laws regarding intellectual property are intended to increase the free flow of ideas, concepts, and products in order to further progress in science (and the arts). Copyright and patent laws balance the incentive to invent and protect the work of inventors by requiring that they give to authors and inventors to create works against free access by others for both direct application and commercialization applications. Critical in this step is the establishment of protection of the creation through mechanisms such as copyrights and patents.

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1. The third stage comprises the steps necessary to introduce and position the resulting products and services in the marketplace. This is the commercialization (production, marketing, distribution) phase of the process (Camp & Sexton, 1992). While the nurse scholar may seek to patent the patent and license the invention individually, it is more likely that the process will be conducted through an institution, such as a university. Likewise, technology transfer and development increases more into the academic community, the more industrial development becomes more institutionalized. One of the first steps within the university setting is for the Board of Regents to adopt a general direction pertaining to technology development and transfer.

Technology transfer is also viewed as a new avenue for producing income for the university, in turn, supporting further research development (Davis, 1993).

This new function within public and academic settings is both exciting and controversial. Traditionally, research has created new knowledge that was distributed through publication and teaching. Patenting and technology transfer are more recent techniques of this distribution phase. These techniques are being implemented because of the need to address "how science and technology serve the country" (Tornatzky, 1993). Simply, the social responsibility of public benefit from publicly supported research can be realized through the commercialization of creation.

Recent financial statistics highlight this social responsibility. Research support from the federal government to academic communities approached $15 billion in 1993. Thirty-five percent of academic research is federally supported, meaning that almost $25 billion of basic research is conducted in the universities environment annually (Davis, 1993). It is estimated that there is one New invention for each $2 million of basic research. This suggests that there are less than 12,500 new inventions on the campuses of this country each year (Davis, 1993, p. 5). From these statistics it is seen that the potential for public benefit is enormous; the social responsibility is clear.

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Most references (e.g., AACN, 1992) in technology in nursing refer to the nurse as the user of technology rather than the producer (inventor) of technology. One only need look into an intensive care area to realize the impact of technology on the nurse's function and ability to provide high quality patient care. A more proactive focus on technology in nursing care would involve the conception and development of new technology. Most technology has been contributed to evaluation of products developed by private medical device companies. Also, common and often more indirect, is the nurse's recognition that, from her experience, she has identified the need for a product to enhance patient care—one that makes care more effective, more efficient, or safer. The idea is shared and may be carried forward by a company representative to the research and development department of a company; the company, in turn manufactures the product and the nurse is pleased when the ship is stocked with that product that fills the need. This represents a free "source of intellectual property for the medical device company. The product evaluation and product design activities that nurses have engaged in for years are montorily very important and should be considered in any discussion for these professional contributions is appropriate.

The value of nursing research, as articulated in American Association of Critical Care Nurses (AACN) position statements, is not to foster patent and other intellectual creation for the best interest of the public, the creator, and the research sponsor, and that will permit the timely protection and disclosure of such intellectual property whether by development and commercialization, or other form of expression that is in a tangible form. It can be protected by patent, trademark, or copyright laws.

A sample statement of basic philosophy and objectives regarding intellectual property of a health science center is as follows:

"While the development of patents or inventions is the creation of other intellectual property is not the primary objective of the System, for any such discoveries or creations, it is the objective of the Board to provide an intellectual property policy that will encourage the development of technology transfer and development increases more into the academic community, the more industrial development becomes more institutionalized. One of the first steps within the university setting is for the Board of Regents to adopt a general direction pertaining to technology development and transfer.

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First Steps in Protecting Intellectual Property

A patent requires that the discovery be non-obvious; have some utility; show novelty that exceeds prior art; and be filed with the patent office within one year of disclosure to the public. Because of the legal specificity of patents and application processes, the first step is to consult a patent attorney. The second step is to make public the idea so that it can be patented.

The process of the intellectual property creation process includes three distinct stages:

1. The first stage involves the acquisition of new knowledge or information. This stage may be familiar to nurse scholars as "research.

2. Stage two consists of the means by which the acquired knowledge is converted to products and services suitable for commercialization. Critical in this step is the establishment of protection of the creation through mechanisms such as copyrights and patents.

3. The third stage comprises the steps necessary to introduce and position the resulting products and services in the marketplace. This is the commercialization (production, marketing, distribution) phase of the process (Camp & Sexton, 1992).
This constraint on public disclosure runs counter to a basic tenet in science—the freedom for academically based scientists to publish research results. While protecting patent rights does not preclude publication and presentation of research results, the author's scientist is cautioned to file early disclosures of inventions at the university patent office and consult a patent attorney before a public disclosure occurs.

The following guidelines will help to avoid public disclosure and forfeiture of patent rights:

a. Be clear about whether or not the information you are disclosing is an invention.

b. Determine if the discussion could legitimately be expected to be private and confidential.

c. Ensure that the other party understands that if they disclose the invention to a third party, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

d. Be aware that other forms of communication may be considered public disclosure, such as Internet e-mail, or could be inadvertently disseminated (Williams, 1994).

When it is necessary to disclose the idea, a letter of confidentiality, often signed by both parties, outlines the points above.

Controversial

While a strong case for patenting intellectual property can be made, protecting patent care products and procedures are not without some potential for negative outcomes. Indeed, a recent editorial in medical literature (Anonymous, 1994) cautioned physicians against the trend toward patenting methods (procedures, or a particular way to do something). Two examples of medical patents in medicine are listed below.

1. Directed to a specific patient, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

2. Be aware that other forms of communication may be considered public disclosure, such as Internet e-mail, or could be inadvertently disseminated (Williams, 1994).

3. Determine if the discussion could legitimately be expected to be private and confidential.

4. Ensure that the other party understands that if they disclose the invention to a third party, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

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2. Be aware that other forms of communication may be considered public disclosure, such as Internet e-mail, or could be inadvertently disseminated (Williams, 1994).

3. Determine if the discussion could legitimately be expected to be private and confidential.

4. Ensure that the other party understands that if they disclose the invention to a third party, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

5. Be clear about whether or not the information you are disclosing is an invention.

While a strong case for patenting intellectual property can be made, protecting patent care products and procedures are not without some potential for negative outcomes. Indeed, a recent editorial in medical literature (Anonymous, 1994) cautioned physicians against the trend toward patenting methods (procedures, or a particular way to do something). Two examples of medical patents in medicine are listed below.

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2. Be aware that other forms of communication may be considered public disclosure, such as Internet e-mail, or could be inadvertently disseminated (Williams, 1994).

3. Determine if the discussion could legitimately be expected to be private and confidential.

4. Ensure that the other party understands that if they disclose the invention to a third party, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

5. Be clear about whether or not the information you are disclosing is an invention.
This conversation on public disclosure runs counter to a basic tenet in science—the freedom for academically based scientists to publish research results. While protecting patent rights does not preclude publication and presentation of research results, the nurse scholar is cautioned to file early disclosures of inventions at the university patent office and consult a patent attorney before a public disclosure occurs.

The following guidelines will help to avoid public disclosure and forfeiture of patent rights:

a. Be clear about whether or not the information you are disclosing is an invention.

b. Determine if the discussion could legitimately be expected to be private and confidential.

c. Ensure that the other party understands if they disclose the invention to a third party, your rights to patents will be forfeited.

d. Be aware that other forms of communication may be considered public disclosure, such as Internet e-mail, or could be inadvertently disseminated (Williams, 1994).

When it is necessary to disclose the idea, a letter of confidentiality, often signed by both parties, outlining the points above should be written.

Controversial

While a strong case for patenting intellectual property can be made, protecting patient care products and procedures are not without some potential for negative outcomes. Indeed, a recent editorial in medical literature (Anonymous, 1994) cautioned physicians against the trend toward patenting methods (procedures, or a particular way to do something). Two examples of methods patents in medicine are patenting patient care products and procedures for general use by either health care providers or clients. Such products or procedures are not without some potential for negative outcomes.

A second concern expressed about university emphasis on patenting and the attendant commercialization, emphasizes the change that may occur in the university (Gerold, 1993). The central concern from the business and economic perspective is that universities should be left to "contribute to the well of basic knowledge" rather than becoming a technology producer for private industry (Geisler, 1993). However, academic health sciences exist in an environment different from regular academic settings. The science is applied and disseminated (Williams, 1994).

Dissemination of intellectual property, either devices or procedures, cannot be accomplished through public disclosure or other means (such as manuscript, advertising and distribution). In these cases, public benefit would occur by protecting the market value through patenting and then commercializing the patent through private industry. Margulis (1995) suggests that the answer to the ethical question is that the university effort remain focused on serving public benefit while controlling commercial influence in the marketplace. He further suggests that with the partnerships formed between research universities, industries can work together although they have different methods (Margulis, 1995).

Summary

Patenting intellectual property is important for a number of reasons. Health care products are designed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of care. Without the patent, the product would most likely never enter into the public market for general use by either health care providers or clients. Products such as the specialized IV pole which also accommodates dependent drain (e.g. urinary drainage bags) (Robb, 1993) or the infant car pad (Engbrecht & Wardell, 1993) are valuable assets to patient care. However, without patents to protect form as property, their value in the commercialization process would be nil. Therefore, the public benefits from this system for three reasons:

1. It encourages the inventor to make the invention;
2. It is the public interest to use the invention;
3. It is the knowledge of the invention is made available to everyone; and
4. It is the reason why are returned to the institution for further research and development activities.

References


A second concern expressed about the patenting of procedures.

First Scholars' Colloquia Held

The first Scholars' Colloquia met at the Sigma Theta Tau International Center for Nursing Scholarship on October 22-24, 1993. Thirteen scholars actively engaged in research on patient/ clinician decision-making in the Nursing Clinical Judgment and Decision-Making colloquium. Scholars discussed a range of topics, including clinical decision-making, education for developing clinical judgment and client decision-making. Nolte, RN, MS, ADN, past Chief Executive Officer of Sigma Theta Tau International, provided a tour of the library to Sigma students, and visitation.

Virginia Henderson International Nursing Library

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**Members on the Move**

**Australia**

Dr. Margaret Mulligan, Alpha Lambda (of Western Ontario) completed a month-long visit to the World Health Organization Global Network of Collaborating Centers in Geneva in early July 1994. Joining Dr. Mulligan will be Dr. Judith Shaomin, Lambda Pi, (of Toronto) Vice President in Nursing, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and Dr. Sally Bloch, Alpha Eta (of California-San Francisco) World Health Organization Regional Nursing Adviser for South-East Asia.

Participants from WNO Nursing Collaborating Centers from around the world will discuss the strategic planning for the consortium of major universities and teaching hospitals located in 22 countries. The consortium will formalize and strengthen the role of the existing network as well as advance the cause of nursing and nursing education worldwide.

**Saskatchewan**

Lou Heber, RN, PhD, Editor, Jota Omicron (U. of Western Ontario), Associate Professor, University of Saskatchewan, Canada, presented an open forum for cross-cultural education and research at various universities in Korea and China as part of an academic cultural educational tour sponsored by Sigma Theta Tau International's Lambda at-large chapter and the Korean Nurses' Academic Society. Dr. Heber presented his paper Self-Theory Applied to Cross-Cultural Nursing Education at the Delta Women's University and conducted dance/movement therapy sessions at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital in Beijing, China.

The session was attended by over 200 health professionals from Seoul, Korea, China and Canada. Speakers emphasized both traditional and Western healing practices and encouraged creativity in alternative approaches to psychiatric nursing intervention.

**South Korea**

Caroline Wright (picture), President, Suzanne Blille-Taylor, President-Elect, Jan Smith, Sylvia Shepherd, and Annabelle Walker, Pacific Inc. at-large, Reuter McMillian and Sharon Bourgeois, Secretaries; Elizabeth M. Walker, Treasurer; Ribertha Nordhoius, Cecily Collins, Hengshei-Stimius; Jwemy Samuel, Counselors.

**United States**

**California**

Alice Coway, RN, PhD, Eta Xi (U of Southern California) recently spent time educating nursing faculty at the University of Damascas. As a Fulbright professor at the university, she served as a mentor to nurses who educate student nurses. Dr. Meisner taught weekly classes in physical assessment to nurse trainers, clinical nurses and medical students as part of the program.

**Korea**

Mingyeong Kim, President, Jota Zeta (U of South Korea) recently spent time educating nursing faculty at the University of Damascas. As a Fulbright professor at the university, she served as a mentor to nurses who educate student nurses. Dr. Meisner taught weekly classes in physical assessment to nurse trainers, clinical nurses and medical students as part of the program.

**Saudia Arabia**

Carole E. Moehlman, RN, EdD, G, Jota Phi U (of Southern California) was recently named Secretary of the Oncology Nursing Society Board of Directors.

**District of Columbia**

The American Nurses Association recently announced its new officers, seven of whom are Sigma Theta Tau International members. Virginia Trotter Rettie, RN, JD, MS, NFA (Vanderbilt U) was unanimously elected to a second term as president. Ellen M. Sanders, RN, Lambda Chi (Barry U) was named First Vice President; Michael Evans, RN, PhD, MSN, CNA; Epsilon Theta (U of Texas at Austin) was elected secretary; and Mary Foley, RN, Alpha Omega (U of Indiana) was named Second Vice President. Mary M. Germain, RN, EdD, MBA, CS, Alpha Zeta (Columbia U) was elected to the position of treasurer.

Barbara Blakely, RN, MS, Epsilon Beta (Birmingham State College) and Theta Alpha (U of Massachusetts at Boston) was elected as a Member-At-Large on the Board of Directors, and Carol Horne James, RN, MSN, CNA, Alpha Xi (U of South Carolina) will serve as the Constituent Assembly Representative to the Board of Directors.

**Florida**

Sandra James Campbell, RN, PhD, Delta Phi (U of Kentucky, Lexington) published four books focusing on coping with various life stressors. The books are available from Creative Options for Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ruth Elizabeth Cole, RN, MS, Eta Delta (Pine Street State College) and Theta Alpha (U of Massachusetts at Boston) was elected as a Member-At-Large on the Board of Directors, and Carol Horne James, RN, MSN, CNA, Alpha Xi (U of South Carolina) will serve as the Constituent Assembly Representative to the Board of Directors.

**Kentucky**

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**Michigan**

Mary A. Borden, RN, MS, of the University of Western Ontario, received a month-long visit to Volgograd Medical College in Volgograd, Russia where she presented lectures on nursing practice, education and administration to students and faculty. Dr. Borden also visited Russian healthcare agencies and developed a three-year collaboration between the college and the University of Western Ontario to develop a program in nursing management and the introduction of nurse managers to health care systems.

**Minnesota**

**Montana**

**Ohio**

**Wisconsin**

**Pennsylvania**

**Washington**

**West Virginia**

**Wisconsin**

**Wyoming**

**Michigan**

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Members on the Move

BoTSWANA
Dr. Mi Ja Kim, Alpha Lambda, U. (of Illinois-Chicago) Secretary of the Global Network and Dean of Nursing, University of Illinois at Chicago will participate in the World Health Organization Global Network of Collaborating Centers in Maternal and Newborn Health to develop a program of maternal and newborn health education for nurses in Botswana.

Saskatchewan
Lou Heber, RN, PhD, EdD, Iota Omicron (U. of Western Ontario), Associate Professor, University of Saskatchewan, Canada, presented an open forum for cross-cultural education and research at various universities in Korea and China as part of an academic cultural educational tour sponsored by Sigma Theta Tau International's Lambda Xi chapter and the Korean Nurses' Academic Society. Dr. Heber presented her paper Self-Theory Applied to Cross-Cultural Nursing Education at the Delta Women’s University and conducted dance/movement therapy sessions at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital in Beijing, China. The session was attended by over 200 health professionals from Seoul, Korea, China and Canada. Speakers emphasized both traditional and Western healing practices and encouraged creative and alternative approaches to psychiatric nursing intervention.

AUSTRALIA
The Xi Omicron chapter at the University of Western Sydney was chartered July 13, 1994. Charter officers are as follows: Caroline Wright (president); Margaret McMillan and Sharon Bourgeous, Secretaries; Elizabeth M. Walker, Treasurer; Rhiannon Northfield, Eta Chi, and Helen R. Bengtsen-Stinnes, Eta Chi, Counselors.

Canada
Dr. Carroll Iwasiw, Iota Omicron (U. of Western Ontario) completed a month-long visit to Volograd Medical College in Volograd, Russia where she presented lectures on nursing practice, education and administration to students and faculty. Dr. Iwasiw also visited Russian health care agencies and developed a three-year collaboration between the college and the University of Western Ontario to develop a program in nursing management and the introduction of nurse managers to health care systems.

Sudan Arabia
Stephen R. Marrone, RN, MS, OCN, CNOR, Education (New York U.) has been invited to participate in the delegation of Critical Care Nurses in the People's Republic of China as part of a professional exchange program. Dr. Marrone is currently employed as an Education Coordinator for Critical Care Nursing within the Department of Nursing Education and Research at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He is involved in the development of nursing curricula, including competency assessment, translational principles and research.

South Korea
The Xi Omicron chapter at the University of Western Sydney was chartered July 13, 1994. Charter officers are as follows: Caroline Wright (president); Margaret McMillan and Sharon Bourgeous, Secretaries; Elizabeth M. Walker, Treasurer; Rhiannon Northfield, Eta Chi, and Helen R. Bengtsen-Stinnes, Eta Chi, Counselors.

Korea
Carole A. Mutzebaugh, RN, EdD, C, AIEN (University of Colorado-San Francisco) recently spent time educating nursing faculty at the University of Daejeon. As a Fulbright professor at the university, she served as a mentor to nurses who oversee student nurse education. Dr. Mutzebaugh taught weekly classes in physical assessment to nurse trainers, clinical nurses and medical students as part of the program.

United States
California
Alice Goway, PhD, RN, Xi Xi (Gannon U.) was named Dean of Samuel Merritt College and Saint Mary's College. She is currently the chair for the research committee of the National Association of Student Nurses.

Pamela J. Haylock, RN, MA, Alpha Eta (U. of California-San Francisco) was named secretary of the Oncology Nursing Society Board of Directors.

Colorado
Beverly P. Giordano, RN, MS, Alpha Kappa at-large (U Colorado Health Sciences Center, Regis U.) was elected a member of the Oncology Nursing Society Board of Directors.

District of Columbia
The American Nurses Association recently announced its new officers, seven of whom are Sigma Theta Tau International members. Virginia Trotter Bristow, RN, JD, MSN, ANCC, President (Vanderbilt U.) was unanimously elected to a second term as president. Ellen M. Sanders, RN, MS, Lambda Chi (Syracuse U.) was named First Vice President. Michael Evans, RN, PhD, MSN, CNA, Epiphonia Theta (U. of Texas at Austin) was elected Secretary, and Mary Foley, RN, PhD, Alpha Omegamma (Univ. of Minnesota) was elected Second Vice President. Mary M. Germain, RN, PhD, Eta Xi, MS, Alpha Zeta (Columbia U.) was elected to the position of treasurer.

Nurses attending the Nursing Informatics Conference at the California University School of Nursing in San Diego, California, received a demonstration by Dr. Judith R. Gravis, Director of Nursing Informatics at the Sigma Theta Tau International Virginia Benedict Jordan Northern Virginia Nursing Library in May via satellite and Internet. Pictured in the front row from left are Dr. Kyung Yae Sohng, Dr. Hee Seong Kim, Dr. Bluerber, Dr. Judith Gravis, Dr. Eun Soom Choi, Dr. Yun Bohk Han, Dr. Soo Jyu Yu, Se. Seong Sook Han. (Middle Row) Dr. Seong Hie Ann, Dr. Jeong Min Kim, Dr. Yu Ra Jo, Dr. Soo Park Park, Dr. Soo Rae Kim, Hee Seong Jeong. (Back Row) Seong Mi Lee, Dr. Sue Yang, Dr. Nam Cho Kim, Dr. Jeung Soon Moon, Ho Ran Park, Yang Seok Yu, Yun So Kim.

Florida
Susan J. Felice-Farrese, MSN, RN, CNOR, Gamma Nu (Senor Hall) and Beta Epsilon (University of Miami) was named to the position of treasurer.

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Georgia
Dr. Gina Giovino, Theta Epsilon (U. of Florida) presented a paper on Psychosocial Aids for Nursing at the Sigma Theta Tau International's 19th Biennial Convention. The paper was presented by Professor of Nursing Education at the University of Florida. The session was attended by over 200 health professionals from Seoul, Korea, China and Canada. Speakers emphasized both traditional and Western healing practices and encouraged creative and alternative approaches to psychiatric nursing intervention.

Michigan
Janice M. Stecchi, RN, EdD, Eta Lambda (U. of Pennsylvania) was named President of Sigma's Michigan Chapter at the University of Michigan. Dr. Stecchi taught weekly classes in physical assessment to nurse trainers, clinical nurses and medical students as part of the program.

Minnesota
Marie Manthey, RN, BSN, Zeta (U of Minnesota) was named President of Sigma's Minnesota Chapter at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Manthey is currently employed as a Nurse Manager at the University of Minnesota Fairview University Medical Center.

Maryland
Sue Karen Donaldson, RN, BSN, BETA (U. of Maryland) has been named President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. Dr. Donaldson was recently elected President of Sigma's Maryland Chapter at the University of Maryland. 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Marilyn J. Ebert, RN, MN, received the 1994 Tennessee Nurses Practicing in the New Health Science Center of Memphis, received the 1994 Tennessee Excellence in Clinical Nursing Award. She received her certificate in Advanced Study of Nursing at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1976.

Mary C. Shanks, Delta Omega (St. Thomas Hospital School of Nursing) spent her junior year at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil and received her certificate in Advanced Study of Nursing at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil in 1995.

### Nebraska

Kareen S. Martin, RN, MSN, FAAN, Gamma Pi (University of Nebraska) has named her father of Home Health Focus, a monthly newsletter beginning in June.

### New Jersey

Donna J. Denenitch, Epsilon Rho (Fairleigh Dickinson U.) received the 15th Annual Tribute to Women in Industry Award from the Young Women's Christian Association at its annual awards dinner. Ms. Denenitch was honored for her work as health care education executive director at Johnson & Johnson Hospital Services, Inc. in Parsippany, N.J.

Doris M. Lewis, RN, MA, MBA, Upson (West Virginia) was appointed Professor and Director of the Division of Nursing at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, and received the 1994 American Nurses Association Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

### New York

New York

Eunice Sanezbul Kajalayun, RN, EDD, EDD, Alpha Omega (Columbia U.) has participated in the successful creation of the new University of Texas Pan American at Brownsville, which was named President of the University by the State University Board of Regents.

Carolyn Davis, RN, MSN, also received a 1994 Nursing Practice Award from the Ohio Nurses Association for her creative teaching style and outstanding contributions to the community by the Rosserac Valley Alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

The National Association of Orthopaedic Nurses named four Sigma Theta Tau International members to its 1994-1995 Executive Board. Dorothy R. Thomas, RN, PhD, FAAN, CH (Boston College) was appointed President for Children in Philadelphia. She has also received the 1994 American Nurses Association Distinguished Alumnus Award for her contributions to the integration of minority students into the nursing profession.

Barbara J. Sabol, RN, BA, MA,Eta Kappa Pi (University of Minnesota) assumed the presidency of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing and became President of the University of Minnesota School of Nursing. She has received numerous awards, including the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Minnesota School of Nursing, and has been cited for "outstanding leadership and service in the promotion of Women and Human Services." The award is designed to recognize and support excellence in biotherapy and nursing practice.

### Pennsylvania

Linda R. Johnson, RN, MS, OCN, Epsilon Ohio (State U.) was named President of the 1994-1995 Oncology Nursing Society Board of Directors.

Terri Lipman, PhD, CCRN, Kappa Chi (Temple U.) was appointed to the board of directors of the Oncology Nursing Foundation Corporation. She also received the Distinguished Alumni Award from the State University Health Science Center at Brooklyn.

### Tennessee

Jean C. Hennphill, RN, MS, Epsilon Ohio (State U.) was named President of the University of Tennessee Health Science Center for Human Services. She has received numerous awards, including the Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of Tennessee Health Science Center, and has been cited for "outstanding leadership and service in the promotion of Women and Human Services." The award is designed to recognize and support excellence in biotherapy and nursing practice.

### Wisconsin

Kathryn Schroeter, RN, MS, Eta Nu (University of Wisconsin) has been named the 1994 recipient of the Smith & Nephew Perry Grant for旅行者Berlin, Wisconsin, and will spend three weeks traveling in Great Britain and attend the National Association of Theatre Nurses Convention during her visit.

### Washington

Margaret Heikne, RN, PhD, FAAN, Delta Omega (University of Washington, Pacific Lutheran U., Seattle Pacific U.) Professor at University of Washington, received the UW Distinguished Teaching Award for 1994.

### Wisconsin

Kathryn Schroeter, RN, MS, Eta Nu (University of Washington, Pacific Lutheran U., Seattle Pacific U.) Professor at University of Washington, received the UW Distinguished Teaching Award for 1994.

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Illinois Services, Inc. in Piscataway, from the Health Focus, a monthly newsletter premiering Nebraska service to Avila College with the distinction of dean for advancement at the Women's Graduate Nursing Program.

Missouri
Caroline Davis, RN, MSN, Beta Lambda (St. Louis) was named assistant to the dean for advancement at University of Missouri-Columbia.

Beaively Lindsey, RN, MS, Beta Lambda (Omega College) has been recognized for her service to the Gamma Lambda with the distinction of Professor Emerita. She is the first nurse to hold this title.

Nebraska
Karen S. Martin, RN, MSN, BSN, Gamma Pi (Omaha) has been named editor of Home Health Focus, a monthly newsletter premiering in June.

New Jersey
Donna J. Denannai, Epsilon Alpha (Fairleigh Dickinson U) received the 15th Annual Tribute to Women in Industry Award from the Young Women's Christian Association at its annual awards dinner. Ms. Denannai was honored for her work as health care education executive director at Johnson & Johnson Hospital Services, Inc. in Piscataway, NJ.

Doris M. Lewis, RN, MA, BSN, Upenn (New York) U) was awarded the President's Award by the New Jersey Public Health Association for her research in tuberculosis. Lewis was also awarded the Meritiorious Public Service award for outstanding contributions to the community by the Raritan Valley Alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

The National Association of Orthopaedic Nurses named four Sigma Theta Tau International members to its 1994-1995 Executive Board. Linda Thibaut, RN, OCN, Sigma Pi (West Gate U) was elected President. Delores C. Schoen, RN, PhD, C. P. (University of Maryland) and Alpha Lambda (University of Illinois at Chicago) was named President-Elect, and Adrian Harper, RN, MSN, Epsilon (New York) U) was named Vice President. Carol M. Simon, RN, MSN, CCRN, Sigma (Ohio) was elected Secretary.

New York
Annie Sanciuz Kauiugian, RN, BSN, DPN, Alpha Theta (Columbia U) has participated in the successful creation of the new United Nations post High Commissioner for Human Rights implemented at the General Assembly's 48th session. Kauiugian is the Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the United Nations Committee for Human Rights.

Marcelle Kaplan, RN, MS, OCN, Alpha Omega (Adelphi U, Garden City) was elected to the board of directors of the Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation. She also received a Distinguished Alumni Award from the State University Health Science Center at Brooklyn.

Ruth Watson Luhbi, RN, BSN, DNP, Alpha Pi (of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) was appointed to the North Carolina Health Planning Commission's Advisory Committee on Insurance Reform. The committee is charged with the responsibility of assisting the Commission in developing a universal state health care program that is both comprehensive and affordable.

Pennsylvania
Linda R. Johnson, RN, MS, OCN, Epsilon (Ohio State U) was named President of the 1994-1995 Oncology Nursing Society Board of Directors.

Terri Lipman, PhD, CRNP, Kappa Chi (Temple U) and Xi (of Pennsylvania) was awarded the Society of Pediatric Nurses 1994 Excellence in Clinical Practice Award for her work at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia. Ruth McCarthy, RN, MS, PhD, FAAN, Xi (of Pennsylvania) American Cancer Society Professor at University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia received the 1994 Oncology Nursing Society/Bristol-Myers Oncology Division Distinguished Researcher Award. The award is designed to recognize the contributions of a member who has conducted original research that has enhanced the science and practice of oncology nursing.

Deborah Rust, RN, MSN, OCN, Eta (of Pittsburgh) Clinical Nurse Specialist at Western Pennsylvania Hospital Cancer Institute in Pittsburgh, received the Oncology Nursing Society/Society of Gynecological Oncology Nursing Award. The award is designed to recognize and support excellence in ambulatory care.

Tennessee
Jean C. Hemphill, RN, MS, Epsilon (Ohio State U) was appointed to the board of the Oncology Nursing Society/Society of Gynecologic Oncology Research Foundation Excellence in Breast Cancer Nursing Education Award. The $4,000 award is designed to recognize and support excellence in breast cancer education.

Sandra Sydnes-Cross, RN, PhD, Zeta Nu (of Texas-Tyler), Professor and Director of the Division of Nursing at the University of Texas Tyler was awarded the Intercollegiate Center for Nursing Education's Faculty Excellence Award.

Wisconsin
Kathryn Schroeder, RN, MS, Eta Nu (of Wisconsin at Milwaukee) has been named the 1994 recipient of the Smith & Neely Pierpont Great Britain Travel Fund for her work as a nurse at the University of Washington, Seattle.

In memoriam
Sigma Theta Tau International pays tribute and expresses sorrow over the deaths of its members.

Nurses were received from their families and friends.
November 18-19, 1994


Call for Abstracts
1995 Sigma Theta Tau International Convention

Deadline: Feb. 1, 1995

The Scientific Sessions of the Sigma Theta Tau International Biennial Convention provides nurses and members of other disciplines with the opportunity to report ongoing and completed research. These sessions will include scientific presentations by papers, posters, and symposia format. Presentations will be selected for scientific merit based on reviews by experts, with the final decisions made by the Research Committee of Sigma Theta Tau International. Abstracts are to be typed, single-spaced with one and one-half inch margins on the left, one inch top, bottom, and right hand side, and limited to one page in length on plain white paper.

The purpose of the collateral review program is to provide the Research Committee with reviews by persons knowledgeable about the state of the art in the topic area of the assigned applications. The program also provides experience in grant review processes to investigators during the early years of their research careers. This experience may be a stepping stone to further positions in public agency review groups. Applications are especially needed in the following areas: systems, psych-mental health, cross-cultural issues, diabetes care, administration, home health care, oncology and emergency care. Candidates must be regular or honorary members of Sigma Theta Tau with an earned doctorate and some knowledge about the assigned applications.

The following materials are to be submitted: cover page, an essay of one page abstract, five to six complete pages of research, and institutional information to facilitate blind review.

To: Chair Maureen Keefe

Subject: Call for Volunteer Reviewers

Chair Maureen Keefe announces the call for volunteer reviewers to assist the committee in reviewing grant applications within their areas of expertise. Reviewers are also invited to assist reviewers to assist the committee in reviewing grant applications and to concentrate on Sigma Theta Tau International's Regional Assemblies and information technology. Group rates and continuing education credits are available and can be obtained with prior approval from Sigma Theta Tau International.

The following materials are to be submitted: cover page, an essay of one page abstract, five to six complete pages of research, and institutional information to facilitate blind review.

Please make the Assembly you are registering for:

Sigma Theta Tau International headquarters. Registration fee is $150 for Sigma Theta Tau members, $160 for non-members and $80 for students and retirees. Dates and locations are listed below according to region.

REGION 1 - Albuquerque, NM - February 10-11, 1995
REGION 2 - Wichita, KS - March 17-18, 1995
REGION 3 - Birmingham, AL - February 24-25, 1995
REGION 4 - Evanston, IL - April 7-9, 1995

Sigma Theta Tau International 1994-1995 Regional Assemblies

Contact: Sigma Theta Tau International
550 West North Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Phone: (317)634-8171 or Fax: (317)634-8188

Call for Abstracts
1995 Sigma Theta Tau International Convention

Scientific Sessions

Date: Sunday, Nov. 5, 1995
Location: The Westin Hotel Renaissance Center • Detroit, Michigan

Theme: "Celebrating: A New Era of Nursing Leadership"

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The following materials are to be submitted: cover page, an essay of one page abstract, five to six complete pages of research, and institutional information to facilitate blind review.

Criteria for Paper and Poster Sessions

- Significance of topic for nursing scholarship
- Clarity of abstract
- Adequacy of conceptual basis and literature review
- Completeness of abstract
- Adequacy of methodology
- Overall scientific merit
- Soundness of results and implications

Invitation for Collateral Reviewer Applications

Sigma Theta Tau International Research Committee Chair Maureen Keefe announces the call for volunteer reviewers to assist the committee in reviewing grant applications within their areas of expertise. Reviewers are also invited to assist reviewers to assist the committee in reviewing grant applications and to concentrate on Sigma Theta Tau International's Regional Assemblies and information technology. Group rates and continuing education credits are available and can be obtained with prior approval from Sigma Theta Tau International.

The following materials are to be submitted: cover page, an essay of one page abstract, five to six complete pages of research, and institutional information to facilitate blind review.

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CHAPTER NEWS

November 18-19, 1994

Sample description, instruments/data collection

The problem statement, question or hypothesis, marked before February 1, 1995.

Enclosed cover page for either the Abstracts are to be typed, single-spaced with one and a half inch margins on the left, one inch top, bottom and right hand side, and limited to one page in length on white paper.

Members of other disciplines with the opportunity to participate are strongly encouraged to submit entries.

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Candidates must be regular or honorary members of Sigma Theta Tau with an earned doctorate and completion of at least one postdoctoral research project. In addition, they must show evidence of sustained postdoctoral research activity involving submission of proposals for peer review for internal or external funding.

The chapter was chartered with 124 members in its present 753 members. Pictures are past presidents of Eta Beta-Marie O'Bally-Kepp (1992-93), Eleanor Bepp (1990-92), Helen Sankey (1983-91), Susan Ondorf (1985-86), Elleen Spena (1984-85), and Marlene Jain (1981). The first president of the Wisconsin University Honor Society before its chartering. I

The chapter has grown from the original 124 members to its present 753 members. I

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Abstracts are to be typed, single-spaced with one and a half inch margins on the left, one inch top, bottom and right hand side, and limited to one page in length on plain white paper. Abstracts should be accompanied by the appropriate enclosed cover page for either the Paper/Poster Session, or Symposium. Submissions are required to be postmarked before February 1, 1995.

Presentation of research in Paper Sessions are to be reports of completed research. Abstract should include the problem statement, question or hypothesis, conceptual framework, review of method and design, sample description, instruments/data collection approach, procedures and findings. Paper presentations will be 20 minutes each.

Completed research or research in progress may be presented in poster sessions. The highest rated posters will be awarded sponsored breakfasts and be eligible for special awards. Abstract requirements are the same as papers and posters, but findings may be absent if research is not completed. Posters will be displayed on freestanding tackboards. Handouts may be used during the poster session, but audio visual equipment will not be available.

The following materials are to be submitted: cover page, an copy of one-page abstract, five with complete title, author and institutional information and three with no author or institutional information to facilitate blind review.

Criteria for Paper and Poster Sessions:

- Significance of topic for nursing scholarship
- Quality of abstract
- Completeness of abstract
- Adequacy of method/design
- Overall scientific merit
- Soundness of methodology

For Collateral Reviewer Applications: Deadline: Dec. 15, 1994

Sigma Theta Tau International Research Committee Chair Karen Kent announces the call for volunteers to assist the committee in reviewing grant proposals and scientific abstracts. Reviewers will be primarily concentration on Sigma Theta Tau International's research grants program, including the World Health Organization's Partner States, and joint grants with the American Association of Critical Care Nurses, the Oncology Nursing Foundation and Glico Inc. Research Institute. Reviewers are also invited to assist in reviewing research-related reviews, including scientific conference session abstracts. Collaborative reviewers complete criteria of a research grants application within their areas of expertise. Applicants with research success in early post-doctoral years are particularly encouraged.

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The Perfect Instructional Medium.
Sigma Theta Tau International Cameo Series
(Outstanding nurse researchers and their work)
produced by Sigma Theta Tau International and Samuel Merritt College/Studio III

New Releases!

Volume 7, BATTERED WOMEN (0-8016-6631-7), presents prominent nurse investigator Dr. Jacqueline Campbell’s research on women’s responses to battering and her methods in studying abused and maltreated women.

Volume 8, CHILD DEVELOPMENT (0-8016-6633-3), focuses on Dr. Kathryn Barnard’s innovative research on many aspects of child development, including innovative models for children’s responses to caregivers.

Volume 9, PSYCHIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH (0-8016-6641-4), presents Dr. Kathleen Backwater’s study of psychiatric mental health clients in rural settings and examines her successful outcome program for home care of rural clients.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Conferences

San Antonio, Texas. Sponsor: University of Missouri-Columbia; Contact: Dr. Mary McEldowney, (816) 882-9215


June 6-9, 1995 International Nursing Congress Scheduled for June 6-9, 1995 is an international nursing congress, "Quality in Nursing Education and Practice," being organized by the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Alberta and the Society of Nursing Studies. The International Congress will be held at a Holiday Inn Toronto on June 6-9, 1995 in Spanish. Abstracts may be submitted to Congress Secretariat, 10, 1010 University Dr., Toronto, ON M8V 5E6. Abstracts due by December 15, 1994.

June 20-23, 1995 Nursing Scholarship and Practice Fellowship, Ireland, Sponsor: University of Irish Department of Nursing, University of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland; Contact: Dr. Sarah McGee, (353) 1-279-8700

Oct. 20-23, 1994 The American Association for the Advancement of Nursing: Thirteenth Educational Symposium and Business Meeting, San Antonio, TX, Contact: Carol A. Radburn (512) 752-5518


Nov. 3-4, 1994 ANEN: An Engineering Care Delivery, Opportunities and Practicalities, Baltimore, MD, Contact: Debby J. Stock (404) 288-6084

Nov. 3-5, 1994 Midwest Alliance in Nursing: Energizing Delta for Nursing in Health Care Reform, Oak Brook, IL, Contact: Betty Bowerson (708) 531-3081

Nov. 4-6, 1994 Oncology Nursing Society 50th Annual Fall Institute: The Changing Role of Oncology Nursing, Phoenix, AZ, Contact: Julie Jackson (602) 921-7357

Nov. 10-11, 1994 AONE: Mastering the New Economics of Health Care Reform, Chicago, IL, Contact: Debby J. Stock (404) 288-6084

Nov. 14-17, 1994 American Journal of Nursing Science Seminar, Dallas, TX, Contact: Tara Orens, American Journal Institute: (214) 779-9046

Dec. 5-11, 1994 The National Institute for the Clinical Application of Research: Mastering the New Economics of Health Care Reform, Orlando, FL, Contact: Gerald M. Goldstein, (813) 896-3444

Feb. 23-26, 1995 6th national Self-Deficit Nursing Theory Conference Jan. 30 - Feb. 4, 1995, Sponsor: University of Minnesota College of Nursing; Contact: Dr. S. M. O’Leary, (612) 842-6215

July 20-23, 1995 20th National Primary Care Practitioner Symposium, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center School of Nursing. Denver, Colorado, Contact: Ellen Lemburg, RN, BSN (303) 270-1766

April 23-27, 1995 American Association for the Advancement of Nursing: Neurosciences in Neurosurgery Portland, Oregon, Contact: AANS (503) 955-0688

Chapter Conferences

Oct. 8, 1994 Nursing Research in an Era of Health Care Reform, Sponsors: Kern County Nursing Administrators’ Council, California State Board of Registered Professional Nurses, National League for Nursing, Medical College of Ohio, Contact: Dr. Madlyn Fenn, (312) 280-6694

Nov. 3-4, 1994 ANEN: An Engineering Care Delivery, Opportunities and Practicalities, Baltimore, MD, Contact: Debby J. Stock (404) 288-6084

Nov. 10-11, 1994 AONE: Mastering the New Economics of Health Care Reform, Chicago, IL, Contact: Debby J. Stock (404) 288-6084

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The Oncology Nursing Foundation has announced scholarships and research opportunities to support cancer nursing research, education, and nursing-directed public educational programs. Applicants must submit their application by December 31, 1994, unless otherwise stated. For additional information or to receive an application packet, contact the ONF Research Department, 1500 Holiday Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15232 or call (412) 921-7357. These awards and their criteria are listed below:

- Ethnic Minority Researcher and Mentorship Grants—Two $5,000 grants will be awarded to ethnic minority researchers in oncology nursing. Funding will be $4,000 for the research and $1,000 for the research mentor or consultant. Principal investigators must be of ethnic minority background, and beginning or mature researchers must utilize a research mentor for consultative services.

- Novice Researcher and Mentorship Grants—Two $5,000 grants are available to novice or senior principal investigators conducting research in oncology nursing. A total of $9,000 will be used for the research and $1,000 will be awarded for the research mentor or consultant. Principal investigators must be an, AS, BSN, or MSN, and must be a practising registered nurse, and be enrolled in a graduate program with an oncology component. Both scholarships require enrollment in an RN-accredited school of nursing.

- Dr. Barbara Research Fellowship Award—Up to $10,000 will be awarded to an (RN or MSN) who is involved in research with a senior oncology nurse researcher. Funding is provided either at a doctoral level or at a senior investigator level, and indicates that further study will influence the advancement of research. The research mentor must receive $2,000.

- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Grants

An effort to reduce the rate of smoking in America’s families, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has announced $10 million for the development of innovative approaches to assist individuals. An individual grantee may receive up to $400,000 for an initial request of up to $200,000 for a continuing application. Applications are being accepted by March 15, 1995. For further instructions on applying, contact the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 201 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. (212) 932-2000.

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- American Heart Association 67th Scientific Sessions

From April 23-26, 1995, in Chicago, IL, Contact: Gerald M. Goldstein, (813) 896-3444

- Fourth Annual Research Day

Dr. Barbara Research Fellowship Award—Up to $10,000 will be awarded to an (RN or MSN) who is involved in research with a senior oncology nurse researcher. Funding is provided either at a doctoral level or at a senior investigator level, and indicates that further study will influence the advancement of research. The research mentor must receive $2,000.

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Mary Martin, frequently recalls her father's words of wisdom. Embracing his positive attitude has inspired a nursing career filled with rewarding experiences and links with Sigma Theta Tau mentors and colleagues.

Born and raised in Indiana, Mary has been an educator, practitioner and scholar throughout the eastern United States. Her work in the classroom, clinic and laboratory bolstered her understanding and pride in the essential roles played by nursing professionals. Citing a project on which she worked as a member of an interdisciplinary research team at the University of Georgia, Mary said, "I realized that nurses have the broad base of knowledge necessary to pull together all aspects of research. I acquired research skills through that project." These and other proficiencies would later lead to a dean's position at the University of South Carolina and positions in nursing education at Indiana's Marian College and the University of South Florida.

Before deciding to pursue a doctoral degree in nursing, Mary reached a critical "jumping-off point." She considered going to medical or law school. However, her membership in Sigma Theta Tau and association with its role models solidified her commitment to nursing. Mary stated, "I was in awe of the goals of Sigma Theta Tau and the professionalism, high ideals and warmth exuded by its members. I would have to say that the beginning of my real commitment to nursing began with my membership in Sigma Theta Tau International. Sigma Theta Tau helped to instill in me the importance of continuing to be a scholarly practitioner."

The dedication and support of her Sigma Theta Tau colleagues strengthened Mary's resolve to become a Virginia Henderson Fellow. "I realized that the future is uncertain and a way to better ensure the future was to give back some of what I have gotten and be a part of the solution," asserted the nurse philanthropist. "Everyone wants to be able to contribute, but they don't realize how much it is within their limits. I realized that I could make a difference in the life of the organization. This is something the ordinary person can do." Mary also credits the leadership and mentoring of Dr. Billye Brown, whom she met at a 1985 conference, as influencing her career and the decision. "Billye has always been just a phone call away."

Mary is currently serving as Associate Chief of Nursing in Medical Surgery and Pro-temp for Research at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Bay Pines, FL. She shares a common bond with her colleagues, as many are also Sigma members who "wear their pins with pride." Mary has also been able to apply her skills as a nurse by serving in Desert Storm. She recently received the honor of being named one of two group commanders in the Air Force Reserve — the first nurse to be appointed to such a position in that unit.