

# Swiss Research Agenda for Nursing

## SRAN 2019 – 2029

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### Research priorities

#### A) New models of care

##### A1. Collaboration within new models of care

Interprofessional collaboration shows positive impacts on patient, family/informal caregiver and health outcomes, and needs to be further developed and evaluated within new care models.

##### A2. Nursing contributions including advanced practice nursing and outcomes

New models of care integrating APN roles have shown to improve patient health outcomes; new nursing roles need to be evaluated with respect to these outcomes.

##### A3. Self-management support by and for patients and informal caregivers

Self-management support by nurses and others (e.g. patients, other professionals) has shown positive impacts on patient and family/informal caregiver health outcomes and needs to be evaluated within new care models.

##### A4. Development of methodology for new models of care

New models of care are approached as complex health interventions. Further refinements are needed regarding theoretical frameworks and methodologies for evaluation.

#### B) Nursing care interventions

##### B1. Patient reported outcomes and experience

Patients' points of view are essential for the evaluation of nursing care interventions. Therefore, assessment of patient-related outcomes measures (PROMs) and patient-reported experience measures (PREMs) are important.

##### B2. Person-centered care

Person-centered care improves the quality of health care, targets the needs of families and patients and fosters self-care. Research efforts are needed to improve patient-centered care in specific and changing fields.

##### B3. Reduction of suffering and burden

Illness but also care interventions and diagnostic and treatment procedures, can cause considerable suffering and burden for patients and families. Relief interventions across all stages of ill-health need continuous development.

##### B4. Promotion of health and prevention of disease

The evolution of chronic diseases and their negative consequences can be limited by a reduction of modifiable risk factors. Nursing interventions improving health on the individual and population level need to be developed.

#### C) Work and care environment

##### C1. Nursing leadership and management styles

Studies are required, in which intervention to improve the skills and competency of the nurse leaders are developed and tested, with reference to defined patients-, nurses- and informal caregivers- outcomes.

##### C2. Skill/grade mix and nursing resource planning

Nurse staffing and skill/grade mix levels contribute to safe patient care and sustainable work and care environments. Empirical research and conceptual developments are needed to provide leadership with key figures and algorithms.

##### C3. System-level professional collaboration and teamwork

Professional and interprofessional collaboration and teamwork are crucial to quality of care and health outcomes. System-level data and intervention are needed.

##### C4. Reconciliation of employment and family/informal care

Family and informal caregiving is an essential part of health care systems. Organizational structures allowing the reconciliation of employment and informal caregiving need to be evaluated.

#### D) Quality of care and patient safety

##### D1. Nursing quality - measures and improvement

Health care settings require sound quality measures of processes, structures and outcomes. Research is needed for the use of quality measures for g as well as for implementation of quality improvement.

##### D2. Communication and safety culture

Safety climate and culture relies on core factors including staff members' individual and collective performance, attitudes, and communication.

##### D3. Safe systems – measurement, methodology and monitoring

Improving patient safety requires complex system-level interventions for which human, technical, and system factors need to be considered. Evaluating the impacts of care activities on health care quality requires consistent monitoring.

##### D4. Safe clinical practices, procedures and technologies

Safe care depends on reliable and evidence-based operations, procedures and best practices. Their implementation needs to be studied in real-life contexts, including nursing care.

### Transversal themes

#### E) Organization of research

- Professional, interprofessional, and interdisciplinary collaborations
- Ethical principles
- Patient involvement

#### F) Research methodologies, methods and technologies

- Acceleration of the implementation of complex interventions
- Facilitation of use of large routine data sets
- Data security
- Digital and technological advancements in healthcare

#### G) Research in health care policy and policies of higher nursing education

- Health care policy and decision making
- Nursing-related regulation
- National strategies

#### H) Public health perspectives, diverse and vulnerable populations in research

- Public health perspectives across populations and fields
- Health care disparities influenced by diversity and vulnerability

### Sponsors

