文獻查證及研究架構

(Systematic Literature Review &

Theoretical Framework)

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The review of the literature is essential to the following steps of the research process

- 1. Problem
- 2. Need/significance
- 3. Question/hypothesis(es)
- 4. Theoretical/conceptual framework
- 5. Design/methodology
- 6. Specific instruments (validity and reliability)



- 7. Data-collection method
- 8. Type of analysis
- 9. Discussion of findings (interpretation)
- 10. Implications of findings
- 11. Recommendations based on findings

Purposes of a Literature Review

- A description of the current knowledge of a practice problem
- Identification of the gaps in this knowledge base
- The contribution of the present study to the buildings of knowledge in this area

Types of Information

- 1. Research findings
- 2. Theory or interpretation
- 3. Methods and procedures
- 4. Opinions or points of view
- 5. Clinical impressions

Primary and Secondary Sources

- Primary source: is the description of an investigation written by the person who conducted it
- Secondary source: is a description of a study or studies prepared by someone other than the original researcher

Tasks of a Literature Review

- Locate relevant literature for a research review
- Screen references for relevancy and appropriateness
- Read relevant references
- Organize references
- Analyze, integrate, & critique
- Write the literature review

Theories and/or Research Framework

Purposes of Theories

- Serve as a guide to systematically identifying a logical, precisely defined relationship between variables
- Providing clear descriptions of variables,
 suggesting ways or methods to conduct the study
- Guiding the interpretation of study findings



Involve a series of propositions regarding the interrelationships among concepts, from which a large number of empirical observations can be deduced

Conceptual Models

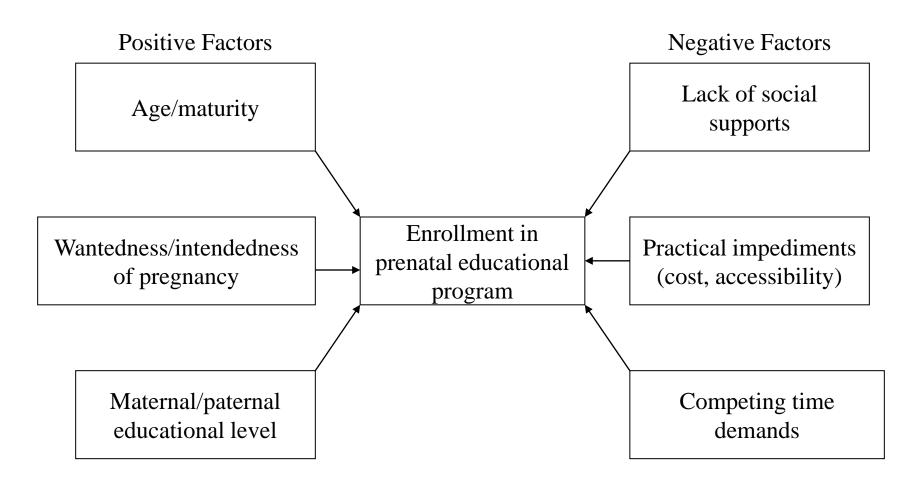
- Conceptual models provide a perspective regarding interrelated phenomena, but are more loosely structured than theories
- Lack of the deductive system of propositions that assert a relationship between the concepts

Frameworks for Research

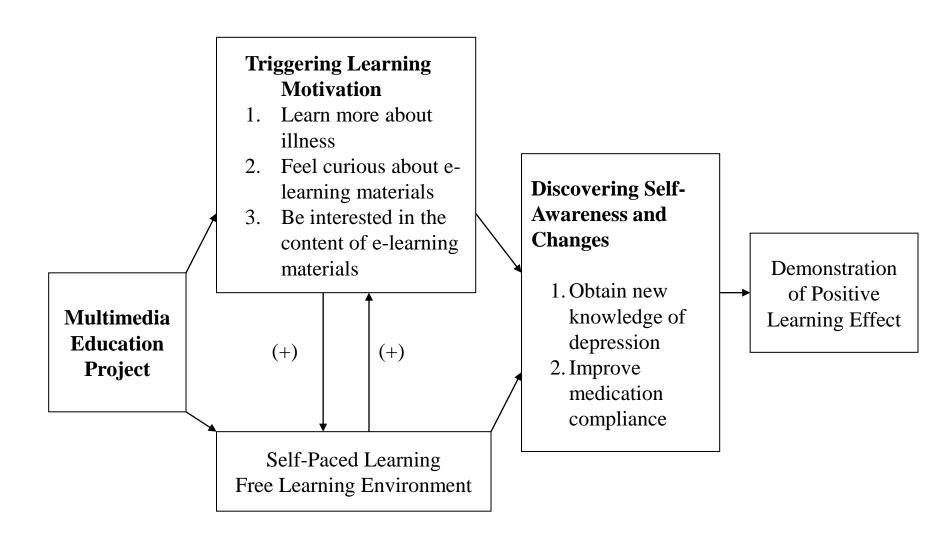
- A framework is the overall conceptual underpinnings of a study
- Not every study is based on a theory or conceptual model, but every study has a framework

Frameworks for Research (cont'd)

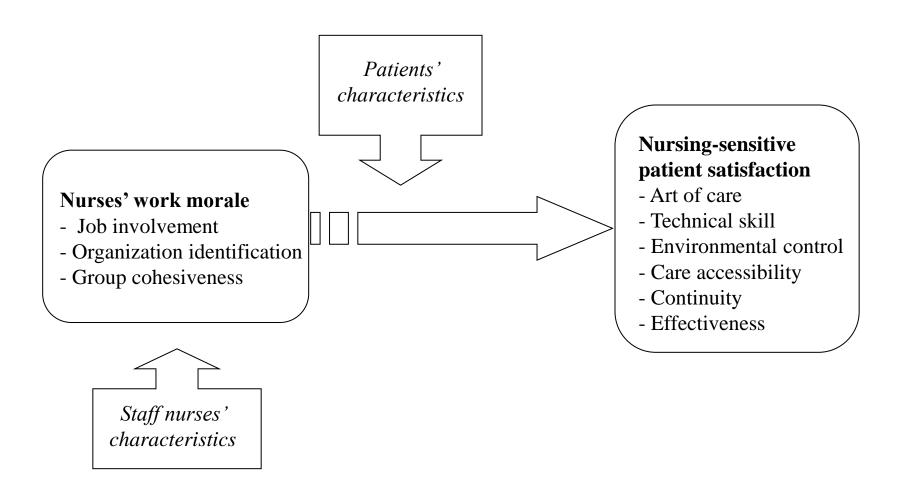
• In a study based on a theory, the framework is referred to as the theoretical framework; in a study that has its roots in a specified conceptual model, the framework is often called the conceptual framework (although the terms conceptual framework and theoretical framework are frequently used interchangeably)



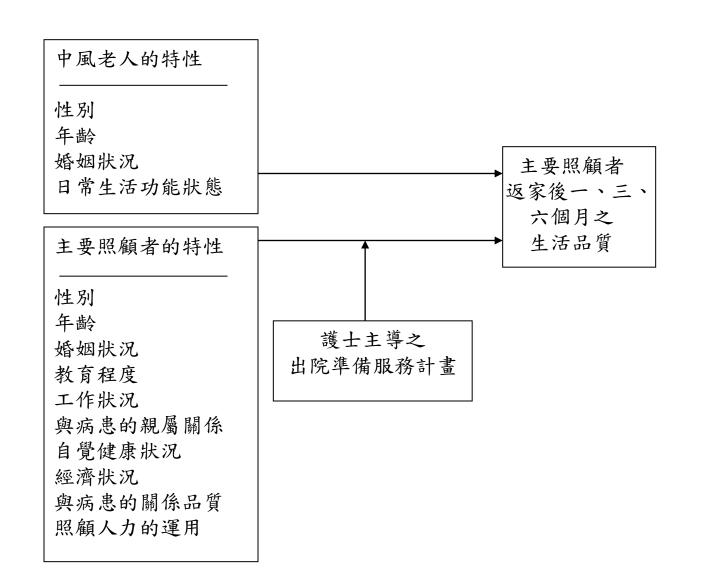
Conceptual model – factors that influence enrollment in a prenatal education program (Polit & Beck, 2004)



Self-Learning process and experiences of successful learners (Chou, MH, 2004 in J Nursing Research)



Staff nurses' morale is affected by their personal characteristics, and, in turn, affects patients satisfaction while controlling patients' characteristics (Yang, KP, 2005 in J Nursing Research)



出院準備服務對中風老人主要照顧者生活品質的影響架構圖實證護理,2005;1(1):36



- Researchers use theories to organize what is known about a phenomenon
- A framework is a brief explanation of a theory or those portions of a theory to be tested in a study



- The framework must identify and define the concepts and the relational statements being tested
- Critiquing a framework requires the identification and evaluation of the concepts, their definitions, and the statements linking the concepts