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ارتقای پژوهش‌های پرستاری گردد. در این دوره برگزاری کنگره‌های تخصصی پرستاری توسط دانشکده‌های پرستاری ادامه یافته و همچنین تعداد زیادی از پرستاری‌های موفق شدند مقالات خود را در کنگره‌های ملی‌المللی که در خارج از ایران برگزار می‌شود ارسال نمایند. در این دوره پژوهشگران پرستاری به چاپ مقالات خود در مجلات پیشرفت تمرکز نمودند. البته با واکنش این که چاپ مقاله از رساله دکتری به عنوان شرط دفاع قرار گرفت. در سال‌های اخیر دهه هشتاد تعداد دیگری مجله علمی پژوهش‌های تربیت و لیست مجلات اضافه و اولین مجله انگلیسی زبان پرستاری دانشگاه‌های تربیت مدرس و پرستاری ماهنامه اصفهان منتشر شده. همچنین تعداد مراکز تحقیقات پرستاری به چهار مرکز رسید. کمیته‌های تحقیقات دانشجویی فعالیت گرفتند و توانستند ظرفیت‌های جدیدی را در پژوهش ایجاد نمایند. در این دهه پرستاری‌ها در جشنواره‌های علمی پژوهشی را رازی موفق به کسب رتبه شوند و از دیگر وقایع مهم این دهه تصویب قانون نظام پرستاری ایران توسط مجلس شورای اسلامی و تشکیل سازمان نظام پرستاری بود که منجر به تشویق حرفه‌ای گردیده است. سازمان نظام پرستاری با پژوهش‌های جشنواره پژوهشی توانسته است به توجه پرستاری کمک شاینی‌های تکلیف دهه هشتاد بیش از هزار عنوان کتاب پرستاری توسط اسناد پرستاری تألیف و یا ترجمه شد و انتشار‌های مختلف به طور تخصصی کتاب‌های پرستاری را چاپ رسیدند.

دهه 90 در سه‌آیلی آغاز گردیده است که پرستاران به طور جامعی به امر تحقیقات پرداخته و حضور پررنگی در مجامع علمی ملی و بین‌المللی دارند. در سال‌های 1391-1392 تلاش انگیز علمی پرستاری‌های ایران تعداد مجلات و به افزایش گذاشته‌بود طوری که حال حاضر تعداد 33 مجله علمی پژوهشی پرستاری وجود دارد که حدود نیمی از آنها دارای نماینده همچنین تعداد مراکز تحقیقات پرستاری به 12 مرکز افزایش یافته است. در دهه هشتاد تحقیقات کیفی پیشرفت با روش‌های تحقیق نظری زمانی‌ای تحلیل محور و پذیرش‌شناختی انجام می‌گرفت و لیکن اخیراً روشهای دیگری مانند تحقیقات عملکردی و انگرایی نیز مورد توجه قرار گرفته است. ضمن این که پرستاران در دو سال اخیر به ویژه در کشور و با تحقیق توجه به بیشتری نموده‌اند به‌طوری که تعداد کلیه از رساله‌های پرستاری با این شیوه در حال انجام است.

سیر تحقیقات در پرستاری نشانگر مسیر تکامل آن است و برای ظرفیت‌سازی پیشرفت در تحقیقات پرستاری لازم است علاوه بر استمرار و ارتقای فعالیت‌های یاد شده، بر موارد زیر توجه شود:

- تلفیق آموزش، پژوهش و خدمات از ابتدا تربیت دانشجویان پرستاری
- تمرکز تحقیقات بروز مداخلات و پیامدهای پرستاری
- عضوت و حضور پرستاران در مراکز تحقیقات پزشکی به منظور توجه به جنبه‌های پرستاری

مسأله
- تشکیل شبکه‌های تحقیقاتی پرستاری ملی و بین‌المللی
- حرکت به سوی تأسیس شرکت‌های پژوهش پرستاری و شرکت‌های دانش بنیان پرستاری که به طور حرفه‌ای به قبول سفارشات تحقیقات پرداخته و به صورت تخصصی و حرفه‌ای به این امر پرداختند
- تدوین راهنماهای بالینی بومی با استفاده از شواهد موجود و با تأکید بر تحقیقات داخل‌کشور
The History of Nursing Research and the Process of Capacity-Building in Nursing Research

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Editorial

Nearly a century has passed since the establishment of nursing education programs in Iran. The first nursing school was established in 1916 (1294 Solar Hijri) in Urmia and moved to Tabriz after a year due to the World War.

Also, nursing research in Iran has a history of nearly half a century. Nursing research in Iran first began independently in 1970s (1350s SH) with starting admission in master of nursing by nursing schools. Before that, nurses usually participated in studies as an assistant. Most nursing research in this decade included descriptive research performed by master students as their dissertations which were mainly guided by non-nurse supervisors.

In 1980s (1360s SH), nursing research became more analytical and nurses began to analyze the contributing factors in addition to their description and conduct epidemiological studies. The research findings were often presented in medical congresses, however few scientific congresses were held by nursing and midwifery schools in this decade which had significant role in current status of nursing research.

In 1990s (1370s SH), nursing research took a step beyond past decades as in this decade intervention research increased significantly, most research were supervised by nursing faculty members, and holding nursing congresses by nursing and midwifery schools which were providing many situations for presenting research findings became a routine. Also the student research committees were gradually formed in this decade. Considering that there were no specialized scientific research journals of nursing at that time, the results of nursing research usually were published in medical journals jointly with medical research or never published. Admission in PhD of nursing started at Nursing and Midwifery School of Tabriz University in 1996 (1374 SH) for the first time followed by Tarbiat Modares University in 1997 (1375 SH) and Tehran and Iran Medical Sciences Universities in 2000 (1378 SH). Furthermore, in this decade nursing translators started to translate reference books and publish them in Farsi.

Nursing research developed more with the beginning of the 2000s (1380s SH) and PhD students of nursing particularly focused on qualitative research. Of the most important events of this decade were obtaining the establishment license of the first Nursing Research Center in Nursing and Midwifery School of Iran Medical Sciences University in 2007 (1385 SH) and ranking the Iran Journal of Nursing as scientific research journals as well as Hayat journal and Iranian journal of Nursing Research. The establishment of the Iranian Nursing Scientific Association (INA) in 2004 (1382 SH) was the other event occurred in 2000s (1380s SH) that had a major impact on promotion of nursing research by attending scientific societies, holding various congresses, and publishing numerous scientific research journals. During this period,

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nursing schools continued to hold professional nursing congresses and a large number of nurses managed to present their papers at international congresses held out of Iran. Nursing researchers more focused on publication of papers in scientific journals, especially when publication of the article from dissertation has been put as a requirement for PhD dissertation defense. In the late 2000s (1380s SH), the numbers of scientific research journals of nursing increased and the first English language nursing journal has been started to publish by Nursing and Midwifery School of Isfahan. Also the number of nursing research centers reached to four. Student research committees increased their activities and managed to build new capacities in nursing research. In addition, nurses could win various awards in Razi Medical Sciences Festivals during this decade. The other important events of the decade were passing the law on the Iranian Nursing Organization by the Iranian Parliament and the formation of Iranian Nursing Organization (INO) led to professional development. Iranian Nursing Organization has been able to contribute to nursing development by holding various research festivals. Moreover, over a thousand nursing books have been translated or/and authored by nursing professionals and several publishers started to publish nursing books exclusively.

The 2010s (1390s SH) began while nurses professionally involved in research and were significantly present in national and international scientific communities. In 2012 (1391 SH) and 2013 (1392 SH), the numbers of scientific research journals of nursing increased by efforts of Iranian Nursing Scientific Association as reach to twenty six at present with specialized line in about half of them. Also the number of nursing research centers reaches to twelve.

Qualitative research in 2000s (1380s SH) more performed using underlying theory, content analysis and phenomenological research methods, but recently other methods such as action research and ethnography are also taken in to consideration. Meanwhile nurses pay more attention to mixed methods approaches in recent years as a large number of nursing dissertations are being conducted by these approaches.

As it is obvious, the history of nursing research reflects its development over the time and to build more capacities in nursing research, the following points also should be considered in addition to continuation and improvement of mentioned activities:
- Integrating education, research and service from the beginning of nursing student training
- Focus of research on interventions and outcomes of nursing
- Membership and participation of nurses in medical research centers to focus on the nursing aspects
- Developing national and international nursing networks
- Moving towards establishing nursing research and knowledge-based companies which professionally accept and perform research orders
- Compilation of local clinical guidelines using available evidence and emphasizing domestic research

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