

Litteraturstudie

- En guide til deg som skal skrive en litteraturstudie
(og bacheloroppgave)

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Hva er en litteraturstudie

- Mål om å organisere og samle eksisterende kunnskap
 - Generere nye tanker, ideer etc.
 - Identifisere likheter, kunnskapshull eller uenigheter
 - Vitenskapelig litteratur, nyhetsartikler, konseptuelle artikler etc.



Bilde: editage.com

Ulike former for litteraturstudier

- **Litteraturgjennomgang** (*Literature review*)
 - Samler kunnskapen og hva som er kjent
 - Ingen spesiell analyse, men presenteres gjerne tematisk
- **Systematisk oversiktsgjennomgang** (*Scoping* eller *systematic review*)
 - Grundig gjennomgang av studier
 - Analysen er ofte kvantitet av og kvalitet på studier
- **Meta-analyse** (*Meta-analysis*)
 - Generere kunnskap ved å samle flere studier ved bruk av statistikk
 - Numerisk analyse av resultater ved bruk av statistikk og vurdering av kvalitet

Hvordan gå frem

Finne aktuelle emneord om ditt tema

- **PICO (eller lignende)**
 - **Populasjon**
 - Hvilken populasjon eller problem
 - **Intervensjon**
 - Intervensjon/tiltak du er interessert i
 - **Comparison**
 - Alternative tiltak, f.eks en kontroll eller gjeldende praksis
 - **Outcome**
 - Hvilket utfall ønsker du å undersøke?

Finne egnet database for fagfeltet

- Bruk søkedatabaser som er spesifikke og ikke for generelle
 - F.eks Pubmed eller PsycINFO

Inklusjon- og eksklusjonskriterier




- Er det noe spesielt du ønsker å ha med eller ikke ha med for å svare på problemstillingen?
 - Barn, kvinner, eldre?
 - Ikke artikler eldre enn 10 år?

Vurdere kvalitet





➤ Kanalregisteret for tidsskrift

Journal of Advanced Nursing

Grunnleggende informasjon

Internasjonal tittel:	Journal of Advanced Nursing
p-ISSN:	0309-2402 Periode: [1976 ..]
e-ISSN:	1365-2648 Periode: [..]
Språk:	Engelsk
Utgiverland:	Storbritannia
URL:	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/13652648 
Forlag:	John Wiley & Sons
ITAR-kode:	9690 
NPI Fagfelt:	Sykepleie 

Kriterier

-  Vitenskapelig redaksjon
-  Fagfellevurdert
-  Internasjonal forfatterkrets
-  Godkjent ISSN

➤ Helsebibliotekets sjekkliste

- Ulike sjekklister for ulike typer studie
- Hjelpemidler for å vurdere kvalitet

Beskrive metoden for litteraturstudier

- Klar og detaljrik beskrivelse av hva som **ble** gjort
 - Søkeord og kombinasjoner av disse
 - Databaser for søk
 - Inklusjon- og eksklusjonskriterier
 - Hvordan valgte du ut studiene?
 - Organisering og behandling av funnene
 - Hva hentet du ut av funnene dine?
 - Analyse
- Bruk overskrift, tabeller osv. som hjelper med å organisere.

Beskrive resultatene i litteraturstudie

- Presenter funnene
 - Bruk av PRISMA flow-diagram?
- Gjør det enkelt for leseren
 - Bruk tekst (som sammendrag)
 - Tabeller og figurer (husk å henwise til disse i teksten)

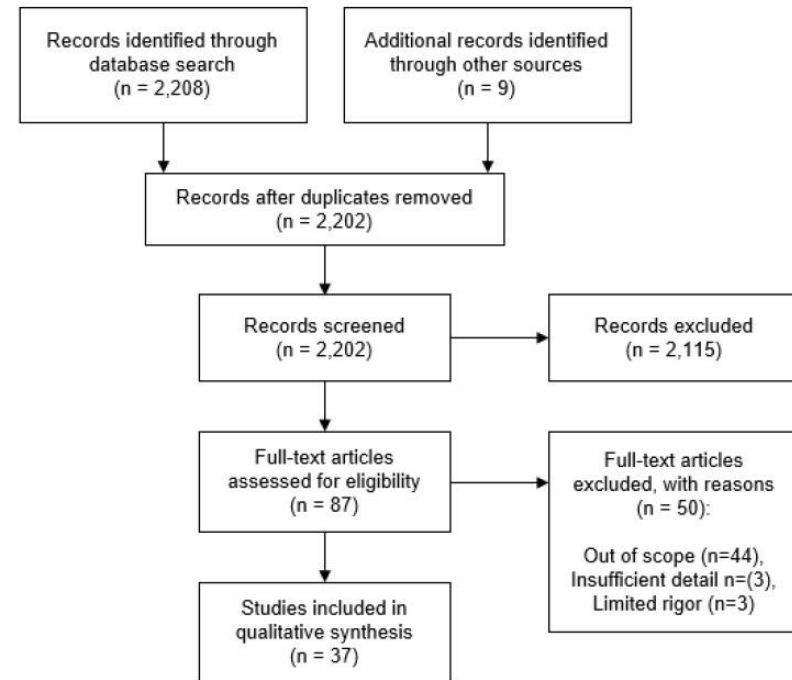
Identification

Screening

Eligibility

Included

Prisma flow-diagram



Resultat – «bibliografi»

Last ned

Writing annotated bibliographies

Source: <https://bit.ly/3gp0PxI>

<p>1. Reference</p> <p>The citation information in the same format as it would be in the Reference List.</p>	<p>McFarlane, J.K. (1973). Standards of care - what do we mean by care? <i>Nursing Mirror</i>. 143 (23), 40-42</p>
<p>2. Describe</p> <p>A short summary of the theory, research findings or argument.</p>	<p>The article examines the meaning of the word 'care' within a nursing context. The responsibility of nurses to provide care legitimised in numerous documents, and the author goes on to identify key concepts related to nursing care.</p>
<p>A short statement of the author's viewpoint.</p>	<p>In particular, these concepts include assisting, helping and giving a service; offering this service to people who need help with daily living activities and to others who are affected by health deviations or illness of some kind. Moreover, the nurse's caring role is legitimised by the patients. Finally, the article concludes by relating how these concepts are put into operation by using the steps of the nursing process - assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating the patient's need for nursing care.</p>
<p>3. Evaluate</p> <p>Comments on the usefulness and/or limitations of the text for your research.</p>	<p>The main limitation of the article is that the research was only conducted in large city hospitals.</p>
<p>4. Link</p> <p>A final comment on the work, taking into account how this work will fit into your research on a topic.</p>	<p>Therefore, while the article is useful for an analysis of nursing care, the limitations of its research base will require some adaptation to meet the needs of this assignment that requires a commentary on services in both city and country area hospitals.</p>

Source: <https://bit.ly/32kGRz1>

Full APA reference	<p>Freeman, C. (2010). Children's neighbourhoods, social centres to 'terra incognita'. <i>Children's Geographies</i>, 8(2), 157–176. https://doi:10.1080/14733281003691418</p>
Research topic/question	<p>This article investigates the changing social function of neighbourhoods for children. In particular, it explores the extent to which children have social contact or 'connectivity' with their neighbourhoods and if there are differences that are related to neighbourhood type or other factors. The study was conducted in Dunedin and focused on 92 children, aged between 9 and 11. In terms of factors that influence social connectivity, the study found that the proximity to school matters: children who live close to their school have a stronger neighbourhood connection than children who commute to school. For example, children living close to their school could provide detailed descriptions of people in their area, including their names. They could also identify many more homes of friends in their own neighbourhoods. A second finding was that there appeared to be little relationship between the degree of social connection and the attributes of children, such as gender or ethnicity. The most significant finding was the relationship between a child's independence and social connectivity. The interviews with children identified that those with higher independence tend to know more people in their area. (Their level of independence was measured in terms of the extent to which they were permitted to visit places in their neighbourhood unaccompanied by an adult.) In their conclusion, the author argues that children "have the right" (p. 174) to participate in their communities and benefit from daily, independent social interaction with people in their neighbourhoods.</p>
Research context	
Findings/Results	
Overall finding/significance	

Resultat - oversiktstabell

Last ned

Literature review: Making a reading grid is highly recommended

Source: <https://bit.ly/2E7MF6k>

Source information	Junco (2015)	Karpinski, Kirschner, Ozer, Mellott & Ochwo (2013)	Kirschner & Karpinski (2010)	Lau (2017)
Research topic/question	Relationship between time on various FB activities and GPA	Multi-tasking impact on relationship between FB & academic achievement	Are there differences in academic performance of student FB users and nonusers?	Non-academic FB use bad for GPA. Academic FB use good for GPA. Multi-tasking -ve
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey: quant > USA > 1399 undergrad sts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey: quant & qual > USA & Europe > 590 undergrad sts > 285 grad sts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey: quant & qual > USA > 102 undergrad sts > 117 postgrad sts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey: quant > Hong Kong > 348 undergrad sts
Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FB bad for academic performance poss. good for engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ve relation between FB use and GPA -ve effects of multi-tasking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FB users lower GPA Similar online time for FB & non FB users Multi-tasking -ve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-acad. FB use & multi-tasking -ve for academic performance
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional & correlational Focus on GPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correlational Focus on GPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correlational Acad./learning use of FB not considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional Multi-tasking activities unclear
Areas for future research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement impact & FB use with high acad. performance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on how FB is used by high performing sts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on how FB is used by high performing sts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More focus on multi-tasking & high acad. performance?

Hva skal med i resultatet? (RELEVANT OG SPESIFIKK INFORMASJON!)

HEST



- Øyne: **2**
- Ører: **Spisse**
- Tenner: **Ja**
- Vekt: **<5 tonn**
- Habitat: **Jordkloden**
- Politisk engasjert: **Nei**

KROKODILLE



- Øyne: **2**
- Ører: **Ikke så spisse**
- Tenner: **Ja**
- Vekt: **<5 tonn**
- Habitat: **Jordkloden**
- Politisk engasjert: **Nei**

Konklusjon:

Veldig få forskjeller mellom hester og krokodiller, men se etter hvor spisse ørene er



Høgskolen i Østfold

