

## Examples of Nursing Research Related Projects

### **"Nurse sensitive outcomes following severe traumatic brain injury in Denmark: A nationwide follow-up study."**

The purpose of this study is to describe the risk of urinary tract infections, pneumonia, pressure ulcers contractures and deep venous thrombosis during first year after severe traumatic brain injury, using data from the Danish Head trauma Database.

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### **"Nutritional status in patients with brain injury".**

A clinical research project to describe the changes in nutritional status from admission to 4 weeks of stay at a rehabilitation hospital.

Co-authors: Lena Aadal, RN, PhD, Head of Clinical Nursing Research, Tove Kilde, RN, MHS, Clinical nurse specialist and Pernille Hageman, RN; all employed at Hammel Neurorehabilitation and Research Centre.

### **"Prevalence and association of oral candidiasis with dysphagia in individuals with acquired brain injury."**

The purpose is to describe the prevalence of oral candidiasis in individuals with severe acquired brain injury and to explore the association between oral candidiasis and improvement in dysphagia.

### **"Risk and predictors of depression and anxiety, absence from the labour market and low educational attainment in relatives of patients with traumatic brain injury: A nation-wide study"**

This study, for which funding is currently being sought, will be based on data from the Danish national administrative registers.

<https://www.sundhed.dk/sundhedsfaglig/kvalitet/kliniske-kvalitetsdatabaser/kroniske-sygdomme/hovedtraume/>

### **"Inequality in rehabilitation after stroke and severe traumatic brain injury"**

The study is part of a larger ongoing Danish-Norwegian collaborative project within the Phlegethon network ([www.phlegethon.net](http://www.phlegethon.net)), aiming to illuminate potential inequality of care in patients with stroke or TBI.

The research builds on the hypothesis that inequality in care exists in the rehabilitation of patients with TBI and stroke and that an increased knowledge of actual trajectories will facilitate future improvements in care.

The study aims to examine how patients and relatives mobilize resources in decision-making in a stroke and a TBI unit, and focuses on the challenges in optimising the rehabilitation process faced by patients and relatives, and the strategies they use.

According to Pierre Bourdieu, the strategy consists of the individual's actions, objectively oriented toward a specific goal but going beyond the conscious level. In order to understand how individuals and/or their relatives participate and experience rehabilitation we designed a study comprising both participant observation and semi-structured interviews of either the patient with a stroke or TBI or the relative, if the patients were not cognitively able to participate.

The theoretical framework is based on the theory of Pierre Bourdieu. The working hypothesis is that economic, cultural, and social capitals are expected to be crucial for the patient and relatives strategies and decision-making process in the rehabilitation process. Also the patient's/relatives ability to use and convert capitals, including symbolic capital is essential for the variation we expect to find among the rehabilitation trajectories of two patient groups.

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