

Research and Problem Solving: Practitioner's Need to Think?

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Scientific research is a marker of success for all professionals in health science. It is not merely writing something irrelevantly. It does not matter how pleased an author might be to have converted all the right data into wordings; it matters only whether a large majority of the reading audience accurately perceives what the author had in mind.¹ In modern medicine evidence based practice is truly scientific and also ethical. Most of the medical professionals are reluctant to do research and publishing, especially in developing countries. This reluctance is not only because of their lack of knowledge but also due to the absence of some statutory body to monitor the development in terms of promoting scientific research. Scientific writings are always influenced not only by academic interests and knowledge, but also by extracurricular talents and life experiences. This is one of the principal reasons why medical professionals in renowned institutions are working in clinically orientated medical research.

There are different factors which affect the motivation to write a scientific text as the authors can include their own (clinical) experience in their scientific writing. Such a process is called “problematization” and means critical thinking about the scientific results in the context of personal experience. Problematization poses that knowledge as a problem, allowing new viewpoints, consciousness, reflection, hope, and action to emerge.² This process also explains the “learning curve”, the curve either rise or fall with experience. However, the most important aspect of scientific writing seems to be the creativity that is influenced by cognitive abilities, personal characteristics, and also social factors.

Why modern medical professionals should aim for scientific thinking in daily practice in our health care setup?

Healthcare professionalism becomes a challenging

experience in modern world. We should think every point of time to in terms of evidence available. Evidence contribution and utilization is the scenario expected from all professionals. The development of critical thinking can prepare professionals with the necessary skills and dispositions (habits of mind, attitudes, and traits) to support evidence based practice. Critical thinking is a way of making decision on whether a claim is true, partially true, or false. Critical thinking is a process that leads to skills that can be learned, mastered and used. Critical thinking is a tool by which one can come about reasoned conclusions based on reasoned thoughts.

The scientific method, which is a process of extending knowledge by forming a hypothesis based on observations and epidemiological patterns, which is then tested on a subset of the total population, then generalizing the results to the appropriate population through the process of inductive logic is needed for every medical practitioner to practice in modern world.

Modern health care management happens in organizations and institutions that are becoming more and more complex and quality oriented. The management of these institutions requires extensive clinical and business administrative knowledge, but also outstanding scientific skills. Scientific skills are important for the reason that such a professional can perform a good problematization process. The key factor in success of his institution will depend on this ability. From this point of view, persons with scientific background have the best prerequisites to lead a modern health care institution and their contribution through scientific writing substantially influences the scientific community. This is the reason that we should educate our scholars in terms of scientific thinking. It is more demanding than ever.

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