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• 中文摘要	專業要成長，就一定要進行專業性的研究。護理的研究已近一世紀，但我們一直未能全面了解我國護理研究的成果，以及未來的研究方向與趨勢。本研究從國內外 84 種雜誌和國內的碩博士論文中，找到於近十年發表、第一作者是護理人員的研究論文共有 2003 篇，其中 1991-1995 年間有 648 篇，1996-2000 年間有 1355 篇，可以看出護理研究在最近五年有快速、大幅度的增加。且第一作者爲碩士學歷(含)以上也有大幅增加。使用相關性研究法、實驗性研究法和現象學研究法在近年也有明顯的增加趨勢。且近年明顯的採用更多的高級統計方法。護理界高階代表認爲未來的護理研究重點方向應該以護理實務爲主軸，其中又以老人護理和癌症及安寧照護爲重點方向；另外護理行政和長期照護也會是另一個重點。研究方法上則認爲應以實驗性研究法爲主，其次爲縱貫性研究法。未來一各研究案可以考慮同時採用多種研究法，以增加研究結果的可靠度。
• 英文摘要	A discipline cannot be well developed without professional research. Nursing research was initiated in Taiwan more than half century ago. Yet there is still no article revealing a comprehensive account of Taiwanese nursing research as well as its directions and trends in future. The purposes of this study are to review the nursing research literatures over the last decade, and to investigate the implications of nursing authorities about the future trends in nursing research. All literatures reported by Taiwanese nurses as principle authors were reviewed from 84 academic journals worldwide and doctoral dissertations or master's theses in nursing from every domestic university. A total of 2,003 literatures were found that met basic criteria for inclusion. Several conclusions were drawn from this study. First, the quantity of nursing research in the literature during 1996-2000 has more than double from the number of articles

published during 1991-1995; and there has been a substantial increase in the number of principal authors with advanced degrees during the last five years. Second, an increase in the number of studies used correlational, experimental, and phenomenological designs as well as the data analysis procedures used became more complex over time. Third, for the future trends in Taiwanese nursing research, nursing authorities suggest a vertical emphasis on nursing practice and horizontal emphases on the areas of elderly, oncology, hospice care, administration, and long-term care. Finally, experimental and longitudinal designs are recommended for the future directions of research methodology.