

Understanding Research Articles

Using academic writing standards and APA formatting, respond to each of the following learning objectives. Each 150-350 word response should be entered into the table below. See assignment rubric for specific details on how points are awarded.

Student Name: Rosalina Ramirez Facilitator: Judith Mosier MS, MSN, RN, CWOCN

Date: 01/24/2021

Learning Objective	Response
Select one research (quantitative or qualitative) article from the two provided (see week one discussion questions area for the articles).	Development of an Interdisciplinary Healthcare Team for Pressure Injury Management
Explain how the selected research is qualitative or quantitative.	Qualitative research describes a subjective approach, provide positive perception where evidence is objective and proves interaction. Promotes understanding of actual experience from the research data collected then data is analyzed and interpreted by healthcare providers (Grove, 2017b).
<p>Based on the selected research type, respond to the questions below.</p>	
<p>1. Determine if Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval/informed consent obtained. If the research was done outside of the United States, the review body may go under a different name.</p>	<p>Based on this article the QI research project was completed, reviewed and approved by Johns Hopkins Aramco Healthcare and the Institutional Review Board (IRB # 17-05) The research was approved for this Quality Improvement Project. This study was performed by their faculty staff in a private hospital outside of United States in a hospital located at the eastern province of Saudi Arabia. Mainly activities were performed as a systemic approach to collect data for the purpose of specific subject HAPIs and improve outcomes specifically in healthcare setting where the data reflects the outcome of selected process.</p>

Understanding Research Articles

	<p>Research was conducted outside of USA. Also the hospital is affiliated with local private hospitals and Medical designated facilities</p>
<p>2. Identify purpose statement.</p>	<p>Identified in the study by Al-Mansour, Dudley-Brown, Al-Shaiki (2020) The purpose of this quality project was to improve the care and management of the patients with pressure injuries stage 3, Stage 4 and un-stagable. By developing an interdisciplinary healthcare team to improve communication as well as test the educational level of nursing staff regarding basic knowledge and management of pressure injuries staging. The team included nurses, physicians, dietitians, physiotherapists, and wound care nurses, who created a highly successful and motivated team. The team also conducted a quarterly pressure injury prevalence survey in a structural method to determine and reduce the incidence of hospital acquired pressure injuries (HAPIs). By conducting a prevalence study twice during the project intervention, the prevalence of 5.9% in first quarter of 2017 with a total of 155 patients surveyed. In the second quarter of 2017 with a total of 149 patients the prevalence down to 5% decreased in a 0.9% showing an improvement by decreasing incidence rate. In support, a study by Barakat- Johnson (et. al, 2019) also demonstrated that successful implementation of interventions and interdisciplinary healthcare assists in prevention of pressure injuries.</p>
<p>3. Identify research design.</p>	<p>Identified in the study by Al-Mansour, Dudley-Brown, Al-Shaiki (2020) Pressure injuries (PIs) remain a difficult and challenging problem in the healthcare setting. The impact of stage 3, stage 4 and un-stagable PIs continue to have a negative impact that may compromise and delays patient’s discharge as well as result in a prolonged hospital stay. Those complications are responsible for increasing costs. Educational meetings were conducted weekly until staff completed information regarding PI contributing factors, staging, preventing measures, dressing selection and proper referral to the certified wound care nurse (CWCN). Statistical analizations were performed using SPSS version 24 (Statistical Package of Social Science, Armonk, New York) to evaluate the quality deviations used to describe data collection such as age of patients with HAPI. The paired <i>t</i> test determines the differences of pre post test interventions of unit-bases education sections and outcomes. The overall costs to the healthcare include resources such as dressings, support surfaces, and medication, nursing care time for repositioning and assessment, surgery time and increased length of stay.</p>

Understanding Research Articles

<p>4. Provide a synopsis of the literature review used in the selected article.</p>	<p>Stated in the study by Al-Mansour, Dudley-Brown, Al-Shaiki (2020) To properly manage patient with pressure injuries stage 3, stage 4 and un-stagable a plan of care through interdisciplinary team, proper communication, documentation, and evaluation of the staff knowledge must be achieved. The team was composed of 6 members including a hospitalist, a plastic surgeon, a CWCN, a dietitian, physiotherapist as well as a case manager. During the interdisciplinary rounds patient with existing pressure injuries and hospital acquired stage 3, stage 4, and un-stagable were assessed. During the week the CWCN ensured the plan of care developed was implemented for every patient included in the round. The tool was developed by the CWCN include attendance of each member of the team as well as the plan of care for each patient. The CWCN organized monthly meetings to discuss the finding of the rounds, share their suggestions and feedback. Another aim of the project was to educate RNs, PCAs, about PIs unit base in 60 minutes educational sessions where the CWCN led. The PowerPoint presentation contest was based on evidence-based international guidelines for PI (National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel as well as the National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators which included information of PI staging, preventing strategies. The primary intent of this QI project was to generate an interdisciplinary healthcare team.</p>
<p>5. Identify the data collection method(s).</p>	<p>According to the study by Al-Mansour, Dudley-Brown, Al-Shaiki (2020) The project was conducted from February 21, 2017 to May 23, 2017, study performed in a 360 bed private tertiary hospital located in a province of Saudi Arabia. Areas included ICU, Med-Surg, and Pediatric, psychiatric and maternity units. Study included female and male patients with stage 3, stage 4 and un-stagable PIs. The project includes educational sections involving medical staff RNs and patient care assists (PCAs), were involved in the medical nursing unit where a majority of patients developed HAPI. The implementation of the project comprised 3 interventions. Intervention 1 by the collaboration of the interdisciplinary team a plan of care developed and evaluated for appropriate recommendations, these interventions were measured with an audit tool developed by the CWCN. Intervention 2 focused on conducting unit-based educational sessions with the purpose of increase the nursing staff pressure injuries knowledge with a pre and post-test. Intervention 3 PI survey conducted during the project implementation to monitor the prevalence of HAPIs and incorporate the appropriate preventing measures to decrease the incidence rate of HAPIs</p>
	<p>According to the study by Al-Mansour, Dudley-Brown, Al-Shaiki (2020) From the data</p>

Understanding Research Articles

<p>6. Analyze the results of the research study.</p>	<p>collected, incidence rate for pressure injuries in Saudi Arabia Saleh and colleagues reported the prevalence in acute care setting (male stroke) unit 44.4% and an incidence rate of 38.6% were similar in Takyyib and colleagues found incidence rate of PIs in ICU to be 39.3%. For this quality improvement project a literature review was conducted to explore the impact of interdisciplinary healthcare team. Data from the project based on evidence-based practice. In regards to wound care, it was confirmed that an interdisciplinary team is essential in pressure injury management. Collaborative teamwork results in included care throughout sharing knowledge. Nursing staff education and periodic output re essential components. Results show a substantial increase in staff knowledge ($P < .0001$). Regular assessment of staff to facilitate deficiencies in patient care and preventing measure of PIs prevalence to benchmark with similar facilities. Outcome results show improvement within the interdisciplinary team regarding care with knowledge showed an statistical improvement ($P < .000$). Also the incidence of HAPI rate decrease from 5.9% to 5% during a 3 months study.</p>
<p>7. Identify conclusions and implications for further research.</p>	<p>Project results show that interdisciplinary team for PI properly manage patients with pressure injuries is extremely recommended to continue providing quality care to patients with pressure injuries as well as ongoing staff education to ensure improvement in the care, management and prevention of HAPIs. Continued education and monitoring of the prevalence through a structure PI survey may achieve a decrease of HAPIs in the hospital setting. Patient with PI are not less important than patient critically ill, they should also receive comprehensive fundamental care according to patient's needs and priority care and management. These patients with actual pressure injuries remain high risk for infection, sepsis as well as having a high mortality rate. By promoting and restructuring an interdisciplinary team, enhancing and prioritizing patient care it will improve and maintain the highest level of care, improve patient and family satisfaction, as well as reduce the incidents of hospital acquired pressure injuries.</p>
<p>8. Formulate answer to the question: Why is this research important to the body of WOC nursing knowledge</p>	<p>I think the quality improvement project described in this article with the data provided the intention of the study to create an interdisciplinary healthcare team to properly manage pressure injuries accrued in the hospital. In addition to presenting on admission including stage 3, stage 4, and un-stagable to improve nursing staff knowledge is a very important study that provide data of improvement in reducing the incidence of HAPIs. By creating interdisciplinary team, collaborating in the quarterly prevalence survey, attending multidisciplinary team meetings, and continuing to implement continuing education to</p>

Understanding Research Articles

	<p>medical and nursing staff it will dramatically reduce HAPIs. Reviewing the prevalence results and performing a structured evidence-based prevention program that includes guidance and sharing with the interdisciplinary team, it will demonstrate an important change as well as increase the awareness and knowledge of nursing staff to improve healthcare outcomes. The aim of this strategy is an attribute of quality in nursing care, increasing awareness of pressure injuries as well as recognizing factors that may prevent future complications. Identify possible risk factors and individualizer plan of care.</p> <p>Additionally, the study by Barakat- Johnson (et. al, 2019) proved these studies and outcomes benefit WOC knowledge; through implementation of preventative measures and strategies for nurses we are able to deliver quality of care and properly manage pressure injuries.</p>
<p>List at least two current references that support your responses, and include the citations in the body of the written responses.</p>	

References

- Al-Mansour, L.A., Dudley-Brown, S., & Al-Shaikhi, A. (2020, July/August). Development of an Interdisciplinary Healthcare Team for Pressure Injury Management A Quality Improvement Project. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing*, 47(4), 349-352. 10.1097/WON.0000000000000652
- Barakat-Johnson, M., Lai, M., Wand, T., & White, K. (2019, February). A qualitative study of the thoughts and experiences of hospital nurses providing pressure injury prevention and management. *Collegian*, 26(1), 95-102.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.colegn.2018.04.005>
- Grove, S. (2017b). Evolution of research in building evidence-based nursing practice. In J. Gray, S. Grove, & S. Sutherland. *Nursing Appraisal, synthesis, and generation of evidence* (8th ed., 18-36). St. Louis, Mo: Elsevier.