

Understanding Research Articles/ Cleveland Clinic WOC Nursing Education

Name of student: Michelle Conley

Points criteria:

Criteria	Under performance <3 points per criteria	Basic 3 - 3.9 points per criteria	Proficient 4.0 - 4.4 points per criteria	Distinguished 4.5 - 5 points per criteria
Required content objectives	Content objectives are missing or sparsely covered.	Content objectives are not consistently addressed. Demonstrates minimal understanding of content.	Content objectives consistently addressed. Demonstrates understanding of content.	Content objectives consistently addressed. Demonstrates mastery of content.
Academic writing standards	Writing lacks scholarly tone & focus. Sparse content. Multiple grammatical, spelling, & factual errors. Reliance on bullet points rather than effective writing in speaker notes. 4 or more direct quotes per project.	Writing is unclear and/or disorganized. Inconsistent scholarly tone. Inadequate depth of content. Grammatical and spelling errors. No more than 3 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.	Writing demonstrates general exploration of content. Responses are clearly written using scholarly tone. Few grammatical and/or spelling errors. No more than 2 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.	Writing demonstrates comprehensive exploration of content. Responses are clearly written using scholarly tone. Rare grammatical and/or spelling errors. No more than 1 direct quote of less than 40 words per project.
APA formatting	References and citations have multiple errors or are missing.	References and citations have errors.	References and citations have few errors.	References and citations have rare errors.

Carefully review the above rubric and the directions for each of the following pages. Select from **one** of the two articles provided in the course discussions area. Based on the type of research selected, respond to the questions on the following pages.

References: See the course syllabus for specific requirements on references for all assignments.

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Part A: Select just one (not both) of the articles from the week two DQ assignment thread. Determine whether the article is qualitative or quantitative research, then, using an academic voice & APA formatted citations/references, **formulate a 150-300 word response to each of the following sections and enter your responses into the textboxes below.**

1. Using APA format, enter the reference for the article you reviewed. Explain the rationale for selecting this research article and how it relates to your own practice.

Chen, Y., Wang, X., Ding, W., Wu, L., & Zhao, X. (2020). Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube. *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurses Society*, 47(2), 124–127.

I selected this article because it mostly relates to my practice setting. People do not always think about the psychological effects that having a wound has on a person. Even though this article examines the mind set of people post thoracic drainage tube removal, the findings I believe would reflect the same for patients that have had venous ulcer for extended periods of time as well. In my setting at an outpatient wound center, I hear patients saying some of the saddest things like “I cant go out to eat because of the smell” or “My family does not like to take care of me”. Being able to understand the psychological effects a wound has on a person can help the medical professional provide holistic care. Not just the wound, but the patient as a whole. It was interesting reading on how to actually study a topic that does not have numerical data to it too.

2. Describe how you determined whether the selected research article is qualitative or quantitative.

The article chosen is a qualitative research study. One way of telling that this is qualitative in because of the title. The title is “Perceptions and Life Experiences...”. When getting somebody’s perception of something, it is usually a lengthy answer that could lead to more questions. Another way if identifying that the article was qualitative was that there was no numerical data. The data that was collected was answers to interview questions that were then interpreted to get common feelings regarding the healing process. You can not put answers to open ended questions on a scale. The review of all that data to interpret it into meaningful information would have been a very rigorous process when compared to interpreting numerical data. People can answer a question a million different ways but still manage to mean the same thing, which is what this study was trying to find out.

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Part B: Based on the selected research, formulate a response to each of the following 8 questions associated with the selected research type (qualitative or quantitative). Enter your thoughtful responses to the textboxes below. **Each response should be 150 - 300 words and cited using APA style from your reference list.**

1. Why is IRB/informed consent an important part of research? 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.

Research and ethics go hand in hand. Gaining informed consent from a participant for research is similar to informed consent for healthcare procedures. It gives the participant all of the information that they need in order to make a sound decision on whether to participate or not. The process of gaining informed consent from the participate needs to happen before the study gets started. They must be made aware of what the study entails, how they are involved, and how it could affect them. A participant may take away their consent at anytime if they no longer wish to participate. If informed consent is not obtained, then research boards may discredit the research. This particular study had gotten approval from the Ethical Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. Because this was a qualitative study involving interviews, this study did not need approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee.

2. Describe (based on selected research type)
 - a. **Qualitative article:** the purpose statement - or -
 - b. **Quantitative article:** the problem and purpose of the research

“The purpose of this study was to explore the perceptions and experiences of patients with wound healing by secondary intention after the removal of a thoracic drainage tube.” (Chen et al, 2020). There have been studies that have looked into chronic wounds before, but nothing sudden or short-term, like surgery. Not a lot of people expect to have an open wound after surgery or to have an incision dehiscence a short time after. When something like that happens, it is important to understand how the patient feels. By completing this study, the researchers thought that by learning how the patients felt throughout the healing process, then they would be able to improve on patient education to prepare them for this possibility. When a patient is better prepared for all possibilities, it may help how they react to their specific outcome which has a big impact on compliance.

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3. Describe (based on selected research type)
 - a. **Qualitative article:** research design - or -
 - b. **Quantitative article:** the research questions

There are many forms of qualitative designs. The research design for this study is a qualitative phenomenological study. This type of research design has a goal of finding the meaning of something. "Phenomenology may be the method of choice when you want to study what an experience means to a particular group of people" (Grossoehme, 2014). The goal of this study was to determine how people felt during the time it took to heal their wound with secondary intention. This study was perfect for this because it had a specific patient population that was needed as well as a specific experience being evaluated. The question being answered by this study is how did the patient feel during a specific time period, which is an open ended question that can not be quantified. This is the reason a quantitative approach would not have been beneficial to this study.

4. Explain in your own words a summary of the literature review used in the selected article.

This study used several resources for information in their article. They referenced three qualitative studies that focused on patients with chronic leg ulcers. They did not go into detail on what the results were from those articles. A large amount of resources used was studies done on reasons why the drainage tube sites had delayed wound healing. Common reasons among those studies were due to increased drainage and infection. Chen et al referenced a study done in 2018 by McCaughan, that also found that patients with delayed wound healing felt a social disturbance. It is good to find other research that found similar results because that can add to the validity of the data collected. Completing a literature review can help determine if there is already research that answers your purpose and could also assist in directing the researcher into alternative research plans.

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5. Identify (based on selected research type)
 - a. **Qualitative:** the data collection method(s) - or -
 - b. **Quantitative:** the study design, including sample, setting, & data collection methods.

The method of data collection for this study was through an interview process. They got their subjects from a Chinese outpatient wound center that all had a chest wound that needed secondary intention to heal. Of these patients, some were excluded from the study if they could not successfully express their thoughts. The remaining patients were then interviewed using a questionnaire that consisted of open-ended questions so that patients could express their thoughts. It was stated in the study that the same interviewer was used for all participants in order to help control the environment. After the interviews, they were deeply analyzed to find common experiences among these patients. During the analyzing process, the researchers had to find the meaning of the experience, which involved lengthy discussions to make sure all researchers involved agreed on what the true meaning behind what the patients were feeling.

6. Analyze (based on selected research type)
 - a. **Qualitative:** the results of the research study - or -
 - b. **Quantitative:** the data collection tool used; is the tool validated?

The researchers had a total of 9 people participate in the study. They would have had 15 people but 6 were not chosen for various reasons. Of the 9 patients selected, they had a healing range of 12 to 38 days. After analyzing the interviews, the researchers came up with three themes that were common among the patients. The themes are emotional stress response, increased disease burden, and impaired social function. The researchers then broke down the themes into subthemes. The emotional stress response was commonly involved surprise and anxiety/uncertainty because the wound was not healed. Increased disease burden included the economic and self-perceived burden. Patients would often feel guilty for needing a family member to help them during healing which caused the patient to feel like a burden. Lastly, impaired social function involved the patients feeling isolated at work and lonely/frustrated in daily life. Patients tended not to want to leave the house with a wound causing them to feel isolated.

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7. Summarize (based on selected research type)
 - a. **Qualitative:** conclusions and implications for further research - or -
 - b. **Quantitative:** study results, including strengths & limitations.

As evidenced by the observed themes the researchers found, a major part of the healing process is an emotionally driven one. Chen et al, 2020, believes that research involving the education process between clinicians and patients needs to occur in order to assist in decreasing the patient's negative emotions if there is a problem with healing. This would be beneficial because there is a possibility that the patients would have had a better outlook on their situation if they were better prepared for the possibility of not healing right away. It is hard to assess if a patient has been properly educated because not every situation has a printout with information on it and sometimes clinicians may forget something during the verbal education with the patient. Using surgical patients for a study like this would be helpful because the majority of patients expect healing to be quick and without incident.

8. Discuss why is this research important to the body of WOC nursing knowledge

As medical professionals that specialize in wound healing, we know that a surgical wound will not always heal without any issues. Unfortunately, not everyone knows this information and they are not ready for it to happen. This particular study only interviewed 9 people, imagine if the sample size was larger. An educated patient is a better prepared patient. "Lack of explanation or conflicting information regarding what procedures will entail, results of diagnostic testing, and treatment options and prognosis often results in anger, frustration, resentment, and distrust on the part of patient" (Baharestani, 2021, pg 3). If patients were informed of the possibility that the surgical wound may not heal early in the experience, would they have had a similar response? If patients were adequately instructed on proper care of the surgical site after sutures were removed, would they have developed a problem at all? These are some of the questions a clinician should be thinking about when they are educating a patient.

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9. Use APA format to list your references for this assignment:

Baharestani, M. (2021). Quality of Life. In S. Baranoski & E. A. Ayello (Eds.), *Wound care essentials: Practice principles* (3rd ed., pp. 2–20). Wolters Kluwer.

Chen, Y., Wang, X., Ding, W., Wu, L., & Zhao, X. (2020). Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube. *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurses Society*, 47(2), 124–127.

Grossoehme, D. H. (2014). *Overview of qualitative research*. Journal of health care chaplaincy. Retrieved January 16, 2023, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4609437/>