

Understanding Research Articles/ Cleveland Clinic WOC Nursing Education

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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 Left Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing*, 47(2), 124-127.

In wound care, we see patients with all different kinds of wounds. There are primary and secondary intention wounds. Primary intention means the wound edges are approximated; there are many ways to achieve this closure. The most common are staples, sutures, and glues (Chetter et al., 2019). Secondary intention occurs when the wound edges cannot be approximated, and wound healing needs to occur from the inside out. This specific qualitative study was interesting because, in nursing, we often see patients with various types of drainage tubes in various stages of healing. In addition, it was interesting to see how this article touched on patient experiences and perceptions. As nurses, we need to be aware of how our patients perceive the care we are providing. This perception goes a long way when dealing with patient satisfaction.

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

This research article is qualitative. Qualitative research explores different concepts and opinions, while quantitative research consists of easy-to-analyze data, including graphs, percentages, and tables (Aspers & Corte, 2019). This article consists of qualitative research, including the participant's personal experiences and perceptions of having a thoracic tube removed that caused their open wounds to heal by secondary intention (Chen et al., 2020). As nurses, we are advocates for our patients. Qualitative data is subjective; thus, the subjects must be honest throughout the information collection process (Aspers & Corte, 2019). This qualitative article can help us better understand our patients' emotional status throughout their wound-healing process. Nurses who better understand their patients' perceptions can be more empathetic, patient, and understanding of their patient's overall well-being. Nursing entails more than just healing wounds; we need to treat the patient as a whole. In healthcare, we commonly use patient surveys to obtain qualitative research on how we are doing as healthcare providers.

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.

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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.

Informed consent was obtained for this qualitative research article. Informed consent is crucial because it provides information and understanding to the participants being considered for the qualitative study (Kadam, 2018). These participants are given full access to the information and expectations regarding the research study they will participate in. Informed consent allows the participants to ask questions and make informed decisions. In this study, the participants were involved in an interview process. The participating subjects were eliminated or chosen based on their answers and qualifications for the study (Chen et al., 2020). Many possible participants were only included if they met the pre-determined requirements. As nurses, we require informed consent on various procedures that we perform every day in our inpatient and outpatient wound care settings. Informed consent means that patients are given all the information regarding possible positive and negative outcomes. Once this information has been provided, they are encouraged to make an informed decision.

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

As stated, this qualitative study's purpose is "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, p 124). The purpose statement is the primary goal of the qualitative research article. It is the basis of what will come after the research has been reviewed and completed (Aspers & Corte, 2019). Researching different topics in different forms allows for a deeper understanding of what is perceived. It does not include anything that can be quantitative. This specific article provides insight to the readers regarding the participating patient's personal experiences after surgery. This article includes thoracic tube removal and wound care (Chen et al., 2020). This article aims to include patients' thoughts, feelings, and emotions regarding the process of thoracic drainage tube removal to understand the patient experience as a whole better (Chen et al., 2020).

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

To perform qualitative research, there must be a research design approach. In qualitative research, the goal is to understand subjective experiences, including beliefs and concepts. This allows the researcher to gain knowledge of the context and culture and allows them to further explore under-researched problems. Many approaches can be used as a research design, including historical study, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and phenomenology (Hoover, 2021). It is common for researchers to have more

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than one approach. This qualitative study's research design is phenomenological, including how participants describe their individual experiences throughout the study (Hoover, 2021). There is no single objective because everyone will experience things differently. The outcome focuses on the different points of view of the participants. The researchers are looking for trends and common themes among the participants to base the study's findings on (Hoover, 2021). For example, many of the participants of this particular study mentioned the anxiety they felt due to slow healing times, increased pain, wound care, dressing changes, and downtime, which included missing work (Chen et al., 2020).

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

In the qualitative research article, they reference many different studies that have encouraged the development of this particular study. There have been multiple studies done that have explored the psychosocial aspect of the patient. Psychosocial includes a particular process or disease's social, mental, spiritual, and mental effects (Broadbent & Koschwanez, 2021). These can include anxiety, helplessness, uneasiness, and fatigue. There are so many factors that go into healing a wound. How old the patient is, preexisting conditions, whether or not the patient is a diabetic, and risk for infection, to name a few. Several studies included hematoma formation, suture technique, placement time, and drainage tube material. The finding within these other studies leads the authors to suggest treating the emotional needs of the patients as well as their physical needs (Chen et al., 2020). Recognition and management of the psychosocial aspect of the patient include treating the depression, anxiety, and fear surrounding the wound healing process (Broadbent & Koschwanez, 2021).

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.

Qualitative data can be collected in many ways, including focus groups, observation, document analysis, and an interview process (Hoover, 2021). The participants of this study were interviewed. Each participant was asked a series of questions that were recorded and transcribed. They have included if the patients were fluent in Chinese (Chen et al., 2020). Other factors that excluded patients were psychological disorders and those with poor eyesight or hearing loss (Chen et al., 2020). Patients were required to share in-depth personal experiences to participate (Chen et al., 2020). Colaizzi's 7-step thematic analysis was used to determine which participants were appropriate for this study. This analysis began by reading the interviews that were recorded. Next, the authors determined if any significant statements were made by the participants that were directly related to the purpose of this study. Using Colaizzi's method allowed the authors to gain further insight from the participant's interviews to understand better their personal experiences, which could be of value when compiling the information to publish this study (Hoover, 2021).

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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 results of this qualitative research study concluded that patients with wounds that were healed by secondary intention typically had an emotional reaction to the wound-healing process (Chen et al., 2020). There is a great need for proper education to the patient on the procedure, risk factors, and both positive and negative outcomes. The patient needs to be given informed consent. Physicians and nurses must work together to close the gap and ensure that patients are adequately educated and informed of possible complications before the procedure. Many of the participants in the research study felt like they were a burden on their friends and family. Between attending appointments, dressing changes, and feeling isolated, this took a toll on them in a negative way. It was reported that the patients felt frustrated and lonely while their wounds were healing (Chen et al., 2020). Poor wound healing can affect one's daily life in many ways, especially if time off of work is needed. This can increase the patients' financial burdens. By ensuring patients are adequately educated and prepared for both positive and negative outcomes, we can better assist our patient's psychosocial response if a negative outcome does occur.

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

The conclusion of this qualitative research article determined that patients who had a thoracic drainage tube removed and had their wounds treated and resolved by secondary intention suffered from multiple emotional and psychological side effects (Chen et al., 2020). These side effects negatively impacted the participants in this study. One of the common themes among participants was the uncertainty of their situations. Some patients were concerned about getting to appointments, changing dressings, and the possibility of missing work and family activities. Not being able to live their everyday lives had negative implications for them. Thus, causing stress and anxiety. One of the most common questions we are asked as nurses in wound care is, "when will this be healed?". This question has no correct answer because there are too many variables to consider to give an accurate answer. Nurses must be aware of our patients' perceptions regarding their wound care and healing process. This will allow us to provide education regarding wound healing and what that includes; dressing changes, nutrition, and management of co-morbidities, to name a few. By educating our patients better, we can assist them in their healing process, which will increase the patient experience and overall patient satisfaction.

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

This research is essential to the WOC nursing knowledge because it allows nurses to understand better what our patients think and feel. This is so important and something that, as nurses, we should be aware of. We should treat the patient as a whole and not just

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focus on the wound, although that is our primary concern. Patients with anxiety can be calmed and reassured. Wounds heal at different rates, and there are things that patients can do to assist in the healing process. Nutrition is a great start, and patients should be educated on this. Patients concerned about the time and cost of coming to weekly wound care appointments can get set up with home care. Their appointments should be appropriately scheduled to accommodate them. Patients can have a family member change their dressings or drive them, so the burden does not fall solely on the patient. As WOC nurses, we are here to educate and encourage our patients. We want our patients to be well-educated and given the resources for a successful patient experience.

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

Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What Is Qualitative in Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Sociology*, 42(2), 139-160. Springer.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11133-019-9413-7>

Broadbent, E., & Koschwanez, H. E. (2021) The psychology of wound healing. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, 25(2), 135-140.

<https://doi.org/10.1097/YCO.0013e32834e1424>

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

Chetter, I. C., Oswald, A. A., McGinnis, E., Stubbs, N., Arundel, C., Buckley, H., Bell, K., Dumville, J.C., Cullum, N. A., Soares, M. O., & Saramago, P. (2019). Patients with surgical wounds healing by secondary intention: A prospective study. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 89, 62-71. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2018.09.011>

Kadam, R. A. (2018). Informed consent process. A step further towards making it meaningful! *Perspectives in Clinical Research*, 8(3), 107-112. https://doi.org/10.4103/picr.PICR_147_16

Hoover, L., (2021). 5 Qualitative Research Designs and Research Methods. GCU. <https://www.gcu.edu/blog/doctoral-journey/5-qualitative-research-designs-and-research-methods>