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January 22, 2023

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.

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.

This writer chose to review “Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube” by Yi ChenXun WangWei DingLinzhu WuXuehua Zhao. This writer was immediately drawn to this article as it stated “wound healing” in the article. This writer currently works in the field of colon and rectal surgery. As a Nurse Practitioner, this writer is responsible for much of the wound care in our department. This writer chose to pursue WOCN certification to build upon my skills and basic knowledge. As this writer was reading this article, they were reflecting back to a time as a Registered Nurse working with thoracic patients. This writer also felt blinded to the mental stressors that a thoracotomy wound has on patients. When compared with the abdominal wound care and ostomy services this writer sees daily, they were quick to judge how thoracotomy wounds have on patient care- how insensitive! It was a gentle reminder to place those medical-surgical nurse shoes back on and see the entire population, rather than just one specialty.

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

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The article that this writer has selected is a qualitative research article. There are a few different ways to determine that this is a qualitative study. For one, it is listed as a qualitative study just under the title of the article title. Secondly, there are characteristics of qualitative studies that differ from quantitative studies. While quantitative studies focus primarily on the numerical outcomes of research, qualitative research uses written language to explain the outcome of a study. In this particular research article, the focus was to explore the emotional outcome of thoracotomy patients who undergo wound healing by secondary intent (Chen et al., 2020). Another aspect of this qualitative study is the variation in categories that were studied as outcomes- for example, disease burden, emotional stress, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). Looking at these qualitative measures are an excellent source when determining ways to improve patient satisfaction.

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.

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) is the group in which research is governed as safe, legal, and ethical. Both qualitative and quantitative research must be submitted to the IRB for approval prior to proceeding with the study (American Psychological

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Association, 2020). As practicing nurses, this falls under the duty as non-maleficence. The purpose of the IRB is to protect the individuals and groups in which is being studied. Informed consent is necessary to receive prior to begin a study so that an individual is fully aware of what is being asked of them as well as any potential risks, benefits and side effects that may occur as part of a study. Informed consent and IRB approval protects the researcher.

The study, Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube, was performed in China. Countries outside of the United States have different ethical boards. In China particularly, the law outlines that non-biological data does not require ethics committee approval (Chen et al., 2020). With patient care in mind, the study was presented to the “Ethical Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University and found to comply with ethical guide- lines for biomedical research ethics in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki” (Chen et al., 2020). This writer was able to locate this information under Study Procedures listed in the journal article.

2. Describe (based on selected research type)

a. Qualitative article: the purpose statement

The journal article, Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube by Chen et al., 2020, the opening page nicely details the abstract of this qualitative study. In this abstract, Chen et al., 2020 states “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”. This purpose statement is intended for the audience to understand what is to be discussed in the journal article. By allowing the reader to be aware of the purpose of the study, they may be able to

decide whether the article is worthy to their particular interest. If the reader infers from the purpose statement that the study is applicable, they have a way to become engaged with the content of the article as they choose to read on through the journal.

3. Describe (based on selected research type)

a. Qualitative article: research design

The journal article, Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube by Chen et al., 2020, is categorized as a qualitative phenomenological study (Chen et al., 2020). As Delve and Limpaecher state, “Phenomenological research is a qualitative research approach that seeks to understand and describe the universal essence of a phenomenon. The approach investigates the everyday experiences of human beings while suspending the researchers’ preconceived assumptions about the phenomenon” (2022). This article explains the emotional responses that the patients had during and after their thoracotomy tube. By assessing these real-life moments, processes may be altered to improve care with and post-thoracotomy tube. For example, a major theme in the study was the negative impact on social activity based on wound healing perceptions. By observing this emotional state in this study, changes may be made such as educating and preparing patients before their procedure.

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

The article, “Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube” by Yi ChenXun WangWei DingLinzhu WuXuehua Zhao, investigated the quality in which patient’s

perceived their wound care in the post-operative period. It specifically focused on wound healing by secondary intent. With secondary intent, wounds are left open and managed in a way in which the body heals itself. The researcher used a series of open-ended interview questions to explore the emotions of patients status post thoracic tube. These interview questions applied to patients ages 18-90 however those with a psychological condition, non-Chinese speaker or comprehension, vision or hearing impairment, and those unwilling to participate were excluded from the study (Chen et al., 2020). Nine participants became the sample once the exclusion criteria had been applied. The mean number of healing days for a thoracotomy site for this sample was 26.33 days (Chen et al., 2020). Qualitative themes that were concluded from interviewing this sample group were emotional stress response, increased disease burden, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020).

5. Identify (based on selected research type)

a. Qualitative: the data collection method(s)

In this article, the data collection occurred during a post-operative outpatient visit. Fifteen patients were initially screened however after cross checking this patients with the list of exclusion criteria, nine patient's remained. The six patients were excluded from the study for one or more of the following reasons: 1) non-Chinese speaking or comprehension, 2) refusal to participate, 3) mental health condition, or 4) vision and/or hearing impairment (Chen et al., 2020). The nine participants that remained were asked a system of questions in a phenomenological approach. Data was collected from these series of interview questions. Participants were encouraged to elaborate on their mood and feelings during their post-operative wound healing timeframe (Chen et al., 2020). These questions and responses were recorded and perfectly transcribed for the Outpatient Department of Wound, Ostomy and Incontinence to review

(Chen et al., 2020). Members in this department used Colazzi's 7-step thematic analysis. Colazzi's 7-step analysis is a systematic way in which qualitative data is investigated- weeding out unnecessary data but examining information close to the investigation (Morrow, Rodriguez, & King, 2015). These seven steps include familiarization, identifying significant statements, formulating meanings, clustering themes, developing an exhaustive description, producing the fundamental structure, and seeking verification of the structure (Morrow, Rodriguez, & King, 2015).

6. Analyze (based on selected research type)

a. Qualitative: the results of the research study

As previously stated above, the sample size of the study by Chen et al. was weaned from fifteen to nine participations once the exclusion criteria was applied. After the data was collected using the Colazzi's 7-step thematic analysis, it was found that the mean number of days for a thoracic drainage tube site to heal was 26.33 days. Over this wound healing period, the cost of dressing changes cost \$47.82- \$114.58 US dollars which was the total cost for an average of 8.1 dressing changes (Chen et al., 2020). Qualitative data was reviewed, and it was determined that three common themes emerged from this sample of patients. These themes were emotional stress burden, increased disease burden, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). These quantitative and qualitative results are factors that WOC nurses can view as barriers to care and work to make improvements upon. It is research such as this that allows nurses and healthcare workers to make improvement to patient care.

7. Summarize (based on selected research type)

a. Qualitative: conclusions and implications for further research

The journal article, *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients With Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, was one of the known first research studies to examine the emotional response to wound healing following thoracic tube (Chen et al., 2020). An important conclusion made in this journal article is the role in which emotional and mental response has on wound healing. When preparing a patient for surgery or a procedure, nurses and healthcare workers review factors such as the patient's nutritional status and any chronic illnesses that needed to be managed, such as diabetes, to prepare them for successful wound outcomes post-operatively (Black, Black, & Delmore, 2020). The mental and emotional stress is often overlooked in the pre-operative period. WOC nurses can use the results in these studies to educate patients in the pre-operative setting to reduce stress while they are in the recovery phase. Stress is a factor that may impact and cause delays in wound healing (Chen et al., 2020). It is important to consider the patient in a holistic manner when preparing, as well as performing, surgical care.

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

Nursing research is important to improve upon the delivery of healthcare and enhance health outcomes. The article by Chen et al., is pertinent to the WOC nurse for a few different reasons. First, we always consider the impact wound care has on our patients- both physically and emotionally. This article briefly touched upon some quantitative measures, such as the mean number of days to heal a thoracic drainage tube site, which calculated to be 26.33 days. This quantitative measure gives patients an average length of time that they can expect to heal. Knowing this piece of information may better help the patient emotionally prepare. By identifying the three major themes in this journal article, emotional stress burden, increased disease burden, and impaired social function, WOC nurses may be able to recognize better wound care techniques to allow for quicker wound healing time but also wound care that is conducive with

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a patient's daily living. Secondly, this article addressed financial concerns patients have with wound healing status post thoracic drainage tubing. Finances may not necessarily be forecasted by healthcare workers when preparing a patient for post-operative care. The impact of financial well-being is an important consideration when serving the community. As this article summarized, post-operative wound care cost \$47.82- \$114.58 US dollars (Chen et al., 2020). A WOC nurse should be financially aware of a patient's socioeconomic situation so that they can ensure quick, effective wound healing at a low cost.

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

References

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