

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 life experiences of patients with wound healing by secondary intention after the removal of thoracic drainage tube. *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nursing*, 47(2), 124-127.

Working in an acute care hospital and dealing with many surgical patients, especially thoracic patients, this article discusses post-op wounds and has been helpful due to the increase in post-op wounds in the facility. In addition, patients have a lot to deal with regarding time lost from work, family lifestyle, physical and mental stress, and the financial aspect. The importance of dealing with a patient's mental health as well as physical care affects the patient's recovery. For example, WOC nurses can care for the patient's wound, which heals promptly; however, some patients add stress themselves which can delay the wound care. In addition, financial losses are a consideration to patients as they may not have sick leave, and spouses must take time off from work to name a few. Therefore, looking at the patient's perspective has heightened the bar of taking care of the post-op wounds and the patients as a whole.

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

The article is a qualitative study supported by the study method, which was also quoted in the article. The data was collected through interviews and recorded, and the researchers then reviewed the interviews and drew conclusions from the material. Quantitative data is supported by numbers and not opinions from the participants. The researchers used a phenomenological approach by listening to the patient's views of their experiences. Qualitative studies can be done thru interviews, observations, focus groups, surveys, and secondary research in which this article conducted interviews that were not structured and were also recorded.

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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.

The institutional Review Board (IRB) is a committee protecting human research, ensuring that a trial is ethical and that the subjects are protected. This research was conducted in China, and it states in the article that it was not required to have approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee: however, it was reviewed thru the ethics committee at the hospital that the information was obtained. China has a regulating committee for research, the National Medical Administration (NMPA). It is ital. to ensure that the participant has consented to the trial. In this particular trial, much of their information is quoted from what they said, and some may want to keep everything they say private. The participants have the right to understand how the information will be used, whom they can contact if they have a concern, why the study is being conducted, and for what uses. Participants in the past were not protected, leading to the development of regulatory committees.

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

Chen et. al. (2020) stated that 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. The study was looking at the psychological changes that a patient undergoes from a wound that takes longer to heal than anticipated. Education needs were also thought of. Ensuring that nurses care for the patients' pre and post-operatively for the actual wound and the mental aspect of the care. The study showed there needed to be educational plans for the patients and their families (Chen et al., 2020). The psychological and economic burden often occurs when patients are undergoing care for a wound especially one healing by secondary intention.

Looking at patient's perceptions can also help the WOC nurse care for patients in the future by examining how and why the wound developed and if it has a financial burden on the patient, affect their social functions, and more.

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

The research was conducted thru semi-structured interviews using the phenomenological approach. A phenomenological approach describes an event or phenomenon of someone's experience. According to Carter and Dunbar (2020), phenomenological research is used in qualitative studies, it identifies the patient experience with open ended questions to understand the meaning of everyday living.

Data collection is obtained by interviewing the participant and observing non-verbal clues, listening to the experience in their terms and bringing all of the information together (Carter & Dunbar, 2020). Using this approach can provide assistance to evidence based practice and research by contributing to the development of guidelines, guiding holistic practice, and policy decisions (Carter & Dunbar, 2020). Techniques used to obtain research material can be collected by interviews, focus groups, and observation. Qualitative methods uses a theoretical framework to generate descriptions and interpretations of a phenomena being researched (Carter & Dunbar, 2020).

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

Several other studies listed in the article relate to post-surgical wounds and drains. This study intended to research patients with a secondary intention wound after a thoracic tube was removed post-thoracotomy. Other studies discussed in the article used patients with abdominal wounds with drain issues. According to Chen et al. (2020), intraoperative suture techniques that were improper were found to be leading cause of infection and delayed wound care and healing of the abdominal wound.

Chen et al. (2020) discussed issues such as liquid seepage and if the drain was removed at the proper time. Post-operative hematoma formation, secondary infection was also reviewed, and intra-operative drainage tube placement time (Chen et al., 2020). The literature addressed the emotional aspect of the patients; however, the emotional aspect of the patient's recovery was not. The summary of the literature suggests a strict aseptic technique to prevent post-op drain infections (Chen et al., 2020).

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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 data collection method used was interviewing and recording Chinese-speaking patients from the Outpatient Department of Wound, Ostomy, and Incontinence of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. The patients were interviewed and asked to explain their experiences with the post-surgical wound that was acquired. The questions that were asked of the individuals were open-ended questions and semi-structured. According to Chen et al. (2020), the interview lasted approximately 30-40 minutes, and all were conducted in the same environment. The same researcher asked the participants the same questions in the same manner. Information was noted about the participant's body language and eye contact during the interview. Different researchers reviewed the interviews and summarized the information, which other team members validated if differences were noted. The participants interviewed had to speak Chinese and were between the ages of 18 to 90 years old, all of whom had a thoracic drainage tube and acquired a secondary intention after removal (Chen et al., 2020)

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 show that only nine patients qualified for the survey and that there were five females and four males (Chen et al., 2020). The difference in ages ranged from 22 to 67, which is quite a range. The number of days until healing ranged from 12 to 38, which leads to the question of why and what were the responses of those patients and the difference. It is interesting in the number of dressing changes, the days of healing time, and how that correlates to the patient's response. The expense was similar, which can also relate to the responses. The research was analyzed using the Colaizzi 7-step analysis. This enables the research to provide in-sight into the material collected. Reading and rereading are part of the steps in the Colaizzi analysis; taking the statements, extracting significant comments, and then giving meaning to the statements are the first three steps of the analysis. The next half of the steps are repeating the first three steps, summarizing, analyzing, and ensuring that all of the data is credible.

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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.

This study reviewed the emotional aspects of the post-surgical secondary wound and picked out participants with a thoracotomy with a thoracic drain. The conclusion eluded that patients had emotional and financial, and psychological stress (Chen et al., 2020). In addition, education and the importance of teaching patients to promote better wound healing were discussed. Finally, physician and nurse collaboration must be evaluated pre-operatively, intraoperatively, and post-operatively to improve patient outcomes.

Limitations of the study included having only nine participants after they were screened which led to the need for more information (Chen et al., 2020). According to Chen et al. (2020), the study concluded that more research is needed on education and collaboration between physicians and nurses. In addition, researching other cultures could add to the findings to see if there are trends in other lifestyles and traditions (Chen et al., 2020). Finally, research on the educational aspect of promoting wound healing post-surgical wounds could show if there is an improvement in wound healing post-surgery with patients with drains.

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

This research article is essential to WOC nurses for several different reasons. First, many WOC nurses do not even see patients pre-operatively, but we do see many post-operatively in the wound clinics. Understanding that education needs to be done prior to surgery can lead to educating the physician and their staff on how to educate the patient before surgery, what can occur, and how to deal with issues. Finally, seeing the patients in the wound clinic post-surgery, the WOC nurse can help calm their fears by listening and helping to recover as quickly as possible. If the WOC nurse is the inpatient nurse, they may also be able to follow up with the patient in the hospital to see if there are avoidable ways to develop the secondary wound. Working as a team to help the patient and their family is always the best approach for care. Helping to eliminate some of the patient's burdens helps to put them on the road to recovery.

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

Carter, B. & Dunbar, H. (2020). *Evidence-Based Practice in Nursing*. (4th Ed.). Elsevier.

<https://www.clinicalkey.com/nursing/#!/content/book/3-s2.0-B978070207048800004X?scrollTo=%23hI0000416>

Chen, Y., Wang, X., Ding, W., Wu, L., and 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 Nurs.* 47(2), 124-127.