

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. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nursing*, 47(2), 124-127.
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In reading both of these articles, I ended up choosing the article about patients healing by secondary intention after removal of a drainage tube. I chose this article due to its striking nature of focusing on the emotions of patients and how this can affect their daily lives. I was interested in the patient questions and responses. Hearing the patients side of things and how they feel about the wounds is important so as health care providers we may begin to understand how this truly affects our patients lives. While reading this article, I couldn't help but think of my own practice. I have treated many patients that are shocked by the healing process, they expect that a wound will heal very quickly and when they are taught the proper steps to wound healing and how the body remodels especially with comorbidities they can become frustrated and impatient. This also relates to my current practice as I have treated patients post-surgery or after removal of drainage tubes.

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

This research article was determined to be qualitative after looking at both articles. When an article is qualitative, that means that the research tactics are subjective, include interviews and discuss patient experiences and what meaning that may have. (R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD WOC Nursing Education Program, 2022). When I began reading this article, they discussed the process of selecting patients for interviews. That is a key point in qualitative research, they perform interviews with subjects to elicit a response for data collection. Researchers wanted to know how the patients felt having to heal by secondary intention after they had a thoracic drainage tube removed. Specifically, they were looking at psychological changes after that removal and discharge from the hospital. Researchers assessed how having an open wound may have affected patients personally, socially, and even financially and what emotions or feelings they experienced during that time. Patients were systematically asked the same questions in the same environment and their responses including emotions expressed were collected. (Chen et al., 2020).

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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.

An Institutional Review Board and/or informed consent is vital to research. An Institutional Review Board is a designated body that assists researchers by reviewing research that is being performed on people. If research is not following FDA guidelines, then the IRB (Institutional Review Board) may require changes and could potentially discontinue the research. They have the ability to approve that said research that would be performed on human participants. (Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) and Protection of Human Subjects in Clinical Trials, 2019). Informed consent is obtained prior to a patient having procedure or an intervention. A health care provider would discuss with the patient regarding any type of risks or alternatives to treatment as well as benefits. One of the main pieces of informed consent is that patients should be able to fully understand what they are agreeing to and be able to make voluntary and informed decisions. (Shah et al., 2023). The researcher's part of this study was not required to obtain approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee. Chinese laws do not require approval when there are no biological materials involved. Although they did not require this approval by law, they did receive approval from the Ethical Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. (Chen et al., 2020).

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) describes that the purpose of this research was to discover how patients felt and what their experiences entailed during the wound healing process and specifically explored wound healing after having a thoracic drainage tube removed. The drainage tube was removed, and patients were left to heal by secondary intention. Secondary intention differs from primary intention in that wounds are not closed after removal, there are no staples or sutures to keep it closed. Again, focus was based upon the patients' viewpoints and personal feelings on wound healing and how that impacted their day-to-day lives dealing with an open wound. Researchers sought to discover what emotions patients felt during this time and if there were any other perceived burdens placed on the participants during the wound healing process. (Chen et al., 2020).

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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 on wound healing after drainage tube removal was processed utilizing qualitative phenomenological design. (Chen et al., 2020). Phenomenology translates to the “study of phenomena” which is described as a type of research approach aiming to find out how someone feels or understands events. Researchers using the phenomenological approach intend to review how their audience experiences things while keeping unbiased on their own views of the matter at hand. Within this type of qualitative research, there are four different features to focus on. These include emphasis on how the subject perceives an event, unbiased on the part of the researcher, deeper understanding from the subject point of view when giving analysis, and the ability of the researcher to state observations objectively. Viewpoints from the subject are the main factor, researchers should be looking to study how these subjects perceive, believe, and feel regarding the subject matter. (Dovetail Editorial Team, 2023).

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

The researchers reviewed many different types of journal articles while writing this qualitative study. It appears the focus was mainly on healing by secondary intention from other types of surgical intervention than thoracic drainage tube removal and infection prevention during and after surgeries. Another important factor was Colaizzi’s 7-step system for thematic analysis when reviewing the data collected. This provided a step-by-step guide to reviewing the interview questions and was split between the researchers. The research in this article aimed to discover the patient’s experience and viewpoints while healing by secondary intention after thoracic drainage tube removal. Researchers chose an age range and ensured that everyone had the same qualifications to participate in this study. Patients were interviewed in the same clinic room by the same person to keep things consistent. Findings were reviewed and analyzed which showed that participants had a few common themes including stress response, experienced burden, and disruption to social lives. More research on this topic is needed to generalize results for other cultural settings. (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.

For this research, patients were selected from the same outpatient wound, ostomy, continence center. All patients were from the Outpatient Department of Wound, Ostomy, and Incontinence of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University. Patients were seen after being discharged from the hospital. Chen et al. (2020) reports that all selected subjects that were aged 18 to 90 years old and spoke Chinese. Researchers had to exclude certain patients. Some of these excluded patients included those with psychiatric disorders, those that did not speak Chinese, those with any hearing or vision deficits and anyone not willing to participate in expressing their experience. Data was collected during interviews in May 2018. As mentioned before, these interviews were conducted utilizing the phenomenological approach. All interviews used the same open-ended questions and were held in the same location, which was a clinic room. Each interview was conducted between 30 and 45 minutes and was recorded. When the data collection was completed, researchers split the analysis of the data and used Colaizzi's 7-step procedure. After reviewing the data, they separated out significant responses and set out to find the meaning while organizing these meanings into certain themes and ideas. In depth discussion was pertinent to interpretations of data so researchers could decipher what themes were present in the data collected. (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?

Ultimately, there were nine participants in this study. Five females and four males. 15 people were approached, but some were excluded for various reasons mostly due to their unwillingness to share or not understanding what the study was about. They looked at the average healing time (26.33 days), how much money it costs for dressings and dressing changes (\$47.82-\$114.58 US dollars), and the age ranges (22-67 years old). After reviewing and analyzing the data collected, three main themes were discovered with some underlying themes as well. The first finding was regarding participants emotional states, patients expressed that they were shocked by how long the wound would take to heal, many expected that the wound would be healed upon suture removal which was not the case. Participants also experienced types of burden. Some self-perceived and others financial burden. Financially, patients were concerned about the cost of dressing changes and getting to their appointments based on where they lived. While others felt they were causing stress on family members or loved ones that were assisting in their wound care or felt afraid they would return to hospital. The third major finding was social function. Participants felt that they experienced loneliness due to not participating in social activities to not disturb the wound healing process. They also described feeling isolated because some participants were unable to work during the process and their work brings value to their lives. With all that said, the findings showed that emotional responses may impact wound healing. (Chen et al., 2020).

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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.

The common theme of all this research is the finding of an emotional stress response by the patient following drainage tube removal and from healing by secondary intention. These patients had commonalities with financial burden and feelings of themselves being a burden on someone else. These participants also felt impairments to their social life including work during the wound healing process. Further research would be appreciated on these matters. This study appears to be the first of its kind regarding patients' emotional experiences with delayed wound healing particularly after thoracic drainage tube removal. More research would benefit health care providers delivering care to similar types of patients, it would enhance the education process about managing post-drainage tube removal wounds and help prepare patients for what to expect upon discharge which could in turn assist with the emotional stress response found in this study. Continuing research would also benefit other geographical areas, this study was performed solely with a Chinese population and may differ from those within other cultural areas. The study is not yet able to be generalized internationally. (Chen et al., 2020).

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

As someone who will become a new WOC nurse, this research would benefit my future practice especially in the outpatient setting as this study was conducted. Outpatient centers, in my experience, commonly deal with post-surgical patients that have wounds left to heal by secondary intention which I have seen primarily to help prevent further infection. Patients have expressed that outcomes were not as anticipated. Murphee & Jaszarowski (2022) describe professional practice goals for the WOC nursing profession, this includes WOC nurses working in partnership with the patient and/or families along with other professionals of the healthcare team to develop personal plan of cares to assist with patient outcomes. If continued research occurs, then this could assist WOC nurses and physicians to collaborate based on evidence-based practice to begin the education process inpatient in hopes of decreasing emotional burden when patients are discharged and follow-up outpatient. Educating patients prior to discharge would assist in alleviating anticipatory emotional responses and allow patients to have a realistic expectation of what the healing process may look like.

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

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doi:10.1097/WON.0000000000000617

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<https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/center-drug-evaluation-and-research-cder/institutional-review-boards-irbs-and-protection-human-subjects-clinical-trials>

Murphree, R., & Jaszarowski, K. (2022). Professional Practice for Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing. In L.L. McNichol, C. R. Ratliff, & S.S. Yates (Eds.), *Wound, Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society core curriculum: Wound management* (2nd ed., pp. 2-9). Wolters Kluwer.

R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD School of WOC Nursing Education. (2022). *Applying research to WOC nursing care*. [PowerPoint slides]. Vimeo@CCF

Shah, P., Thornton, I., Turrin, D., & Hipskind, J. E. (2023, June 5). Informed Consent. *National Library of Medicine*. Retrieved from

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK430827/>