

## 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
<b>Required content objectives</b>	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.
<b>Academic writing standards</b>	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.
<b>APA formatting</b>	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.**

Reference

Chen, Y., Wang, X., Ding, W., Wu, L., & Zhao, X. (2020, March 1). Perceptions and life experiences of patients with wound healing by secondary intention after the removal of thoracic drainage tube: A qualitative study. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing* 47(2), 124-127. [10.1097/WON.0000000000000617](https://doi.org/10.1097/WON.0000000000000617)

I picked this research article because I have taken care of many patients with thoracic drainage tubes and it piqued my interest. Furthermore, qualitative research studies appeal to me because I have more quantitative research experience. Since I am more familiar with the quantitative process, the qualitative research study seemed more challenging and would allow me to gain a deeper perspective on this type of methodological framework.

This study, *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, relates to my practice as it supports the importance of educating patients prior to thoracic drainage tube removal in order to promote wound healing by decreasing emotional stress (Chen et al., 2020). I can use this information to ensure that I am adequately educating thoracic drainage tube patients prior to the tube's placement, throughout the process of having the tube in place, and after the tube is removed to mentally and emotionally support and prepare them for every aspect of the process. By providing this education and support, I can improve the quality of care I offer my patients.

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

Qualitative research is “systematic, interactive, and uses a subjective approach” to promote the understanding of human experiences. In contrast, quantitative research is “formal, objective, and uses a systematic approach” to answer the research question by gathering numerical data (R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD School of WOC Nursing Education, 2022, slide 8). Sometimes, such as in this research article, the author will identify the type of research (qualitative or quantitative) guiding the study. However, it is crucial to understand the differences and distinguish between the two types to understand each individual study better.

I determined that my selected research article was qualitative because the study describes patients' experiences with thoracic drainage tubes and defines them by identifying three common themes based on the interviews conducted. The experiences that were found to be

shared by the patients with thoracic drainage tubes were identified as the three major themes: emotional stress response, increased disease burden, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). In this article, these themes are further broken down into various subthemes within each of the three major themes for a better understanding of the patients' experiences.

**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.**

In the United States, the Institutional Review Board (IRB) ensures that all studies (both quantitative and qualitative) meet appropriate standards in order to protect the human rights of the participants (R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD School of WOC Nursing Education, 2022). Informed consent means that the participants in the study have been informed of the purpose, methodology, potential risks, and potential benefits of the intended research study. Informed consent must be given freely, and a participant may revoke consent at any time throughout the research study. IRB approval and informed consent are fundamental parts of research because without them, the study's methods, and therefore the results, may be in question and could be considered unreliable. In *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, IRB approval was not needed as this study took place in China, and China uses the Chinese Ethics Committee for approval. However, since this study did not use biological material and instead used the phenomenological methodology of interviews, it did not need approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee (Chen et al., 2020). Regardless of not requiring the Chinese Ethics Committee's approval, the Ethical Committee of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University reviewed and approved the study (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**

The purpose statement is typically one sentence long, and it is intended to be concise so the reader can quickly and effectively understand the reason for the research. The purpose of this research article, *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, was to investigate patients' perspectives and experiences after removing thoracic drainage tubes and allowing them to heal by secondary intention (Chen et al., 2020). A thoracic drainage tube, also known as a chest tube, is a plastic tube that can be inserted during a surgical procedure or at bedside (usually in emergent situations) with a local anesthetic, and is used to drain air or fluid from the pleural space (American Lung Association,

2023). In addition, closing a wound by secondary intention means leaving the wound open for scar formation and healing the wound (Beitz, 2022). These wounds are at increased risk of infection (compared to primary intention wound healing) because the healing process takes longer due to the amount of connective tissue required to fill the wound (Doughty & Sparks, 2016).

### **3. Describe (based on selected research type)**

- a. **Qualitative article: research design – or –**
- b. **Quantitative article:** the research questions

The research design used for this study was a phenomenological approach with open-ended interview questions (Chen et al., 2020). The phenomenological approach encourages patients to describe an event or experience from their point of view to better understand these patients' experiences (Chen et al., 2020). While using a qualitative phenomenological approach, as with any research, it is essential to identify and try to limit factors that could discredit the reliability of the research (R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD School of WOC Nursing Education, 2022). For example, in *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, participants were excluded if they reported a psychological disorder, reported a hearing or vision disorder that would limit their ability to participate in the interview, could not speak or understand the interview the language (Chinese), or were unwilling to share their personal experience (Chen et al., 2020).

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

There is a multitude of research on healing wounds by primary intention and even some on healing wounds by secondary intention. The leading causes of secondary intent wound healing include secondary infection, hematoma formation, aseptic fat liquefaction, and improper intraoperative suture (Chen et al., 2020). The existing research on secondary intention wound healing focuses on surgical wounds, with one study finding close to 40% of dehisced surgical wounds healing by secondary intent and another study finding 19% of abdominal surgical drains healing by secondary intent (Chen et al., 2020). Approximately 11-22% of thoracic drain tube wounds heal by secondary intent, although fewer studies are conducted on this specific type of wound (Chen et al., 2020). When reviewing studies that examine patients' experiences and perspectives of living with slow-healing or chronic wounds, many studies focus on studying open surgical wounds or chronic leg ulcers (Chen et al., 2020). There are some products and specific treatments targeting healing thoracic drainage tube wounds by secondary intention. However, there is a lack of research studying patients' experiences of healing these wounds in this manner (Chen et al., 2020).

**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.

In the research article, *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, data was collected by interviewing adult (18-90 years old), Chinese-speaking patients who have a thoracic drainage tube that healed by secondary intention (Chen et al., 2020). After discharge, these patients were enrolled in the study from the Outpatient Department of Wound, Ostomy and Incontinence of The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University (Chen et al., 2020). Interviews were conducted until saturation of the information was reached. Initially, 15 patients were approached for an interview, and after six were excluded for various reasons (as mentioned in question four above), nine participants were left for the sample (Chen et al., 2020). The interviews lasted 30-45 minutes, were recorded and transcribed verbatim, and included the following open-ended questions: “What were the effects of delayed wound healing on your life? Could you talk about your current thoughts on this wound? What was the most significant impact you have encountered during hospitalization and wound healing process? Why was that?” (Chen et al., 2020, p. 125). Following the interviews, data analysis was completed “...using Colaizzi’s 7-step procedures, starting with reading all interview data, extracting significant statements, formulating meaning, organizing aggregated meanings into themes, integrating study findings, formulating the description of phenomenon, and validating findings via member checking” (Chen et al., 2020, p. 125).

**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 research study found that secondary intent healing of a thoracic drainage tube took anywhere from 12-38 days, costs the equivalent of \$47.82-\$114.58 in Chinese Yuan, and on average required 8.1 dressing changes (Chen et al., 2020). From the interviews, there were three themes and six subthemes (within the three main themes) that were identified. The three themes included the following: emotional stress response, increased disease burden, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). The six subthemes that were identified were: surprise, anxiety and uncertainty, economic burden, and self-perceived burden (Chen et al., 2020). In summary, the results identified three main experiences that patients with thoracic drainage tubes healed by secondary intention encountered, which were increased emotional stress reactions to their wound healing process, increased psychological and economic burden due to the slow healing wound, and impaired social function in both their personal and professional lives (Chen et al., 2020).

**7. Summarize (based on selected research type)**

- a. **Qualitative: conclusions and implications for further research – or –**
- b. **Quantitative:** study results, including strengths & limitations.

In conclusion, this research study found that following thoracic drainage tube removal with secondary intention wound healing, patients experienced increased psychological and economic burden, increased emotional stress reaction, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). Therefore, *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube* summarized the importance of promoting wound healing through patient education being implemented in the care plan (Chen et al., 2020). One limitation of this research study is the generalizability of the results as this study was conducted with a Chinese population, and different cultural settings may have different responses to secondary intent wound healing after removing a thoracic drainage tube (Chen et al., 2020). Chen et al., recommends further research be done on physician-nurse collaboration models to increase education on thoracic drainage tubes before the tube is placed, throughout having the tube in place, and after the tube is removed (2020). Further research regarding educating thoracic drainage tube patients would increase their knowledge and what to expect throughout the thoracic drainage tube process and healing, therefore decreasing the negative experiences of secondary wound healing after a thoracic drainage tube.

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

Research is constantly being conducted; therefore, new ways to improve and update our practice are constantly being discovered. As a Wound, Ostomy, and Continence (WOC) nurse, like any professional in the healthcare industry, it is essential to stay up to date on the latest evidence-based practice to provide the best quality of patient-specific care possible. In the study *Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention After the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube*, the authors found that patients who had a thoracic drainage tube that healed by secondary intent experienced increased psychological and economic burden, increased emotional stress reaction, and impaired social function (Chen et al., 2020). This information is important to WOC nursing because when we understand what our patients are experiencing, we can better comprehend how to support and educate them to attempt to combat these negative emotional, mental, and social impacts wound healing has on their life. In doing so, we also promote and positively impact their wound-healing ability, as social support, stress, environmental enrichment, coping style, and positive affect are all psychological factors that influence wound healing (Bietz, 2022).

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

References

- American Lung Association. (2023, March 7). *Chest tube procedure*.  
<https://www.lung.org/lung-health-diseases/lung-procedures-and-tests/chest-tube-procedure>
- Beitz, J. (2022). Wound healing. In L. McNichol, C. Ratliffe, & S. Yates (Eds.), *Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society core curriculum: Wound management* (2nd ed, pp. 39-55). Wolters Kluwer.
- Chen, Y., Wang, X., Ding, W., Wu, L., & Zhao, X. (2020, March 1). Perceptions and life experiences of patients with wound healing by secondary intention after the removal of thoracic drainage tube: A qualitative study. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy and Continence Nursing* 47(2), 124-127. [10.1097/WON.0000000000000617](https://doi.org/10.1097/WON.0000000000000617)
- Doughty, D., & Sparks, B. (2016). Wound healing physiology and factors that affect the repair process. In R. Bryant & D. Nix (eds.), *Acute and chronic wounds current management concepts* (5<sup>th</sup> ed, pp. 63-81). Elsevier.
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