

Name of student: Michele Ramirez

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.

- 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, Continence Nursing*, 47(2), 124-127. <https://doi.org/10.1097/won.0000000000000617>

My experience working in a medical surgical unit resulted in dealing with a wide variety of patients. It was rewarding and a fulfilling career. You gain valuable experience. You also build and gain skills and knowledge in your nursing career. I dealt with a complexity of patients with health issues. I have floated to the surgical unit and cared for patients before and after a surgical procedure. I enjoyed providing wound care the most. I was offered to participate and become a wound treatment associate (WTA). I worked alongside WOCN who became my mentor. Working under the direction of the WOCN to provide care for patients with acute and chronic wounds. Wound management and watching a wound heal is the best satisfaction.

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

The wound healing article that I chose is qualitative. Qualitative method is a technique that applies people's opinions, experiences and interviews. It analyzes non numerical data. In our qualitative study of the perceptions and life experiences of 9 individuals who experienced prolonged wound healing after removal of a thoracic drainage tube, 2 major themes emerged including emotional stress response and increase disease burden (Chen et al. 2020). Instead of gathering numerical data it takes a look at a people's perception and understanding. Qualitative researchers may gather information through observations, note-taking, interviews, focus groups (group interviews), documents, and artifacts (Wikipedia, 2023). The article interviewed patients 18 to 90 years old that had a chest wound using secondary intention after their thoracic drainage tube was removed. The patients were approached with openness and were able to express their own feelings and experience. The interviews were conducted using the same environment and same researcher asking questions to sustain trust worthiness.

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.

- 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.

Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) is important to research to make sure that regulations, policies, are abided to and the participants in the research are protected. IRBs are used to provide an independent evaluation that a proposed research is ethically acceptable, the investigators are not showing potential bias, and evaluating compliance with regulations and laws designed to protect human subjects (Grady, 2015). The study of this wound healing article did not need a required approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee. Since it did not involve biological material, the Chinese national policy and laws was excluded. However, our study of the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University and found to comply with ethical guidelines for biomedical research ethics in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (Chen et al., 2020). One of the main reasons IRBs are important is to protect human subjects from being exploited and to prevent possible harm.

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

The purpose of this study is to get a better insight from patients who experienced dealing with a secondary intention wound from a thoracic drainage tube removal. While this study suggests that perceptions and experience result in negative emotions and perceived burden in response to delayed wound healing (Chen et al., 2020). The findings from this study advise the need to give attention to patients emotional needs and to follow exact infection prevention guidelines before and after surgical procedures. Findings are important to enhance patient education about self-management and provide anticipatory guidance in methods to assist patients during a difficult recovery period (Chen et al., 2020). A purpose statement for qualitative research should set clear goals and purpose of the study. Qualitative research purpose statements will present a clear purpose or intent, and study a specific idea (Betts, 2020)

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

The research design used in this qualitative article is phenomenological study. Data was collected through semi structured interviews using a phenomenological approach and characterized by openness and reflexivity (Chen et al, 2020). Phenomenology is a kind of research that explores experiences of individuals. It looks at people's experience and tries to understand how individuals perceive it. Researchers use interviews and observations to get a better understanding of what people are going through. This type of research is useful in healthcare to better understand the subjective experiences to improve their well being. It allows for a greater and better understanding of the patients experience. Patients experience psychological consequences of having secondary intention wound healing. They experienced social isolation, emotional stress, anxiety, loneliness and frustration.

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

It is important to consider the topic the research question and what method could be used to collect data and rationality of the findings. This article provides and explores the patients experience and their perceptions with wound healing by secondary intention after thoracic drainage tube removal. The negative impact of the patients experience allows for a better understanding of what they went through. Their feelings and the emotional challenges that they dealt with described in this article shows how it impacted their wound healing and affected their quality of life. Wounds can cause physical and emotional stress. It can also create a financial burden on the patients and their families. There was a total of 9 participants in this research article. Three themes were outlined from the interviews. Emotional stress, increase in the burden of the disease, and impaired social function. Patients experienced anxiety and uncertainty when faced with non healing wound and the number of dressing changes they had to go through. Patients were also faced with isolation from social and work activities. It is important to assess and to take into consideration educating patients to comfort and ease their stress before removing the tube. Creating a health education plan can assist in preventing further complications and promote wound healing. Nurses and physicians should collaborate to address the needs of the patient before, during, and after the procedure.

- Identify (based on selected research type)
 - **Qualitative:** the data collection method(s) – **or** –
 - **Quantitative:** the study design, including sample, setting, & data collection methods.

The qualitative data collection method used in this article were adults 18 - 90 years old interviewed who had a healed wound by secondary intention after removing a thoracic drainage tube. The interviews were intended to capture the essential elements of the

emotional changes and feelings of this group of patients who experienced wound healing by secondary intentional after thoracic drainage tube removal (Chen et al.,2020). Patient were enrolled and the data was collected.The semistructured interviews had open-ended questions which were used to collect the data.

There are a few ways to collect qualitative data. Consider your target population and your available resources to determine the most appropriate sampling and data collection methods (Tuckerman and Danchin, 2020). Interviews and focus groups with patients are the most common qualitative data collection methods used within health care. In the wound healing article, consistency was maintained during the interviews to ensure trustworthiness of patients.

The data analysis process involved immersion in the interview data through reading and reflecting until comprehensive understanding was achieved, identifying significant statements and emerging meaning/themes, and arriving at consistent and coherent interpretations by resolving differences among team members through deep discussion (Chen et al, 2020).

- Analyze (based on selected research type)
 - **Qualitative:** the results of the research study – **or** –
 - **Quantitative:** the data collection tool used; is the tool validated?

The results of this qualitative research study was the emotional stress, burden of the disease and the impaired social function of their experience. The patients perception of the wound healing process brought from the emotional changes they felt when wound was not fully healed after the removal of the thoracic drainage tube. Most participants questioned the why of their situation. Most had a hard understanding why the wound dehiscd or developed an infection after couple weeks. Uncertainty and anxiety was also a common theme. The pain and multiple dressing changes made patients question their wound care experience.

The patients had also experienced a financial and emotional burden. With the number of dressing changes it was a financial strain and caused transportation issues which led to an economic burden. Participants felt a burden to their families as well. Frustration, loneliness, and isolation from the experience of the wound healing effected their daily lives. Patients isolated themselves at home due to poor wound healing and their ability to go out or return to work.

While this study suggests that perceptions and experiences result in negative emotions and perceived burden in response to delayed wound healing, it is important to recognize the plethora of factors associated (Chen et al., 2020)

Summarize (based on selected research type)

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

Patients with wound healing by secondary intention after the removal of the drainage tube perceived by increased psychological and economic burden (Chen et al., 2020). The implication for further research is to develop an education plan for all stages that are associated with delayed wound healing. Providing information and education to assist patients on ways to control their emotional stress before tube removal is needed to prevent and promote wound healing. If patients are not educated on proper wound care it can cause complications with healing or make the condition of the wound worse. Education is one of the most important parts of any wound care nurses job. Through verbal instruction and hands on training and demonstrations, wound care nurses empower patients and their families with a sustainable, self-sufficient care routine they can follow outside of a hospital setting (Vaughn, 2022). Effective, detailed, and relevant knowledge on wound care is a premise for enhancing coping behavior (Chen et al., 2020).

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

Qualitative research is important to the body go WOC nursing knowledge because it gives you an overview of the patients experience. It offers a deeper meaning of the patients experiences and their behaviors. Qualitative findings provide idiographic knowledge about human experiences to the readers, who can apply the qualitative findings to the care of the individuals who are in situations similar to that of individuals who are in situations similar to that of those in the sample from which findings came (Miller, 2010). This type of research identifies what matters to patients and how their experience can be improved. An ongoing goal in healthcare is to improve patient care. Collecting and interpreting qualitative data plays an important role in supporting improvements. The interviews were intended to capture the central elements of emotional changes and feelings of this group of patients who experienced wound healing by secondary intention after thoracic drainage tube removal (Chen et al., 2020). The date collected can play an important role in policy decisions and clinical practices. Nurses are valuable in advancing patient care. Working with patients and communicating with patients, researchers, and peers by being and staying informed can provide the most successful options for a positive outcome to patients.

- Use APA format to list your references for this assignment:

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, Continence Nursing*, 47(2), 124-127. <https://doi.org/10.1097/won.0000000000000617>

Betts, J. (2020). *Research Paper Purpose Statement Examples*.

Qualitative research. (2023, August 13). In Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/qualitative_research

Grady, C. (2015). Institutional Review Boards: Purpose and Challenges. *Chest*, 148(5), 1148-1155. <https://doi.org/10.1378/chest.15-0706>

Qiao, H. (2018). A brief introduction to Institutional review boards in the United States. *Pediatric Investigation*, 2(1), 46-51. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ped4.12023>

Miller, W.R. (2010). Qualitative Research Findings as Evidence: Utility in Nursing Practice. *Clinical Nurse Specialist CNS*, 24(4), 191. <https://doi.org/10.1057/NUR.06013e3181e36087>

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