

**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.

Chen, Yi; Wang, Xun; Ding, Wei; Wu, Linzhu; Zhao, Xuehua. 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):p 124-127, March/April 2020. | DOI: 10.1097/WON.0000000000000617

As a nurse working in a long term care/skilled facility wounds are a popular topic. Most often patients turn to a skilled facility because they require additional care beyond their recent acute care stay. One reason for admission to a skilled facility is for wound care treatment with or without antibiotic therapy. Whether the patient admits with a wound or develops one post admission, sound wound care is crucial. Wounds are not always able to have well approximated borders and heal neatly. Wound healing through secondary intention allows the wound to heal on its own instead of by surgical closure. Most of my patients have wounds that close by secondary intention as seen with pressure ulcers and colonized wound infections. This article is interesting because the focus of the study was to gain patient perspectives and not hard concrete scientific evidence. I selected this article in hopes of gaining a patient's perspective during wound healing by secondary intention and gain a sense of compassion and empathy for my patients.

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

This article is a qualitative article. Readers gain perspective on the patient's journeys through illustration of their thoughts, feelings and takeaways from the situation at hand. In this case, the participants are speaking to their first hand account of wound healing through secondary intention post thoracic tube removal. Subjective information of personal accounts and narratives are key indicators of qualitative research studies. Open-ended questions help facilitate the sharing of the participants' accounts. (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.

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) is responsible for reviewing research programs to ensure research studies are ethical and protect the rights of the participants in the United States. This review process is for all research studies using human beings. Additionally the IRB confirms the researchers are offering informed consent for those participants. The IRB review along with informed consent are the foundation to all valid research studies. In this article, the research was conducted in China. The Chinese nation only requires review of research which includes human organic substances. In this case, this is a qualitative research study and therefore not required to be reviewed. It was however reviewed by an ethical committee of a local university hospital. (R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD WOC Nursing Education Program, 2022).

2. Describe (based on selected research type)
  - a. **Qualitative article:** the purpose statement – or –

This is a qualitative article complete with an abstract section. The abstract is a basic outline of the entire research study. It includes a purpose statement. The purpose statement provides the reason and what researchers are hoping to accomplish. This article indicates the purpose of the study was to obtain personal thoughts and feelings of study participants who experienced wound healing by secondary intention following the discontinuance of thoracic drainage tube. By their own account they verbalized their feelings and emotions during their wound healing journey. (Chen et al., 2020).

- b. **Quantitative article:** the problem and purpose of the research

NA

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

The research team for this study used patients from a local outpatient wound clinic. Each patient was reviewed and cross referenced using the study’s criteria. They were then sorted and some patients were approved while others were disqualified from participation in this study. Patients were required to speak and understand Chinese language and tubes had to be removed prior to their discharge. Qualified patients were then contacted and their participation confirmed. (Chen et al., 2020)

- b. **Quantitative article:** the research questions

NA

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

This article indicates the purpose of this study was to obtain personal thoughts and feelings of study participants who experienced delayed wound healing resulting in wound closure by secondary intention following the discontinuance of thoracic drainage tube. By their own account they verbalized their feelings and emotions during their wound healing journey. In comparing notes from participants emotional commonalities were found. They found participants reported feelings of apprehension, agitation and unawareness of their condition. What’s more, participants reported feelings of requiring too much support from family and friends. Some even reported feelings of social isolation due to their inability to work or enjoy time out in the community. Financial hardships

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were also reported as a result of prolonged healing time. They concluded by providing education to patients prior to thoracic drainage removal will reduce emotional distress and thereby promote wound healing. (Chen et al., 2020).

5. Identify (based on selected research type)
  - a. **Qualitative:** the data collection method(s) – or –

Wound clinic records were checked against the research studies' participating criteria to rule out those that do not fit the study. Next researchers conducted interviews with the approved participants. Information was obtained by open ended questions in an interview format directly to the participant at the wound clinic where they received care. Participants were asked consistent questions by the same researcher, in a consistent manner at a consistent location. Next a synthesis of findings was completed. The validity of the synthesized information was completed and final results tallied. (Chen et al., 2020).

- b. **Quantitative:** the study design, including sample, setting, & data collection methods.

NA

6. Analyze (based on selected research type)
  - a. **Qualitative:** the results of the research study – or –

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Evaluation of information was conducted using seven steps. Information evoked from conversations with participants were reviewed and checked for commonalities. Once commonalities were identified this information was separated into categories. Researchers poured over the information until all common threads were identified and a name placed to those emotions. (Chen et al., 2020).

- b. **Quantitative:** the data collection tool used; is the tool validated?

NA

- 7. Summarize (based on selected research type)
  - a. **Qualitative:** conclusions and implications for further research – or –

In this study the conclusion indicates patients with secondary intention wound healing following thoracic tube removal reported feelings of emotional pressure due to their feelings of needing more support from family and friends, social isolation resulting in financial hardships. Researchers believe if participants are provided education prior to tube removal, this will reduce their emotion strain thereby increasing wound healing. Research models can positively impact wound healing through increased education provided to patients in all stages of wound treatment and increase copying skills. (Chen et al., 2020).

- b. **Quantitative:** study results, including strengths & limitations.

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

Expertise in wound healing is vital to favorable patient outcomes. The wound healing process along with infection control processes are instrumental in overall wound healing in all wounds. Not all wounds follow textbook criteria healing quickly. The wounds that fall outside of those parameters need specialized attention. Complicated wounds such as those healing by secondary intention require diligent management and care. This care includes nurses adherence to dressing changes as prescribed and sound infection prevention. This study illustrates the self reporting of feelings of patients who have wounds healing by secondary intention post removal of thoracic tube. These patients give their account of their wound healing story. Based on these subjects, they report feelings of despair, hopelessness, increased dependence on family members and social isolation. Although this study is specific to wounds related to chest tubes there are key takeaways that can be applied to other patients with slow wound healing. Wounds with prolonged healing times can cause frustration for patients. Educating patients about their current situation, and an updated plan of care can reduce those feelings. Open communication between the WOC nurse and the patient helps to reduce patient anxiety and alleviates any questions they may have. Providing on-going emotional support for the patient throughout the stages of healing is necessary. (Chen et al., 2020).

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

Chen, Yi; Wang, Xun; Ding, Wei; Wu, Linzhu; Zhao, Xuehua. 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):p 124-127, March/April 2020. | DOI: 10.1097/WON.0000000000000617

R.B. Turnbull, Jr. MD School of WOC Nursing Education. (2022). *Applying Research & Evidence to WOC Nursing Care* [PowerPoint Slides]. Vimeo@CCF

