

## Understanding Research Articles/ Cleveland Clinic WOC Nursing Education

Name of student: \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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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.

I selected the article “Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention after the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube”. I found the subject matter relevant to my practice based on my experience of caring for patients with thoracic draining tubes particularly when I worked as a registered nurse (RN) in the Cardiovascular Intensive Care Unit (CVICU). Thoracic draining tubes were commonplace in this setting as all patients who underwent open-heart surgery came out of the operating room (OR) with either one or two thoracic drainage tubes. Thoracic drainage tubes are indicated when there is pulmonary compromise such as with a pneumothorax, hemothorax, empyema, and post-operatively; following chest and or mediastinal surgery (Silva et al., 2023). Complications of thoracic drainage tubes include infection, dislodgement, accidental removal, bleeding, exteriorization, and prolonged wound closure (Chen et al., 2020). Nursing care is involved in all stages of thoracic drainage including insertion, maintenance, and removal of the thoracic drainage tube (Silva et al., 2023). I remember finding it interesting that many of my cardiothoracic patients complained of experiencing more pain to their chest tube insertion site than to that of their sternotomy sites. Although addressing my patients’ pain through assessment and administering analgesic medication, I do not recall making a precise distinction of wounds that were healing from primary intention vs. secondary intention. Primary intention surgical wounds are incisions that are closed using staples, sutures, glue,

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or clips whereas secondary intention wounds are left open Chen et al., 2020). Although few of the thoracic drainage tubes were sutured in place, the majority of them were not.

2. Describe how you determined whether the selected research article is qualitative or quantitative.
3. Qualitative Research is the exploration of social and or human phenomena in the setting which it naturally occurs while applying meaning to the topic being studied (Danford, 2023). Qualitative Research focuses on the perspectives and experiences of the subjects while gathering data that is descriptive and conceptual that builds upon a theory or framework (Danford, 2023). Although the title of the journal article, “Perceptions and Life Experiences of Patients with Wound Healing by Secondary Intention after the Removal of Thoracic Drainage Tube: A Qualitative study” clearly states the type of research in the title, one can conclude that it is qualitative because the research is focused on the perception and experience of the patient. Unlike quantitative research where data is translated numerically, qualitative research is analysis expressed in words that is driven by the research question (Danford, 2023). Qualitative research uses interviews, journaling, pictures, written documentation and focus groups as data collection tools (Danford, 2023). There are many types of qualitative research designs (Danford, 2023). Ethnographic qualitative design examines the experience of a particular cultural group. Grounded Theory is the exploration of social action or process of a problem. Narrative inquiry is the exploration of events and experiences described in narrative form. Descriptive Phenomenology is unraveling the meaning of one’s lived experience (Danford, 2023). In Qualitative Descriptive design, the subjects’ own words are used in the data collection and analysis. In the Case Study

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design, data is obtained from individuals from various contexts (Danford, 2023). (Chen et al., 2020) used a qualitative phenomenological design with the use of thematic analysis.

**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 (IRB) is an administrative body that serves to protect the rights, safety, interests and upholds ethical standards of human subject participants in a research study (Dutka & Bonello, 2023). IRBs are responsible for the oversight of research while ensuring efficient data collection and research protocol adherence (Dutka & Bonello, 2023). Research involving

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human subjects cannot begin prior to IRB approval. Approval is determined based on specific information regarding the purpose of the research, background information of the research problem, the objective of the study, what the study entails, location site of the study, number and type of participants and time frame of the study from inception to completion (Dutka & Bonello, 2023). The assigned study took place in China and approval from the Chinese Ethics Committee was not sought as the study did not use biological material. Also, approval is not required with interview studies (Chen et al., 2020). Informed consents are obtained prior to beginning research studies. The purpose of consent is to ensure that there is voluntary participation and a full understanding of what the research entail has taken place(Xu et al., 2020). There was no mention of acquisition of the informed consent in the assigned study.

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

According to (Chen et al., 2020), there is a lack of research available that explores the experience and psychological impact of patients with thoracotomy incisions after removal of pleural drainage tubes that are healed by secondary intention. However, qualitative research studies of patients with chronic wounds such as a slow healing leg ulcer are more readily available (Chen et al., 2020). Unlike wounds that heal by primary intention for example with staples, sutures or glue that facilitates closure; surgical

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wounds that are left open are referred to as secondary intention (Wound Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society (WOCN) & , 2022). There is generally a delay in wound closure with these wounds and they are subject to infection, scarring, necrosis, and tissue loss. The management of these wounds involves interventions that allow the formation of granulation tissue (Wound Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society (WOCN), 2022). The purpose of the research was to explore the perception of patients who underwent removal of thoracic drainage tubes and their secondary intention wound healing experience.

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

The qualitative phenomenological design was used to explore the perceptions and lived experiences of the participants in the study (Chen et al., 2020). According to (Dutka & Bonello, 2023), research design is the component of the study that provides structure and is the glue that keeps the study together. It provides the steps and pathway in the research process (Dutka & Bonello, 2023). Qualitative design comprises a more descriptive approach detailing the issue at hand that can be used to augment a quantitative research design (Danford, 2023). Once the research question is established, it will guide the pathway for qualitative inquiry (Danford, 2023). Examples of questions that derive from a phenomenological study are: “ what is it like to experience a

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chronic non healing wound? ,” or “what is your experience like? ”(Danford, 2023). The focus of this design is aimed at looking at the human lived experience and to apply meaning to the phenomena (Danford, 2023).

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

Based on the reference list, the literature of review entailed an array of various journals that addressed delayed wound healing in surgical incisions. Cerfolio et al found that delayed wound healing could be avoided with improvement in surgical technique during diameter insertion and the securing of the drainage tube. Also, they advised that better assessment of the site was needed post-removal of the drainage tube (Chen et al., 2020). Fu et al. contended that attention to delayed wound healing after removal of the thoracic drainage tube was needed and also more research is needed regarding the patient experience in these cases (Chen et. al., 2020). Badia et. al looked at complications of surgical incisional sites and the need to address psychological related issues experienced by these patients (Chen et al., 2020) Wang et al considered several factors to include albumin levels, hematoma formation, liquefaction, time of removal and amount of exudate with abdominal drainage removal (Chen et al., 2020) Zhong et al. also examined the post-operative complications such as hematomas, infection, surgical technique as reasons that contribute to delayed wound delayed healing (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.

(Chen et al., 2020) conducted semi-structured interviews of participants between the ages of 18 and 90 years old that had thoracic tubes removed and were healing by secondary intention (Chen et al., 2020). Study participants were recruited from The First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University's outpatient department of Wound, Ostomy, and Incontinence (Chen et al., 2020). Collection of data was obtained by digital recorded audio interviews (Chen et al., 2020) Data was then transcribed verbatim and analyzed utilizing the 7-step Colizzi thematic method (Chen et al., 2020). The following patients were precluded from participation in the study: patients that did not speak and understand Chinese, individuals with a reported psychological disorder, those unable to engage in the interview process due to visual or hearing impairments and those unwilling to share personal data (Chen et al., 2020). By using open-ended questions, the interviews were carried out taking between 30 and 45 minutes. There discussions focused on the wound healing process and the impact on the participants' lives (Danford, 2023).

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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?

Data Analysis was carried out using Colzizzi's 7-step procedure entailed the reading of data obtained from the interview process. Significant data was extracted from the interview transcripts, grouped into categories and meaning was then applied. Meanings were then formulated into themes (Chen et al., 2020). The integration of research findings and recurrent themes were merged with descriptions which in turn validated the findings (Danford, 2023). Consistency of the interview process required conducting the interviews by the same researcher at the same location. Both verbal and non-verbal communication were documented in the field notes and the participants were encouraged to communicate their feelings via audio recording (Chen et al., 2020). Examples of non-verbal communication included maintaining eye contact, and body movements. Once the data was analyzed, two researchers summarized the data. The analysis was then confirmed by a member of another team to prevent an incongruence of data (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.

Fifteen candidates for the study were recruited. However, six were deemed ineligible due to not meeting study requirements such as understanding the purpose of the study, willingness to share experiences, and a desire to participate and the study (Chen et al., 2020). The sample size of the study was nine participants between the age of 22 and 67. The average days for wound healing was 26.33 days (Chen et al., 2020). The average cost of wound care dressings ranged from \$47.82 to \$114 in US currency (Chen et al., 2020). Three major themes and six sub-themes were identified in the study. The participants experienced emotional stress due to the prolonged healing process. The two sub-themes under this heading was the unexpected occurrence of delayed healing. The second major theme identified was the impact of the burden from the disease process. The third major theme identified was social function impairment. Two subcategories from this theme were social isolation and daily frustration (Chen et al., 2020). The majority of participants had active social lives prior to illness which impacted their interpersonal relationships, employment, and social activities (Chen et al., 2020)

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

Wound Ostomy and Continence (WOC) nurses act as nursing leaders in the many roles that they serve. These many roles are that of clinician, educator, consultant, researcher, administrator, and preceptor (Wound Ostomy and Continence Nursing Society, 2022). Key components of the WOC nurse are integrity, leadership, and knowledge (Chen et al., 2020). The unwavering commitment to continued education and research has been demonstrated in the clinical setting, in education and research (Wound Ostomy and Continence Nursing Society, 2022). In the clinical setting, medical providers consult WOC nurses to offer their expertise on the best treatment wound care plan that is based on empirical evidence. In fact, at my place of employment, there is an E-consult that has been incorporated in our electronic health record (EHR) that is utilized to consult our WOC on the various wound care treatment modalities. Also, only the WOC nurses are allowed to order specialized mattresses for patients. Due to their specialized knowledge and expertise in the area of wound care, it is important that WOC nurses' involvement in clinical practice be backed by empirical evidence which ultimately improves patient outcome. The qualitative study looked at how delayed wound healing impacted patients' overall well-being. This information in caring for patients with chronic wounds is valuable to the WOC for many reasons. Collaboration with other members of the health care team, family and the patient help establish a plan that is patient centered (Chen et

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al., 2020). Involvement of evidence-based research improves patient outcome and serves to translate research into practice (Chen et al., 2020)

### 9. 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. *J Wound Ostomy Continence Nurse*, *47*(2), 124–127. Retrieved August 18, 2023, from <https://doi.org/10.1097/WON.0000000000000617>
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- Dutka, P., & Bonello, R. (2023). Integrating a research protocol into a health care setting. *Nephrology Nursing Journal*, *50*(3), 239–242. Retrieved August 18, 2023, from <https://doi.org/10.37526/1526-744X.2023.50.3.239>
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Wound Ostomy, and Continence Nurses Society (WOCN) & . (2022). Management of surgical wounds. In L. L. McNichol, C. R.

Ratliff, & S. S. Yates (Eds.), *Core Curriculum Wound Management* (2nd Wolters Kluwer ed., pp. 742–743). Wolters Kluwer.

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Xu, A., Baysari, M. T., Stocker, S. L., Leow, L. J., Day, R. O., & Carland, J. E. (2020). Researchers' views on and experiences with the requirement to obtain informed consent in research involving human participants: a qualitative study. *BMC Medical Ethics*, 21(93), 1–11. Retrieved August 18, 2023, from <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12910-020-00538>