Quantitative and Qualitative Study

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Summary of Quantitative Study

Introduction

The quantitative study selected is Entress's (2021) article titled *The Intersection of Race and opioid use disorder treatment: A quantitative analysis*. It examines how race impacts opioid use disorder (OUD) treatment. The study included how race affects referral treatment for patients, including MOUD on the treatment plan and the reasons why patients are discharged. The study hypothesized that systemic racism presents racial disparities in how patients with OUD receive treatment, how they engage, and their remission. The opioid use crisis is a public health issue that impacts a huge population. Opioid-related deaths have significantly increased, and hospital admissions have grown by 400%. Due to these increased numbers, measures such as the use of drug monitoring programs and implementation of electronic databases show the prescribing history of patients' controlled substances. These measures were important to guide the healthcare providers on whether they can prescribe the drugs to the patients or not. However, racial health disparities impact how healthcare providers handle their work.

Methods

The study analyses data from Treatment Episode Data Set Discharges (TEDS-D). This website contains patient-level data of the clients released from substance use disorder treatment. The study only utilized data from patients diagnosed with opioid dependence using the DSM-IV diagnosis scale(this is not a scale. It is a compendium of mental disorders for diagnosis) All patients that met the criteria and had opioid use diagnoses were considered without determining(independently) if it was their primary diagnosis. The outcome variables considered in the study included referral source for treatment, the use of MOUD in the treatment option, and

why the people were discharged from the treatment options. The independent variable was race. The study also used the logistic regression model.

Results

The study results show that there is a significant correlation between racial differences and the treatment options for OUD. Entress (2021) indicate that racial minorities are disadvantaged by the healthcare system, and they are likely not to be referred to quality treatment by healthcare professionals. The study confirms a correlation between racial differences and how the patients receive medical treatment, that white people received MOUD more than blacks, and that minority people are likely not to reach the end of the treatment compared to the white population with OUD.

Discussion

Race significantly influences the quality of healthcare one receives. The white population has better health outcomes than their black counterparts. The study results demonstrated that there is a strong link between race and the treatment one is referred to, MOUD inclusion in the medical plan, and the client's withdrawal from treatment. There should be policy interventions that identify systemic racism in healthcare.

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Summary of Qualitative Study

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Introduction

The article by Husain et al. (2023), *A qualitative analysis of barriers to opioid agonist treatment for racial/ethnic minoritized populations* examines why the racial/ethnic population with opioid use disorder (OUD) have limited access to opioid agonist treatments (OAT). Despite OAT being recommended for opioid use disorder, racial minority individuals have fewer chances of receiving the treatment compared to white with the disorder.

Methods

The researchers utilized a qualitative study by using semi-structured telephone interviews. Sampling was purposive,The study population included 41 adults that were diagnosed with OUD from September 2020 to February 2021. The interview examined the perceptions that the patients had on OUD treatment and then examined the similarities and differences in perception among different races.

Results

The study population proved there were barriers to OAT, especially for racial minority populations. Patients reported that they were subjected to stigma. Most participants indicated that they preferred non-OAT and opted for residential treatments. However, the white participants chose naltrexone as their first treatment option, followed by non-OAT. The White population had more access to OAT than the ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities reported that they preferred social support, while the Non-Hispanic preferred self-motivation for addiction treatment. What were the themes derived from the study?

Discussion

The participants have varied perceptions of the OUD treatment options. Racial minorities have a stronger distrust for the OAT and claim that this is due to the stigma associated with it. As a result, they opt for non-OAT options compared to the non-Hispanic population.

Article Critique

Quantitative Study Critique

The article by Entress (2021) addresses the connection between racial differences and the treatment of opioid use disorder. This is an important issue that is practiced within the healthcare

system. It is evident from the abstract the approach that the author takes. The author provides a detailed analysis and argument on the issue hence achieving the purpose of the study. Through the analysis, one identifies how and why racial minorities find it challenging to access quality opioid use disorder treatment as their white counterparts. Entress (2021) divides the variables into three sections, enabling her to examine each hypothesis independently and identify whether it is valid. One shortcoming of the article is that it primarily focuses on the information from the database it may have failed to capture some important perceptions they might have gotten from working with actual study participants. They would have considered integrating the data they collected with opinions from study participants.

Qualitative Study Critique

The article by Husain et al. (2023) examines the barriers that prevent the racial minority population from accessing opioid agonist treatments. Husain et al. (2023) used 41 participants to collect data on the study topic. The researchers used the interview to gain a first-hand perception of the issue and determine the extent of systemic racism. However, they used a small study population, making it questionable whether the results could be generalized to individuals with similar features(because it was a qualitative study!). The authors provide a detailed and compelling discussion on the topic, making it easier for the readers to identify the issue being addressed. Overall, the authors managed to address the purpose of the research. Future research should focus on increasing the research population and collecting multiple data that would provide varied opinions on the issue.

Clinical Question

Are racial minority populations (P) who have been diagnosed with opioid use disorder (I) <mark>are an</mark> in increased risk of failing to get quality treatment (O) compared to their white counterparts with opioid use disorder (C) ?

References

Entress, R. M. (2021). The intersection of race and opioid use disorder treatment: A quantitative

analysis. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 131,* 108589.

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Husain, J. M., Cromartie, D., Fitzelle-Jones, E., Brochier, A., Borba, C. P., & Montalvo, C.

(2023). A qualitative analysis of barriers to opioid agonist treatment for racial/ethnic

minoritized populations. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 144,* 108918.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2022.108918

RUBRIC/Grading Criteria:

Lynevarda Dade ---- Opioid abuse

ITEM	FEEDBACK	GRADE – total: 98.6 points
SELECTION OF STUDIES		
Selected appropriate QN & QL studies-------------------10 points	Appropriate articles	10 points
SUMMARY		
• Summarized each study correctly---------------35 points • Did not summarize important points---------------20-34 points • Poor summary of the studies------------------------10-19 points	QN and QL articles . summarized using IMRAD. . few important points not mentioned . few interpretations not correct	(96%/35 =33.6 pts)

• Summary not correct or very poor------------------1-9 points		
CRITIQUE/APPRAISAL		
• Critiqued/appraised each study effectively------25 points • Critique/appraisal not complete-----------10-24 points • Critique/appraise not correct or very poor-------1-9 points	Appraised the studies	25 points
RESEARCH QUESTIO N		
• Raised a clear, answerable PICO question--------15 points • Question not clear/did not use PICO format---------1-14 points	Presented a research question pico format	15 points
APA/ GRAMMAR/ SPELLING		
• No errors-------------------15 pts • 3 or more grammar/spelling errors---------------minus 3 pts • 3 or more APA format errors ----------------------- minus 3 pts • Each sentence not clear, or confusing----------minus 1 pt	Sentences clear .Followed APA format	15 points