**Assignment 1-NUR 320 PICOT/Critiques**

**100 possible points**

**APA TIPS:**

**1. Start with a cover page (I have made one and you can find it in the content area it will format your paper). Double space the paper but not the critiques in the tables.**

**2. Write in 12 font Times New Roman or Arial**

**3. DO NOT write in first person.**

**4. Reminder, do not use the word introduction. Use the title from the cover page at the top of the paper and center it.**

**5. Use the headers that are provided.10 points for APA.**

This is the first assignment in building a review of the literature. The problem you identify is going to be used for the next assignments so be sure it is a topic what you are interested in as you start to collet articles. This is a “building assignment” for a review of the literature. You do not have to worry about self-plagiarism when continue on to assignment 2 and so on. You will end with sevenarticles or more for the final paper. You will need to discuss the articles in a narrative format for the next assignment.

Write about your topic in a paragraph. End with the purpose of this assignment is…. From this point on use the Bolded Headers that are provided.You may leave the point value for grading. **2 points**

**Theoretical Framework and EBP Model 8 points**

**Utilize** Boykin &Schoenhofer on Nursing As Caring or another nursing theorists found at <http://currentnursing.com/nursing_theory/nursing_theorists.html> for this section of the paper. Explain how nursing theory fits with the EBP model for your study (list of models is in the content area and in your book). EBP models are also explained in the Rempher (2006) article found in the content area. Identify the name of the model.. In two to three paragraphs explain why thenursing theory and EBP modelfits your study with a reference to support your position.

**PICOT Question/ PICOT Format-2 points**

State your PICO **question**with several supportive statements on the issue and again in PICOt Format.

**Search Parameters/Article Retrieval8 points**

Start this paragraph introducing how you conducted this search and then make a table similar to the one below. Provide a brief explanation of how you retrieved your articles. List main topics and alternate terms from your PICO question that can be used for your search. Must be more than “The MNSU library” was utilized to find the articles. For example, the search conducted for this study consisted of retrieving a variety of articles from a number of scholarly search engines. The search engines utilized to retrieve articles were… The search engines are listed below in a table. Major keywords used in researching the concept of hope are included. Use the table and replace with your information as you may use other search engines.

An Integrated search includes other disciplines such as social work, psychology, sociology, counseling, theology, holistic/CAM or western medicine. End the paragraph with… From the selection of all of the articles retrieved7 were suitable for this study. In addition, the course textbook is a suitable reference. (You will need 7articles by the end of the paper; the articles must be **2006 or newer**),**\***

**Critique boxes may be single spaced.**3 articles are critiqued for assignment 1. They are1 quantitative, 1 qualitative, 1 a systematic review. (You must upload articles with the assignment do not upload links).

For assignment 2 you will need 1 article from another discipline and 3 others of your choice with the three you already have. They will not have to be critiqued; however, since you are doing your searches you may want to gather all of your articles.

**Some additional sites to find EBP information**:

Johns Hopkins Welch Medical Library (LibGuide, 2017)

www.ons.org/Research/PEP/ accessed 9/15/2017 (oncology)

https://ctep-ebp.com/our-mission, accessed 9/15/2017 (This has an online modular program)

(n.d.). Retrieved September 25, 2017, from https://www.lib.umn.edu/apps/instruction/ebp/

POLLNER Follow, J. (2010, October 29). PowerPoint. Retrieved September 26, 2017, from

<https://www.slideshare.net/terrybear11/powerpoint-5605925>

This is a good site that shows a comparison. St. Mary's University of Minnesota, (2013). Qualitative vs. quantitative research. Retrieved from http://www2.smumn.edu/deptpages/tclibrary/tutorials/finding/qualitative.php I have also included a comparison list in the content area.**Remove the information in blue highlights after you write this section.**

| **Table 1: Search Parameters** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword** | **Google** | **CINAHL** | **PubMed** | **Medline** | **PsychInfo** | **Pearling** |
| Hope | > 7 million | 588 | 236 | 0 | 33532 | 0 |
| Instrument or Hope scales | 0 | 2537 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 3 |
| Hope limit to English | 0 | 0 | 236 | 121 | 239 | 0 |
| Hope and cancer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 | 0 | 0 |
| Minority groups, nursing students, student retention | 0 | 7822 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| American Indian, Education | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Developed by Dr. Barbara Dahlen

**Article Critiques**

A critique is the examination of a research article on a topic of interest considering the key concepts in the article. Below the tables depicts that examination. **Use something similar to introduce your critiques. You may single space the critique tables.2 points**

**Appendix A: Qualitative Article Critique/s22points**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Full reference goes here with level of evidence after it. **2 points**  **After the reference mention if the authors were credible? Are they nurses? What were the levels of preparation? Was the article indexed?** | |
| Phenomena and Research Question | Thephenomena isusually a concept such as hope, fear, anxiety, pain, or perceptions of an event. **1point** |
| Purpose & Significance to Nursing | What was the purpose of this study and how is it significant to nursing? 2**point** |
| Method/design | May be expressed in the article as qualitative descriptive, lived experiences, a narrative study, phenomenology, grounded theory approach, an ethnography, observations,storytelling, folklore, conversations, diaries, or even a case study?  **2 points** |
| Data Gathering,setting, and time. | For example, Participants were interviewedone on one to discuss photographs and provide a personal definition of hope in a room at a local library. Sixty minutes was provided for each interview.  **2 points** |
| Participants/  Human subject protection | Inclusion criteria: For example, N=12 people over age 65 who lived in south FL and spoke English were invited to be in the study. Recruited through a nursing home.  Exclusion criteria: Any diagnosis of dementia.  IRB: Was obtained from a university, an ethics committee in a hospital or nursing home setting? Did the participants sign a consent form? Was there any gift or money for agreeing to participate? This is protection of human subjects.  **2 points** |
| Analysis | Analysis may be: Thematic, simultaneous comparative analysis, color coding, coding using Colaizzi’s method, Guba & Lincoln orqualitative softwareif software was used what was it describe it briefly? **4 points** |
| Findings | Theme clusters such as: anticipating the future, resources, positive emotions, or supportive relationships,supportive statements of participants, spirituality**.5 points** |
| Critique | Example: Photography as a research tool was unique in guiding the interview process. The data collection, analysis and interpretation were very clear so the study could be easily replicated. Colaizzi’s method of analysis was clearly outlined. The findings of the study support other research on hope**.2 points** |

**Appendix C: Quantitative Article Critique/s (Put on a separate page)22 points**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reference goes here and level of evidence**2points**  **After the reference mention if the authors were credible? Where they nurses? What was the level of preparation? Was the article indexed?** | |
| Purpose | The purposes of this study….usually found in the abstract or near the beginning of the article.  What is the **significance** of the study to nursing? **2 points** |
| Design | Descriptive correlational survey, prospective, retrospective, cross sectional, quasi experimental or experimental are quantitative designs.  Setting: describe this, for example a rural, mid-western community.  Data collection sites/time: For example,six elderly county senior centers, a senior citizens’ community center, or a nursing home  Conceptual Framework: Name one if used such as Loomis and Wood Model used for the study if none state that. 2 **points** |
| Participants/Human subject protection | Convenience sample N=169. Selection Criteria: 65 or older, non-institutionalized, oriented, able to speak and write English, normal hearing, able to read large print page**2points**  **Exclusion needs to be included if identified.**  IRB: Was obtained from a university, an ethics committee in a hospital or nursing home setting? Did the participants sign a consent form? Was there any gift or money for agreeing to participate? This is protection of human subjects. |
| Tools | Identify scales if used such as Herth Hope Scale, Herth Hope Index, Quality of Life, Depression Scale, pain scale, or demographic questionnaire anything used to measuresomething.Note the scoring of the any scale used and what it means. Note the number of items on the scale, for example on the Herth Hope Index there are 12 items using a 5-point Likert scale. Do they mention the reliability and validity of the tool.  **2 points** |
| Variables | Name the independent (cause) and dependent variables(effects/outcomes)The **independent variable** is the value which is manipulated in an experiment. The **dependent variable** is the value observed by the researcher during an experiment.You can also think IF (independent variable) THEN (dependent variable).  **4 points** |
| Findings | Was there any significance noted, what was it, or state there was no significance noted.**2 points** |
| Analysis | SPSS or SAS statistical package. Some tests may be multiple regression analysis. Correlation matrix used for all variables, T-test, Chi squares, any kind of statistical test that yielded numbers. **2 points** |
| Critique | Was the article useful for the study? Was it difficult to read?  **4 points** |

**Appendix D: White Papers/Cochrane Report/Systematic reviews12 points**

\*\*A Cochrane report is when authors retrieve articles on one topic and then select the best to analyze for best practices. They do not do the research. You may see in the title a systematic review of the literature.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reference and Level of Evidence.**1point** | |
| Purpose | **2 point** |
| Analysis/  Strengths | How many types of articles were reviewed? What databases if any were searched? Were there any international journals in the review? If so how many and what countries. Were the journals peer reviewed? Was IRB mentioned? Was the risk of bias discussed?  **What was used to examine the evidence?AMSTAR, DARE, COLEMAN, GRADE, Duval and Tweedie’s trim-and-fill method orPRISMAmethodology?**  **Did they use the Randomized Controlled Trial Psychotherapy Quality Rating Scale (RCT-PQRS) to rate the methodological quality of the articles? It is a comprehensive measuring tool with 24 components measuring six study quality dimensions.**  **The AMSTAR** is a validated instrument that uses 11 items to assess the degree to which review methods are unbiased. It has been determined AMSTAR has good agreement, reliability, construct validity, and feasibility (Pieper, Buechter, Li, Prediger, &Eikermann, 2015).  Was the CRD Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects **(DARE)** criteria used in the review? (http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/crddatabases.htm#DARE)  **If the score is high it is a strong review score and the risk of bias was low. If it is low this means it is a low review score and the risk of bias is high.**  **The Coleman Methodology** score, was originally developed for and used to grade clinical studies which assesses methodology with use of ten criteria, giving a total score between 0 and 100. The higher the score the better the review and bias control.  Was the **GRADE system** used in the review? Quality of evidence was assessed by the Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system.  **The PRISMA guideline** is usually looking at a minimum set of criteria and is most often seen in systematic reviews that are looking at interventions. It is a solid use of criteria to strengthen a study.  **Egger’s regression asymmetry test** for assessment of “small studies effects.” “With respect to quality (risk of bias) assessment  **Jadad scale**is a scale which uses three criteria for quality assessment (randomization, double blinding, and description of adherence and dropouts),  **SIGN** Quality of the Observational Studies with a Control Group was assessed against the scale developed by the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). SIGN checklist for Cohort Studies answers the question "What are the effects of this exposure?" and includes two sections.  **5 points** |
| Analysis/  Weaknesses | If the above are not mentioned they are weaknesses. **2 points** |
| Summary | What were the recommendations for practice? Are further studies needed?  **2 points** |

**Summary4 points**

Write a 2paragraph summary.

**References 8 pointsgo on a separate page**

Add your 3articles in the assignment area with this assignment to use for verification of information.