**Literature Evaluation Table**

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**Summary of Clinical Issue (200-250 words):**

Covid-19 virus related to evidence-based nursing process remains a highly vital topic today. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected several countries and individuals around the world and brought a significant panic in the global healthcare system. A considerable lack of agencies and sufficient personal protection tools has contributed to the alteration in nest disease prevention practices. Besides, lack of enough resources has similarly forced healthcare professionals, especially the nurses to arrive at decisions that are based on resources rather than evidence-based. As such, this paper offers a discussion and literature of vital tenants of evidence-based practice, including EBP during the Covid-19 virus plague. According to Yingling (2020) a shift from a resource-based approach to an extensive evidence-based view in the fight against Covid-19 virus is required. She says that a potential reformation to an EBP framework, which adds perspective the resource-based practice, can help to include actual availability of resources to inform most of the clinical decision-making processes by nurses and other health care professionals. She further argues that misinformation about this virus has also been reported several times. Equally, she asserts that as the world healthcare community starts and experiences a test for and gathering data on the Covid-19 virus, EBP will begin to take shape. For her, the objective of EBP is using the best evidence to promote better care provision. In this regard, nurses who are in the frontline in this fight have a role to critically assess and use evidence to inform their practice and decision-making (Yingling, 2020).

As for Purba (2020), there is a necessity to allow nurses and care professionals time and independence to create relationships with communities and institutions, including religious groups, to guarantee the provision and emergence of EBP information concerning the Covid-19 virus. He also says that giving nurses the necessary skills to recognize vulnerable groups and their unique healthcare needs, including increased knowledge on health protection, can mean the difference. For instance, it would mean that nurses and other care professionals are well versed and placed at acting as advocates and ensuring the rights of the most vulnerable groups. He further reiterates that EBP and health information during this pandemic is critical. Throughout this period, he asserts that a wide variety of health-associated data regarding Covid-19 has been established and presented in different media platforms, including television and radio broadcasts and social media channels. In other previous crises, he argues that communication and partnership with religious leaders and communities remained central to EBP dissemination and pandemic control. As such, by communicating vital EBP to preventing Covid-19 helps nurses and care experts to promote the access and transfer of helpful information, and therefore, helping to decrease the level of fear, stigma, while fostering health-saving practices among people. A bit lengthy, but good discussion of the practice problem.

**PICOT Question:**

Does providing education about Covid-19 virus to nurses working the medical/surgical unit increase practice of supporting and treating patients in hospital and home-based care, compared to nurses having no education to guide their decision-making process within the next 6months of the pandemic period. This seems like a bit of a medical practice problem. What is it that you will be educating that is within the nursing scope of practice?

**P** = Nurses working the medical/surgical unit

**I** = education on caring for Covid-19 patients

**C** = Nurses that did not receive education

**O** = Survey nurses confidence level caring for patients within the medical/surgical unit

**T** = within the next 6months of the Covid-19 pandemic period

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| **Criteria** | **Article 1** | **Article 2** | **Article 3** |
| **APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink** | Fernandez, R., Lord, H., Halcomb, E., Moxham, L., Middleton, R., Alananzeh, I., & Ellwood, L. (2020). Implications for COVID-19: a systematic review of nurses’ experiences of working in acute care hospital settings during a respiratory pandemic. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 103637.  Permalink: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7206441/>  This is a systemic review and cannot be used in this class. | Al Thobaity, A., & Alshammari, F. (2020). Nurses on the frontline against the COVID-19 pandemic: An Integrative review. *Dubai Medical Journal*, *3*(3), 87-92.  Permalink: <https://www.karger.com/Article/Fulltext/509361>  This is a review of the literature and not a single study. This article cannot be used in this class. | Semaan, A., Audet, C., Huysmans, E., Afolabi, B., Assarag, B., Banke-Thomas, A., ... & Benova, L. (2020). Voices from the frontline: findings from a thematic analysis of a rapid online global survey of maternal and newborn health professionals facing the COVID-19 pandemic. *BMJ global health*, *5*(6), e002967.  Permalink: <https://gh.bmj.com/content/5/6/e002967.abstract> |
| **How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?** | This article relates to the above PICOT question because it assess current knowledge and nurses experiences working with acute patients in a time of a pandemic/ | This article is related to the given PICOT question because it looks into the experiences of frontline nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic. It also explores the issues that frontline nurses and other care professionals face as the strive to help support them and design protocols or plans to enhance their preparedness. | This article is relate to the above PICOT question because it also assesses the experiences of the frontline nurses in their response to Covid-19 virus and what need to be done to enhance their roles or practice in helping, treating, and supporting affected patients. |
| **Quantitative, Qualitative (How do you know?)** | This article is a qualitative research because it uses a systematic review as its main design. A total of 13 qualitative studies have been used in this review. It is also qualitative because it has sampled the experiences of nurses from diverse findings and discussed them into different themes. | This article uses a qualitative research approach because it reviews several articles from different databases that explored issues that face frontline nurses in their response to Covid-19 virus. | This study is both quantitative and qualitative (mixed-research) since it used a cross-sectional approach and survey tool to gather data from care professionals. The authors also used qualitative thematic analysis to evaluate respondents’ responses.  I actually don’t see anything in this article that leads me to believe there is any qualitative methods used.  This is a clear quantitative research study |
| **Purpose Statement** | To synthesize and offer the best available evidence about the experiences of nurses in the frontline in acute care settings during a respiratory pandemic. | The authors present that the virus has affected life and health of more than 1 million individuals around the globe, overwhelming most healthcare systems and affecting care providers in many areas. As such, the purpose of this research was to explore the issues that frontline nurses experience during their battle to help support them and design protocols to increase their level of preparedness in dealing with Covid-19 pandemic. | This study sought to establish the impact of the Covid-19 virus on services and health outcomes of people and to document the experiences of nurses fighting this pandemic. |
| **Research Question** | The question under review in this article is ‘What are the experiences of nurses working in acute hospital settings during a respiratory pandemic?’ | The question that this research sought to answer is ‘What are the the issues that frontline nurses experience during their battle to help support them and design protocols to increase their level of preparedness in dealing with Covid-19 pandemic?’ | The research question explored in this study is ‘What are the experiences of maternal and newborn health professionals during the Covid-19 pandemic?’ |
| **Outcome** | The experiences of 348 nurses produced about 116 findings, from where the researchers created seven categories of themes. | From the review, the authors found that lack of critical care resources, challenges of earlier recognition, and crisis management presented major difficulties to nurses. They also found an acute shortage in the number of nurses dealing with many patients affected by the virus. | Most of the respondents in this study felt often or completely knowledgeable in how to care for Covid-19 affected patents in the maternal and newborn area. Globally, they reported that 90% of the respondents surveyed felt some levels of stress in dealing with the virus. |
| **Setting**  **(Where did the study take place?)** | The setting where this study took place is inn an acute care hospital during a respiratory pandemic. | The setting in which this study was conducted is a healthcare or hospital setting. | The setting under which this study was conducted is a hospital or healthcare setting. In particular, it is the maternal and newborn setting. |
| **Sample** | Using a systematic review, the researchers sampled the experiences of 348 nurses and utilized 116 articles from different databases. | A total of eight studies were picked for this research because they met the set criteria, and in particular, as they only focused on issues that affected nurses in their response to the virus. | During this study, a total of 714 maternal and newborn health care professionals participated, forming the study’s sample. |
| **Method** | Using a structured process and search, the researchers used different databases, such as EMBASE, PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane, ProQuest, and Google Scholar to conduct their research.  Besides, all the articles that described nurses’ experiences with acute patients in respiratory hospital settings were included in their paper regardless of the methods used. Further, the authors also extracted themes and narrative statements of nurses using what is commonly known as SUMARI data extraction equipment from the Joanna Briggs Institute. | The authors performed their search in different databases and focused on papers published in 2020 and during the outbreak of the virus. They used several keywords to find articles, such as ‘nursing,’ ‘pandemic,’ and ‘Covid-19.’ They limited their search to English language from different databases, including Science Direct, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and CINAHL. They further accessed these database using the Saudi Digital Library.  The criteria for choosing different sources included studies published in English, peer-reviewed, and those that were published from 2020 and after. However, all studies focused in issues and challenges that nurses faced during their response to the virus across the globe. | The authors conducted a global and cross-sectional study of care professionals from the maternal and newborn section using an online survey. They used social media and other professional sites to reach respondents using 12 languages. |
| **Key Findings of the Study** | This research established that nurses played a significant part in responding to infectious disease pandemics and other related outbreaks. It found that nurses required support and skills in fighting these pandemics. Without this support, the authors found that nurses are most likely to encounter substantial mental issues, which can contribute to burnouts and loss from the workforce. | Since this study focused on exploring the issues that face frontline nurses in their response to the virus, the found that a disaster plan and preparedness for pandemics is vital because they guide nurses before, during, and after an outbreak or health-related crises. They also found that most of the issues that nurses face while dealing with the virus can be summed into two types, with the first being shortages in staffing, fear of infection, and depression, as well as a lack of proper communication with patients and exhaustion due to burnout. The second type they provide is a lack of medical resources, including skills as well as protective gears. | The authors established that there was a widespread view or perception of decreased use of routine maternity care services, including modifications in care processes, some of which were not evidence-based practices. |
| **Recommendations of the Researcher** | This research proposed that because nurses have been found to experience challenges and difficulties working in acute respiratory pandemic settings, there is need to heighten what they call professional collegiality during any pandemic. They also suggested that nurses require strategies around self-care and continues support to guarantee their health. Thus, this article’s findings suggest that its important that nurses and policy makers are supported to actively engage in their roles. By doing so, it includes supporting nurses in and during a pandemic outbreak with concise, current, and vital information regarding the best practices in nursing care and disease control. | The authors recommended enhancing staffing of nurses for Covid-19, such as bring on board retired experts and other professionals with relevant and vital knowledge or skills to help in generating holistic care to patients affected by the virus. For them, doing so will ensure that healthcare facilities can increase their capacities and deal with the pandemic more effectively. Also, for better strategies in enhancing hospital capacities in dealing with the virus, the authors recommend making excellent decisions during triage and deciding on patients who can be taken from critical care units to create space for others. | From their findings, the authors suggested the use of evidence-based practices in the provision of maternal care services in caring for Covid-19 affected patients. |

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| **Criteria** | **Article 4** | **Article 5** | **Article 6** |
| **APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink** | Felten-Barentsz, K. M., van Oorsouw, R., Klooster, E., Koenders, N., Driehuis, F., Hulzebos, E. H., ... & van der Wees, P. J. (2020). Recommendations for hospital-based physical therapists managing patients with COVID-19. *Physical therapy*, *100*(9), 1444-1457.  Permalink: <https://academic.oup.com/ptj/article/100/9/1444/5859492?login=true> | Bos, L. D., Paulus, F., Vlaar, A. P., Beenen, L. F., & Schultz, M. J. (2020). Subphenotyping acute respiratory distress syndrome in patients with COVID-19: consequences for ventilator management. *Annals of the American Thoracic Society*, *17*(9), 1161-1163.  Permalink: <https://www.atsjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1513/AnnalsATS.202004-376RL>  This is a summary of information but not a formal research study | Eibensteiner, F., Ritschl, V., Ariceta, G., Jankauskiene, A., Klaus, G., Paglialonga, F., ... & European Pediatric Dialysis Working Group. (2020). Rapid response in the COVID-19 pandemic: a Delphi study from the European Pediatric Dialysis Working Group. *Pediatric nephrology*, *35*, 1669-1678.  Permalink: <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s00467-020-04584-6.pdf> |
| **How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?** | This study is related to the PICOT question provided above because it assesses how nurses can increase their knowledge and practice of supporting and treating patients using evidence-based practices. | This study is related to the PICOT question provided above because it assesses how nurses can increase their knowledge and practice of supporting and treating patients using evidence-based practices. | This study is related to the PICOT question provided above because it assesses how nurses can increase their knowledge and practice of supporting and treating patients using evidence-based practices. |
| **Quantitative, Qualitative (How do you know?)** | It is a qualitative research study because it utilized a purposeful approach.  You correctly identified this study as qualitative | It is a quantitative research study because the authors performed a retrospective evaluation of patients who were suspected to have Covid-19. | This study used a mixed-research method, utilizing both the quantitative and qualitative approaches.  You correctly identified this study as a mixed method study. If you use this article in a paper, you need to be sure to focus on qualitative or quantitative but not both. |
| **Purpose Statement** | The purpose of this study was to make recommendations for hospital-based physical experts or therapists in managing those affected by the virus.  In particular, this article sought to provide guidance and vital recommendations for therapists in managing patients with Covid-19. | The authors performed this research to investigate the acute respiratory distress syndrome in patients with the virus and its implications for ventilator management. | The purpose of conducting this study was to develop evidence-based recommendations for handling and treating patients with Covid-19 and associated complications. |
| **Research Question** | The research question that the authors addressed in this study is ‘Do physical therapists have an important function to play in supporting hospitalized patients with Covid-19 virus?’ | The research question addressed is ‘What are the acute respiratory distress syndrome on patients with Covid-19 virus?’ | Not given |
| **Outcome** | Therapist management for those affected with the virus included elements of respiratory support as well as active resource mobilization. | Features of the H- and L-sub-phenotypes were not mutually exclusive. | There exist a limited qualitative evidence in real time about the rapid spread of the virus. |
| **Setting**  **(Where did the study take place?)** | The setting of this study is in a healthcare or hospital environment. In particular, it utilized an acute hospital setting due to the virus. | The setting for this study is in a hospital or healthcare setting. | The setting is a healthcare or hospital environment. |
| **Sample** | The study focused on physical therapists managing patients affected by Covid-19. | The sample for this study included 70 patients suspected to have the virus and who were admitted in the ICU. | They used a sample of 13 Covid-19 related centers in 11 European countries. |
| **Method** | The authors used a pragmatic method in their research to create recommendations based on knowledge of sings in those affected by the virus. | The researchers conducted a retrospective assessments of the patients, including performing chest CT for hospitalized patients and other analyses. | The authors used a four-round and multi-center Delphi exercise, which was conducted in 13 centers within 11 European countries. |
| **Key Findings of the Study** | The researchers established that maintaining safety in patient treatment, discharge, and nurse staffing was central. They also found that using evidence-based physical therapy practices helped patients with Covid-19. |  | The found that expert skills and knowledge, including experience, represented the best evidence available in battling the virus. |
| **Recommendations of the Researcher** | They recommended safety, treatment, and discharge measures, including evidence-based therapies in handling patients with Covid-19. |  | They recommended that to fight Covid-19, the use of evidence-based practices in patient treatment is necessary. |

References

Al Thobaity, A., & Alshammari, F. (2020). Nurses on the frontline against the COVID-19 pandemic: An Integrative review. *Dubai Medical Journal*, *3*(3), 87-92.

Bos, L. D., Paulus, F., Vlaar, A. P., Beenen, L. F., & Schultz, M. J. (2020). Subphenotyping acute respiratory distress syndrome in patients with COVID-19: consequences for ventilator management. *Annals of the American Thoracic Society*, *17*(9), 1161-1163.

Eibensteiner, F., Ritschl, V., Ariceta, G., Jankauskiene, A., Klaus, G., Paglialonga, F., ... & European Pediatric Dialysis Working Group. (2020). Rapid response in the COVID-19 pandemic: a Delphi study from the European Pediatric Dialysis Working Group. *Pediatric nephrology*, *35*, 1669-1678.

Fernandez, R., Lord, H., Halcomb, E., Moxham, L., Middleton, R., Alananzeh, I., & Ellwood, L. (2020). Implications for COVID-19: a systematic review of nurses’ experiences of working in acute care hospital settings during a respiratory pandemic. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 103637.

Felten-Barentsz, K. M., van Oorsouw, R., Klooster, E., Koenders, N., Driehuis, F., Hulzebos, E. H., ... & van der Wees, P. J. (2020). Recommendations for hospital-based physical therapists managing patients with COVID-19. *Physical therapy*, *100*(9), 1444-1457.

Purba, A. K. (2020). How should the role of the nurse change in response to covid-19? *Nursing Times*, *116*(6), 25-28.

Semaan, A., Audet, C., Huysmans, E., Afolabi, B., Assarag, B., Banke-Thomas, A., ... & Benova, L. (2020). Voices from the frontline: findings from a thematic analysis of a rapid online global survey of maternal and newborn health professionals facing the COVID-19 pandemic. *BMJ global health*, *5*(6), e002967.

Yingling, J. K. (2020). Rationing Evidence-Based Nursing Practice: Considering a Resource-Based Approach. *Online Journal of Issues in Nursing*, *26*(1).

You did a nice job with this assignment. You provided a lengthy discussion of the practice problem. The PICOT question is good but the topic seems to be a little focused on the medical management rather than the nursing management.

The articles you selected all seem to be related to the topic.

Article 1 – is a systematic review of the literature and cannot be used for this class

Article 2 – is a systematic review of the literature and cannot be used for this class.

Article 3 – You identified as mixed method, but this seems to be a clear quantitative study to me.

Article 4 – You correctly identified as qualitative

Article 5 – this is not really research. More of just general information

Article 6 – you correctly identified this information as started.