Writing Assignment

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Author Note

Writing Assignment

# Introduction

Trauma was previously considered a sporadic event. However, it has recently exhibited signs of being a chronic conditions. A significant proportion of recently hospitalized trauma patients have had previous admissions for trauma. This has been termed as trauma recidivism and has serious implication for those suffering from it. Thus, the article chosen for the purpose of this assignment is called “Alcohol or Drug Use and Trauma Recidivism” (Cordovilla-Guardia, Vilar-López, Lardelli-Claret, Guerrero-López, & Fernández-Mondéjar, 2017).

# Purpose

The article deals with the study to quantify the association that exists between the various types of substances that were detected in patients admitted in the hospital for traumatic injury and TR i.e. the history of past trauma.

# Design

For analytical purposes, a cross-sectional study was performed where the relationship between current use and TR was researched among patients admitted to the University Hospital of Granada, Spain. The patients with a substance abuse problem hospitalized here are referred to as Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT). It is a comprehensive approach used to treat patients and individuals between the ages of 16 to 70 are screened and later subjected to brief intervention by the nurses.

# Sampling Method

According to the data obtained from the SBIRT database to screen, a total of 1,789 patients screened were admitted for traumatic injuries and recruited for the program over a period of 5 years (2011 to 2015). Of all the admitted patients, about 65.3 percent exhibited signs of second-hand trauma. On the other hand, 1.6 percent experienced a second trauma during the study and were excluded.

# Outcomes

Out of the 1,156 patients being screened, alcohol based substance abuse was most frequent with 23.4 percent prevalence. This was followed by other substances such as cannabis, benzodiazepines, and tricyclic antidepressants. Furthermore, the presence of any one of the aforementioned substances was associated with single recidivist patients. While those suffering from multi-recidivist, the outcomes showed strongest associations.

# Evidence Grid

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Article citationin APA format** | **Purpose ofstudy/researchquestions** | **Research elements:** | **Major findings** | **Strengths andWeaknesses RTvalidity, bias** |
| Cordovilla-Guardia, S., Vilar-López, R., Lardelli-Claret, P., Guerrero-López, F., & Fernández-Mondéjar, E. (2017). Alcohol or drug use and trauma recidivism. *Nursing Research*, *66*(5), 399–404. | Quantify the association that exists between the various types of substances that were detected in patients admitted in the hospital for traumatic injury and TR i.e. the history of past trauma | **- Design**Cross-sectional study, finding association between substance use and TR.**- Sampling method and size**Screening of hospitalized patients using SBIRT.**- Brief description ofmethods/interventions**SBIRT was seen as the most effective practice. | 156 patients were screened, 23.4 percent prevalence for alcohol being the highest.Other substances such as cannabis, benzodiazepines, and tricyclic antidepressants.  | The study lasted over a span of five years, which makes it valid and is its greatest strength. However, it does not go into vivid detail about the screening process. Needs better mode for assessment. |

**References**

Cordovilla-Guardia, S., Vilar-López, R., Lardelli-Claret, P., Guerrero-López, F., & Fernández-Mondéjar, E. (2017). Alcohol or drug use and trauma recidivism. *Nursing Research*, *66*(5), 399–404.