CHCPOL003 Research and apply evidence to practice

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Author Note

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# Question 1

## 1.1

The approach for the study would be based on the hypothesis that the quality of treatment can affect the occurrence of pressure ulcers/sores (PU) among aged patients. The study will, therefore, attempt to identify the intervention combinations that are most effective to prevent sores

## 1.2

Information will be obtained from published randomized control trials (RCTs), in which PU incidence and severity will be primary outcomes, alongside intervention-associated harms and number of PUs in patients.

## 1.3

Data will be independently reviewed to evaluate the risk of bias in RCTs. Quality of the evidence will be evaluated through the use of ‘Grading of Recommendations Assessment’ (Du, et al., 2019).

## 1.4

No formal ethics approval for data collection is needed as the study would be a systematic review of published studies. Study’s findings will be PRISMA-compliant, while an ethical assessment of reviewed studies will be provided (Vergnes, Marchal-Sixou, Nabet, Maret, & Hamel, 2010). Statement of review by the independent ethical committee will be provided.

# Question 2

## 2.1

A research question refers to the inquiry upon which the research is centered. It is an issue that the researcher wants to know more about or a situation that requires to be addressed.

## 2.2

A literature review refers to a review, synthesis, and summary of existing research on a particular topic, such as books or articles, that are relevant to a particular research question (Kumar, 2011).

## 2.3

The methodology section reports how the data was generated, collected, and analyzed (USC, 2019).

## 2.4

 Methods section includes action, procedures, and the techniques to select, identify, analyze, and process information to investigate a problem. Design refers to the type and sub-type of the study, such as meta-analytic, correlation, experimental, or longitudinal study, etc.

## 2.5

Data collection refers to the process of collecting relevant information from sources to address the research question. It usually includes primary and secondary data collection methods.

## 2.6

Data analysis refers to the systematic application of logical or statistical techniques to illustrate, describe, recap, condense, or evaluate data.

## 2.7

 Data interpretation refers to using collected facts to draw inferences following an experimental or analytical study to illustrate wider meanings of the research findings (Kumar, 2011).

## 2.8

The results section outlines the study's findings based on the methodology applied to the gathered information. It logically states the findings without interpretation or bias

# Question 3

## 3.1

Comparing involves testing for differences between two variables from different populations or the same variable from a different population

## 3.2

Contrast involves testing for nuanced differences among dataset groups by utilizing two different statistics to interpret and analyze the data (Allen, 2017).

## 3.3

Reflection involves communicating specific information about improved understanding achieved from research, identifying the challenges therein and presenting evidence of learning.

## 3.4

Relevant information is one that when adequately available can lead a researcher to achieve the desired result or goal. It can be distinguished from irrelevant information which neither facilitates nor effects the achievement of the research’s goal (Fass, 1994).

## 3.5

Drawing Interdisciplinary connection refers to the ability to observe reality via the various disciplinary lens and establish connections across different formations of knowledge in order to achieve a comprehensive understanding of a complex system.

# Question 4

## 4.1

The comparison refers to a type of research where comparing multiple things will lead to the discovery of something unique about the things being compared (Hantrais, 2009).

## 4.2

Hypothesis testing refers to the statistical method of testing an assumption made about parameters of a certain population, by means of significant value.

## 4.3

Trend identification attempts to analyze and identify trends within a particular time period in order to draw future predictions about potential consequences.

## 4.4

Knowledge extension is considered vital to the creation of new knowledge within the research. It is used to draw implications or set agendas for future studies, allowing a researcher to participate as a partner in that area’s research process (Warner, Schneyer, & Joyce, 1998).

## 4.5

Evidence from research can enhance the quality of nursing practice and the care received by patients. It can evaluate the efficacy of current practice and interventions and help develop guidelines that are further grounded in evidence.

# Question 5

(QUT, 2019; WaldenU, 2019)



# Question 6

Duty of care refers to the obligation of a healthcare provider to avoid any reasonably foreseeable omissions or acts that could lead to harm or injury of others. It requires care providers to anticipate risks and prevent harm and thereby be held accountable for their actions. Evidence-informed practices and care delivery is vital to evaluate risks and is necessary to avoid negligence because a nurse or care provider is expected to demonstrate skilful professional expertise in their work to avoid harm. A violation of the duty of care can be ascertained if a care-related judgment was made without consideration of current practices and evidence-based information (Stollenkamp, 2018; Young, 2009).

# Question 7

Evidence-based practice refers to ongoing progress in which nursing theory, practice and clinical expertise are evaluated critically, and are applied in light of best available research evidence, in order to deliver optimum care and achieve improved outcomes for patients (SPC, 2018).

Continuous quality improvement refers to sustained and collective efforts of everyone involved in care such as patients, professionals, families, and researchers to explore and implement changes that will lead to better system performance, improved patient outcomes, and enhanced professional development (Batalden & Davidoff, 2007).

Research refers to conducting a study to investigate or produce new knowledge that either answer a particular research question or validates existing knowledge. It involves a systematic investigation involving evaluation and testing to contribute to knowledge which can be generalizable.

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