1. Explain the different forms and roles of evidence, in health care practice, including the key stages of research development

<u>Enquiry 1</u>

- *(a) Identify why evidence-based practice (EBP) is important*
    - vast amounts of information is presented to us, we need to determine what is credible and relevant
    - understand the ranges of evidence
    - requires professionals to make decisions about practice that are supported by evidence, expertise and recourses and takes into account the rights values and preferences of patients.
- *(b) Define EBP and essential related concepts, principles and processes (including the 5 step model)*
    - 5 step model: Ask, Acquire, Appraise, Apply and Assess
    - two types of principals in EBP
        - decisions should be equally based on best evidence, professional expertise, info from practice context and clients values and circumstances
        - ongoing professional development should occur
    - EBP is evidence tat is generated by studies that use systematic processes to address questions about a specific aspect of health.
- *(c) Explain key differences between 2 main research traditions (qualitative/quantitative)*

Qualitative	Quantitative
- descriptive - emphasis is placed on word, not numbers - its used to generate theories regarding phenomena - helps provide appropriate healthcare - is more in depth	- analyses relationships - triggered by observation - involves quantifying health and phenomena by assignment numbers to represent characteristics

- *(d) Recognise different types of evidence (i.e., primary and secondary research, reviews and guidelines)*
    - primary builds research
        - studies
        - quantitative
    - secondary research
        - lit review
        - "review" in title
        - systematic and narrative reviews
        - clinical guidelines
- *(e) Identify each of the PICO elements within a practice related scenario*
    - PICO model
        - P: patient, population, problem (who?)
        - I: intervention (what's being considered?)
        - C: comparison (alternatives?)
        - O: outcome (desired outcome or being questioned?)

- o Builds questions
- *(f) Develop a practice-related question using a structured approach (e.g., the PI(C)O model)*
  - o example from class: **PICO** - Patient Intervention Comparison Outcome
    - process example
    - Does red wine consumption cause cancer in elderly people
    - P: elderly people
    - I: red wine consumption
    - C: (comparison)
    - O: cancer
- *(g) Appraise practice-related questions for their appropriateness to address a practice-related problem*
  - o use pico model to check that it answers all the elements
- *(h) Identify key features of well-written versus poorly-written practice-related PICO questions*
  - o a well developed PICO:
    - identifies the problem or population
    - intervention identified
    - an alternative?
    - Outcome specifies what you want to accomplish

2. Utilise systematic search methods to obtain, interpret and summarise key design elements of peer-reviewed journal articles or other forms of evidence-based material

<u>Enquiry 1</u>
- *(a) Develop search strategies relevant to various practice-related questions*
- *(b) Implement different search strategies using Medline & CINAHL to collect evidence to address your PICO question/s*
- *(c) Implement simple and complex search strategies that use Boolean operators, wildcards and truncation relevant to the database.*
  - o An asterisk (*) is used for truncation in keyword searching.
  - o For variations in spelling
    - In CINAHL, use the Wild card symbol ? (question mark symbol) if you are unsure of variations in spelling. For example: Organi?ation will retrieve organisation or organization.
    - In MEDLINE, use the Wild card symbol # (hash symbol) if you are unsure of variations in spelling. For example: Organi#ation will retrieve organisation or organization
  - o For alternate spelling:
    - In CINAHL use the Wild card symbol # in places where an alternate spelling may contain an extra character. For example, p#ediatric will retrieve paediatric or pediatric, and colo#r will retrieve colour or color
    - In MEDLINE use the Wild card symbol ? in places where an alternate spelling may contain an extra character. For