

PICOT Question and Literature Search

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Summary of Clinical Issue

Clinical Problem: Pressure Ulcers Associated with Immobility and Cerebrovascular Accident

Bedsore or pressure ulcers are injuries of the skin which are caused by prolonged pressure on the skin. The majority of the patients who are exposed to bedsore are limited to change of body positions, thus increasing the time spent on the bed. The patient is at high risk of pressure ulcers when interruption of blood flow or the death of brain tissues. The cerebrovascular accident is related to immobility, poor sensory perceptions, poor hydration, and poor nutrition. Wound dressing and nutritional supplementation can improve patients' outcomes in a one-year medication intervention program. A patient who is confined in the bed is likely to suffer from different conditions like ulcers. Also, pressure ulcers are likely to develop among hospitalized patients, especially on skin that covers the bony area.

In many healthcare organizations in the United States, there are increased issues of pressure ulcers among hospitalized patients. The research study indicates that about 15% - 50% in Intensive Care Units centres is the prevalence rates of reported incident among patients. The length of stay in intensive care Units determines the level of prevalence rate among hospitalized patients. More than 2.5 million patients in the United States have pressure ulcers, while about 60,000 patients have bed ulcers pose (Afridi & Rathore, 2020). This clinical information about bed ulcer pose can form a strong background for the research literature search. Therefore, the research insights will evaluate risk factors associated with immobility and cerebrovascular accident to improve patient outcomes.

PICOT Question

Among patients suffering from pressure ulcers due to immobility and cerebrovascular accident (P), do patients who receive wound dressing treatment and nutritional supplementation (I) experience reduced length of stay in hospital (O) compared to those who go untreated (C) in one year?

Literature Evaluation

Criteria	Article 1	Article 2
APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink	Afridi, A., & Rathore, F. A. (2020). Are Risk Assessment Tools Effective for the Prevention of Pressure Ulcers Formation?: A Cochrane Review Summary With Commentary. <i>American Journal of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation</i> , 99(4), 357-358. Permalink https://journals.lww.com/ajpmr/Fulltext/2020/04000/Are_Risk_Assessment_Tools_Effective_for_the.15.aspx?context=LatestArticles	Chitambira, B., & Evans, S. (2018). Repositioning stroke patients with pusher syndrome to reduce the incidence of pressure ulcers. <i>British Journal Of Neuroscience Nursing</i> , 14(1), 16-21. DOI: 10.12968/bjnn.2018.14.1.16 Permalink https://www.magonlineibrary.com/doi/abs/10.12968/bjnn.2018.14.1.16

<p>How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?</p>	<p>This research article generates some evidence and information on the prevention of pressure ulcers through risk assessment tools. The PICOT questions are supported by evidence of various complications associated with pressure ulcers, according to Cochrane Review.</p>	<p>The research journal provides essential information on various terms of repositions to decrease the prevalence rate of pressure ulcers. The PICOT question offers additional or alternative strategies for reducing pressure ulcers to hospitalized patients.</p>
<p>Quantitative , Qualitative (How do you know?)</p>	<p>Qualitative This is because the research was developed according to the Cochrane Review of different published sources.</p>	<p>Qualitative The research study is based on numerical data and statistics collected from different sources.</p>
<p>Purpose Statement</p>	<p>The main aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of systematic and structured pressure ulcer risk assessment in any healthcare setting.</p>	<p>The primary purpose of the research study is to assess various risks factors associated with difficulty in repositioning and reduced mobility.</p>
<p>Research Question</p>	<p>What is health intervention taken in any health care setting to prevent pressure ulcers?</p>	<p>How does the repositioning of patients affect the incidence of pressure ulcers?</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>To reduce the prevalence rate of pressure ulcers through different risk assessment tools.</p>	<p>Patients can reduce the rate of infection by placing two pillows on the affected side.</p>

Setting (Where did the study take place?)	Cochrane Rehabilitation in any health care setting.	Britain
Sample	People with compromised mobility (elderly patients, wheelchair and hospitalized)	Patients were admitted to the rehabilitation and hyperacute stroke units for a period of 2-months.
Method	The Cochrane Review search for evidence was used.	To gather information on the pusher syndrome and stroke patients.
Key Findings of the Study	Different risk assessment tools were useful in the prevention of pressure ulcers in any health care setting.	Different practices on repositioning can be used to control pressure ulcer.
Recommendations of the Researcher	Tools and scales of risk assessment are recommended as reliable and valid strategies for pressure ulcer prevention.	Healthcare providers should practices good repositioning practices, especially to stroke patients.

Criteria	Article 3	Article 4
APA-Formatted Article Citation with Permalink	DiVita, M. A., Granger, C. V., Goldstein, R., Niewczyk, P. M., & Freudenheim, J. L. (2018). Mandated	Liao, X., Ju, Y., Liu, G., Zhao, X., Wang, Y., & Wang, Y. (2019). Risk factors for pressure sores in hospitalized acute

	<p>quality of care metrics for Medicare patients: examining new or worsened pressure ulcers and rehabilitation outcomes in United States inpatient rehabilitation facilities. <i>Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation</i>, 99(8), 1514-1524.</p> <p>Permalink https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29649450/</p>	<p>ischemic stroke patients. <i>Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases</i>, 28(7), 2026-2030.</p> <p>Permalink https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31005562/</p>
<p>How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?</p>	<p>The research study article provides some quality indicators in nursing practices that can help improve pressure ulcers condition, which is the primary purpose of PICOT questions.</p>	<p>The article identifies risk factors associated with pressure sores based on the admission condition of acute ischemic stroke. The issues of pressure sores can be addressed by intervention provided in the PICOT question.</p>
<p>Quantitative, Qualitative (How do you know?)</p>	<p>Quantitative The research study involves nearly 500,000 Medicare participants that were discharged in one year.</p>	<p>Quantitative It has numeric data for patients hospitalized with pressure sores.</p>

Purpose Statement	To examine the relationship between the quality indicator of Medicare pressure ulcer and rehabilitation outcomes.	To identify risk factors for acute ischemic stroke patients with pressure sores and treatment measures.
Research Question	Is there any association between quality indicators and rehabilitation outcomes among Medicare patients?	What are the risks factor associated with pressure sores and appropriate preventive and treatment approaches?
Outcome	Patients are likely not to achieve functional independence with poorer rehabilitation outcomes.	The risk factor for pressure sore ulcers is spread among old age, peripheral vascular disease, and low hemoglobin patients.
Setting (Where did the study take place?)	United States	China
Sample	About 500,000 participants were sampled.	A total of 12,415 patients were sampled
Method	Retrospective descriptive study	A multivariate analysis approach was adopted to evaluate the risk factors of pressure sores.
Key Findings of the Study	Poorer rehabilitation outcomes are associated with an increased rate of pressure ulcer quality indicator.	Patients who were unmarried and had a history of diabetes mellitus were risk factors for pressure sores.

<p>Recommendations of the Researcher</p>	<p>There is no need to preclude admission cases in the assessment of the pressure ulcer risks.</p>	<p>There need to initiate a continuous assessment of hospitalized pressure sores patients.</p>
<p>Clinic</p>	<p>Article 5</p>	<p>Article 6</p>
<p>APA-Formatted Article Citation with Paragraph</p>	<p>Chen-Mayer, T., Ho, H. M., & Tang, H. M. (2019). Association between hospital-level patient satisfaction scores and hospital-acquired pressure ulcer occurrence among Medicare stroke patients. Journal of nursing care quality, 34(2), 201-208. Paragraph https://doi.org/10.1177/1527250019850007</p>	<p>Sul, S. R., Husain, I. H., Sul, H. A., Akmal, I., Ansh, Y., Lohman, G., ... & Sidiq, I. M. (2019). The prevalence of pressure ulcers in community dwelling older adults: A study in an Indonesian city. International wound journal, 18(2), 201-208. Paragraph https://www.openaccessjournals.com/article/s/risk-of-pressure-ulcer-in-hospitalized-</p>

		<p><u>patients-after-stroke-relation-of-nutritional-factors-and-of-morbidity.pdf</u></p>
<p>How Does the Article Relate to the PICOT Question?</p>	<p>The research article explores of stroke likelihood patients according to the HCNHS scores, thus supporting PICOT question findings.</p>	<p>The article supports the PICOT question with insights on the characteristics and prevalence of pressure ulcers from older community dwelling adults.</p>
<p>Qualitative, Quantitative (How do you know?)</p>	<p>Quantitative</p> <p>The study was developed on the history of stroke patients according to 2011 data on the the survey.</p>	<p>Quantitative</p> <p>It has recorded data on confidence intervals, category of prevalence, and age of participants.</p>
<p>Purpose Statement</p>	<p>The researcher examines the association between the occurrence of</p>	<p>To investigate the prevalence rate of community dwelling older adults in Indiana on pressure ulcers.</p>

	EMTs and the level of satisfaction for hospitalized patients.	
Research Question	Which measures support the utility of Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS) and the outcomes of hospitalized cardiac patients?	What are the characteristics of community dwelling older adults that increase risk of pressure ulcers?
Outcome	Hospital cardiac patients are less frequent, especially among stroke Medicare patients.	Pressure ulcers occur among community-dwelling older adults as a problem that needs resolution.
Setting (Where did the study take place?)	Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse	Homecare

Sample	2011 data on the five cardiac medications patients	Adult patients (200) aged 65 years
Method	Match case-control design	Case-control research design
Key Findings of the Study	There was a higher rate of patient adherence for HCNMG cases among Medicare patients.	Major factors that increase the odds of prescription non-adherence history, lack of physical activities, and sensory perception loss.
Recommendation of the Researcher	The HCNMG cases is recommended as a way of reducing the hospitalized cardiac prescription cases.	Prescription cases can be addressed through different intervention programs.

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