

Research

From

To:

Date:

Literature Appraisal (25 points)

Directions: Select a research publication (not an evidence-based practice guideline) from the literature search to critically appraise. Complete the following

Name (1 point)	
Date (1 point)	October 4 th 2019
Your PICO(T) Question (3 points)	PICO (T) format: In older adults with psychotic depression (P), how effective is the use of Electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) (I) compared (C) with traditional antidepressants in relieving depressive symptoms (O) during the course (T) of receiving treatments.
APPRAISAL	
Citation (in APA) (2 points)	Flint, A.J., & Rifat, S.L. (1998). The treatment of psychotic depression in later life: A comparison of pharmacotherapy and ECT. <i>International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry</i> , 13(1),23-28.doi:10.1002/(SICI)1099-1166(199801)13:1<23:AID-GPS725>3.0.CO;2-J
Purpose of the Study (1 point)	Purpose of the study is to evaluate response to combination of pharmacotherapy and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in elderly patient with psychotic depression.
Type of Study (1 point)	Quantitative
Setting (1 point)	In- patient psychiatric treatment setting.
Intervention (1 point)	Pharmacotherapy (Nortriptyline and Perphenazine) and Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
Variables (1 point)	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Variable(s): Pharmacotherapy and ECT treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Dependent Variable(s): Improved psychotic depressive symptoms in both treatment groups.
Framework/Theory (1 point)	The theory is to compares the efficacy of pharmacotherapy to ECT in clinical setting in an open non-Randomized fashion.
Design (1 point)	Open, non-randomized.
Sample (1 point)	Population: Older adults with DSM-III-R Unipolar psychotic major depression Number in Sample:25 Sampling Method: Non-Random Generalizable? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Data Sources (1 point)	<input type="checkbox"/> Observational
Outcome Measures (what data was collected) (1 point)	1. Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of elderly patients with psychotic depression. 2. Responses to the pharmacotherapy and ECT treatment. Data collected: Age, sex, age of onset of first episode, number of previous episodes, and history of past ECT.
Statistical Analysis (1 point)	<input type="checkbox"/> Demographic: elderly, older adults <input type="checkbox"/> Bivariate: Mann-Whitney U or Fisher's exact tests, and <i>t</i> -test. <input type="checkbox"/> Multivariate: Stepwise logistic regression): <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Survival analysis (the Kaplan-Meter product limit method and the Cox proportional hazards model.

Effect size (if provided) and/or p values (if provided) (1 point)	The effect of treatment on time to respond :For pharmacotherapy was 7 weeks 7(0) with 4 weeks 4(0) For ECT (log rank $\chi^2 = 10.43, df = 1$ and $p = 0.001$)
Findings/Themes (1 point)	The elderly patients with psychotic depression had a significantly lower frequency of pharmacotherapy than to ECT. Longer duration of treatment may have a better outcome in the pharmacotherapy group.
Results Valid or Reliable? (Explain) (1 point)	The result could be stated to be significantly reliable give the P-Value of less than 0.05 in the analysis.
Conclusions (2 points)	The elderly patients with psychotic depression had a significantly lower frequency of pharmacotherapy than to ECT.
Strengths (1 point)	The study identify the need for a randomized controlled trial comparing the efficacies of drug treatment and ECT in late life psychotic depression.
Limitations (1 point)	Small sample size, open nature of the study was described as a limitation and the fact that patients were not randomly assigned to receive medication and were the group that declined ECT.

Literature Search (25 points)

Directions: Identify a clinical issue or problem. Develop a study question to answer the question. Perform a literature search (consider working with a libr

Name:

(1 point)

Date: October 4th 2019.

(1 point)

Clinical Issue or Problem (e.g., there is a high number of pediatric needle sticks in an Emergency Department) (3 points)

Answer: There is an increasing number of older adults having recurrent major depression with psychotic features who are on more than one antidepressant

Problem Statement (e.g., the average number of needle sticks for children in an Emergency Department is 2.2 needle sticks per visit [author & author, 2019])

Answer: The efficacy of combination pharmacotherapy has been questioned by geriatric psychiatrists in the treatment of psychotic depression in older adults (1998). The treatment of psychotic depression in later life: A comparison of pharmacotherapy and ECT. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*, 13(1), 1-6.

Study Question (5 points)

- PICO(T) format (e.g., Are children under five-years of age who are difficult to cannulate with an intravenous [IV] catheter compared to those five-years

Answer: PICO (T) format: In older adults with psychotic depression (P), how effective is the use of Electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) (I) compared (C) with receiving treatments.

Key Search Terms (include Boolean operators) (5 points)

Answer: Psychotic depression AND (ect or electro convulsive therapy or shock therapy) AND (pharmacological intervention or pharmacotherapy or medication) AND (older people or aged 65 or 65+)

Search Engines Used (e.g., PubMed, CINAHL, etc.) (3 points)

Answer: PsycINFO, CINAHL, and Medline.

Number of Initial Publications Generated (matching the search terms and phrases) (1 point)

Answer: There were 44 initial publications generated matching the search terms and phrases.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria (2 points)

Answer: Inclusion criteria included age (older adults), diagnosis of psychotic depression, depression.

Exclusion criteria: Patients younger than 60 years of age.

Number of Publications Selected for Your Literature Review (1 point)

Answer: The number of publications selected for Literature review is 11.

(N6130: Module 3 Short Answer Essay)

Name:

Date: October 16, 2019

Program Track: BSN-DNP

Population of Focus: PMHNP

1. The practitioners at the inner city community-based HIV clinic noticed over the last year there has been a dramatic increase in the number of HIV infections occurring and whether there were any interventions that address the unique need of this population that might help lower the HIV infection rate. The team reviewed what was in the literature and found very little addressing this issue. Therefore, the team decided to conduct research.

a. In the above scenario, for what aspects of the issue would you use a qualitative research approach and why? (one paragraph, 10 points)

ANSWER:

1a. The aspects of the issue that may warrant the use of qualitative research approach in the scenarios above are as follows: The above scenario narrated the case of the issue that was happening and whether there was any intervention, this generated an inquiry which needed to be investigated. Firstly, the concept or the phenomena of the increase in HIV infections from the holistic stand point, and also, it was stated that while the researchers came together to do an EBP project, they found very little study in their literature search on certain sample or group of people. Therefore, doing a qualitative research approach will be helpful or be needed to address those aspects of the issues as described above.

2. An in-depth study of the experiences of women undergoing chemotherapy was conducted. The researcher collected in-depth interviews with women who were recruited through referrals from oncologists. The study began by selecting women known to have a range of chemotherapy experiences over an extended period (or at multiple points in their lives) as well as women who had recently begun treatment. The researcher also made efforts to recruit women who had not received chemotherapy. After the first 11 interviews were completed, the analysis yielded three major themes. The researcher recruited two additional women to complete the study.

a. Was the sampling approach used appropriate for this study? Defend your response. (one paragraph, 10 points)

b. Discuss the likely transferability of the results of this study. (5 points)