

Quick Qasp kennislab

3 verschillende typen onderzoeken; RCT, Systematic Review en Kwalitatief onderzoek

Hoe werkt het?

1. Print onderstaande abstracts uit (pagina 2 t/m 5)
2. Geef per artikel studenten 4 minuten de tijd om de abstract te lezen + de 2 bijbehorende vragen te beantwoorden (yes, no, can't tell)
3. Bespreek de gegeven antwoorden op de 2 vragen na (discussie op basis van de gegeven beoordeling). Kan ook digitaal antwoord laten geven (bijv. Kahoot yes, no, can't tell) en daarna discussie
4. Herhaling van stap 2 en 3; Na bespreken van het 1^e artikel krijgen de studenten opnieuw 3 minuten de tijd om de abstract te lezen + de 2 bijbehorende vragen te beantwoorden. Vervolgens discussie van de gegeven antwoorden. Dan door naar artikel 3

Clowns for the prevention of preoperative anxiety in children: a randomized controlled trial

(1)

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Summary

Objective: To determine if specially trained professional clowns allayed preoperative anxiety and resulted in a smooth anesthetic induction compared to the use of midazolam or no intervention.

Methods: This was a randomized, controlled, and blinded study conducted with children 3–8 years of age undergoing general anesthesia and elective outpatient surgery. Patients were assigned to one of three groups: Group 1 did not receive midazolam or clown presence; group 2 received 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹ oral midazolam 30 min before surgery up to a maximum of 15 mg; and group 3 had two specially trained clowns present upon arrival to the preoperative holding area and throughout operating room (OR) entrance and mask application for inhalation induction of anesthesia. The children were videotaped for later grading.

Results: The clown group had a statistically significant lower modified-Yale Preoperative Anxiety Scale score in the preoperative holding area compared to the control and midazolam group. The clowns' effect on anxiety reduction continued when the children entered the OR but was equal at this point to the midazolam group. Upon application of the anesthesia mask no significant differences were detected between the groups.

Conclusions: This study found that the use of preoperative medically trained clowns for children undergoing surgery can significantly alleviate preoperative anxiety. However, clowns do not have any effect once the anesthesia mask is introduced.

Keywords: clowns; perioperative anxiety; pediatric surgery

1. Did the trial address a clearly focused issue?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: An issue can be 'focused' in terms of

- the population studied
- the intervention given
- the comparator given
- the outcomes considered

Comments:

2. Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomised?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: Consider

- how this was carried out
- was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients

Comments:

Systematic Review

Sugar and artificially sweetened beverages linked to obesity: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Summary

Background/Objectives: Artificial sweeteners are used widely to replace caloric sugar as one of the strategies to lessen caloric intake. However, the association between the risk of obesity and artificially sweetened soda consumption is controversial. The objective of this meta-analysis aimed to assess the association between consumption of sugar and artificially sweetened soda and obesity.

Methods: A literature search was performed using MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials from inception through May 2015. Studies that reported relative risks, odds ratios, or hazard ratios comparing the risk of obesity in patients consuming either sugar or artificially sweetened soda vs. those who did not consume soda were included. Pooled risk ratios (RRs) and 95% CI were calculated using a random-effect, generic inverse variance method.

Results: Eleven studies were included in our analysis to assess the association between consumption of sugar-sweetened soda and obesity. The pooled RR of obesity in patients consuming sugar-sweetened soda was 1.18 (95% CI, 1.10–1.27). Three studies were included to assess the association between consumption of artificially sweetened soda and obesity. The pooled RR of obesity in patients consuming artificially sweetened soda was 1.59 (95% CI, 1.22–2.08).

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated a significant association between sugar and artificially sweetened soda consumption and obesity. This finding raises awareness and question of negative clinical impact on both sugar and artificially sweetened soda and the risk of obesity.

(2)

1. Did the review address a clearly focused question?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: An issue can be 'focused' in terms of

- the population studied
- the intervention given
- the outcome considered

Comments:

2. Did the authors look for the right type of papers?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: 'The best sort of studies' would

- address the review's question
- have an appropriate study design (usually RCTs for papers evaluating interventions)

Comments:

Research article

Open Access

A qualitative study of nursing student experiences of clinical practice

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Abstract

Background: Nursing student's experiences of their clinical practice provide greater insight to develop an effective clinical teaching strategy in nursing education. The main objective of this study was to investigate student nurses' experience about their clinical practice.

Methods: Focus groups were used to obtain students' opinion and experiences about their clinical practice. 90 baccalaureate nursing students at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery) were selected randomly from two hundred students and were arranged in 9 groups of ten students. To analyze the data the method used to code and categories focus group data were adapted from approaches to qualitative data analysis.

Results: Four themes emerged from the focus group data. From the students' point of view, "initial clinical anxiety", "theory-practice gap", "clinical supervision", professional role", were considered as important factors in clinical experience.

Conclusion: The result of this study showed that nursing students were not satisfied with the clinical component of their education. They experienced anxiety as a result of feeling incompetent and lack of professional nursing skills and knowledge to take care of various patients in the clinical setting.

1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: Consider

- what was the goal of the research
- why it was thought important
- its relevance

Comments:

2. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?

Yes	☐
Can't Tell	☐
No	☐

HINT: Consider

- If the research seeks to interpret or illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants
- Is qualitative research the right methodology for addressing the research goal

Comments:

(3)

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