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Evidence Based Practice Question Development & Search Checklist

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) Problem / Issue / Initial Question: If you have an idea/solution in mind, what problem are you addressing?			
Why is this a problem? What data / measures or evidence / practice observations could be used to show this is an issue/problem? (Internal Evidence)			
proc	- •	-	blem. Include any key observations, EMR documentation, etc. relevant to the
Is th	ere an established way of addressing Talked with nurse manager, nurse clinician, educator, or director.	g this	problem that is based on evidence? Checked for available hospital and/or unit procedures / policies / protocols
	Talked with hospital / subject matter experts (SME)		Checked for practice guideline: ECRI Guidelines Trust TRIP Database
	Checked for systematic review/meta-analysisPubMed/Medline or OVID MEDLINEEMBASECINAHLCochrane Database of Sys. Rev.EMBASE		Professional Organizations. (ex. AORN, AACN) Scientific Societies (ex. American Heart Assoc., American Cancer Soc) Point of Care Tools (ex. Up to Date, Clinical Key) US Preventative Services Task Force



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Identify Subject Matter Experts and Those Affected by the Potential Initiative or Project (Stakeholders)

May need to talk with these people or departments for insight or to find evidence, also may be potential teammates. Recommend documenting who you spoke to, when, the topic discussed and what was learned.

Consider the Appropriateness of the Question (Feasibility)

Things to consider when it comes to the potential initiative or project. The answers to these questions need to be identified to ensure success.

Is the problem/issue/topic within the scope of nursing practice? If the answer is no, you will need to team with those who are part of the clinical practice. If unable, it is best to find another topic to pursue if attempting to launch an EBP project/initiative.
What hospital patient safety goal or initiative does the problem align with? Identify the specific goal/initiative:
Time How much time do you think is needed to explore this topic through to implementation? Do you and your team have the time to devote to exploring this topic and following through on implementation? Is there a hospital resource or team that you could partner with to maximize your time?
Resources Does the organization have the tests, equipment, and other resources that will be needed for this intervention to be implemented?
Cost / Return on Investment (ROI) What do you expect the costs of the practice change to be as well as what are the potential cost savings for the organization?
Team Identified Have you identified individuals to assist you with this initiative/project? Does this group represent perspectives of more than one discipline if your topic is one that affects other disciplines? Be sure to get a commitment that those identified are willing to assist.

1



Constructing Your Clinical Question

Start with a background question (broad) and move towards a foreground question (focused - PICO format)

Background Question

Provides general information that enables one to gain a greater understanding and allows one to understand the options or possibilities when it comes to addressing a topic Tend to have two components: A question root (who, what, when, etc.) with a verb followed by a disorder, test, treatment, etc.

Foreground Question – The Clinical Question

A focused question that asks something specific in order to make an informed clinical decision or action. Should not be directional.

Question Templates for Asking PICOT Questions

Intervention				
In	(P), how does		_(I) compared to	(C)
affect	(O) within	(T)?		
ETIOLOGY				
Are	(P), who have		(I) compared with those w	vithout
	(C) at	risk for/of	(0) over	(T)?
DIAGNOSIS OR DIAG	GNOSTIC TEST			
In	(P) are/is	(I) co	ompared to	(C) more
accurate in diagnosin))		
PROGNOSIS / PREDI	CTION			
In (For)	(P), how does	((I) compared to	_(C) influence
	(O) during/over	(T)?		
MEANING				
How do	(P) with		(I) perceive	
(O) during	(T)?			
Melnyk, B. M., & Fineout-Overho	olt, E. (2011). Evidence-based practice	in nursing & healthcare: A gui	de to best practice. Philadelphia: Wolters Klur	wer/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Searching the Literature & The PICO Format. (External Evidence)

P (Problem, Patient, Population, Program)	I (Intervention)	C (Comparison) What You are Doing Now	O (Outcome)	T (Type of Question)	T (Type of Study)

The Type of Question Can Determine Type of Studies Needed:

Always want a **clinical practice guideline**, **systematic review** or **meta-analysis** when possible. Most of the time you will find only primary studies.

Type of Question	Best Type of Evidence / Study
Intervention/Therapy : How well do interventions or treatments work in respect to an outcome. May address harm, viability, or cost.	Randomized Control Trial (RCT) or Systematic/Review Meta-Analysis of RCTs
Prevention: How to prevent a disease or condition	RCT/ Cohort Study / Case Control / Systematic Review / Meta-Analysis
Prognosis / Prediction: How to estimate the patient's likely clinical course over time and anticipate the likely complications of the disease or condition.	Cohort Study / Case Control / Case Series or Case Report / Synthesis or Cohort or Case Control Studies / Meta- Synthesis
Diagnosis or Diagnostic Test: How to select what mechanism or diagnostic tests to most accurately determine outcome.	Blind RCT Compared to Gold Standard (Best Treatment or Test) / Systematic Review / Meta-Analysis of RCTs
Etiology : Identify factor, process, condition that is associated or correlated with an outcome or disease.	RCT / Cohort Study / Case Control / Meta-Synthesis
Meaning: How an experience influences an outcome, the phenomena or health care.	Meta-Synthesis / Qualitative Studies
Cost Analysis: Economic costs of all facets of a intervention or disease treatment.	Economic Analysis.

Users' guides to the medical literature A manual for evidence-based clinical practice (2008). In Rennie D. (Ed.), McGraw-Hill Medical: McGraw-Hill Medical: New York.



Search Terms / Concepts:

PICO Components	Primary Search Terms	Alternative Terms
Р		
I		
С		
0		

Possible Limits to Apply:

Gender:	Age Groups: (May Differ Between Databases)		Languages:
Male Female	All Ages Newborn (< 1 month)	Adolescent (13-18yrs.) Adult (19 - 44 yrs.)	English Only Other Languages
<u>Species:</u> Humans Animals	Infant (1 - 23 months) Pre-School (2 - 5 yrs.) Child (6-12 yrs.)	Middle Aged (45-64 yrs.) Elderly (65 - 79 yrs.) Aged (> 80 yrs.)	<u>Years Covered:</u> Last 5 Years Last 10 Years Year Range <u>to</u>

Known Authors or Researchers in the Field:

Citations Found That are Related to the Topic:

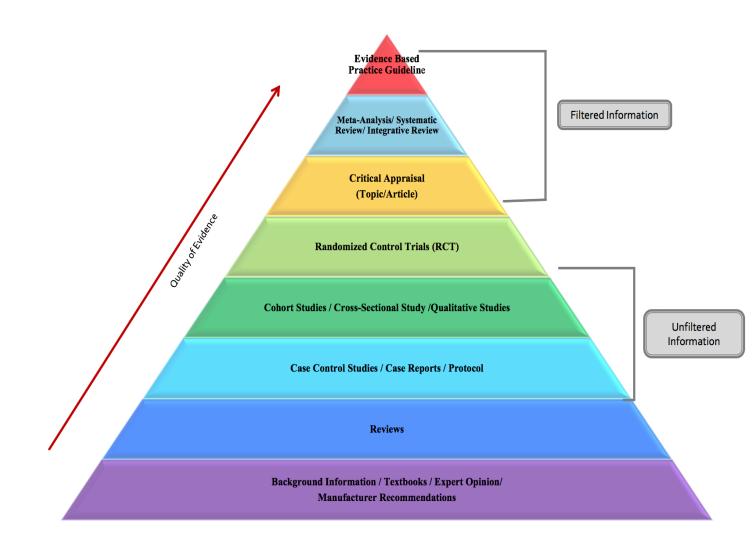
Useful Keywords or Subject Headings by Database:

If you find a good article, search for it in PubMed, CINAHL or another database that has a controlled vocabulary and see how it is indexed. This will allow you to find terms that may be useful to find more articles on the same topic.

Database #1:	Database #2:	Database #3:

EBP Evidence Pyramid

Try to find evidence towards the top of the pyramid and work your way down.



Notes:



Appraisal of the Evidence Found – Is There Enough?

Appraising the evidence when it comes to EBP ideally, should be done as team with more than one person appraising each article or piece of evidence. Each person has a unique perspective based on their knowledge and experience, which may result in varying strengths regarding evidence appraisal.

	Proceed with Evidence Based Practice Project / Question			
Yes	 Questions / Assistance: Contact Your Nurse Clinician, Nurse Manager or the Department, Council or Committee that Supports EBP. Next Steps: Finalize Team Members & Schedule Meetings Assess translation of evidence into practice setting Gather Pre-Intervention / Pre-Project Data Create Action Plan to Implement Change Implement Change on a Small Scale (Pilot Project) Evaluate Pilot and Determine if Ready for Full Scale Change Implement Practice Change Gather Post Intervention / Project Data Report Results to Decision Makers Adopt Change & Identify Next Steps Disseminate – Poster, Paper, Presentation 			
	Proceed with Research Project			
No	 Next Steps: Contact the Department, Council or Committee that Supports Research. Find or Be Assigned a Mentor Identify Resources Needed and Funding Options Formulate IRB Proposal and Submit for Approval Implement Research Protocol Collect and Analyze Data Determine Impact or Outcome(s) of the Study, Potential for Translation, and Identify Next Steps. Disseminate – Poster, Paper, Presentation 			

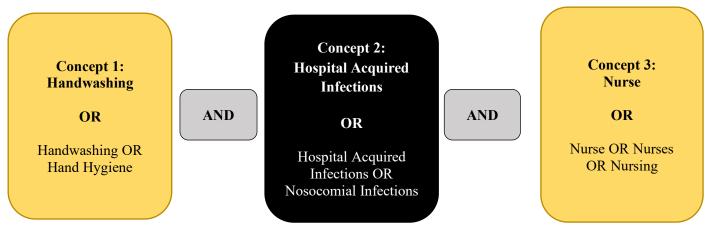
Notes:

Basic Rules of Doing a Good Search

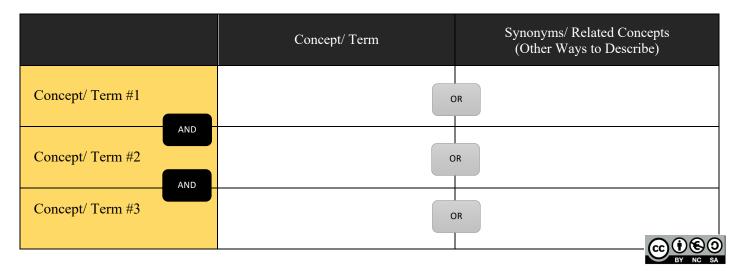
Keep in Mind: Search comprehensiveness is determined by information need. (Patient Care v. School Assignment)

1) Break Search into Concepts

- Easier to manipulate your search to get desired results.
- Start with two most important concepts from your question.
- Combine with Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT



- 2) Come up with Alternative Terms or Concepts for Your Topic
 - Databases = Different Audiences
 - Remember: Terms people use are based on background / perspective / education/ profession
 - Sources for alternative terms:
 - o Index/Entry Terms of Subject Headings
 - Terms from Related Articles
 - o Google Scholar



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3) Use Subject Heading When Possible (Advanced Searching Skill)

- PubMed Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
- Embase Emtree (Embase Subject Headings)
- CINAHL CINAHL Headings
- Useful Tools:
 - o MeSH on Demand: https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MeSHonDemand.html
 - Yale MeSH Analyzer: http://mesh.med.yale.edu/

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Controlled Vocabulary (Subject Heading)	 May provide terms that can broaden or narrow search Accounts for most common synonyms Retrieve all items in database indexed under the topic 	 Recently coined terms may not have a subject term assigned Can be difficult to find if no list of subject terms is included in the database
Keyword	 Retrieve synonyms, jargon, new or distinctive words Identify relevant articles quickly to find appropriate controlled vocabulary 	 May retrieve irrelevant articles Your search must account for synonyms and alternative terms

4) Start Your Search Broad and Then Focus

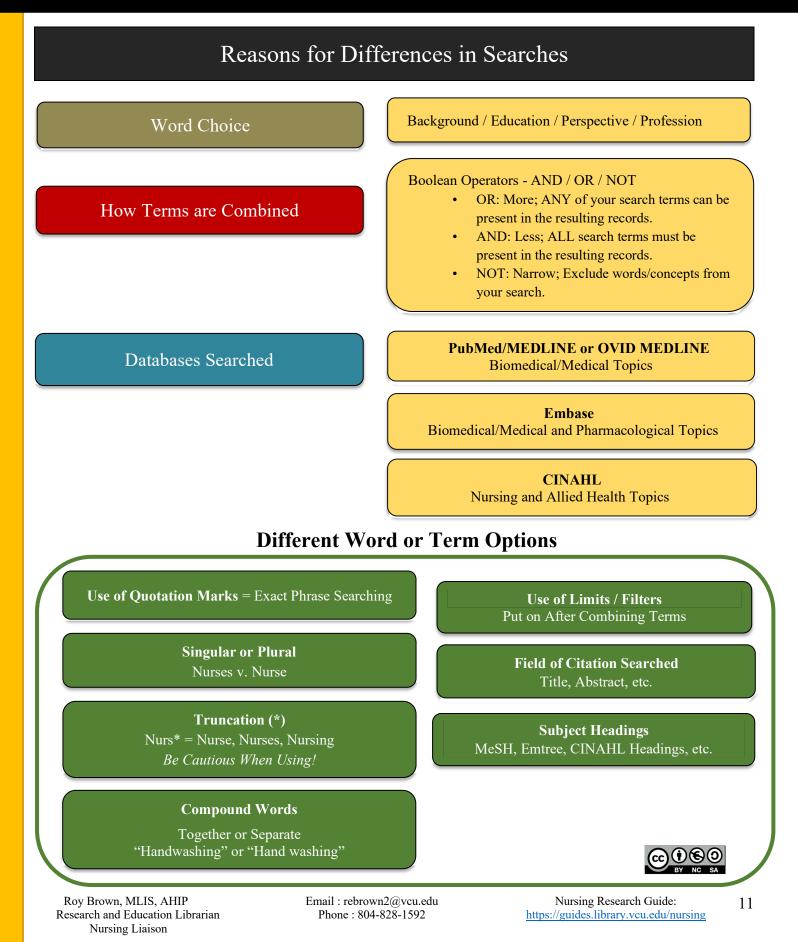
- Use Limits/Filter of the Database (Publication/Study Types, Language, Gender/Sex, Etc.)
 - \circ $\;$ Start at the Top of the Evidence Pyramid and Work Down
- Add an Additional Concept or Term

Finding Too Many Articles?	Not Finding Enough?
Ways to Decrease/Focus Your Results	Ways to <i>Expand/ Increase</i> Your Results
 Utilize limits to English language, human subjects, review articles, time period searched (<i>last 5 years</i>), etc. Add an additional term or concept Do not explode Restrict subject heading to major focus or major heading Choose any relevant subheadings 	 Add additional synonyms Explode subject headings whenever possible Do not restrict subject headings to major focus/heading Do not choose subheadings Consider searching back in time, look at citations of relevant article found.

5) Always Search at Least Two Databases – Unique Articles in Each Database Provide different ways to access existing literature on a topic and may find evidence in one database using terminology that would not be found in another database.

Pub	Contains biomedical literature. Good place to search when the question is medical in nature or when you are not sure where to start.
₩ iembase	Contains biomedical and pharmacological literature. Good place to search when it comes to medical, pharmacology and toxicology topics or questions.
CINAHL Available via EBSCOhosf	Contains nursing and allied health literature. Good place to search when questions fall within the scope of nursing and allied health practice.
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PsycINFO	Contains psychological literature. Good to search when the question addresses psychology or psychiatry topics.
Cochrane Library	Resource that contains several different databases, one of those being the database of systematic reviews. Good place to search when you are searching for systematic reviews, economic evaluations and randomized controlled trials.
Education Research Complete	Contains education research. Good places to search when your question addresses educational topics.
Business Source Complete Proquest ABI/INFORM	Contains business, management and economic research. Good places to search when your search address management, economic or business topics.





Notes:

Original version appeared in the following article:

McGrath, J. M., Brown, R. E., & Samra, H. A. (2012). Before you search the literature: how to prepare and get the most out of citation databases. Newborn and Infant Nursing Reviews, 12(3), 162-170.

