Adapted Caldwell Appraisal Form – QUALITATIVE Studies

## NURSING- FOUNDATION OF RESEARCH

| Title:   | Briefly state a rationale for your answers  |
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| Does the title reflect the content?<br>Yes •<br>No   | • Yes the title clearly reflects the content of the article. The article is based on the experience of the patients in the intensive care unit. In this article the authors have reviewed the experience of the patients regarding the dehumanised care by the technologies in the ICU. So, the title is according to the content of the article.   |
| Authors:   | the is according to the content of the article.   |
| Are the authors reputable?<br>Yes<br>No  | • Yes the authors are reputable. All the authors i.e. Stayt L., Seers K. and Tutton E. are PhD holders. Among them, Stayt L. is a senior lecturer in the Oxford Brookers University, UK, Seers K. is the director of the  |
| Abstract:  | Royal College of Nursing Research Institute, University of Warwick,   |
| Does the abstract<br>summarise the key points of<br>the study?<br>Yes •                          | UK and Tutton E. is a Senior Research Fellow in the Royal College of<br>Nursing Research Institute, University of Warwick, UK. So, we can<br>clearly say that they all arevery reputed persons.   |
| No O   | • Yes, the abstract summarises the key points of the study. It clearly  |
| Rationale:<br>Is the rationale for<br>undertaking the research<br>clearly outlined?<br>Yes       | reflects the aim of the study and the reason for conducting such study.<br>It also gives a brief description of the methods that is used in the study.<br>The findings of the study are also discussed briefly in a concise<br>manner.  |
| No O   | • The rationale of the study was also clearly outlined. The rationale   |
| Literature Review:<br>Is the literature review<br>comprehensive and up-to-<br>date?<br>Yes<br>No | depicts the reasons for conducting such studies. Various studies have depicted that dehumanization of patient's care using technology is causing distraction to the nurses in taking care of the psychological needs of the patients, but the experience of the patients regarding the matter is not known. This fact is clearly depicted in the rationale of the study.  |
| Aim:   |   |
| Is the aim of the research<br>clearly stated?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○                                   | • Yes the literature review is comprehensive and up to date. With the advancement of time, the use of technology in the health care sector is increasing, which is gradually decreasing the human involvement in the care of the patient. So, depicting the experience of the patient regarding the technology mediated care is a very up to date and comprehensive study.  |
|  | • Yes, the aim of the research is clearly stated. The authorsclearly reflected the purpose of their study in the aim of the study.  |
| <b>Ethics:</b> Are all the ethical issues  | Briefly state a rationale for your answer including what ethical issues<br>were identified or not identified  |
| identified and addressed?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○   | Yes the authors have addressed all the ethical issues that may generate while conducting the interview of the patients in the ICU. Before conducting the study, the authors have taken the approval of the clinical leads of ICU, the Research and Development Department of the hospital and the Research Ethics Committee (REC) of National Health Service (NHS). The authors have also taken the verbal as well as written consent of the participants during the interview. |

|   | So, we can see that the authors have clearly managed all the ethical issues concerning the study.  |
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| Methodology:<br>Is the methodology<br>identified and justified?<br>Yes O<br>No O  | State the methodology used and the evidence based reasons why you think<br>it was a suitable choice<br>Here the methodology that is used is the qualitative methodology which is<br>based on the direct interview of the ICU patients regarding their experience.<br>While evaluating the experience of the patients regarding technology<br>qualitative method is the best suited method. We can't use quantitative method<br>for studying the experience of the patients. In order to understand the<br>behaviour and thought of a patient, qualitative method is best suited.   |
| Study Design:<br>Is the study design<br>identified and the rationale<br>for choice of design<br>evident?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○             | State the study design used and give evidence based reasons why it was a suitable choice<br>The design that is used for the study is the Heideggerian phenomenology, which is one of the best designs used in qualitative analysis (Wilson, 2014). According to Heideggerian phenomenology, a person's perception, understanding and experience depend on the surrounding world which is called 'being-in-the-world' (Bristow, 2010). So this method of investigation is very suitable as it allows a holistic understanding of the experience of the individual regarding the use of technology in the ICU. It also uncovers multiple dimensions of experience of a patient in the ICU. So, this choice of study design is very rationale and suitable. |
| Research Question:<br>Does the researcher identify<br>what the major research<br>question they set out to<br>answer was?<br>Yes<br>No | Describe (in your own words) what problem the researchers identified<br>and how they set out to answer their question?<br>Yes the researchers have identified that the use of technology in the ICU has<br>made the whole process inhuman. The patients often lack the emotional<br>support from the nurses and even though the technology has made the health<br>care system more productive, they fail to provide psychological support to the<br>patients (Terry and Grande, 2014). So, in order to know the impact of<br>technology on the ICU patients, their experience should be recorded, which<br>has done by the authors.  |

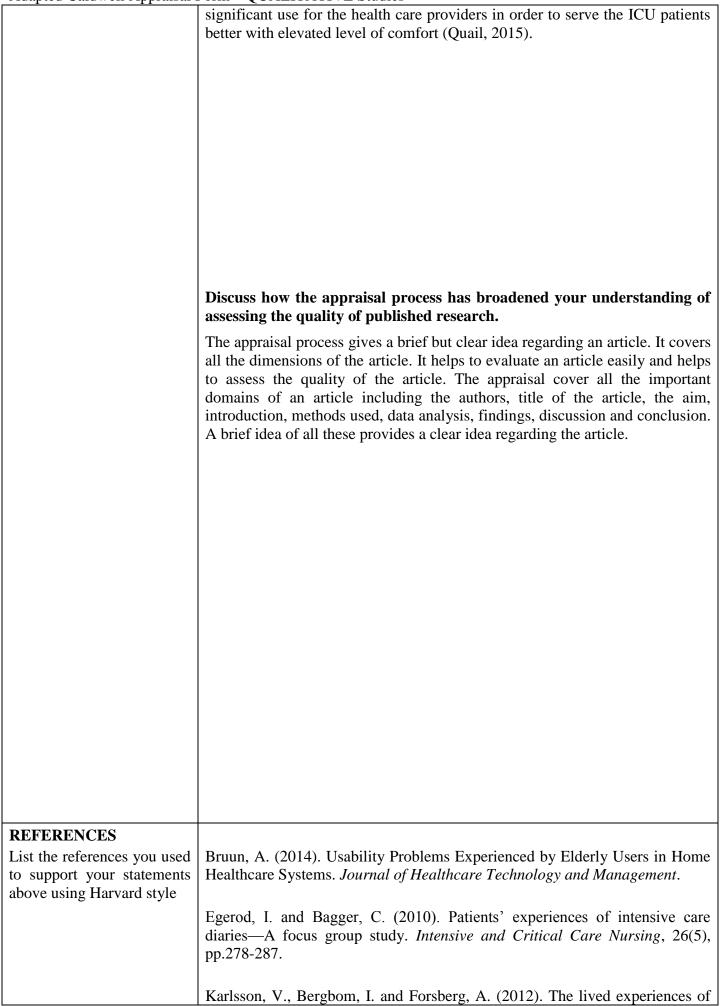
| Context of the Study<br>Is the context of the study<br>outlined?<br>Yes<br>No            | In your own words outline the context of the study e.g. how the site and /or participants were selected<br>Yes, the authors have outlined the context of the study. For the study, the authors selected a university teaching hospital, located in the south of England. The participants were chosen from the ICU of the hospital.   |
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| <b>Recruitment /Sampling</b><br>Is the recruitment of                                    | In your own words outline how the participants were recruited and what sampling strategy/s were used  |
| selection of participants<br>described?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○                                 | The inclusion criteria for choosing the patients were that the patients are in the ICU for 4 day or even more.<br>The participants were sent inviting letters for their consent. Those participants who were unable to participate due to health condition and who were unable to speak English were not included in the study. Around 90 letters were sent and the response was showed by 19 patients and they were interviewed for their experience.  |
| Data Collection:<br>Is the method of data<br>collection well described?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○ | <b>Describe in your own words how data were collected</b><br>The collection was described in detail by the authors. According to the authors the data were collected through in depth interview of the participants. The interview process was carried out in a private room in the department of outpatients by LCS during the year 2009 -2011. Focus was given on the experience of the patient. A prompt list of interview topic was prepared and used as an aide memoire. The prompts that were included- the first memory of being in the ICU, the memories of intervention, the memories of technology etc. The process was carried out for 45 -90 minutes for individual participants. |
| <b>Data Analysis</b><br>Was the data analysis  | Give reasons for your answer using evidence to support your statement?<br>Yes, the data analysis was conducted rigorously. To achieve balanced  |
| rigorously conducted?  | integration, the authors ensured that Heideggerian tenets were followed at  |

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| Yes  No   | every stage. To achieve openness, the reflexive process was documented in a diary. The review of the interview prompt list was done by experienced researchers and clinical experts. The authors discussed the themes and the findings of the study with clinical experts, supervisors and peers. All these indicate that the data analysis was done rigorously.  |
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| Findings<br>Are the findings presented<br>in a way that is appropriate<br>and clear?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○ | Briefly discuss the implications of these findings for nursing/midwifery practice and/or patient care? Include a discussion about transferability of the findings<br>From the study, the authors have found that most of the patients think that care and technology are inseparable. They also accept the fact that technology increases the hope of survival (Stayt, 2012). But technology fails to provide emotional support to the patients, which is an important factor for the patients in the ICU (Mostashari, 2014).<br>So in the nursing or midwifery practice, the care givers should use the advanced technology in order to provide the patients with maximum care and protection (Simpson, 2012), but, they should not forget their duty of providing mental strength to the patients, offering them company during the care procedure which will increase the outcome of the health service (Lazenby, McCorkle and Fitch, 2013). |
| Discussion<br>Is the discussion<br>comprehensive?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○                                    | In your own words briefly summarise the discussion<br>In the discussion, the authors have described the experiences of technology by<br>the patients in the ICU (Stayt, Seers and Tutton, 2015). A part of the patient<br>agrees that care and technology are inseparable. Many of them accept the<br>benefits that the technology offers in health care. But despite of the benefits,<br>the patients feel isolated and neglected with the excess use of technology<br>(Bruun, 2014). Other literatures also supported these feelings of the patients<br>(Egerod and Bagger, 2010). The study and other studies have shown that apart<br>from the feelings, they trust the technology and the judgement of the<br>professionals. Most of the participants accept technology regarding it as a<br>necessary evil that includes both the personal discomfort as well as life saving<br>benefit (Karlsson, Bergbom and Forsberg, 2012).           |

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| Limitations<br>Are the limitations<br>discussed?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○  | <b>Briefly discuss the limitations of this study both those identified by the authors and any other that you consider important</b><br>The authors have clearly pointed out the limitations of their studies. According to the authors, the study was conducted in one region of UK which may not be able to provide a broader view of the subject. Again the sample size was small as only the patients who attended a follow up clinic were considered as participants, whose number was small. Among the 90 patients who were invited, only 19 patients responded. Again the authors have discussed the participant's experience resonated with the studies carried out by other researchers, which makes the findings transferable.   |
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| Conclusion<br>Is the conclusion<br>comprehensive?<br>Yes ●<br>No ○ | <b>Briefly summarise what the authors' concluded</b><br>The authors have concluded by saying the technology is an inseparable part of the care in the ICU, as the patients needed critical management of physical illness, in which application of technology is inevitable. So, according to the authors, the nature of patient's experience and care are paradoxical. So the authors have suggested that, the nurses should implement technologies in such a way that along with providing life supporting care and survival hope, they will also provide reassurance and comfort to the patients (Gregory and Buckner, 2014).  |
|  | REFLECTION  |
|  | Briefly discuss the overall quality of the research based upon this appraisal   |
|  | Overall, the quality of the research is good. The research has discussed the experience of the patients regarding technology. Though the sample size of the study is small, it provides some idea regarding the experiences of technology of the patients. Again the analysis of the data and the use of phenomenology to study the experience of the patients are quality approaches taken by the authors. This idea provided by the study may guide the nurses and other health care providers to use technology in a more comprehensive way, so that along with providing in humanized care, it will also provide comfort to the patients. There are many studies reflecting the impact of technology on the duties and responsibilities of the health care providers (Laerkner, Egerod and Hansen, 2015). Assessing the impact of technology on the patients for whom the |



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|                             | adult intensive care patients who were conscious during mechanical ventilation: A phenomenological-hermeneutic study. <i>Intensive and Critical Care Nursing</i> , 28(1), pp.6-15.  |
|                             | Laerkner, E., Egerod, I. and Hansen, H. (2015). Nurses' experiences of caring for critically ill, non-sedated, mechanically ventilated patients in the Intensive Care Unit: A qualitative study. <i>Intensive and Critical Care Nursing</i> . |
|                             | Lazenby, M., McCorkle, R. and Fitch, M. (2013). Interdisciplinary programmatic approaches to comprehensive distress screening for implementing the quality care standard of whole-patient care. <i>Pall Supp Care</i> , 12(01), pp.1-4.       |
|                             | Mostashari, F. (2014). Health information technology and Healthcare. <i>Healthcare</i> , 2(1), pp.1-2.  |
|                             | Stayt, L. (2012). Patients' experiences of technology in adult intensive care: Watching myself in an unreal world. <i>Australian Critical Care</i> , 25(2), p.129.  |
|                             | Stayt, L., Seers, K. and Tutton, E. (2015). Patients' experiences of technology and care in adult intensive care. <i>J Adv Nurs</i> , p.n/a-n/a.  |
|                             | Terry, M. and Grande, E. (2014). Information Technology and Home Healthcare. <i>Home Healthcare Nurse</i> , 32(3), pp.194-195.  |
|                             | Wilson, A. (2014). Application of Heideggerian phenomenology to mentorship of nursing students. <i>J Adv Nurs</i> , 70(12), pp.2910-2919.   |
|                             | Gregory, D. and Buckner, M. (2014). Point-of-Care Technology. <i>Critical Care Nursing Quarterly</i> , 37(3), pp.268-272.   |
|                             | Quail, M. (2015). Technology in Health Care. Critical Care Nursing Quarterly, 38(1), pp.49-80.  |
|                             | Simpson, R. (2012). Technology Enables Value-Based Nursing Care. <i>Nursing Administration Quarterly</i> , 36(1), pp.85-87.   |
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Caldwell K 2011.Nurse Education Today 31 e1-e7