**Practice Question: Effectiveness of VAT**

**Date: 01/13/21**

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| **Article Number** | **Author and Date** | **Evidence Type** | **Sample, Sample Size, Setting** | **Findings That Help Answer the EBP Question** | **Observable Measures** | **Limitations** | **Evidence Level, Quality** |
| 1 | Woo, B., Koh, K., Zhou, W., Toon, W. L., Lopez, V., Wilson, T. (2020). Understanding the role of an advanced practice nurse through the perspectives of patients with cardiovascular disease: A qualitative study. *Journal of Clinical Nursing, 29*(9-10). <https://doi-org.chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/jocn.15224> **Database:** Wiley Online Library  | **Evidence:** Qualitative**Type:** Exploratory DescriptiveSome techniques from the grounded theory. **Aims and objectives:** To explore patients’ understanding of the role of an advanced practice nurse.  | **Sample:** patients with CVD and at least one comorbidity. **Sample size:** 14 multi-ethnic subjects; 10 males, 4 females.Age-range 41-80. **Setting**: APN-led cardiac diabetes clinic set up for outpatient consultations.* N/A
 | Identifies patient understanding toward role, which can affect patient trust and compliance. – Most participants had little experience and almost no knowledge of the APN role. Identifies need for more education to patients about the skill sets and knowledge of DNP role; especially in DNP-led healthcare settings.  | Flexible interview guide to explore participants’ experiences and understanding. Amendments made based on piloted study on single patient. Data collection and analysis done concurrently.  | The strength of adopting a qualitative methodology, that is the pur-posiveness of the study participants, was a limitation. The study participants were cardiac patients who were recruited from one na-tional heart centre as there was a lack of access to patients in other healthcare institutions and centres, thereby limiting generalisability. Nonetheless, the intention of this study was not to generalise but to allow for the transferability of knowledge from one context to another. The study findings can possibly be transferred to similar contexts where patients with CVD require long-term outpatient servicesThe strength of adopting a qualitative methodology, that is the pur-posiveness of the study participants, was a limitation. The study participants were cardiac patients who were recruited from one na-tional heart centre as there was a lack of access to patients in other healthcare institutions and centres, thereby limiting generalisability. Nonetheless, the intention of this study was not to generalise but to allow for the transferability of knowledge from one context to another. The study findings can possibly be transferred to similar contexts where patients with CVD require long-term outpatient servicesThe strength of adopting a qualitative methodology, that is the pur-posiveness of the study participants, was a limitation. The study participants were cardiac patients who were recruited from one na-tional heart centre as there was a lack of access to patients in other healthcare institutions and centres, thereby limiting generalisability. Nonetheless, the intention of this study was not to generalise but to allow for the transferability of knowledge from one context to another. The study findings can possibly be transferred to similar contexts where patients with CVD require long-term outpatient servicesStudy participants were cardiac patients who were recruited from one national heart center due to lack of access to patients in other healthcare institutions and centers; creating generalized limitations.  | Level III - Good |
| 2 | Chandran, P. (2020). Effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding home care management among patients diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome. *Indian Journal of public Health Research & Development, 11*(3), 352-357. https://chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=her&AN=145376174&site=eds-live&scope=site**Database**: Health Policy Reference Center | **Evidence:** Quantitative**Type:** Quasi experimental, supported by descriptive study; non-randomized control group design using semi-structured, 2-section questionnaire tool.**Objectives:** Effectiveness of video assisted teaching (VAT) and find association between pretest knowledge scores and sociodemographic variables. | **Sample, Sample Size and Sampling techniques:** 60 ACS patients from Bishop Benziger hospital and Upasana hospitals, Kollam, 30 in experimental group and 30 in control group. The sampling technique used for thestudy was purposive sampling technique.**Setting:** Bishop Benzinger hospital and Upasana hospital, Kollam. * N/A
 | Identifies effectiveness of VAT regarding home care managementIdentified potential relationship between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.  | In pretest, ~50% had “good knowledge”, and 43.33% had “average knowledge” however in posttest, “good knowledge” rose to 73.33%; and in the control group, 46.66% had “good/average knowledge” pretest, 3.34% “poor knowledge”, and posttest “good knowledge” rose to 50% and 43.33% had “average knowledge” | Research conducted in only 2 settings vs. multiple settings in varying communitiesResearch study does not identify any cognitive issues with potential or actual participants. Research study does not include data about how long patients have been diagnosed or what other teachings they may have had | Level II-Low; major flaws |
| 3. | Gialama, F., Prezerakos, P., Apostolopoulos, V., & Maniadakis, N. (2018). Systematic review of the cost-effectiveness of transcatheter interventions for valvular heart disease. *European Heart Journal, 4*(2), 81-90. doi:10.1093/ehjqcco/qcx049 https://chamberlain-on-worldcat-org.chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/oclc/7541083438**Databases:** PubMed, Cochrane | **Evidence:** Systematic review**Purpose:** Determine cost-effectiveness of transcatheter interventions | 24 studies published between 2012-2017, of which the majority focused on economic evaluation of transcatheter aortic valve implementation (TAVI) vs medical management of surgical aortic valve replacement (SAVR). **Inclusion criteria:** Present full economic evaluations of valvular heart disease (VHD) treatment strategies; report incremental cost-effectiveness ratios as either cost per QALY or as cost per LYG; and published in the English language. **Exclusions:** studies in other languages, abstracts, editorials, letters, case reports, conference presentations, expert opinions, reviews. * N/A
 | TAVI provides improvements in in survival and quality of life and despite higher costs, can be cost-effective as compared with medical management in selected healthcare settings and patient groups. TAVI compared with surgical AVR is uncertain, inconclusive. TAVI compared with SAVR is cost-effective, but dependent on access route, and patient selection. More research is needed.  | Of 24 economic evaluations, 18 considered the cost-effectiveness of TAVI compared to standard management or SAVR in patients with severe/symptomatic AS; remaining 6 considered cost-effectiveness of MVR compared with standard management in patients with severe MR and high surgical risk. Probability of TAVI being cost-effective ranges from 3% to 100% (differing thresholds). | Limited evidence; more research needed regarding clinical benefits vs cost-effectiveness. Only studies in the English language evaluated; potential loss of valuable contribution from other studies in other languages. | Level V-Good  |
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*Attach a reference list with full citations of articles reviewed for this Practice question.*

Directions for Use of the Individual Evidence Summary Tool

# Purpose

This form is used to document the results of evidence appraisal in preparation for evidence synthesis. The form provides the EBP team with documentation of the sources of evidence used, the year the evidence was published or otherwise communicated, the information gathered from each evidence source that helps the team answer the EBP question, and the level and quality of each source of evidence.

# Article Number

Assign a number to each reviewed source of evidence. This organizes the individual evidence summary and provides an easy way to reference articles.

# Author and Date

Indicate the last name of the first author or the evidence source and the publication/communication date. List both author/evidence source and date.

# Evidence Type

Indicate the type of evidence reviewed (for example: RCT, meta-analysis, mixed methods, quaLitative, systematic review, case study, narrative literature review).

# Sample, Sample Size, and Setting

Provide a quick view of the population, number of participants, and study location.

# Findings That Help Answer the EBP Question

Although the reviewer may find many points of interest, list only findings that directly apply to the EBP question.

# Observable Measures

QuaNtitative measures or variables are used to answer a research question, test a hypothesis, describe characteristics, or determine the effect, impact, or influence. QuaLitative evidence uses cases, context, opinions, experiences, and thoughts to represent the phenomenon of study.

# Limitations

Include information that may or may not be within the text of the article regarding drawbacks of the piece of evidence. The evidence may list limitations, or it may be evident to you, as you review the evidence, that an important point is missed or the sample does not apply to the population of interest.

# Evidence Level and Quality

Using information from the individual appraisal tools, transfer the evidence level and quality rating into this column.

**References**

Chandran, P. (2020). Effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding home care management among patients diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome. *Indian Journal of public Health Research & Development, 11*(3), 352-357. https://chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=her&AN=145376174&site=eds-live&scope=site

Gialama, F., Prezerakos, P., Apostolopoulos, V., & Maniadakis, N. (2018). Systematic review of the cost-effectiveness of transcatheter interventions for valvular heart disease. *European Heart Journal, 4*(2), 81-90. doi:10.1093/ehjqcco/qcx049

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Woo, B., Koh, K., Zhou, W., Toon, W. L., Lopez, V., & Wilson, T. (2020). Understanding the role of an advanced practice nurse through the perspectives of patients with cardiovascular disease: A qualitative study. *Journal of Clinical Nursing, 29*(9-10). <https://doi-org.chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/jocn.15224>