

Literature Evaluation Table

Student Name:

Change Topic (2-3 sentences):

Criteria	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Article 4
Author, Journal (Peer-Reviewed), and Permalink or Working Link to Access Article	Entwistle	Manton, Baker, and Carman	Nicks and Manthey	Buerhaus, Donelan, Ulrich, and Norman
Article Title and Year Published	Editorial nursing shortages and patient safety problems in hospital care: Is clinical monitoring by families part of the solution? 2004	Care of the Psychiatric Patient in the Emergency Room: White Paper 2013	The impact of psychiatric patient boarding in emergency departments 2012	Hospital RNs' and CNOs' Perceptions Of the Impact of the Nursing Shortage On the Quality of Care 2005
Research Questions (Qualitative)/Hypothesis (Quantitative), and Purposes/Aim of Study	Is clinical monitoring by families part of the solution of reducing errors on patients and ensuring their safety?	What are the best practices for the care of psychiatric patients in the emergency department?	What is the impact of resource use, throughput, and finance for psychiatric patients in anticipation of inpatient placement? The aim of the study is to assess the length of stay for psychiatric patients when compared to non-psychiatric inpatients admissions.	What is the current status of the nursing workforce in the United States?
Design (Type of Quantitative, or Type of Qualitative)	Meta-analysis	Meta-analysis	The researcher used retrospective	The study used the survey research design.

			cohort analysis. This kind of research was quantitative.	
Setting/Sample	Previous articles	Previous articles	The sample was all psychiatric patients that had been admitted.	Sample was achieved through a national random sample survey of registered nurses.
Methods: Intervention/Instruments	Content analysis was used	Content analysis was used	Electronic health record system was used to collect data from the psychiatric patients.	
Analysis	The researcher used content analysis to analyze previous literature on nursing shortage and clinical monitoring by families.	The researcher reviewed previous literature on psychiatric patients in the emergency department.	The study used cohort analysis for the study.	Survey data was analyzed through collaboration between researchers at Vanderbilt University School of Nursing, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Harris Interactive.
Key Findings	The article findings imply that as regards the shortage of nursing in America, which leads to high rates of errors in the health care setting presents the need to have the family members protecting the patients through clinical monitoring.	The findings implied that the literature showed psychiatric patients form a big percentage in the emergency department and it was evident that emergency nurses as well as physicians present did not have adequate education to handle the patient concerns in a satisfactory manner.	The research found out that psychiatric patients who are waiting for inpatient placement continue to be in the ED 3.2 times longer as compared to non- psychiatric patients, limiting additional patients per psychiatric patients as well as reducing financial revenue.	From the research findings it was evident that the contributions of nurses to patient outcomes also have been evident in the previous years and present day nurses are continually incorporated into larger efforts directed at enhancing the quality as well as safety of the united states health care system.

<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>The study recommends the need to incorporate the notion of family involvement in the clinical observation of hospitalized patients.</p>	<p>There is need to introduce a nursing position handling psychiatric patients in the emergency departments. Also, peer counselors could be used for psychiatric patients to ensure that they are not left all alone at the telemetry department.</p>	<p>The study recommends the need to have enhanced medical home models that comprise psychiatric evaluation and direct care disposition to inpatient amenities, transition of care alternatives apart from present psychiatric care to lessen the requirement for arising ED interventions.</p>	<p>The recommendation was the need to have leaders embrace patient safety enhancement through ensuring there are enough providers which would reduce staff stress and as a result reduce nursing shortage.</p>
<p>Explanation of How the Article Supports EBP/Capstone Project</p>	<p>Clinical monitoring by families arises when they feel that the hospital is not doing enough which is attributed largely to not having enough nurses to handle patients.</p>	<p>The recommendation for the introduction of a nursing position at the emergency department will be aimed at handling the issue of nursing shortage.</p>	<p>The article is related to nursing shortage since lack of accurate ways of handling patient's leaves nurses quite overwhelmed with work and wishing to quit due to being overwhelmed.</p>	<p>The article is directly related to nursing shortage that the capstone project looks at. In addition to nursing shortage, it looks at the quality of care.</p>

Criteria	Article 5	Article 6	Article 7	Article 8
Author, Journal (Peer-Reviewed), and Permalink or Working Link to Access Article	Plint, Stang, and Calder	Stowell, Florence, Harman, and Glick	Wright, Bretthauer, and Côté	Zun
Article Title and Year Published	Establishing research priorities for patient safety in emergency medicine: a multidisciplinary consensus panel. 2015	Psychiatric evaluation of the agitated patient: consensus statement of the American Association for Emergency Psychiatry Project BETA Psychiatric Evaluation Workgroup. 2012	Reexamining the nurse scheduling problem: Staffing ratios and nursing shortages. 2006	Pitfalls in the care of the psychiatric patient in the emergency department. 2012
Research Questions (Qualitative)/Hypothesis (Quantitative), and Purposes/Aim of Study	What priorities ought to be established with regards to patient safety in emergency medicine?	Is a complete evaluation of an agitated person possible immediately they are brought in the emergency room?	How does the changes in the nurse scheduling problem impact nursing workforce management decisions especially the nurse to patient ratios.	What ways could emergency physicians use to deal with psychiatric patient pitfalls once in the emergency department?
Design (Type of Quantitative, or Type of Qualitative)	Consensus decision-making	Meta-analysis	Meta-analysis	Meta-analysis
Setting/Sample	19-member panel consisted of clinicians, administrators, and researchers	Previous articles	Previous articles	Previous articles
Methods: Intervention/Instruments	Simple content analysis	Content analysis was used	Content analysis was used	Content analysis was used
Analysis	Content analysis was used to remove duplication.	A review of previous articles was carried out	A review of previous articles was carried out	A review of previous articles was carried out

<p>Key Findings</p>	<p>The findings indicated that some of the undesired patient safety events in the emergency department are as a result of lack of cooperation with other departments.</p>	<p>From the findings it is important for the caregiver to come up with a probable cause of agitation which will aid in developing an intervention for calming the patient. From there the patient can be observed to develop the appropriate treatment as well as disposition plan.</p>	<p>The findings implied that the wage costs of nurses might be highly nonlinear as regards changes in mandatory nurse-to-patient ratios of the type being evaluated by law makers. Desirable scheduling policies for the nurses would not have a huge impact on wage cost.</p>	<p>The findings implied that collaboration, staff training, use of proper ways of restraining patients, and accurate selection of medication would go towards helping the agitated patients greatly.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>The study recommended that due to the nature of riskiness of the emergency department environment, coming up with a consensus-driven procedure will aid researchers, administrators, along with funders in concentrating efforts for enhancing the safety of patients.</p>	<p>The study recommended that there is need to have a critical evaluation that is aimed at developing a sensible differential diagnosis that establishes safety and helps draw ways of managing patient agitation.</p>	<p>The researcher recommended fresh directions for future nurse scheduling models due to the fact that nursing shortage are likely to continue being a challenge in healthcare institutions for some time.</p>	<p>The study recommends that use of the rightful processes could largely help in avoiding issues of the top pitfalls with regards to care of psychiatric patient once in the emergency department.</p>
<p>Explanation of How the Article Supports EBP/Capstone</p>	<p>Enough nurses will make sure that coordination of all departments is evident and leads to patient safety.</p>	<p>Enough nurses in the hospital will ensure that the nurses afford time to have a careful evaluation of the agitated patient.</p>	<p>Nurse to patients' ratios and nurse scheduling go largely towards addressing the nursing shortage problem in the United States.</p>	<p>Enough nurses will definitely lead to fewer pitfalls since patients have someone to continually monitor them.</p>

References

- Entwistle, V. (2004). Nursing shortages and patient safety problems in hospital care: is clinical monitoring by families part of the solution?. *Health Expectations*, 7(1), 1-5.
- Manton, A., Baker, K., & Carman, M. (2013). Care of the psychiatric patient in the emergency department. *Emergency Nurses Association White Paper*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ena.org/practiceresearch/research/Documents/WhitePaperCareofPsych.pdf>.
- Nicks, B. A., & Manthey, D. M. (2012). The impact of psychiatric patient boarding in emergency departments. *Emergency medicine international*, 2012.
- Plint, A. C., Stang, A. S., & Calder, L. A. (2015). Establishing research priorities for patient safety in emergency medicine: a multidisciplinary consensus panel. *International journal of emergency medicine*, 8(1), 1.
- Stowell, K. R., Florence, P., Harman, H. J., & Glick, R. L. (2012). Psychiatric evaluation of the agitated patient: consensus statement of the American Association for Emergency Psychiatry Project BETA Psychiatric Evaluation Workgroup. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 13(1), 11.
- Wright, P. D., Bretthauer, K. M., & Côté, M. J. (2006). Reexamining the nurse scheduling problem: Staffing ratios and nursing shortages. *Decision Sciences*, 37(1), 39-70.
- Zun, L. S. (2012). Pitfalls in the care of the psychiatric patient in the emergency department. *Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 43(5), 829-835.
- Zun, L. S. (2012). Pitfalls in the care of the psychiatric patient in the emergency department. *Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 43(5), 829-835.