

Journal Club Research Article Critique Form

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Research study (APA reference):

Chamorro, A., Vidal Thomas, M., Mieras, A., Leiva, A., Martínez, M., & Hernández Yeste, M. (2019). Multicenter randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness and safety of hydrocellular and hydrocolloid dressings for treatment of category II pressure ulcers in patients at primary and long-term care institutions. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, 94, 179-185.

Please complete the following:

1. Description of the study
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The purpose of the research is: The purpose of the study was to compare the efficacy of hydrocellular and hydrocolloid dressings after 8 weeks of treatment of category II pressure ulcers.Explain why this problem is significant to nursing practice: Pressure ulcers are a major public health issue because of their high prevalence and many associated morbidities. Numerous clinical guidelines recommend hydrocellular and hydrocolloid dressings for treatment of non-infected category II pressure ulcers. There is no clear evidence on which type of dressing is more effective for treating pressure ulcers. Most of the time the dressing nurses uses depends on the physician preference or what is readily available.
2. Evaluation of literature
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the previous research pertaining to the topic that the authors reference (hint: look for a literature review section in the article) The literature review was appropriate and comprehensive. Both classic and current sources were cited. 10 of the 29 citations predated the article by less than 10 years.
3. Study sample
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The study sample was obtained from: (hint: describe the population and where the study is performed) Adult patients with category II pressure ulcers from primary and long-term care institutions on Majorca island.What is the sample size? A total of 169 patients with pressure ulcers were enrolled, 84 of whom received hydrocellular dressings and 85 of whom received hydrocolloid dressings. A total of 58% were women and 56% were from primary care institutions.List the inclusion criteria used in the study. For inclusion, patients were required to be >18 years-old and to have category II pressure ulcers according to the European Pressure Ulcers Advisory Panel. (Anon, 2019a). Grading of the ulcers was carried out by a group of assessors using photographs. In patients with more than one category II pressure ulcer, the ulcer with the greater diameter was included.List the exclusion criteria used in the study. Patients were excluded if they had an allergy/hypersensitivity to the materials in the dressings; the pressure ulcer had already been treated with a dressing; the pressure ulcer had previously been subjected to radiation or surgical treatment; signs of basal infection (bacterial sepsis), cellulitis or osteomyelitis were present; the patient had a venous ulcer and/or a diabetic foot; the patient had an extreme, severe, or terminal-phase disease; or the patient had type I diabetes.

<p>4. Study methods/design</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe or identify the study design (hint: quantitative/qualitative, experimental, meta-analysis, etc) This was a quantitative randomized controlled clinical trial.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the study procedures. (hint: describe the intervention and how the data was collected) A multicenter, randomized clinical trial with two treatment arms was conducted to compare hydrocolloid and hydrocellular dressings in patients with category II pressure ulcers, all of whom received the usual preventive measures (postural changes, moist healing and/or pressure management). The outcome assessors were blinded to patient allocations. The study was performed in 29 primary care centers and 10 long term care institutions in Mallorca (Balearic Islands, Spain).
<p>5. Results</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the results of the study. A total of 169 patients were enrolled between June 2013 and September 2015 (Table 1). Among all patients, 58% were women, the mean age was 81.3 years (standard deviation [SD]: 11.4), and 56% were from primary care institutions (Table 1). According to the Braden scale (Bergstrom et al., 2019), 30% of the patients had a high baseline risk for a pressure ulcer, 21% had a moderate risk, 33% had a low risk, and 16% had no risk. After randomization 13.6% participants were lost to follow-up (Fig. 1), but only one patient withdrew from the trial due to an adverse reaction related to the dressing.
<p>6. Clinical significance</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how you will use this information for your nursing practice at your place of work or community. The choice of a dressing for treating a specific wound can be a daunting task for a nurse due to the overwhelming number of different dressing options that are currently available. Its common practice for the nurse to just use a dressing that the physician recommended or use an alternative dressing that is readily available or one that they have always used for that type of wound. This article provides some evidence-based information that a nurse can use to select the most effective dressing for treating a stage II pressure ulcer.

Please use the back of this paper for other comments.