Evidence Table

Instructions

When selecting articles/evidence to include in the evidence table please consider:

* How well this study/resource was conducted/developed and any noteworthy limitations.
* The relevance of the findings to this guideline.

For further information about critiquing the literature please see [Writing an Evidence Based Nursing Clinical Guideline in Learning Hero](https://learninghero.rch.org.au/course/view.php?id=969&section=0)

To complete the evidence table please include:

**Reference** – [APA style](https://library.unimelb.edu.au/recite/referencing-styles/apa7) alphabetical order

* Include title, author, journal title, year of publication, volume and issue, pages

**Source of evidence** (hint look at the abstract/methods section for this information)

* Clinical guideline/recommendations from authoritative bodies or national standards;
* Systematic reviews;
* Primary research – please specify the design. Some examples may include:
  + RCT, quasi experimental, Cohort study, case control study, observational audit, retrospective audit, case series
  + Descriptive exploratory, action research
* Other
  + Commentary, opinion pieces
  + Textbook chapter (ensure most recent edition)

**Key findings and considerations**

* 3-6 dot points that summarise the key findings and considerations that informed this guideline.

*Please review all listed sources on the evidence table and consider removing any that are no longer relevant or sources which have been superseded by more up to date evidence.*

Example

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| **Reference** | **Source of Evidence** | **Key findings and considerations** |
| Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care ACSQHC (2021). National Consensus Statement: Essential elements for recognising and responding to acute physiological deterioration (3 rd Ed.). Sydney: ACSQHC. | National Standard | * Core set observations: Respiratory rate, SpO2, Heart rate, BP, Temperature, Level of Consciousness, and a new onset confusion or behaviour change * Some patients may not need all the core vital sign observations to be monitored at the same frequency * These parameters should be monitored: at time of admission or initial assessment and when a patient transitions between areas in the hospital, at least once every six hours but may be more or less frequently * The frequency of observation should be consistent with the clinical situation of the patient and modified according to changes in clinical circumstances |
| Shi, C., Dumville, J. C., Cullum, N., Rhodes, S., McInnes, E., Goh, E. L., & Norman, G. (2021). Beds, overlays and mattresses for preventing and treating pressure ulcers: an overview of Cochrane Reviews and network meta‐analysis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews(8). | Systematic review | * Summarised evidence from Cochrane Reviews that assessed the effects of beds, overlays and mattresses on reducing the incidence of pressure ulcers and on increasing pressure ulcer healing in any setting and population. * Evidence overall insufficient or of very low certainty for both prevention and treatment of pressure injuries * Compared with foam surfaces reactive air surfaces may reduce pressure ulcer risk and may improve complete ulcer healing * Compared with foam surfaces, alternating pressure (active) air surfaces may reduce pressure ulcer risk and are probably more cost‐effective * Compared with foam surfaces, reactive gel surfaces may reduce pressure ulcer risk, particularly for people in operating room |
| Kepreotes, E., Whitehead, B., Attia, J. (2017) High-flow warm humidified oxygen versus standard low-flow nasal cannula oxygen for moderate bronchiolitis (HFWHO RCT): an open, phases 4, randomized controlled trial. Lancet. 389. pp930-939 | RCT | * HFWHO did not significantly reduce time on oxygen compared with standard therapy * Suggesting that early use of HFWHO does not modify the underlying disease process in moderately severe bronchiolitis. * HFWHO might have a role as a rescue therapy to reduce the proportion of children requiring high-cost intensive care. |

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| **Date**: |  |
| **Nursing Guideline Title**: |  |
| **Author(s)**: |  |

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| **Databases searched**: | ☐ | CINAHL (Ebsco) | ☐ | Medline (Ebsco) | ☐ | Pubmed (NLM) | ☐ | Nursing (Ovid) | ☐ | Emcare (Ovid) | ☐ | Clinical Key | ☐ | Other  List: |
| **Search terms/ Keywords used**: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Search limits**: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Other search comments**: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Reference** | **Source of Evidence** | **Key findings and considerations** |
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