Research paper on data collection and analysis grid

Health & Medicine, Nursing

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Data collection and analysis grid

“ Predictors of vascular complications post diagnostic cardiac catheterization (CC) and percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI)” is an article by Cheryl et al (2006) detailing the abstract, introduction, literature review, study design, methodology, findings, discussions and conclusions of a quantitative study. On the other hand, “ Living with unexplained chest pain” by Jerlock et al. (2005) is an article detailing the same aspects but of a qualitative instead of a quantitative research study.

Data for all patients who had undergone CC or PCI at the University of Virginia Heart and Vascular center from 2001-2003 was retrieved from a secondary source that is the Clinical Automated Office Solutions database of the institution (Cheryl et al., 2006, p. 139). All identifiers were removed from the data. Patient’s data which had been miscoded or had missing portions was also deleted from the sample (Cheryl et al., 2006, p. 140).

Data collection instruments

Unstructured questionnaires were used to collect data whereby the interviewer's were provided general guidelines on the information to be collected during the interview and tape-recorders were used to capture the respondent's response (Jerlock et al, 2005, p. 956).

Accuracy and reliability of instruments used

The instrument used was not pilot-tested for accuracy and reliability. However, the unstructured interview sheets used for this study are reliable because they can be repeated on the same respondents or different respondents with similar characteristics. They were also accurate in that they elicited information on the patients' experience of chest pain as well as how it affected their each and every day lives except for one participant who gave details about his personal life.

Statistical or analytic methods

Manifest and latent content analysis following a step-by-step approach by two independent authors was used to analyze the qualitative data collected for this specific study. Meanwhile, a third author read and also analyzed parts of the texts. For data findings to be included in the results, the 3 authors had to arrive at a consensus (Jerlock et al., 2005, pp. 958-959).

Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 11. 5 whereby descriptive statistics were calculated for the characteristics of the sample, level of incidence and types of vascular complications present in the study sample. On the other hand, Hierarchical logistic regressions and Chi-

square analysis (X2) were used to calculate the levels of significance of the various variables in predicting vascular complications (Cheryl, et al., 2006, p. 140).

Statistical values reported

These included descriptive characteristics like percentages and Correlation coefficients like levels of significance (p) and odds ratio (OR) (Cheryl et al., 2006, pp. 140-141).

References

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