

Medical Data Collection Sample Work

**Medical data collection on interstitial cysts and
drug uracyst's impact on patient quality of life**

The objective outlined in this essay is to investigate the condition of interstitial cystitis as a study topic, develop a research question and project goal, and explain three potential methodologies. The gathering and administration of [data collection](#) important to the project will be highlighted. The writer will critically evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of each approach regarding the chosen topic and the ethical difficulties and considerations for each methodological approach. The writer will next choose one of the approaches and explain why it is the best method for gathering data. The author wishes to create a study that will assess the impact of the medicine Uracyst on the quality of life of patients suffering from interstitial cystitis before and after instillation.

Aim:

The study's goal is to evaluate the patient quality of life improvement using before and post-symptom scores for each subject.

Objective

To assess the influence of the medication uracyst on a patient's quality of life at Week 1 and Week 24 using the O Leary Sant Score assessment.

A set of questionnaires were used to collect data at week 1 and week 24. The O'Leary - Sant score will be used by the author. As a therapy outcome measure for interstitial cystitis (IC), the O'Leary-Sant Interstitial Cystitis Symptom Index (ICSI) has been suggested. "The ICSI is a valid, reliable, and responsive measure of change in IC symptoms," writes Ludbeck et al. (2001). The author intends to investigate the effects of this specific medicine, as well as its advantages and adverse effects. The writer will concentrate on how the medicine improves a person's quality of life to the point where they can live with and regulate their symptoms. A research like this should provide insight into the symptoms that certain customers will experience and how they differ from other clients. In addition, the study will assess the use of a perspective (the situational approach) that has received little attention in the IC/PBS literature. Kushner et al. (2006) investigated the efficacy of interstitial cystitis screening questionnaires.

The researchers discovered that "these questionnaires should not be used to define interstitial cystitis, but can be used to screen patients with urinary tract symptoms to identify those who should be further examined for interstitial cystitis or to follow those who have already been diagnosed" (Journal of Urology 2006 176 pg587-92).

The O'Leary- sant score will be used to:

1. Using the O'Leary-sant score and evaluation, determine if urgency has improved during 24 weeks.
2. Using the O'Leary-sant score and evaluation, determine if the frequency has improved during 24 weeks.
3. Using the O'Leary-sant score and evaluation, determine if nocturia has improved throughout the 24 weeks.
4. Using the O'Leary-sant score and evaluation, determine if pain or burning improves over 24 weeks.
5. Using the O'Leary-sant score and evaluation, determine if specific lifestyle adjustments can improve symptoms and general improvements in one's life.

Because three practitioners will conduct the Research, quantitative metrics may be more accurate because they will be based on [data analysis](#)—design of Research.

- Quantitative Research entails the examination of numerical data. The obtained data is numerical, enabling data gathering from a larger sample size. Because there are three nursing professionals, the statistics created will be more objective when analyzing outcomes and independent of the researcher.
- The data may be shown in graphs, charts, and tables by employing the O-Leary Sant score. Examples can be provided towards the conclusion of the essay.
- It will take less time and may frequently be completed on the computer by any of the three nursing professionals.
- Data gathering methods can be quite rapid; however, the time required to input the statistics weekly can vary depending on the kind of data.

It will be longitudinal Research with defined week 1 and week 24 time points. It will concentrate on symptom improvement during 24 weeks. Comparisons will be conducted at the beginning and completion of the treatment, and symptom ratings will be examined. For my project, I plan to use random sampling. Sampling at random Random sampling is one of the most well-known sampling techniques. Each customer has an equal chance of being included in the research sample in a random sample. Simple random sample selection may be achieved in various methods, such as pulling names or numbers from a box and then selecting all odd or even numbers to include the customer base. According to Mugo Fridah W., "It can be said that using a sample in research saves primarily on money and time." A sample should give accurate and trustworthy information if a good sampling approach is utilized, an acceptable sample size is chosen, and essential safeguards are taken to decrease search will on sampling and measurement mistakes." The three approaches that the author will consider are as follows:

Structured Observation. This method could be used within the outpatient setting for gaining data. Macleod (2015) feels that this type of Research has both strengths and weaknesses. He found that other researchers could use it, and it appears reliable. The numerical figures are easier and quicker to obtain results, and observations can occur quickly. However, the writer feels it is not viable to see everyone in the outpatient setting following treatment. Time constraints for clinics would not allow for this type of observation to be carried out. Participants may even act differently when being observed therefore questioning the results of the Research.

Structured Interview. These strategies aim to give all participants equal opportunity to answer the same questions in the same sequence. This entails interacting with the interviewer. Macleod (2015) discovered them to be simple and quick to carry out. However, without flexibility, getting a real image of the individual is impossible. It is not easy to obtain detailed information from a structured interview or to potentially quantify a genuine outcome, especially after medication administration.

Structured Questionnaire. This will be the method of choice for the researchers. A before and post questionnaire will be utilized to generate a result that will be compared to the installation of a medicine. They are cost-effective, controllable, and provide quick and easy outcomes in the authors' field of employment. Through computer-generated programs, they are simple to analyze and obtain statistical findings. The writer believes that because the patients would not be under any time limitations, they will answer the questions more honestly.

The symptom score can be filled in at this appointment. Before any research can begin, informed permission must be obtained. The Royal College of Nursing (RCN) cites Parahoo (2006) in its recommendations. Informed consent is "agreeing to participate in a study based on having access to all relevant and easily digestible information about what participation entails, particularly in terms of risks and benefits." (2006) (Parahoo). Informed consent is more than simply agreeing to participate in Research; it is about the patient being aware of all the information before deciding to participate in your study. Research is also influenced by ethical and legal regulations. All patients, regardless of religion, gender, culture, or handicap, should be treated with dignity. [Researchers](#) must get permission from the appropriate research ethics committee.

The limitations that the writer may encounter are as follows.

- Time limitations will be a big concern since the writer only has two outpatient appointments weekly. Due to my hectic clinical responsibilities, this may cause challenges and time constraints in working on the project.
- For example, when on yearly leave, material may not be properly analyzed in my absence. A patient's main restriction is whether they have a urinary tract infection. Treatment is ignored in this situation, which may result in further outpatient consultations. To avoid this problem, lifestyle guidelines following instillation must be followed. In this instance, the medication must be discontinued and antibiotic therapy initiated.
- The participants' honesty. They could have someone else fill out the questionnaire. All parts of the questionnaire may not be completed leading to incorrect data being recorded.
- Failures may also arise due to the patient's failure to comply. Medications are given by the GP and consultant—failure to follow lifestyle recommendations.
- Nonattendance in the therapeutic setting:
- Successful treatment necessitates regular attendance at each weekly slot. Failure to attend may cause symptoms to worsen and erroneous data to be collected if the cycle is disrupted.

Patient Questionnaire O-Leary Sant Score To be completed by the patient before Uracyst is instilled at weeks 1, week and week 24 Patient Name:

_____ Date:

_____ **Section A.** How are you feeling in general?

1. How would you assess the overall improvement in your condition after starting Uracyst at week 0?

	Week 1	Week 24	
Markedly improved	N/A	ρ	ρ
Reasonably improved	N/A	ρ	ρ
Slightly improved	N/A	ρ	ρ
No change	N/A	ρ	ρ
Slightly worse	N/A	ρ	ρ
Relatively worse	N/A	ρ	ρ
Significantly worse	N/A	ρ	ρ

Section B. Tell us about your symptoms 1. How frequently have you had an urgent need to urinate with little or no warning in the last month?

	Week 1	Week 24	
0. Not at all	ρ	ρ	ρ
1. Less than 1 time in 5	ρ	ρ	ρ
2. Less than half the time	ρ	ρ	ρ
3. About half the time	ρ	ρ	ρ
4. More than half the time	ρ	ρ	ρ
5. Almost always	ρ	ρ	ρ

Section C. Tell us how much your condition has been a problem for you How much of the following has been an issue for you in the last month? 1. Do you urinate frequently during the day?

	Week 1	Week 24	
0. No problem	ρ	ρ	ρ
1. Very small problem	ρ	ρ	ρ
2. Small problem	ρ	ρ	ρ
3. Medium problem	ρ	ρ	ρ
4. Big problem	ρ	ρ	ρ

Section D. Tell us about the pain you have been experiencing 1. Please mark with an X the position on the line below (between the two faces) that best shows how much pain you have been experiencing in the last month. Week 1 _____ J L No pain
 Worst pain ever Week 10 _____ J L No pain Worst pain ever
 Week _____ 24 J L No pain Worst pain ever 2.
 Pain associated with urgency (urgency describes a sudden need to dash to the loo)? Week
 1 _____ J L No pain Worst pain ever Week
 10 _____ J L No pain Worst pain ever Week
 24 _____ J L No pain Worst pain ever.

For further details, please see our website blog and Medical Survey Data Collection.

What are the Variables used in data extraction for prospective cohort studies in a systematic review?

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