

Lire un article médical

CM3 : MOTEURS DE RECHERCHE, TYPOLOGIE & MODELES

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Evaluation de l'UE

Phase I – Choix de l'article

Valider le choix par mail **avant fin novembre**

Dernière séance consacrée à l'aide individuelle

Phase II – Remise du dossier

(date à confirmer) contenant

- 1) L'article choisi
- 2) Un commentaire en français de 1000 mots minimum

Consignes importantes

Fond

- Critiques
 - sur la conception, conduite et communication
 - positives et négatives
- Eviter de paraphraser

Forme

- La mise en page doit faciliter la lecture.
- La reliure est sans importance

Choisir un article

Celui-ci doit :

- Avoir la structure IMRaD
- Etre en anglais
- Avoir été publié entre 2014 et 2018

Comment chercher ?

1. Parcourir une liste de revues

Moteur de recherche : 'Nursing journals'

ENT

2. Utiliser un moteur de recherche

Pubmed, Ulysse, Google Scholar...

Pubmed, ULysse, Scholar...

Mots-clés élargis

- Synonymes - powerthesaurus.org
- Dérivés grammaticaux
- Variations d'orthographe
- MeSH (PubMed)

Mieux cibler

Filtres

- langue
- type de publication
- population concernée
- date de publication

Symboles [* ou #]

- Troncation : diabe*
- Variation : orthop*dic

Opérateurs

De proximité

NEAR N'importe quel ordre : [pain treatment](#)

WITH Ordre spécifié : [palliative care](#)

“ ” Expression exacte : [“bariatric surgery”](#)

Booléens

AND Présence obligatoire des deux termes : [diet AND nutrition](#)

OR Expansion : [diet OR nutrition](#)

NOT Exclusion : [diet NOT nutrition](#)

() Précision : [\(diet OR nutrition\) AND thrombosis](#)

Niveaux de preuve

Meta-analysis

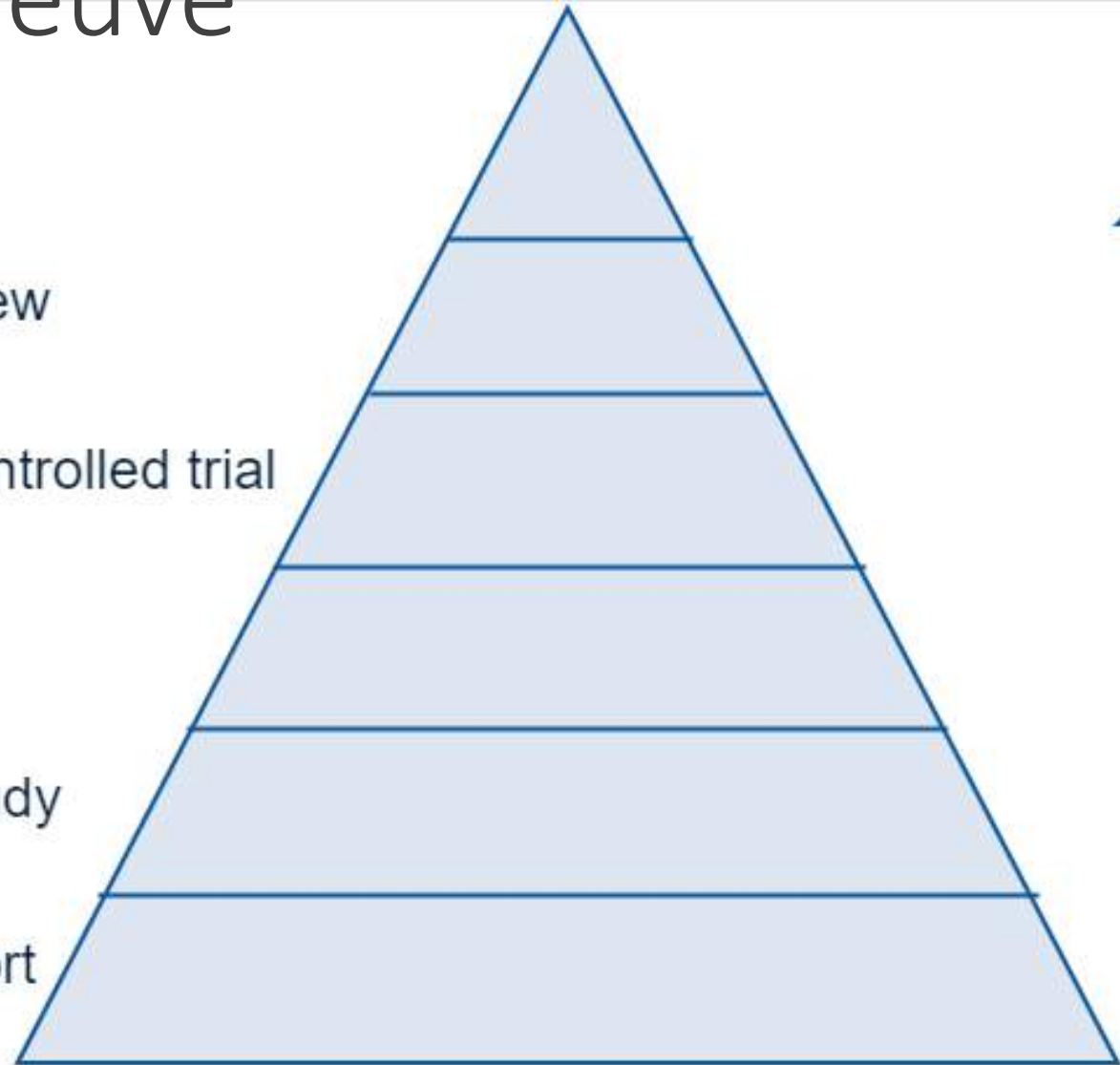
Systematic review

Randomised controlled trial

Cohort study

Case control study

Case study/report



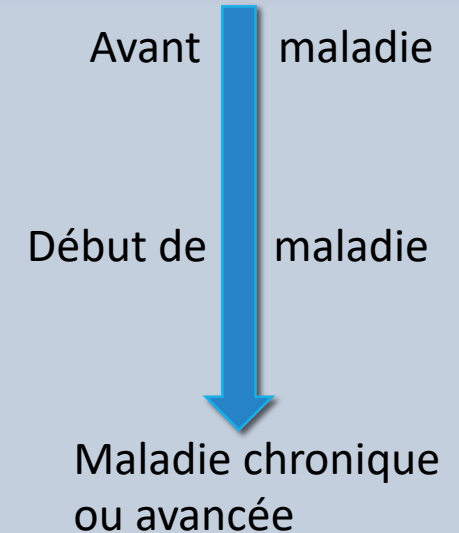
Autres approches de classification

Par méthodologie

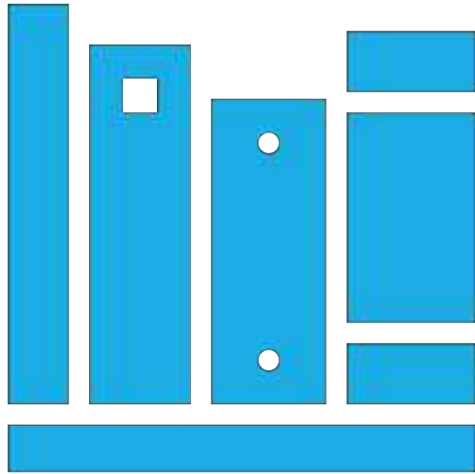
- Observation
- Intervention

Par objectif (réf. NIH)

- Prévention
- Dépistage
- Diagnostic
- Traitement
- Qualité de vie
- Accès étendu – tt non-approuvé



Approches critiques



Modèles

1

Coughlan *et al.* (2007)

Cited by : Fothergill, A., and A. Lipp. "A guide to critiquing a research paper on clinical supervision: enhancing skills for practice." *Journal of psychiatric and mental health nursing* (2014)

2

Caldwell *et al.* (2011)

Caldwell, Kay, Lynne Henshaw, and Georgina Taylor. "Developing a framework for critiquing health research: an early evaluation." *Nurse education today* 31.8 (2011): e1-e7.

Section one – elements influencing the believability of the research

Writing style

*Is the report well written – concise, grammatically correct, avoid the use of jargon?
Is it well laid out and organised?*

Author

Do the researcher(s) qualifications/positions indicate a degree of knowledge in this particular field?

Report title

Is the title clear, accurate and unambiguous?

Abstract

Does the abstract offer a clear overview of the study, including the research problem, sample, methodology, findings and recommendations?

Section two – elements influencing the robustness of the research

Purpose/research problem

Is the purpose of the study/research problem clearly identified?

Logical consistency

Does the research report follow the steps of the research process in a logical manner? Do these steps naturally flow and are the links clear?

Literature review

Is the review logically organised? Does it offer a balanced critical analysis of the literature? Is the majority of the literature of recent origin? Is it mainly from primary sources and of an empirical nature?

Theoretical framework

Has a conceptual or theoretical framework been identified? Is the framework adequately described? Is the framework appropriate?

Aims/objectives/research question/hypotheses

Have aims and objectives, a research question or hypothesis been identified? If so are they clearly stated? Do they reflect the information presented in the literature review?

Sample

Has the target population been clearly identified? How was the sample selected? Was it a probability or non-probability sample? Is it of adequate size? Are the inclusion/exclusion criteria clearly identified?

Ethical considerations

Were the participants fully informed about the nature of the research? Was the autonomy/confidentiality of the participants guaranteed? Were the participants protected from harm? Was ethical permission granted for the study?

Operational definitions

Are all the terms, theories and concepts mentioned in the study clearly defined?

Methodology

Is the research design clearly identified? Has the data gathering instrument been described? Is the instrument appropriate? How was it developed? Were reliability and validity testing undertaken and the results discussed? Was a pilot study undertaken?

Data analysis/results

What type of data and statistical analysis was undertaken? Was it appropriate? How many of the sample participated? Significance of the findings?

Discussion

Are the findings linked back to the literature review? If a hypothesis was identified was it supported? Were the strengths and limitations of the study including generalizability discussed? Was a recommendation for further research made?

References

Were all the books, journals and other media alluded to in the study accurately referenced?

Does the title reflect the
content?



Are the authors credible?



Does the abstract
summarize the key
components?



Is the rationale for
undertaking the research
clearly outlined?



Is the literature review
comprehensive and up-to-
date?



Is the aim of the research
clearly stated?



Are all ethical issues
identified and addressed?



Is the methodology identified and justified?



Quantitative

Is the study design clearly
identified, and is the
rationale for choice of
design evident?

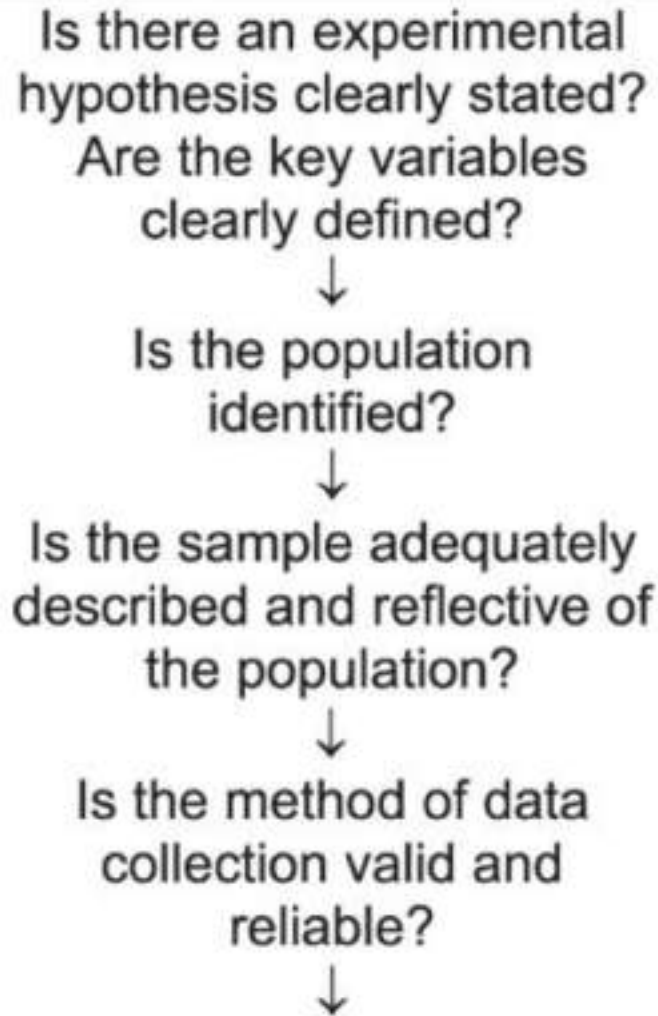


Qualitative

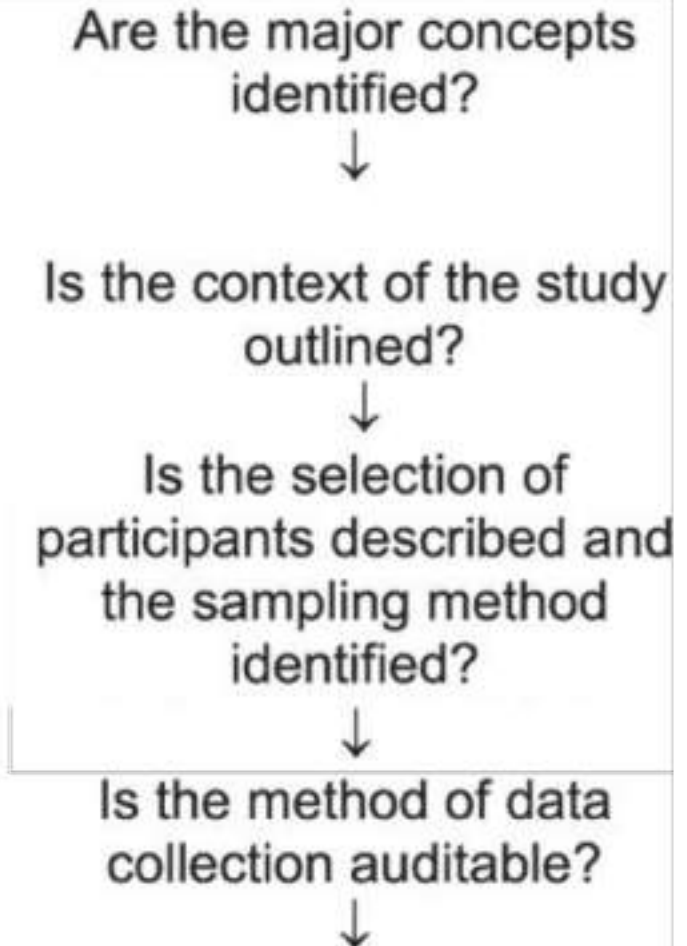
Are the philosophical
background and study
design identified and the
rationale for choice of
design evident?



Quantitative



Qualitative



Quantitative

Qualitative

