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- ▶ 電子資源管理系統ERMG
- ▶ 館藏查詢系統WebPAC
- 新書通報.新到期刊.雜誌
- ▶ 圖書推薦:推薦單-清單.預約
- ▶ 館際合作申請:申請單.(範例)
- 各科職類實習生使用須知

Information 開館時間



週一至週五 8:00~20:00

周 六 8:00~14:00

院訂全日門診假日8:00~16:00

週日及國定假日 閉館

開館時間異動.柳.佳.意見箱

※圖書館位於第3大樓3樓※



依說明輸入帳號密碼



電子資源查詢系統

首頁 圖書館 最新消息 常見問題 \varTheta 登入 English





輸入JBI,資料類型選資料庫



電子資源查詢系統

首頁 │ 圖書館 │ 最新消息 │ 常見問題 │ ❷登出 │ English





• Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)

- 附屬於澳洲阿德雷德大學
- 國際公認實證實務資訊權威機構之一



- 其開發的實證基礎實務模式,被醫療照護產業視為基準指標。
- <u>與全球 70 多個實證照護中心合作,提供經由研究分析、評價、</u> 專家評論編輯而成,同時兼顧研究的質與量之實證實務資訊。



Taiwan
Evidence
Based
Practice
Centre

is Joanna

• JBI 的資源特色

- JBI <u>清楚的提供醫護人員可以立即運用</u> 在臨床的作法
- 非提供冗長的治療方式比較與研究過程。
- 在國際間醫療單位的使用經驗上,能確實地大大提高工作上的效率與病患安全。





CENTRE









JBI EBP Database on Ovid

■ JBI的實證實務資料庫是一個線上全文資源,供醫護人員在臨床照護時快速獲取各種臨床主題的最佳可用證據,逾4,500個JBI證據摘要、推薦做法和最佳實踐方案。













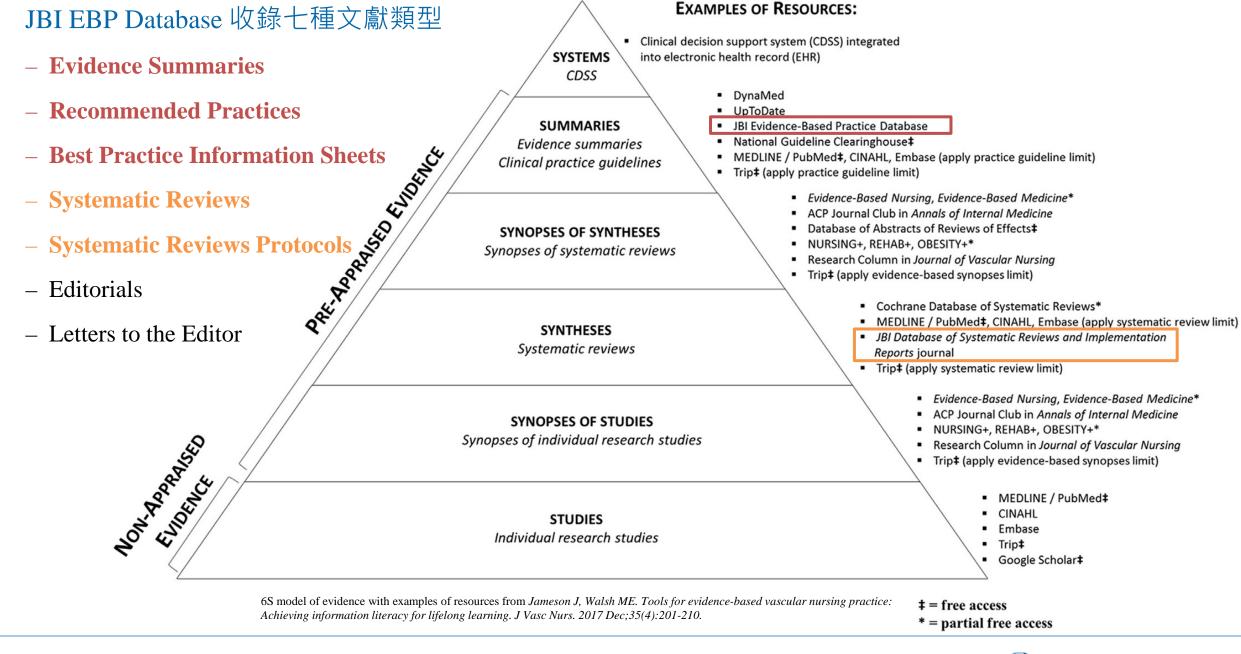
EBP 是指臨床照護者在做臨床介入的照護決定之前,需透過詳盡地辨認、評估和應用最適當的臨床相關證據去治療他們的個案



治療者做介入照護時,需要了解 及使用當前最新的研究證據,最 受支持的療法去治療他們的患者。

Aged Care 老年保健	Emergency & Trauma 急診與創傷	Pediatrics小兒科
Burns Care 燒傷護理	General Medicine一般用藥	Rehabilitation 復健
Cancer Care 癌症護理	Health Management & Assessment健康管理與評估	Renal Care腎臟護理
Cardiovascular Care心血管護理	Infection Control •感染控制	Surgical Services手術服務
Chronic Disease 慢性病	Mental Health精神健康	Tropical and Infectious Disease 熱帶和傳染病
Diagnostic Imaging 影像診斷	Midwifery Care助產護理	Wound Healing and Management 傷口癒合與管理

JBI EBP Database 收錄主題





Level 1.a - RCT之系統性文獻回顧

Level 1.b - RCT和其他研究設計之系統性文獻回顧

Level 2.a - 類實驗研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 1.c – RCT

Level 1.d – 偽RCT

Level 2

類實驗設計

Ĭ.

Level 2.d - 前後測或歷史性/回顧性對照組研究

Level 3

觀察法-分析設計

Level 4

觀察法-描述性研究

Level 5

專家意見與實驗台研究

Level 3.a - 可比較的世代追蹤研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 2.b - 類實驗研究和其他低階研究設計之系統性文獻回顧

Level 3.b - 可比較的世代追蹤研究及其他低階研究設計之系統性文獻回顧

Level 3.c - 含對照組世代追蹤研究

Level 3.d – 個案對照研究

Level 2.c - 類實驗前瞻性對照研究

Level 3.e - 無對照組觀察法研究

Level 4.a - 描述性研究的系統性文獻回顧

Level 4.b – 橫斷式研究

Level 4.c – 病例研究

Level 4.d - 個案研究

Level 5.a - 專家意見的系統性文獻回顧

Level 5.b - 專家共識

Level 5.c - 實驗台研究/單一專家的意見



Level 1

連續性患者的診斷準確度檢驗研究

Level 1.a - 連續性患者的診斷準確度檢驗研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 1.b - 單一連續性患者的診斷準確度檢驗研究

Level 2

非連續性患者的診斷準確度研究

Level 2.a - 非連續性患者的診斷準確度檢驗研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 2.b - 單一非連續性患者的診斷準確度檢驗研究

Level 3

診斷型個案對照研究 (Diagnostic Case control studies)

Level 3.a - 診斷型個案對照研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 3.b - 單一診斷型個案對照研究

Level 4

診斷率研究 (Diagnostic yield studies)

Level 4.a - 診斷率研究的系統性文獻回顧

Level 4.b - 單一診斷率研究

Level 5

專家意見與實驗台研究

Level 5.a - 專家意見的系統性文獻回顧

Level 5.b – 專家共識

Level 5.c - 實驗台研究/單一專家的意見



Level 1

起初世代研究 (Inception Cohort Studies)

Level 1.a - 起初世代研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 1.b - 單一起初世代研究

Level 2

有一致性結果的研究 (Studies of All or none)

Level 2.a – 有一致性結果研究之系統性文獻回顧

Level 2.b - 單一有一致性結果的研究

Level 3

世代研究

Level 3.a - 世代研究(或RCT的對照組)之系統性文獻回顧

Level 3.b - 單一世代研究(或RCT的對照組)

Level 4

病例系列、病例對照研究、個案對照研究、歷史對照研究

Level 4.a - 以上文獻的系統性文獻回顧

Level 4.b - 以上文獻的單一研究

Level 5

專家意見與實驗台研究

Level 5.a - 專家意見的系統性文獻回顧

Level 5.b – 專家共識

Level 5.c – 實驗台研究/單一專家的意見



JBI 證據等級 - 針對經濟評估的證據等級



基於系統性文獻回顧提供假設和變量資訊的決策模式,並可依據決策情境進行調整。

Level 2

與決策者相似環境展開的經濟評估的系統性文獻回顧。

Level 3

與決策者相似環境展開的高品質經濟評估統整/文獻回顧(對成本和健康結果進行全面可靠衡量,時間週期夠長、折現率和敏感測試)。

Level 4

與決策者相似環境展開的單一高品質經濟評估 (對成本和健康結果'進行全面可靠衡量,時間週期夠長、折現率和敏感測試)。

Level 5

中低品質的經濟評估統整/文獻回顧(對成本和健康影響的覆蓋不足,沒有折現率和敏感測試,時間週期短)。

Level 6

單一中低品質的經濟評估 (對成本和健康影響的覆蓋不足,沒有折現率和敏感測試,時間週期短)。

Level 7

專家對於介入措施和比較者在遞增成本效果的意見。



質性研究或混合設計研究的系統性文獻回顧 Level 1 Qualitative or mixed-methods systematic review 質性研究或混合設計研究的統整 Level 2 Qualitative or mixed-methods synthesis 單一質性研究 Level 3 Single qualitative study 專家意見的系統性文獻回顧 Level 4 Systematic review of expert opinion 專家意見 Level 5 Expert opinion



A級

- 對於某種健康管理策略,符合下列條件即給 干"強"建議:
 - 1)策略的期望效果超過不良效果是明確的;
 - 2)有充足品質的證據支持其使用;
 - 3)對資源使用有益或沒有影響;
 - 4)顧慮到病人價值觀,偏好和經驗。

B級

- 對於某種健康管理策略,符合下列條件即給 干"弱"建議:
 - 1)策略的期望效果似乎超過不良效果,然而不是明確的;
 - 2)有證據支持其使用,然而可能不是高品質的;
 - 3)對資源使用有益,沒有影響或影響最小;
 - 4)或多或少顧慮到病人價值觀,偏好和經驗。

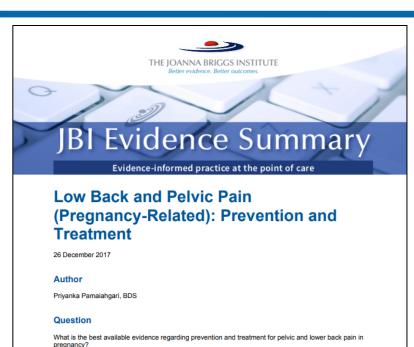
From: 新JBI證據等級--針對有效性的證據等級.台灣護理學會實證健康照護知識館.



文獻類型 - Evidence Summaries

- 針對常見臨床照護介入措施及方式, 提供國際上實證的簡短摘要
- 結構化的檢索文獻方式,用來查詢 實證照護資料庫

JBI Grades of Recommendation		
A 'strong' recommendation for a certain health management strategy where:		
it is clear that desirable effects outweigh undesirable effects of the strategy;		
Grade A	2. where there is evidence of adequate quality supporting its use;	
	3. there is a benefit or no impact on resource use, and	
	4. values, preferences and the patient experience have been taken into account.	
A 'weak' recommendation for a certain health management strategy where:		
1. desirable effects appear to outweigh undesirable effects of the strategy, although this is not		
Grade B	2. where there is evidence supporting its use, although this may not be of high quality;	
	3. there is a benefit, no impact or minimal impact on resource use, and	
	4. values, preferences and the patient experience may or may not have been taken into account.	



Clinical Bottom Line

More than two-thirds of pregnant women experience lower back pain (LBP) and almost one-fifth experience pelvic pain. As the pregnancy advances, pain increases and can interfere with work, daily activities and disturb sleep. This pain is possibly related to altered posture and increased levels of relaxin hormone. ^{1,2} Prescribing medications during pregnancy is controversial, therefore many women use complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) interventions.²

 A Cochrane systematic review was conducted to update the evidence assessing the effects of any intervention used to prevent and treat LBP, pelvic pain or both during pregnancy. The review found low-quality evidence that exercise (any exercise on land or in water) may reduce pregnancy-related lows bearing significant exercises.

Best Practice Recommendations

- Exercises that are tailored to the stage of pregnancy are recommended to reduce evening pelvic pain or lumbopelvic pain. (Grade B)
- Water-based exercise should be considered for inclusion in a care plan to assist in reducing lower back pain, based on patients' needs and the context. (Grade B)
- Craniosacral therapy, osteomanipulative therapy or a multi-modal intervention (manual therapy, exercise and education) may be considered in reducing pregnancy-related pelvic and lower back pain. Clinical judgement and individual patient preference should inform the decision to use these interventions. (Grade B)



文獻類型 - Recommended Practices

- 提供介入指引及程序,針對選定的臨床主題作進一步的說明及建議
 - Recommended Practice 推薦做法
 - Equipment List 設備清單
 - Occupational Health & Safety Provisions
 相關安全規定
 - Evidence Summary 臨床證據摘要





30 May 2018

Equipment

- · Patient's medical record
- Sensation testing equipment
- · Heat Wrap/Hot Pack

Recommended Practice

PRECAUTIONS:

- Neurological disorders
- Kidney problems
- Diabetes mellitus
- Bleeding diseases
 Inflammatory disease
- Abnormal heat sensitivity
- Peripheral vascular disorders
- Active tuberculosis
- Skin lesions (e.g. rash, bruising, laceration)
- Areas where heat rub was applied
- · May refer to manufacturer's guidelines for precautions

Autiloi

28 May 2018

Heat or Cold

Lucylynn Lizarondo, PhD, MPhysio, MPsych, BPhysio

Question

What is the best available evidence regarding the effectiveness of superficial heat or cold for managing low back pain?

JBI Evidence Summary

Non-specific Low Back Pain: Superficial

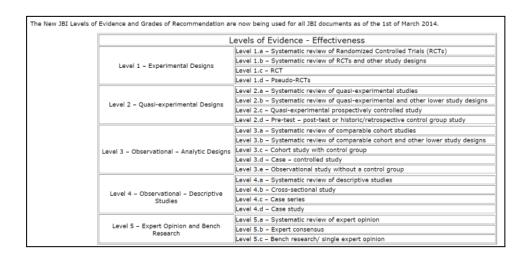
CONTRAINDICATIONS:

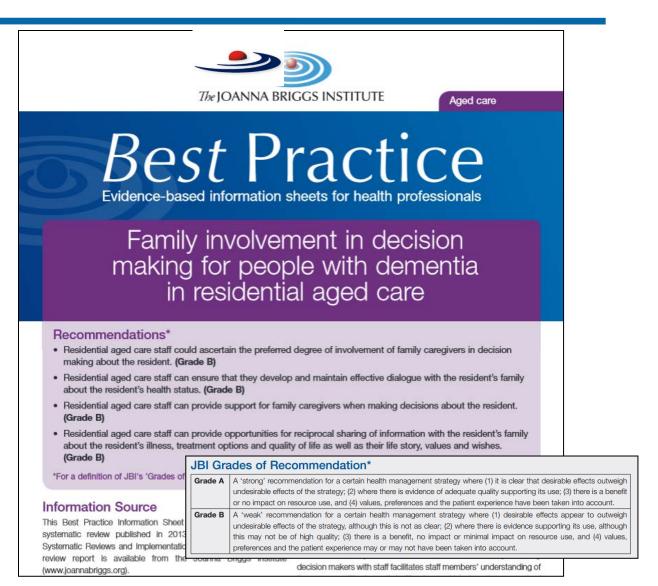
- Circulatory insufficiency
- Risk of dissemination (malignancy, systemic disease)
- · Possible exacerbation of existing conditions
- · Loss of skin sensation (hot or cold)



文獻類型 - Best Practice Information Sheets

- 根據大量的systematic reviews 文 獻的結果,彙整一個建議方案
- 從大量數據中收集的關鍵問題和 建議的訪問
- 2020 新文獻類型







文獻類型 - Systematic Reviews

• Systematic Reviews

- 文獻的分析
 - 提出一個問題
 - 建立收錄原則
 - 建立廣泛搜索實證的策略
 - 評估每篇文章的質量
 - 擷取文章中的精華
 - 綜述各篇文章中的要點

• Systematic Review Protocols

- 文獻背景資訊和進行系統化綜述的計劃

JBI Library of Systematic Reviews

JBL000208

2009: 7(14):583-614

A meta-synthesis of women's perceptions and experiences of breastfeeding support

Virginia Schmied, PhD, RM ¹ Sarah Beake, MA RM RN ² Athena Sheehan, PhD, MN, RM, RN ³ Christine McCourt, PhD BA ⁴ Fiona Dykes, PhD, MA, RGN, RM, ADM, Cert Ed ⁵

- Associate Professor (maternal and child health) School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- Research Midwife, Centre for Research in Midwifery and Childbirth, Thames Valley University, Paragon House, Boston Manor Road, Brentford, TW8 9GA, UK and Deputy Director, Thames Valley Centre for Evidence-Based Nursing & Midwifery.
- Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Nursing and Health, Avondale College, NSW, Australia and Adjunct Research Fellow, School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- Professor of Anthropology & Health, Centre for Research in Midwifery and Childbirth, Thames Valley University, London, UK and also visiting professor, NMAHP Research Unit, University of Stirling.
- Professor of Maternal and Infant Health and Director of Maternal and Infant Nutrition and Nurture Unit (MAINN), School of Public Health and Clinical Sciences, University of Central Lancashire, England, Adjunct Professor, University of Western Sydney.

Corresponding author: Sarah Beake, Centre for Research in Midwifery and Childbirth, Thames Valley University, Paragon House, Boston Manor Road, Brentford, TW8 9GA, UK. E-mail: Sarah.Beake@tvu.ac.uk

Executive Summary

Background- Breastfeeding conveys significant health benefits to infants and mothers yet in many affluent nations breastfeeding rates continue to decline across the early months following birth. Both peer and professional support have been identified as important to the success of breastfeeding. What is not known are the key components or elements of support that are effective in increasing the duration of breastfeeding?

Objectives- The aim of this meta-synthesis was to examine women's perceptions and experiences of breastfeeding support, either professional or peer, in order to illuminate the components of support that they deem 'supportive'. A secondary aim was to describe any differences between components of Peer and Professional support.

Selection criteria- Both primiparous and multiparous women who initiated breastfeeding were included in the study. Studies that included a specific demographic sub-group, such as

Schmied et al. © the authors 2009

Breastfeeding support

page 583





Ovid Medline檢索功能

OVID

Basic Search

- ●最直覺的搜尋方式
- 快速取得關聯度最高文獻
- ●輕鬆篩選年代及全文

Advanced Search

- ●最嚴謹的搜尋方式
- ●詳細比對醫學標題詞
- ●取得最完整的文獻資料

特定欄位搜尋

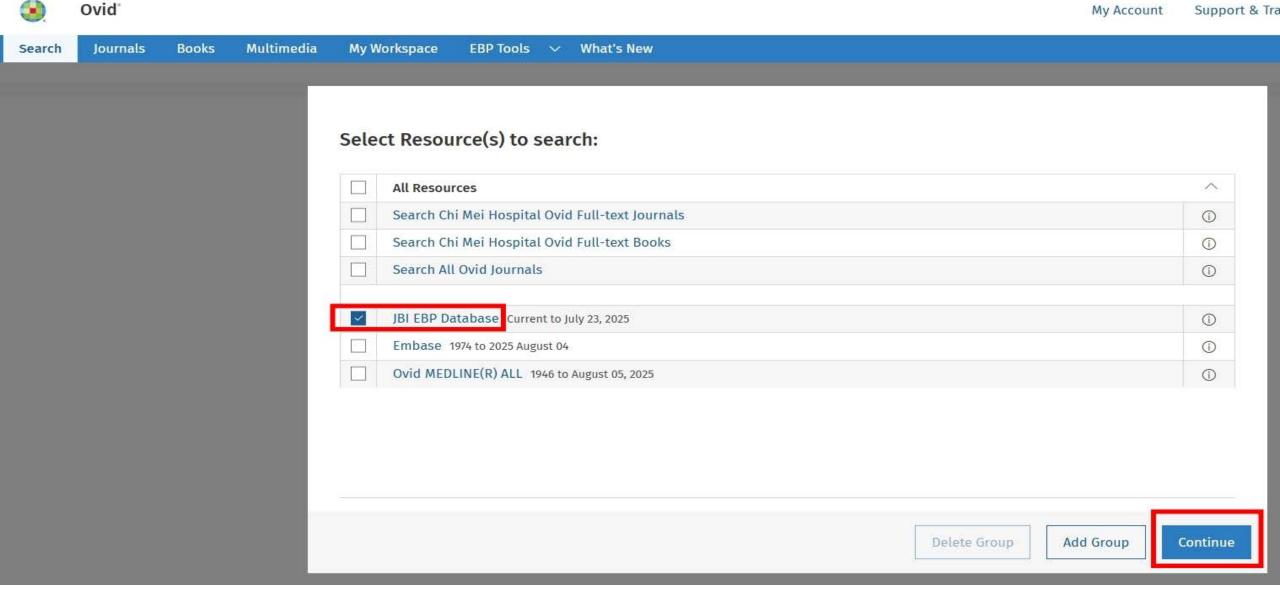
- Find Citation
- Search Fields
- Multi-Field Search

Search Tools

- ●標題詞的延伸應用
- ●尋找標題詞的定義
- ●比對標題詞

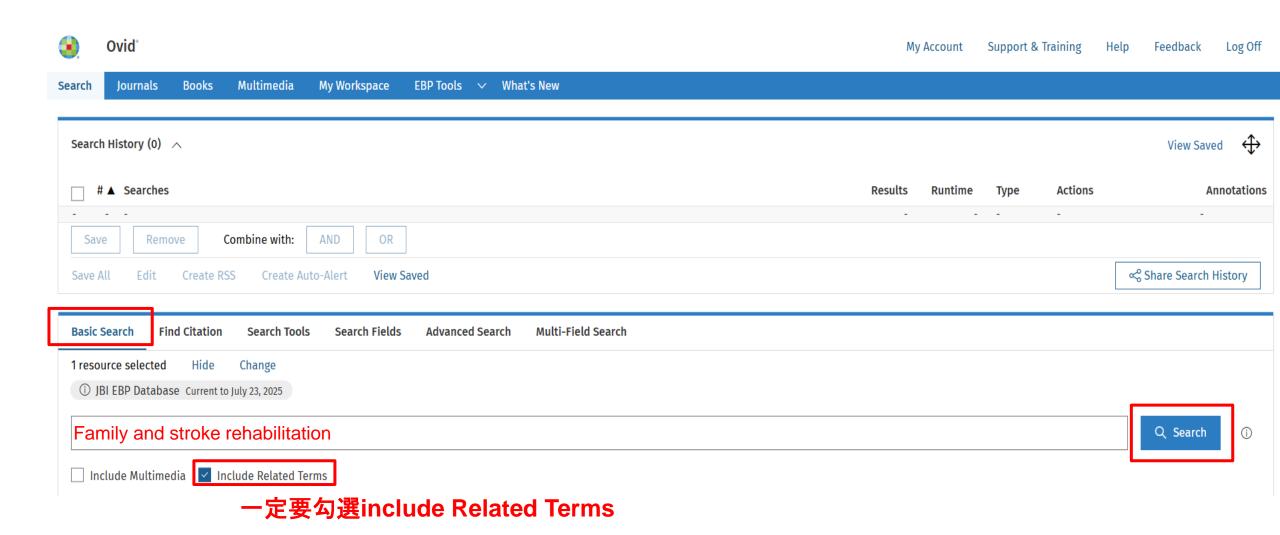


Ovid Medline檢索功能-點選JBI

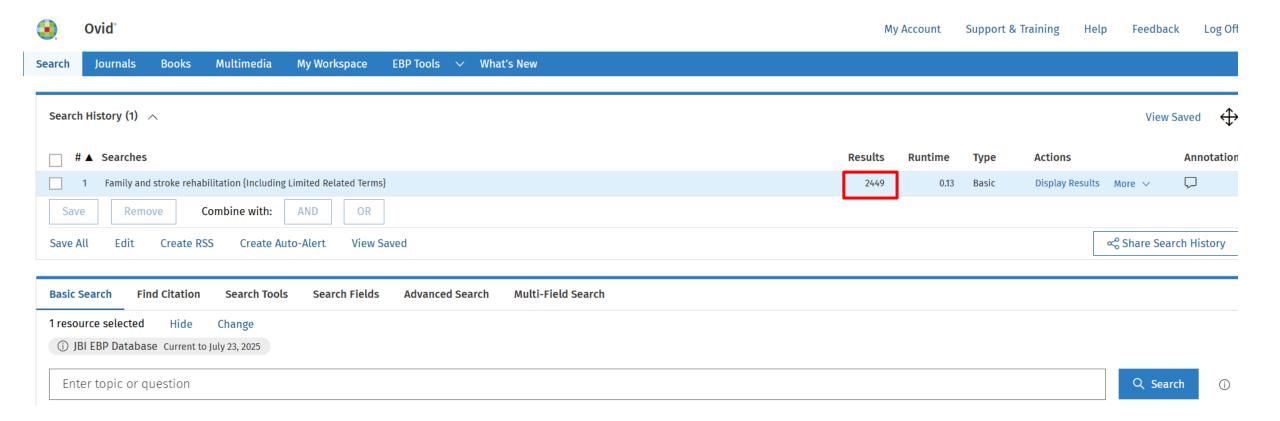




在Basic Search 輸入關鍵字

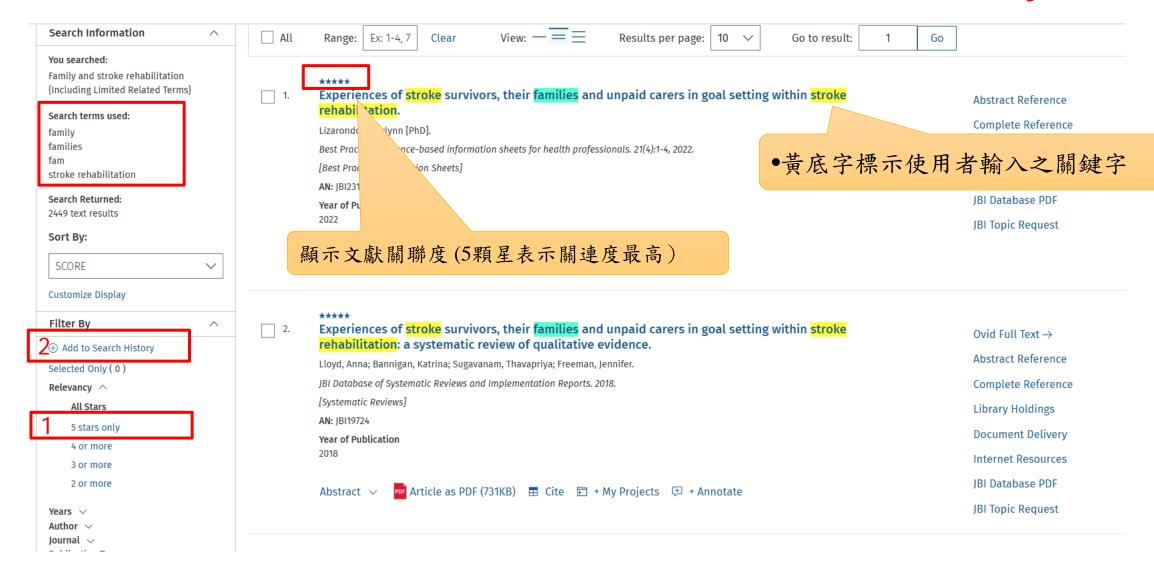


檢索結果2449筆



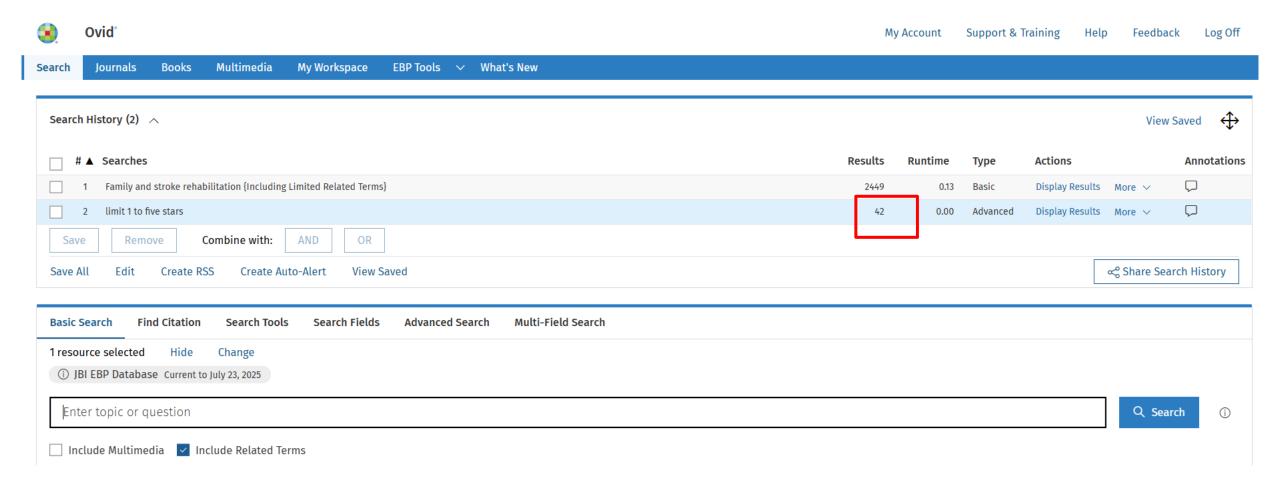


依步驟將五顆星加入(Add to Search History)

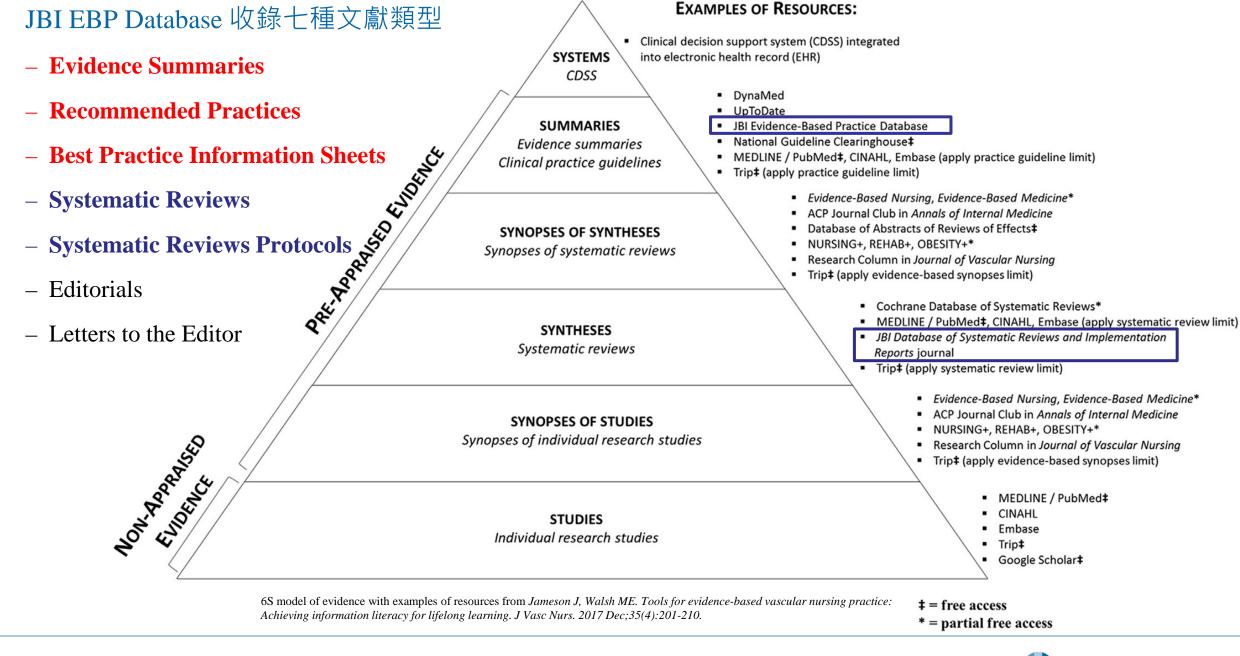




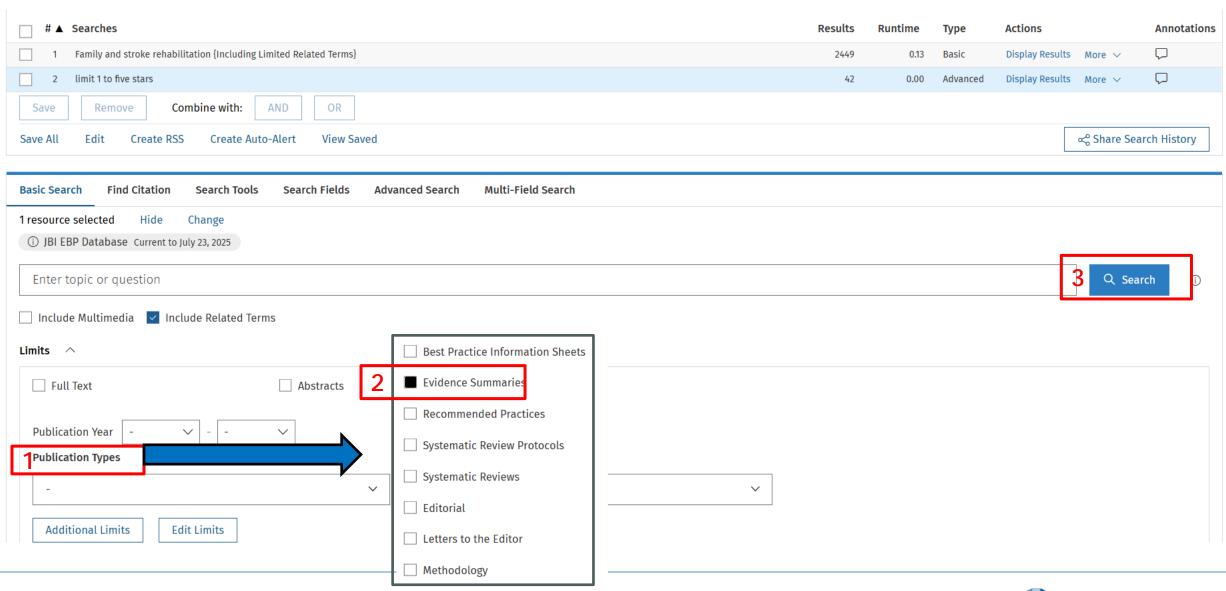
加入篩選五顆星, 共42篇



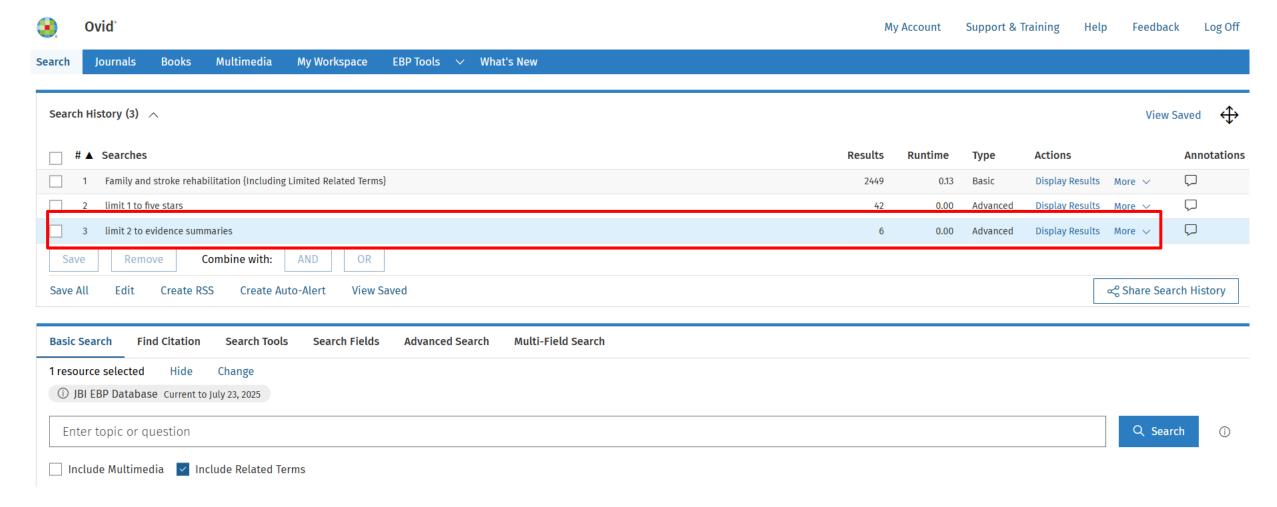




在Publication Types選擇Evidence Summaries

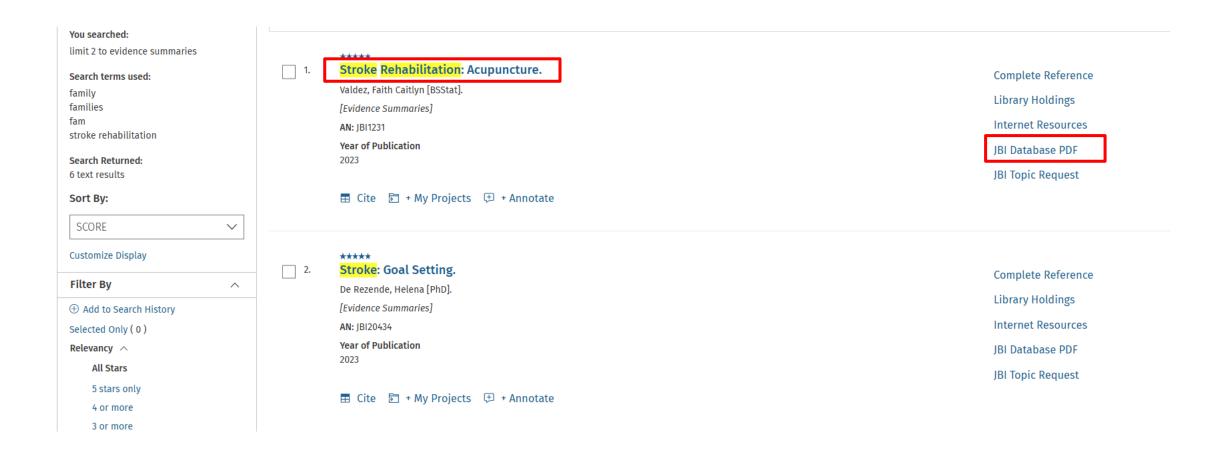


Evidence Summaries共有6篇

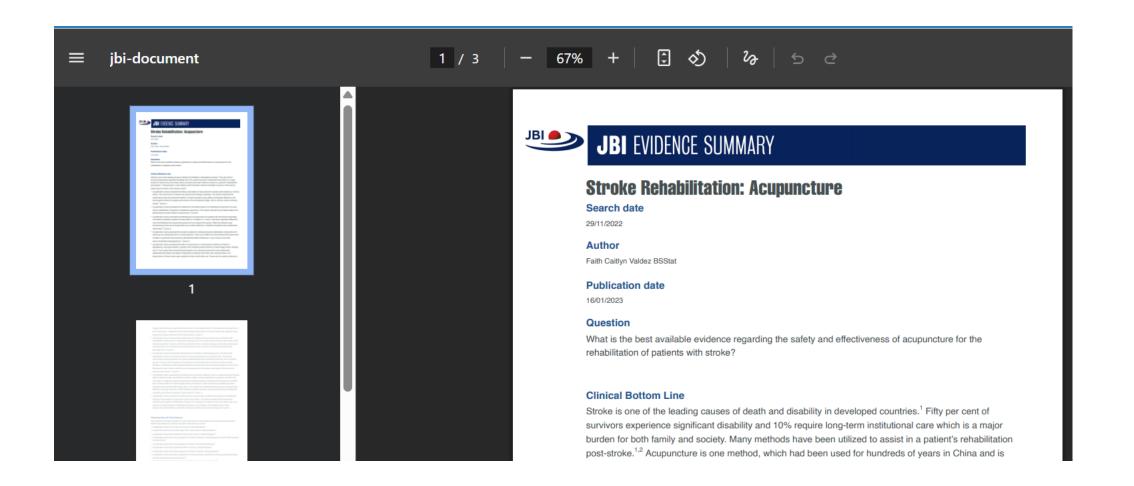




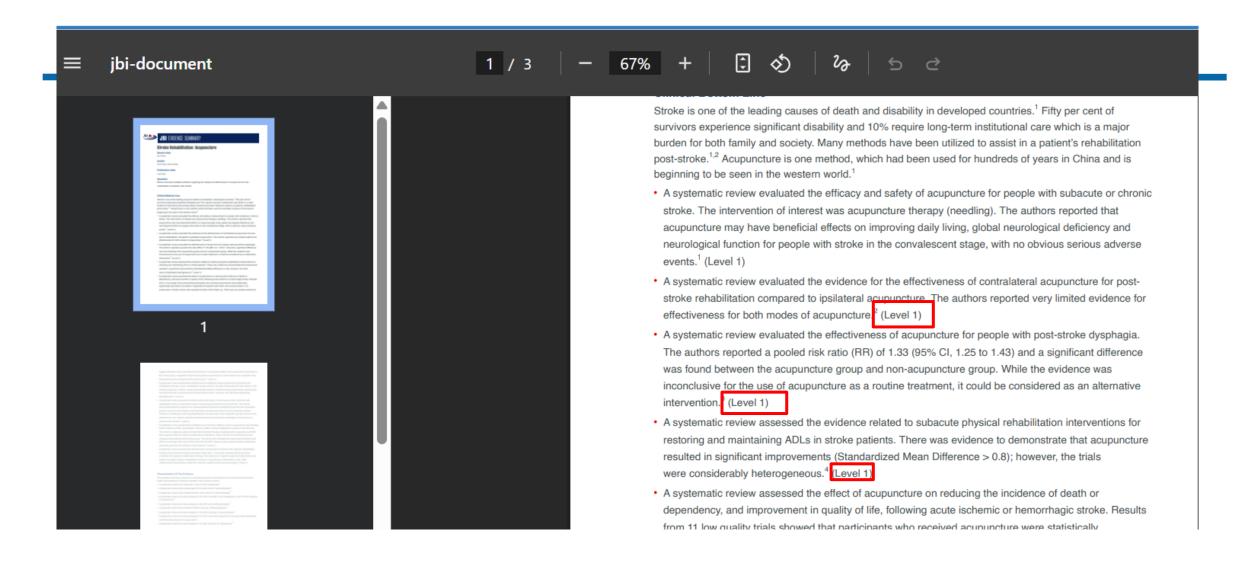
PDF全文下載方式













Characteristics Of The Evidence

This evidence summary is based on a structured search of the literature and selected evidence-based health care databases. Evidence included in the summary is from:

- A systematic review of 31 trials with a total of 2,257 participants
- A systematic review that included eight RCTs with a total of 428 participants.
- A systematic review that included 29 RCTs with a total of 2,190 participants.³
- A systematic review and meta-analyses of 55 RCTs including 13,787 participants, with 27 RCTs relevant to acupuncture.⁴
- A systematic review and meta-analyses of 33 RCTs with 3,946 participants
- A systematic review that included 20 RCTs involving 1,918 participants.⁶
- A systematic review and meta-analyses of 19 RCTs involving 1,434 participants.
- A systematic review and meta-analyses of 51 RCTs and seven quasi-RCTs involving 6,339 participants, with 39 studies relevant to acupuncture.⁸
- A systematic review and meta-analyses of 10 trials involving 761 participants.⁹

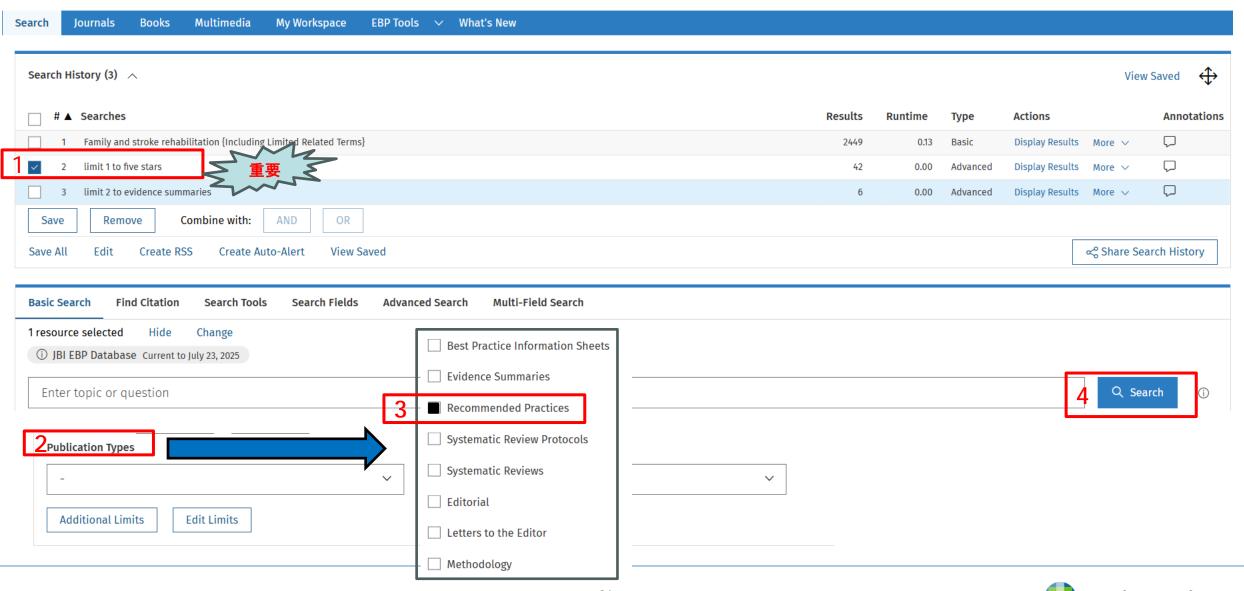
Best Practice Recommendations

 The evidence on the effectiveness of acupuncture for improving wellbeing and function following stroke is inconclusive and therefore may not be recommended as part of the routine therapy for stroke rehabilitation. (Grade B)



在Publication Types選擇Recommended Practices

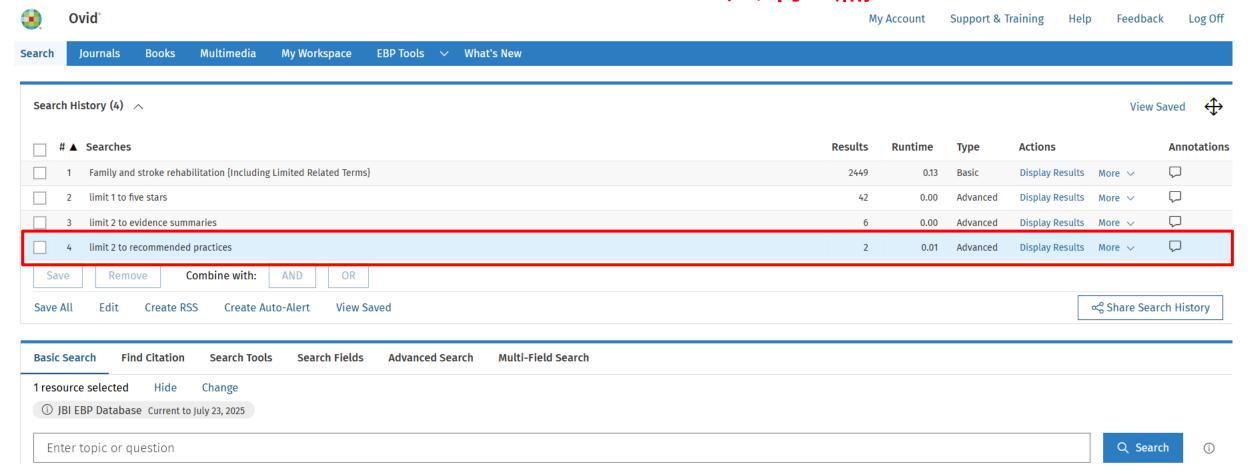
Ovid[®]



Feedback

Log Off

Recommended Practices 共有2篇





PDF全文下載方式





Atrial Fibrillation: Patient Education

Search date

20/04/2022

Publication date

27/03/2023

Equipment

- Educational materials appropriate to the delivery method, e.g. educational pamphlets, booklets or other multimedia educational resources.
- Self-management support tools, including self-monitoring diaries and mobile health applications on digital devices like tablets.
- **Recommended Practice**

Purpose

 Structured, tailored, and individualized education aims to improve healthcare outcomes for patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) by emphasizing and promoting self-management, medication adherence, lifestyle changes and risk factor management.

- Consider including education regarding psychological support, cognitive behavioral therapy or other relevant interventions based on the patient's psychosocial needs.
- Provide patient education on AF within a patient-centered and integrated management framework or as an element of cardiac or stroke rehabilitation programs.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of patient education during follow-ups. Identify patients' knowledge gaps and provide clarification if needed.

Supporting Evidence Summaries

· Atrial Fibrillation: Patient Education



Occupational Health and Safety Considerations





Author(s) potential or perceived conflicts of interest are collected and managed in line with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) standards.

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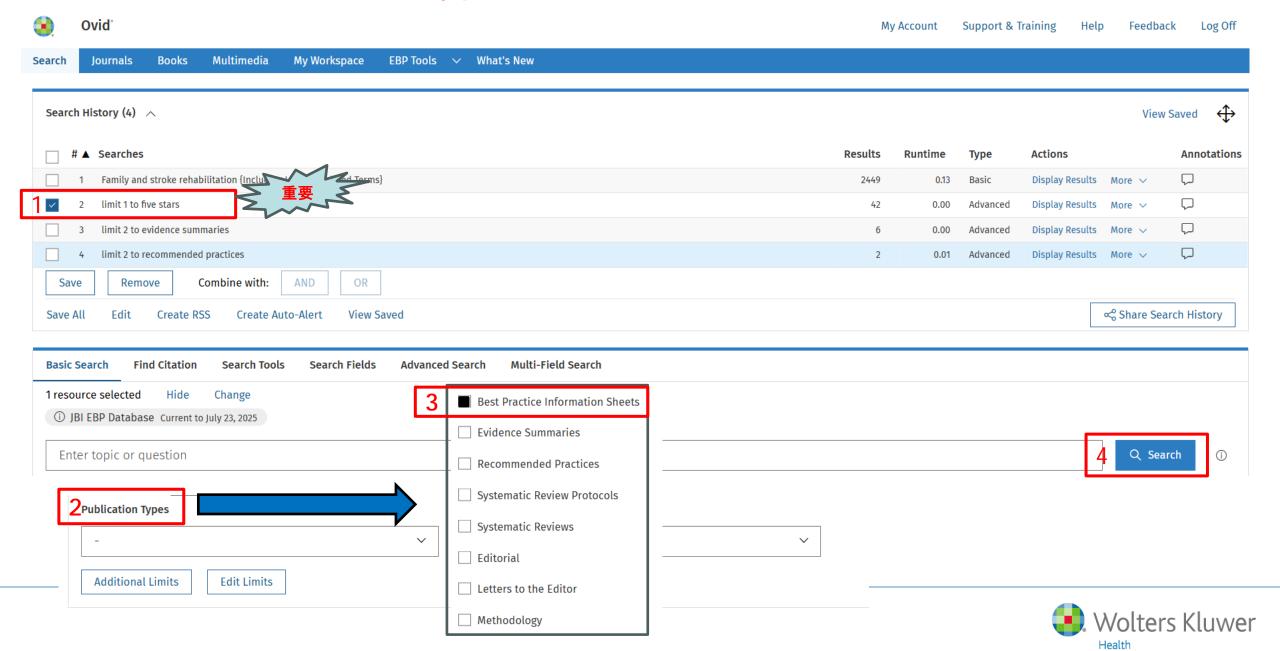
For details on the method for development see Munn Z, Lockwood C, Moola S. The development and use of evidence summaries for point of care information systems: A streamlined rapid review approach. Worldviews Evid Based Nurs. 2015;12(3):131-8.

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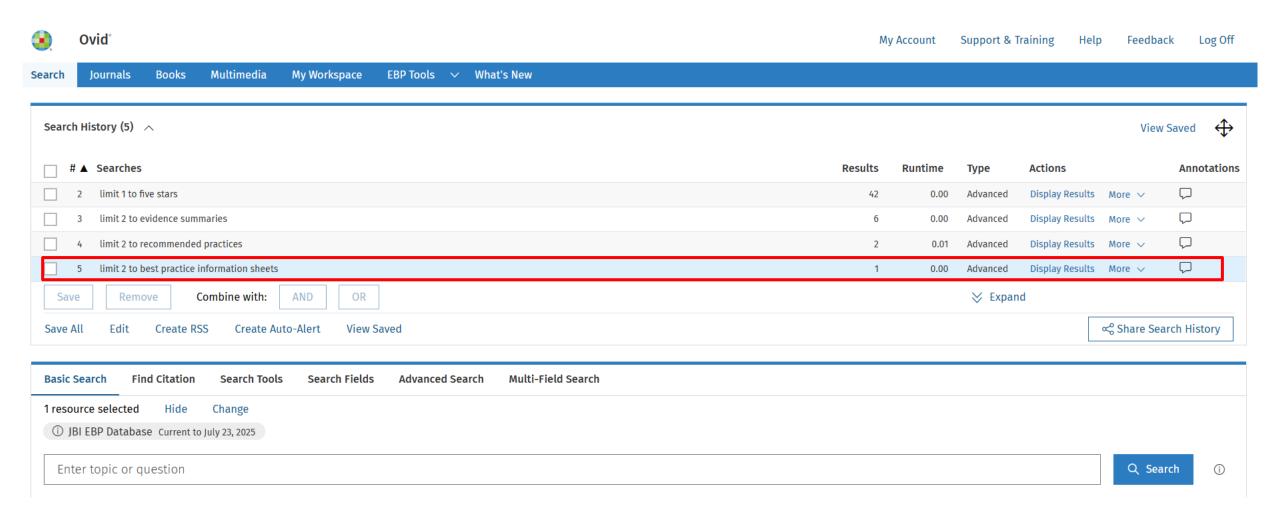
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Best Practices 共有1篇





顯示文獻關聯度(5顆星表示關連度最高)

Relevance:

Accession Number:

JBI23158

Author:

Lizarondo, Lucylynn [PhD].

Institution:

1. JBI, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide

Title:

Experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers in goal setting within stroke rehabilitation.

Source:

Best Practice: evidence-based information sheets for health professionals. 21(4):1-4, 2022.

Abstract: Recommendations*

摘要部分為建議結論

* Individual practitioners and providers of inpatient stroke rehabilitation services should reflect upon and evaluate the impact they have on goal setting interactions. They should endeavor to positively encourage and empower the stroke survivor. They should get to know the person, listening to them and finding out "who they are", in order to develop meaningful goals (together) that are individualized to the stroke survivor. (Grade B)

* Practitioners should recognize that recovery after stroke is ongoing and unpredictable and be aware of the potential importance to stroke survivors of maintaining hope and a sense of forward momentum through the use of person-centered goal setting in stroke rehabilitation. (Grade B)

* Practitioners should use person-centered goal setting processes in stroke rehabilitation that acknowledge and adapt to a stroke survivor's ability and desire to be involved in goal setting. (Grade B)

*Please refer to: JBI's Grades of Recommendation

Publication Type: Best Practice Information Sheets.

Keywords: Goal setting; experiences; qualitative; stroke survivors

MeSH Subject Headings: Stroke Rehabilitation

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BEST PRACTICE

Evidence-based information sheets for health professionals

Experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers in goal setting within stroke rehabilitation

Recommendations*

- Individual practitioners and providers of inpatient stroke rehabilitation services should reflect upon and evaluate the impact
 they have on goal setting interactions. They should endeavor to positively encourage and empower the stroke survivor.
 They should get to know the person, listening to them and finding out "who they are", in order to develop meaningful goals
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- Practitioners should use person-centered goal setting processes in stroke rehabilitation that acknowledge and adapt to a stroke survivor's ability and desire to be involved in goal setting. (Grade B)

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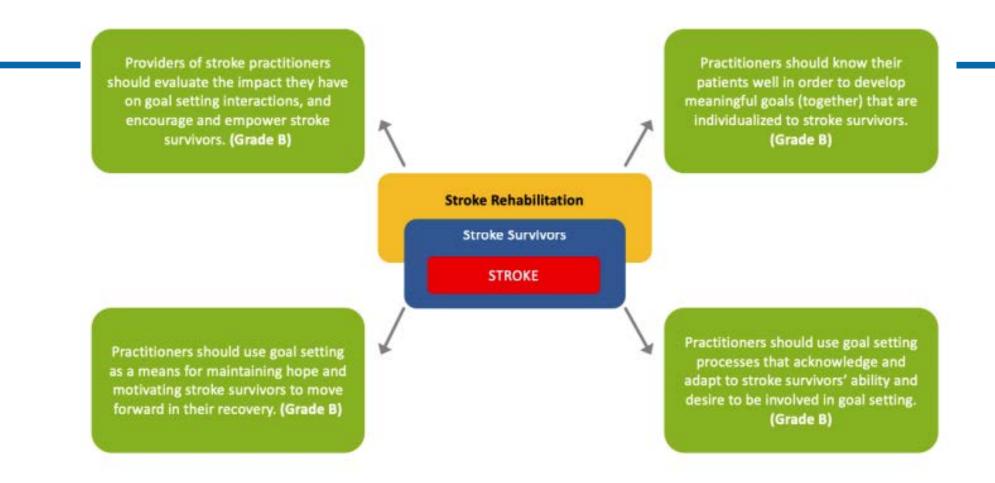
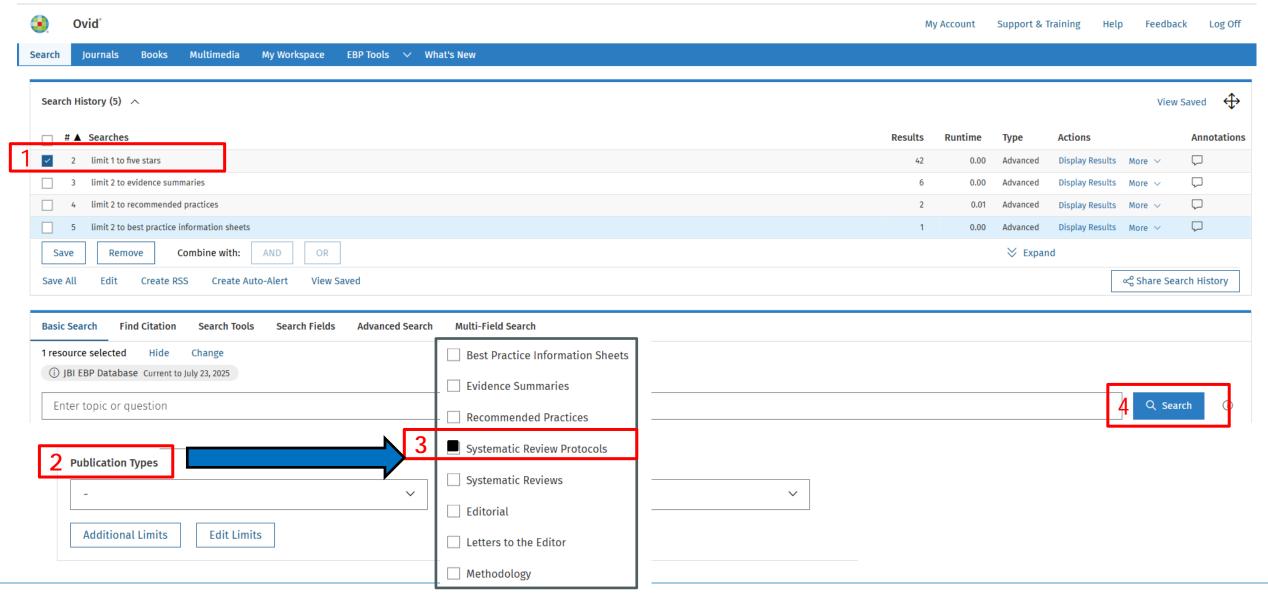


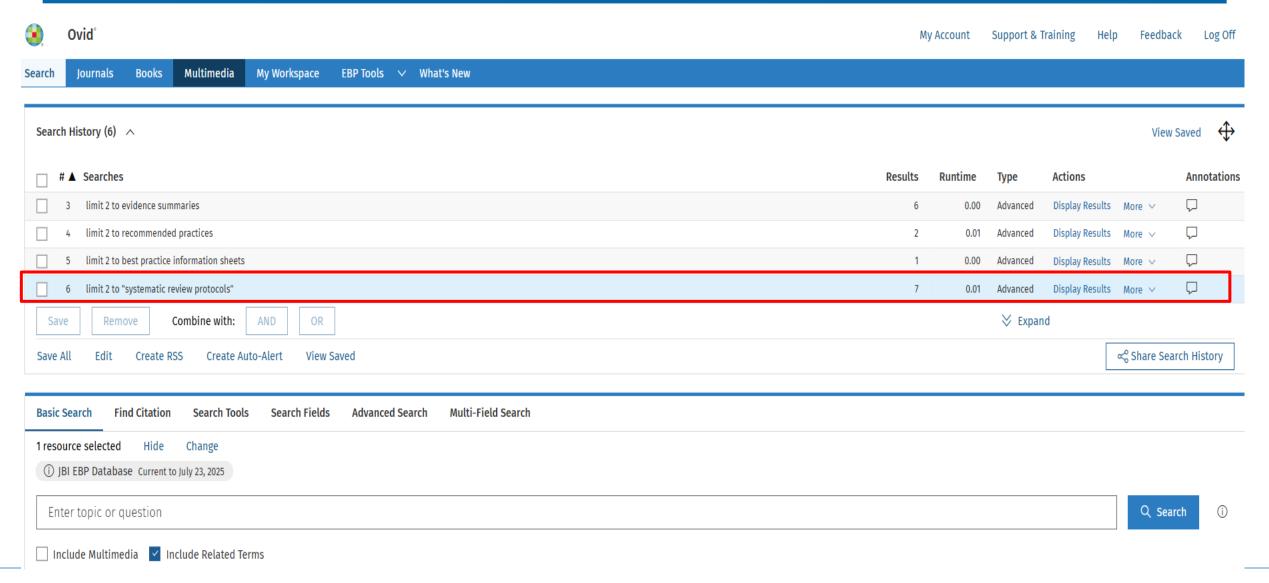
Figure 1: Stroke survivors' experiences of goal setting in stroke rehabilitation



在Publication Types選擇Systematic Reviews



Systematic Reviews 共7篇





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The experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers regarding goal setting within stroke rehabilitation: a systematic review protocol

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Jenny Freeman⁴

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- 4 The Centre for Innovations in Health and Social Care (Plymouth University): an Affiliate Centre of the Joanna Briggs Institute

Review question/objective

The overall aim of this qualitative systematic review is to explore the personal experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers in goal setting in stroke rehabilitation.

The objectives of this review are to:

- 1. Describe the experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers in goal setting in stroke rehabilitation
- Identify whether stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers consider the impact of goal setting on the person-centeredness of the rehabilitation approach
- Ascertain whether stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers consider if goal setting enables them to effectively self-manage their condition.



Background

Stroke is one of the leading causes of disability in adults and significantly affects the lives of individuals and their families, as well as the health and economy of a nation. 1.2 Stroke affects individuals in different ways and is associated with a wide range of disabilities. 3 It is recommended that individual needs and preferences are accounted for in the planning and delivery of stroke rehabilitation services, as part of a "patient-" or person-centered approach. 4

Person-centeredness is now widely accepted as beneficial for people living with long-term conditions, such as stroke.⁵ It has become an increasingly important concept in healthcare and rehabilitation over the past two decades,⁶ with momentum building in the past five years.⁵ It has been described as a "philosophy or approach to the delivery of rehabilitation services that reflects the needs of individuals ... rather than professionals", involving patients actively managing their own healthcare and rehabilitation, in collaboration with health professionals and service providers who "understand and respect their individual needs".^{7(p1416)} Despite person-centeredness being widely recognized as a cornerstone in the management of long-term conditions, progress in implementation has been slow.⁵

Increasing numbers of people live with long-term conditions, which they manage independently for most of the time. The impact of this on health services is enormous. Supporting self-management complements the philosophy of person-centered care, helps people further develop skills to help themselves, improves quality of life and changes the way people use health services by reducing dependence. ⁸ As one person with a long-term condition, Anya de Longh, described it, supporting self-management "creates more sustainable lives, which will in turn lead to a more sustainable NHS". She highlights three key enablers of self-management support: "setting an agenda, setting goals, and follow-up". ^{9(p2)}

Keywords

stroke; goal setting; qualitative research; systematic review

Inclusion criteria

Types of participants

This review will consider studies that include adults (18 years old and over) who have experienced a stroke and undergone rehabilitation (as an inpatient or an outpatient), and their families and unpaid carers. Family members who care directly for their stroke survivor spouse or relative will be included. Family members who do not provide direct care but live with their stroke survivor spouse or relative will be included. Others who provide direct care, but are not paid or related to the stroke survivor, will be included. Paid carers (non-family) or family members who neither live with nor care for a stroke survivor will be excluded.

Phenomena of interest

Studies that investigate the experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers regarding goal setting within rehabilitation will be considered. Studies investigating stroke rehabilitation goal setting as the entire focus, or those where it is investigated as a sub-section, will be considered.

There exists a range of definitions of goal setting within rehabilitation. This review will use the definition of a goal agreed upon by an expert consensus through the use of a modified Delphi technique:11(p338)

"A goal can be described as how things will be at some specified time in the future and that it is a desired state that requires both action and effort."

Goals may be long, medium or short term in nature, and these carry different characteristics. Longterm goals, also described as aims, are those "set at the limits of the foreseeable future". They are



Appendix I: Appraisal instruments

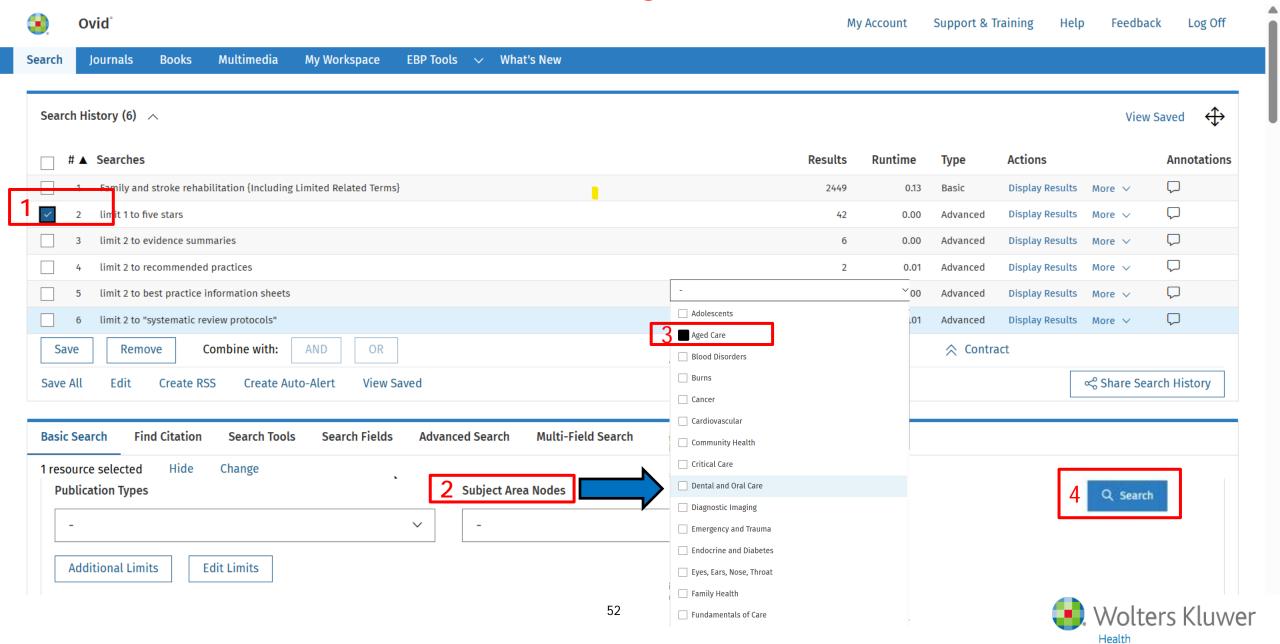
QARI appraisal instrument

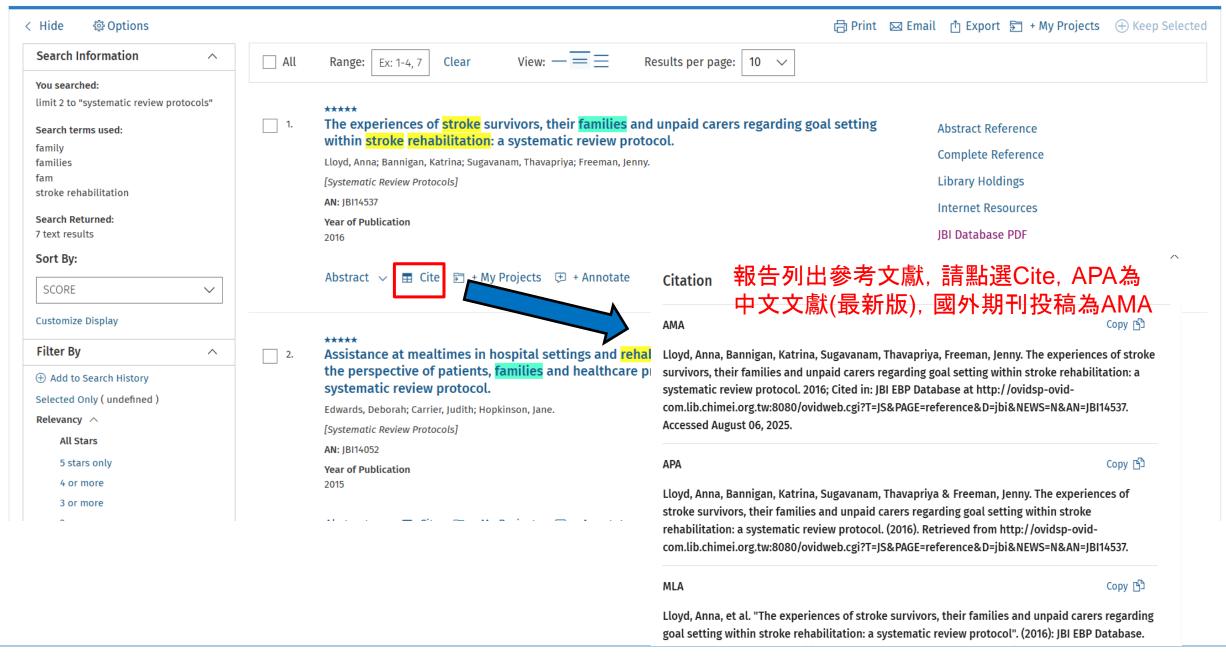
JBI QARI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Interpretive & Critical Research

Reviewer Date					
Author Year		Record Number			
	Yes	No	Unclear	Not Applicable	
 Is there congruity between the stated philosophical perspective and the research methodology? 					
Is there congruity between the research methodology and the research question or objectives?					
Is there congruity between the research methodology and the methods used to collect data?					
 Is there congruity between the research methodology and the representation and analysis of data? 					
5. Is there congruity between the research methodology and the interpretation of results?					
6. Is there a statement locating the researcher culturally or theoretically?					
7. Is the influence of the researcher on the research, and vice- versa, addressed?					
8. Are participants, and their voices, adequately represented?					
 Is the research ethical according to current criteria or, for recent studies, and is there evidence of ethical approval by an appropriate body? 					
Do the conclusions drawn in the research report flow from the analysis, or interpretation, of the data?					



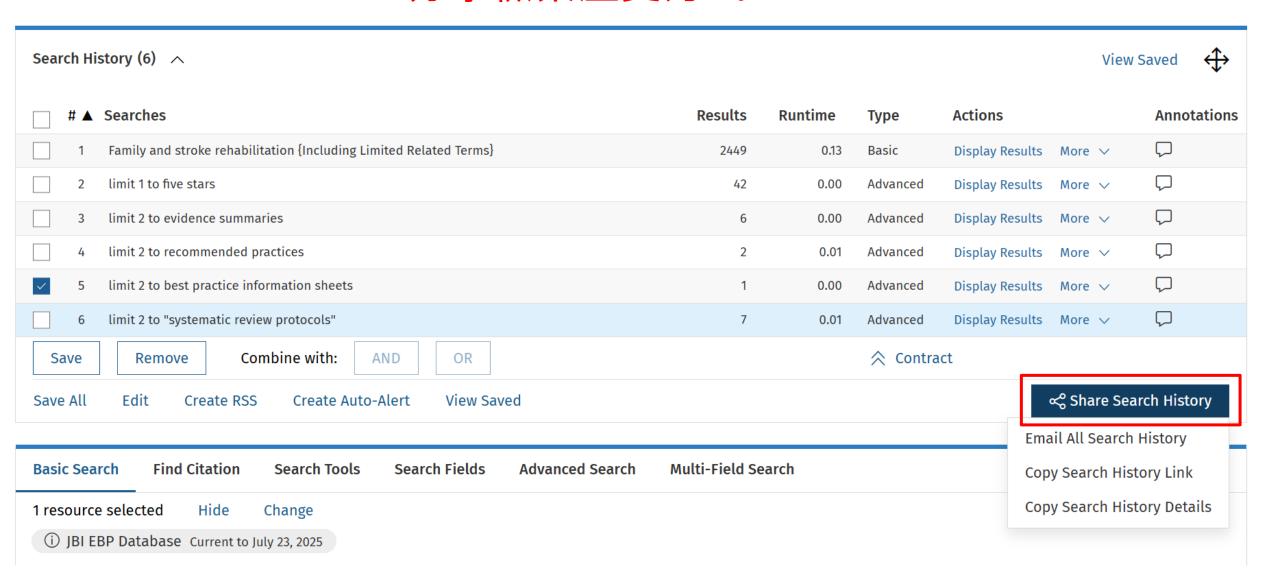
提供18個主題,以Aaged Care為例





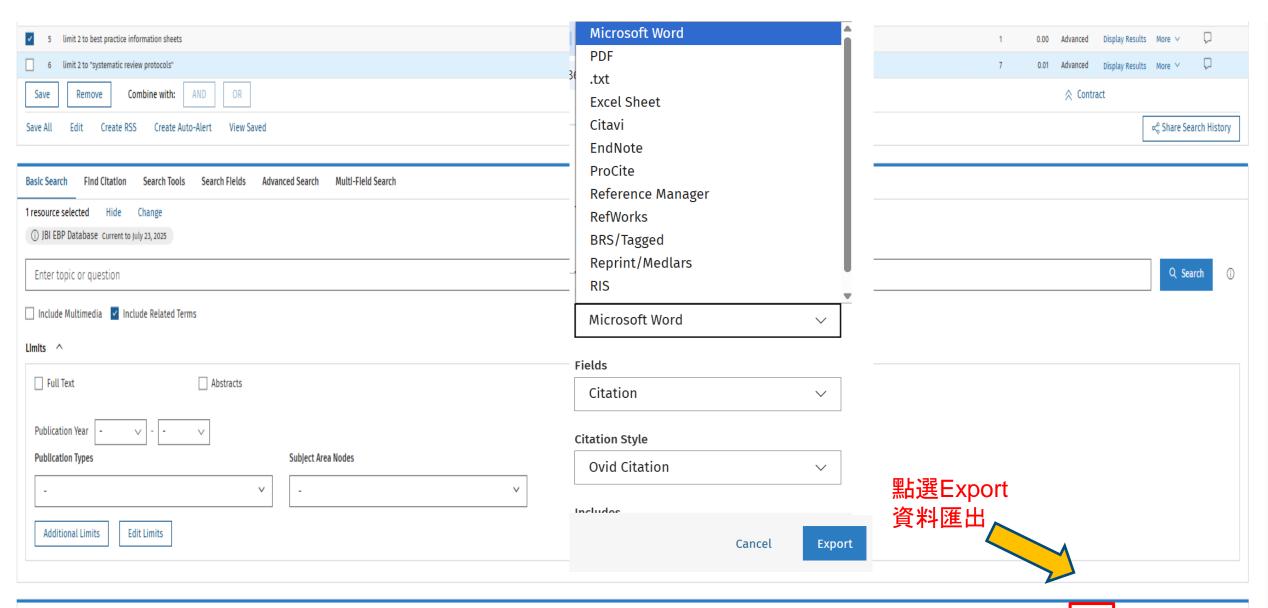


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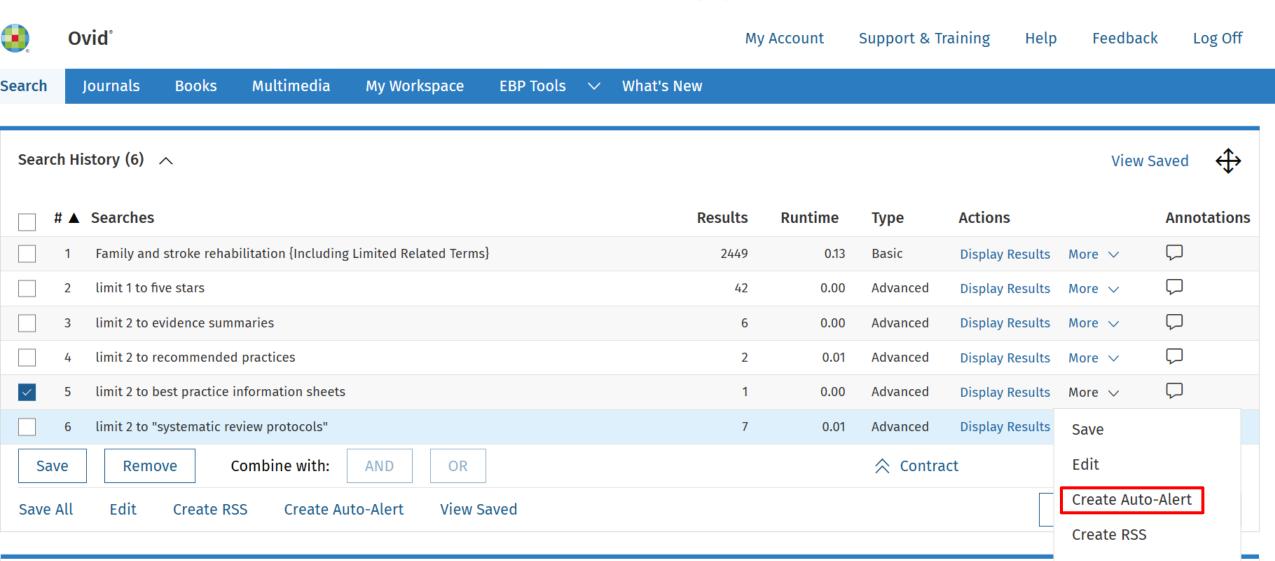
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Database: JBI-EBP Database < Current to July 23, 2025> ↓
Search-Strategy:-↓
1°Family and stroke rehabilitation {Including Limited Related Terms} (2449)
2°°limit·1·to·five·stars·(42)·↓
3°°limit · 2 · to · evidence · summaries · (6) · ↓
4°°limit · 2 · to · recommended · practices · (2) · ↓
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The experiences of stroke survivors, their families and unpaid carers regarding goal setting within
stroke-rehabilitation: a systematic review protocol.
Lloyd, Anna; Bannigan, Katrina; Sugavanam, Thavapriya; Freeman, Jenny.
[Systematic-Review-Protocols]-
AN: JBI14537←
Year of Publication: 2016←
Link to the Ovid Full Text or citation:
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2.←
Assistance at mealtimes in hospital settings and rehabilitation units for older adults from the
perspective of patients, families and healthcare professionals: a mixed methods systematic-
review-protocol.←
Edwards, Deborah; Carrier, Judith; Hopkinson, Jane.
[Systematic · Review · Protocols] · -
AN: JBI14052←
Year of Publication: 2015←
Link to the Ovid Full Text or citation:
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3. ←
The effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for family caregivers on the psychosocial
wellbeing, physical health and quality of life of stroke family caregivers and their stroke survivors:
a systematic review.←
Yu, Cheng Ho [RN, BN (Hons)]; Chair, Sek Ying [RN, PhD]; Chau, Janita PC [RN PhD].
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[Systematic-Review-Protocols]-

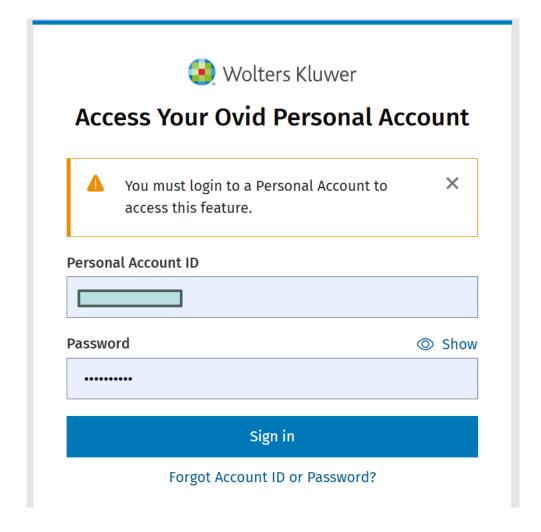


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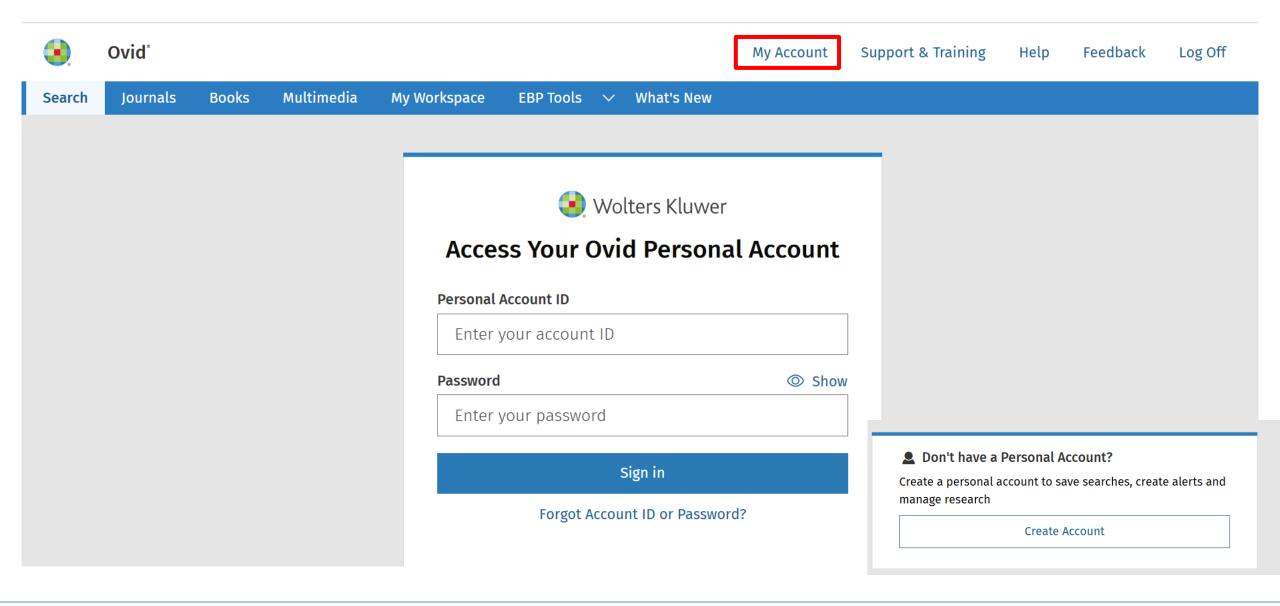




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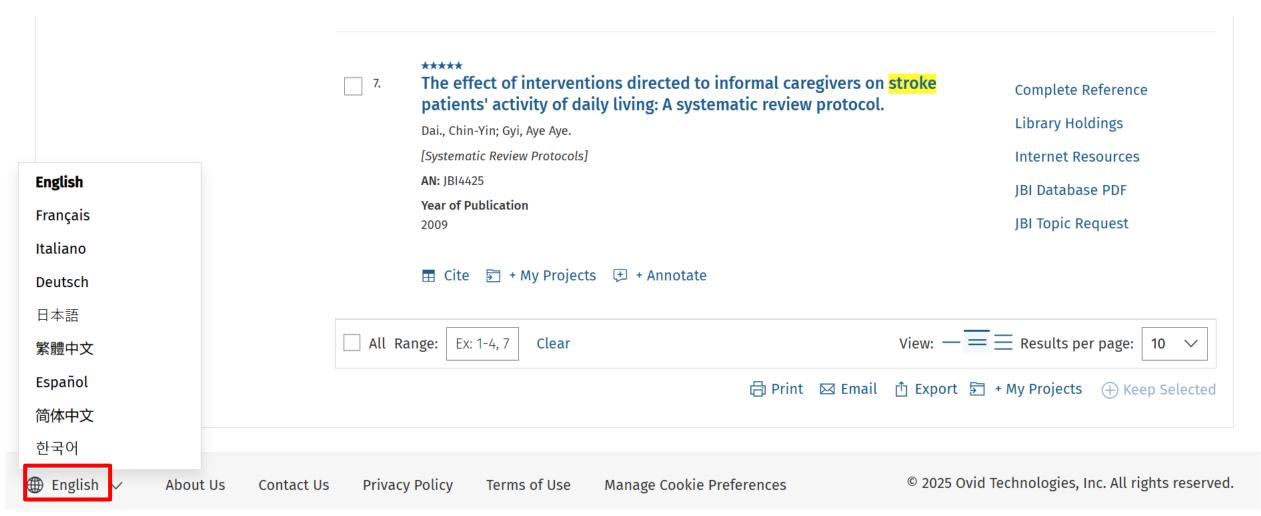


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