Titel des Projekts :

Datum:	Verfasser :
Datum der Genehmigung:	Zustimmung des Leiters :

KONTEXT

AKTUELLE SITUATION

ZIELE

SITUATIONSANALYSE / DIAGNOSE

LÖSUNGSANSÄTZE

INTERVENTIONSPLAN

SUIVI
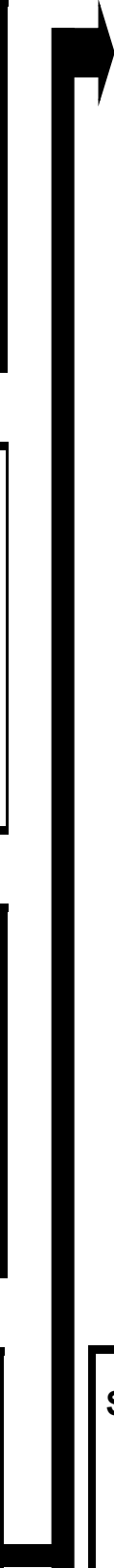
Project title :

Date:	Editor:
Approval date:	Chef's approval :

BACKGROUND

CURRENT SITUATION

GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED

SITUATION ANALYSIS / DIAGNOSIS

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

ACTION **PLAN**

FOLLOW-UP
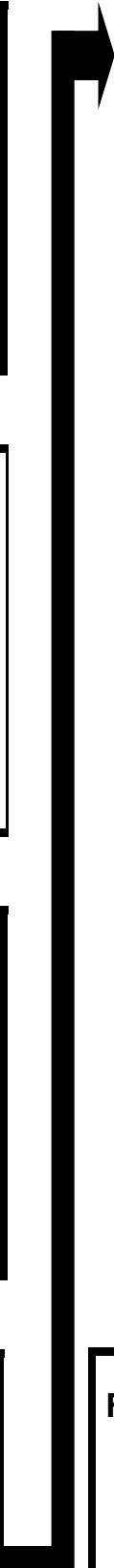
Titre du projet :

CONTEXTE

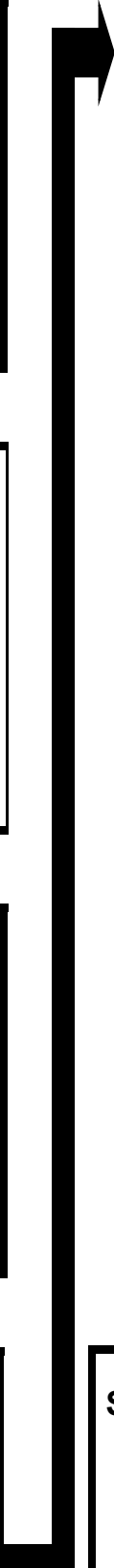**SITUATION ACTUELLE**

BUTS À ATTEINDRE

ANALYSE DE LA SITUATION / DIAGNOSTIC

PISTES DE SOLUTIONS

PLAN D'INTERVENTION

SUIVI

La question PICOT

La question PICOT

- Miller, S. A., & Forrest, J. L. (2001). Enhancing your practice through evidence-based decision making: PICO, learning how to ask good questions. *Journal of Evidence Based Dental Practice*, *1*(2), 136–141. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1532-3382(01)70024-3
- Stone, P. W. (2002). Popping the (PICO) question in research and evidence-based practice. *Applied Nursing Research*, *15*(3), 197–198. https://doi.org/10.1053/apnr.2002.34181

La question de recherche PICOT

P : Population

I : Intervention

C : Comparaison

O : Outcomes

T : Temps / Time

Exemple de question de recherche PICOT

- Il faut comprendre la question PICOT comme : « *Est-ce que pour les patients (P), l'intervention A (I) est plus efficace (Comparaison) que l'intervention B (C) pour influencer la variable O (Outcomes), ceci pour une mesure à 3 jours, à 2 semaines et à 3 mois (T)? »*

Beispiel für eine PICOT-Forschungsfrage

- Die PICOT-Frage ist zu verstehen als :
  « Ist für die Patienten (P) Intervention A (I) wirksamer (Vergleich) als Intervention B (C), um die Variable O (Outcomes) zu beeinflussen, und zwar bei einer Messung nach 3 Tagen, 2 Wochen und 3 Monaten (T)? »

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La question de recherche PICOT

- Parfois, il n'y a pas de comparaison, ni de temps.

- Dans un devis expérimental, les (I) sont les variables indépendantes (VI) et les (O) sont les variables dépendantes.

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La question de recherche PICOT

- Dans d'autres devis, les I sont plutôt des variables explicatives (VI) des O qui sont les variables à expliquer (VD).

- Par ex. «Quels sont les déterminants (I ou VI) de la santé mentale au travail (O ou VD)?»

Template for Asking PICOT Questions

INTERVENTION

In _____(P), how does _____ (I) compared to

_____(C) affect _____(O) within _____(T)?

ETIOLOGY

Are_____ (P), who have _____ (I) compared with those

without _____(C) at _____ risk for/of _____(O)

over _____(T)?

DIAGNOSIS OR DIAGNOSTIC TEST

In _____(P) are/is _____(I) <u>compared</u> with

_____(C) more accurate in diagnosing _____(O)?

PROGNOSIS/PREDICTION

In _____ (P), how does _____ (I) compared to _____(C)

influence _____ (O) over _____ (T)?

MEANING

How do _____ (P) with _____ (I) perceive

_____ (O) during _____(T)?

Short Definitions of Different Types of Questions:

Intervention: Questions addressing the treatment of an illness or disability.
Etiology: Questions addressing the causes or origins of disease (i.e., factors that produce or predispose toward a certain disease or disorder).
Diagnosis: Questions addressing the act or process of identifying or determining the nature and cause of a disease or injury through evaluation.
Prognosis/Prediction: Questions addressing the prediction of the course of a disease.
Meaning: Questions addressing how one experiences a phenomenon.

Sample Questions:

Intervention: In African-American female adolescents with hepatitis B (P), how does acetaminophen (I) compared to ibuprofen (C) affect liver function (O)?

Etiology: The question could read: Are 30- to 50-year-old women (P) who have high blood pressure (I) compared with those without high blood pressure (C) at increased risk for an acute myocardial infarction (O) during the first year after hysterectomy (T)?

Diagnosis: In middle-aged males with suspected myocardial infarction (P), are serial 12-lead ECGs (I) compared to one initial 12-lead ECG (C) more accurate in diagnosing an acute myocardial infarction (O)?

Prognosis/Prediction: 1) For patients 65 years and older (P), how does the use of an influenza vaccine (I) compared to not received the vaccine (C) influence the risk of developing pneumonia (O) during flu season (T)?

2) In patients who have experienced an acute myocardial infarction (P), how does being a smoker (I) compared to a non-smoker (C) influence death and infarction rates (O) during the first 5 years after the myocardial infarction (T)?

Meaning: How do 20-something males (P) with a diagnosis of below the waist paralysis (I) perceive their interactions with their romantic significant others (O) during the first year after their diagnosis (T)?