Brainfuse Response Form

Welcome to the Nursing Writing Review!

Analysis and recommendations regarding specific parts of your paper are included in the tutor response form. A copy of your paper is also posted below this form, and it includes additional comments in brackets. **If you do not see the tutor's comments or a tutor's review appears to be missing, please contact** info@brainfuse.com**. For specific questions about your paper, please resubmit through the Brainfuse Nursing Writing Review.**

Thank you for choosing the Nursing Writing Review. Best wishes with your revisions!

Nursing Review

Part 1 – Organization

- You are off to a great start with your organization; your PICOT statement is strong.
- The document flows well from section to section.
- There are formatting issues with your headings. Please review our APA 7 style guide, which is linked below. It includes examples of headings and instructions for formatting them.
- Avoid including a purpose statement in your conclusion. The conclusion needs to:
    - Close the PICOT - was the question answered? If not, what are the next steps in doing so?
    - Briefly summarize the document in 4-5 sentences for proper closure.

Part 2 – Development

- With a PICOT, be sure to overview why the topic is important to research and why the question is relevant. This should take place in the introduction prior to the PICOT statement.
- How often does the issue occur in the post-op population? Can any data or metrics be added to suggest the incidence and explain why focus on this is important? There is also notation of readmissions as well as mortality from the concern. Can references be added to help back your argument?
- Are all medications written and taken the same? Are there deviations?

Part 3 – Use of Resources

- The sources effectively support overall purpose, and in-text citations are formatted correctly.
- Suggestions for including new references to help answer PICOT question are below.
- Reference page should be titled "References," not "Works Cited." See in-text comments for additional feedback on reference entries.

Useful Links:

Organization & Development:

For additional assistance with organization and development, please use the Brainfuse Essential Guides. You can view the guides by clicking on the links below:

Organization Guide: **https://www.brainfuse.com/curriculumupload//1548955157024.pdf**
Development Guide: **https://www.brainfuse.com/curriculumupload//1548955225649.pdf**

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics
For additional assistance identifying and editing errors in grammar, usage, and mechanics, please use the Brainfuse Essential Grammar Guides. You can view the guide by clicking on this link below:

Grammar Guide: **https://www.brainfuse.com/curriculumupload//1611937972116.pdf**

If you would like a review focused on your grammar, usage, and mechanics, please resubmit your essay to the Writing Lab and request a ***grammar only review*** *in the comment box.*

Formatting
Please use the Brainfuse Style Guides for information on citation formatting.

APA – 6th Edition*:* **https://www.brainfuse.com/curriculumupload//1514394321264.pdf**
APA – 7th Edition: **https://www.brainfuse.com/curriculumupload//1579205682683.pdf**

Please make all changes to your own original file to maintain your intended formatting, headers, and footers.

Aspirin as an Effective Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis After Total Knee Replacement

[Be sure to include a full introduction of your topic and reason for a PICOT research question on this topic. An introduction statement should include 1-2 sentences with background information on the topic, the reason why focus on this is important, and a transition into the PICOT question. Introduction should include evidence of why Aspirin as thrombosis prevention is a topic that should be explored and why evidence behind the topic is supported.]

PICOT question.

In total knee arthroplasty patients (P), how does aspirin (I) compared with other anticoagulant medications (C) prevent venous thromboembolism (O) within 30 days after surgery (T)? [Great PICOT statement. Each element is present, including the population, intervention, comparison, outcome, and timeline]

Response

Blood clots can be fatal and are a significant and increasing threat to public health. Patients having total knee replacement are given medication to prevent venous thromboembolism. [How often do complications or thrombosis occur in these patients? Can data be added to support why this is a common issue? Also, how can etiology be explained? Consider including a driver of why this is a frequent outcome. Does this occur because of decreased mobility?] A multitude of studies has been conducted on the use of anticoagulants such as low molecular weight heparin, warfarin, and factor Xa inhibitors as effective VTE [Per APA

guidelines, be sure to spell out acronyms the first time you mention them] prophylaxis. In recent years, the use of the antiplatelet drug aspirin as a treatment for the prevention of VTE after TKR has seen an increase in usage [Why? What is driving this increased utilization? What data or reference can support this?] However, there is no consensus among medical professionals over which anticoagulant treatment is the most effective. It is important that further research be conducted into the safety, clinical efficacy and significance that using aspirin may have for patient outcomes and savings in healthcare costs. [Good statement regarding current evidence on this matter.]

In the United States, VTE is the leading preventable cause of a death that occurs in hospitals. A recent hospitalization or surgical procedure is directly connected to more than half of the blood clots that form after discharge (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022). [Good usage of this reference. Is there data you could include on this such as the number of patients that develop this complication (numerator) over total procedures (denominator)?] Patients undergoing TKR have a higher risk of developing VTE than the general surgical population. In a data provided by the CDC (2022), VTE is the third most common reason for an unplanned hospital readmission among patients following total knee replacement.

There have been a number of different antithrombotic drugs that have been utilized to prevent VTE. Common antithrombotic medications include both antiplatelet medicines such as aspirin and clopidogrel and anticoagulants such as unfractionated and low molecular weight heparin, warfarin, factor Xa inhibitors, and direct thrombin inhibitors (Chan & Weitz, 2019). Different anticoagulants have different mechanisms of action in the coagulation cascade, different dosages, administration schedules, and monitoring are required, and some have undesirable side effects, which necessitated many new studies to determine which anticoagulants

are best for preventing asymptomatic DVT (Cicek et al., 2021). [Do any of these medications require different therapy timelines, or are all of them standard duration?]

While aspirin is not frequently prescribed by orthopedic surgeons, this is likely to change if it is demonstrated to be effective, not more effective, than current methods of a VTE prophylaxis with fewer adverse effects. This will be done for both medical and financial reasons, since it reduces expenses, shortens patients' stay in the hospital, which can lead to cost savings in healthcare, and increases patient compliance. This paper will examine the safety and clinical efficacy of aspirin in comparison with other anticoagulants for the prevention of VTE following TKR. [This statement does not belong in the conclusion.]

[Be sure to circle back to the PICOT and address each element in the conclusion. Was the PICOT question answered? Is the suggestion effective? In your case, is there evidence to demonstrate that this intervention is more effective than the other medications that are given for prophylaxis? Be sure to answer this before closing the document.]

Works Cited

[Per APA rule, this section should be titled “References”]

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022, June 14). Data and statistics on ha-vte. [Italicize web page title] https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/dvt/ha-vte-data.html

Chan, N. C., & Weitz, J. I. (2020). Antithrombotic agents. Circulation Research [italicize source element], 124(3), 426–436. https://doi.org/10.1161/circresaha.118.313155

Cicek, N., Agir, İ., Tosun, H., Uludag, A., & Sari, A. (2020). Comparison Of Enoxaparin and Rivaroxaban in The Prophylaxis of Deep Venous Thrombosis in Arthroplasty [For titles of journal articles, only capitalize the first word, first word after a colon, and any proper nouns]. Emergency Medicine International [italicize source element], 2021, 1–5. https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/2945978