

Individual Evidence Summary Tool
Appendix G



EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and re-education (I) compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life over a 12-week period (T)?

Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
Angela Waller	#1	Mohammadi, F., Jahromi, M.S., Bijani, (2021). Investigating the effect of multimedia education in combination with teach-back method on quality of life and cardiac anxiety in patients with heart failure: a randomized clinical trial. <i>BMC Cardiovasc Disord</i> 21 , 535 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12872-021-02357-z https://chamberlainuniversity.idm.oclc.org/login?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=ip&db=c8h&AN=153551733&site=ehost-live	Quantitative, Randomized Control Trial, non-blinded Aim: Determine the effect of multimedia	Heart Hospital South Iran, 120 patients in the study Inclusion: heart failure (class I-III), aged <	Follow-up for Intervention group A and control groups were immediately after one month, then three months of	-No significant difference in demographic variables between the intervention (A/B) and the control group.	Percentage of patients who met the criteria for quality of life

Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice
Individual Evidence Summary Tool (Appendix

EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and re-education compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life in a 4-week period (T)?							
Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
			education using the teach-back method on the quality of life and cardiac anxiety in patients with heart failure. Intervention group A: (multimedia edu. only)	60 years old, no speech, vision, and hearing impairment, literacy, and ability to talk and answer questions. Exclusion: absent in more than two sessions, mental	intervention. Intervention group A: educated only screened four sessions, 45 minutes long. (prevention, signs and symptoms, diet, complications of heart failure). Intervention Group B: education +	-No significant difference in mean scores of the quality of life and cardiac anxiety in intervention and control groups before performing educational interventions. - There was a	al (c ci of 0. C c an qu nr Pe n C tic A A Cl sq

EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and reflection compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life 4 weeks period (T)?

Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
			<p>Intervention Group B (multimedia edu. with teach-back and reflective learning method)</p> <p>Control Group (daily hospital education by nurses)</p>	<p>Older adults with chronic illness (Alzheimer's, stroke, liver disease, acute heart failure, rheumatoid arthritis, unable to communicate).</p>	<p>teach-back method (group discussions) Control Group: daily education provided by nurses in the hospital. Randomization: The sample size is calculated using a formula (power of 80% and $\alpha = 0.05$. 120 Patients)</p>	<p>significant difference in mean score for quality of life and cardiac anxiety in the intervention and control groups immediately after, 1 month, and 3 months after educational intervention</p>	

EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and re-education compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life in a 4-week period (T)?

Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
					<p>were allocated randomly to three groups. Cards labeled A-C (40 for each group), patients were asked to pull a random card out of an envelope .</p>	<p>ntions. - The difference in mean scores for quality of life and cardiac anxiety in multimedia education with the teach-back method was more significant than in the</p>	

EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and re-education compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life over a 4-week period (T)?

Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
						control and intervention groups A (multimedia education only). Intervention Group A (multimedia education only), Intervention Group B (multimedia education only).	

EBP Question: In patients 18 to 60 years old with heart failure (P), how does the use of multimedia education with patient teach-back and re-education compared to multimedia education only without teach-back (C) reduce patients' anxiety, hospital readmission rate, and improve patients' quality of life over a 3-week period (T)?

Reviewer name(s)	Article number	Author, date, and title	Type of evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Findings that help answer the EBP question	Measures
						with the teach-back method), Control group (education per nurses and packages at the hospital daily)	
Angelic Waller	#2	Pereira Sousa, J., Neves, H., & Pais-Vieira, M. (2021). Does Symptom Recognition Improve Self-Care in Patients with Heart Failure? A Pilot Study Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>Nursing reports (Pavia, Italy)</i> , 11(2), 418–429. https://doi.org/10.3390/nursrep11020040	Quantitative, Randomized Controlled Trial: Pilot	63 patients total. (33 control groups, 30	The goal of the intervention is to improve HF	At the three-month mark, there was a 60% unders	Therapeutic outcomes for th