

A scoping review protocol to map the non-pharmacological interventions used in perioperative period to prevent anxiety in adolescents

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Introduction

The WHO defines adolescence as the period between 10 and 19 years of age.¹

Adolescence is the healthiest period in life,² there are more than seven million in United States of America^{3,4} and 65 000 adolescents in Canada⁵ that undergo a surgical procedure every year. Anxiety can be defined as an unpleasant emotion when a person is in a tense and apprehensive state, which arises from the anticipation of both internal and external danger.⁶ In the perioperative period, anxiety is defined as a motion progressive with tension, irritability and increased activity of the autonomic nervous system.⁷ In a pilot study, developed in the United States, it was demonstrated that 80% of adolescents submitted to outpatient surgery reported significant anxiety in the preoperative period.⁸

Objective

To examine and map the range of non-pharmacological interventions used in the perioperative period to prevent anxiety in adolescents.

Methods

A three-step search strategy

1. A first search at MEDLINE and CINAHL has been already undertaken;
2. Search using all identified keywords and index terms will be undertaken;
3. The third stage will include the analysis of the reference list in all identified studies.

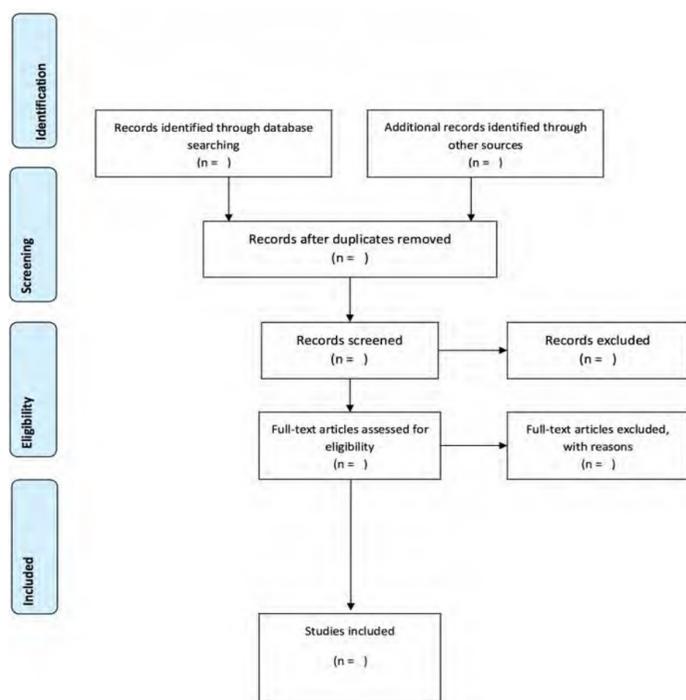


Figure 1: PRISMA flow chart for scoping review

Data Extraction Tool

Review Title: The non-pharmacological interventions used in perioperative period to prevent anxiety in adolescents: a scoping review protocol.
Study details and characteristics extraction
Reviewer
Date
Author/s
Year
Article title/Document
Journal/Source
Aim
Study population and sample size
Condition requiring surgery
Adolescent group (early, middle or late)
Other participant characteristics
Concept(s) of significance to the review question
Author/s professions
Frequency, dose and duration of the non-pharmacological intervention
Type of non-pharmacological intervention
Measured outcomes and details (pain, discomfort, anxiety)
Context
Country
Setting
Source
Publication type
Methodology/Methods
Gaps in the research
Comments

Author	Non-pharmacological intervention	Population		
		Adolescents aged 10-13	Adolescents aged 14-16	Adolescents aged 17-18

Author	Type of Non-pharmacological intervention	Concept				
		Anxiety	Pain	Maladaptive behaviors	Discomfort	Other

Author	Non-pharmacological intervention	Context				
		Pre-operative	Intraoperative	Post-operative	Hospital department	Other

Results

In the first search strategy done in PubMed database, authors found 426 items. After the second and third phase of this study the extracted data will be presented by database in a tabular form. A narrative summary will accompany the charted results and will describe how the results answer to the review objective and questions about population, concept and context.

The results of the study selection process will be reported in full in the final systematic review and presented in a PRISMA flow diagram.^{9,10}

Conclusions

After this mapping and clarification, we will be able to proceed and undertaking a systematic review pertaining to the effectiveness of the use of Non Pharmacological Interventions (NPI) to prevent the adolescents' anxiety in perioperative period in a particular context or specific population group, or regarding the effectiveness of a specific strategy or technique used as NPI to be led by nurses.

Data Extraction

Quantitative and qualitative data will be extracted from articles included in the review by two independent reviewers using a data extraction tool developed by the reviewers as indicated by methodology for scoping reviews proposed by the Joanna Briggs Institute.^{9,10}