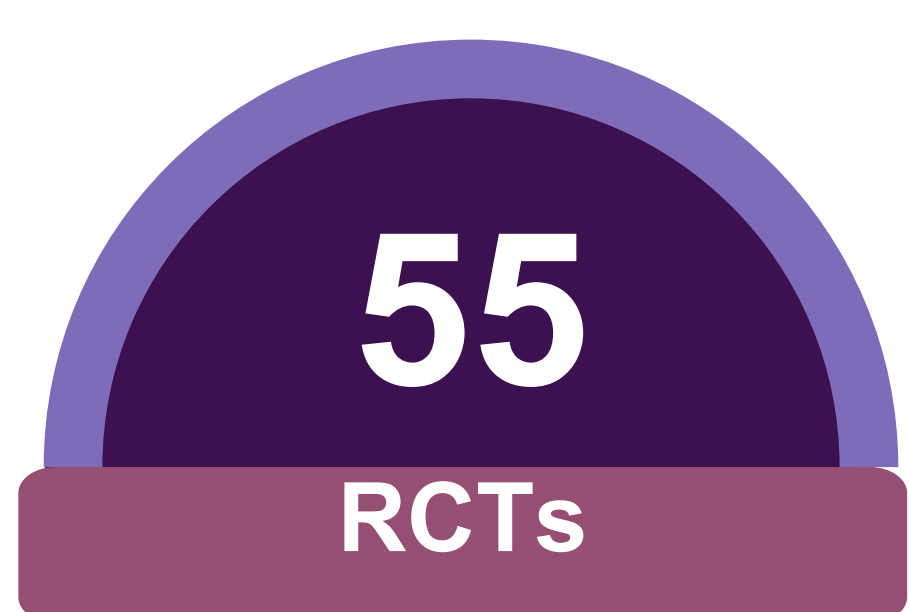


Latin American Nursing RCTs: Need for Methodology and Reporting Improvement

Exploring Randomized Clinical Trials in Nursing across Latin America: An Evidence Map and a Quality Analysis

Background: Randomized clinical trials (RCTs) are crucial for establishing the effectiveness and safety of healthcare interventions, and they are vital for evidence synthesis. Accurate reporting is essential for their impact on evidence-based practice. However, the characteristics and quality of reporting nursing RCTs conducted in Latin American remain underexplored.

Results



Published between 2005 and 2024 (included up to June 2024).

Figure 1. Number of Nursing RCTs, per five-year range

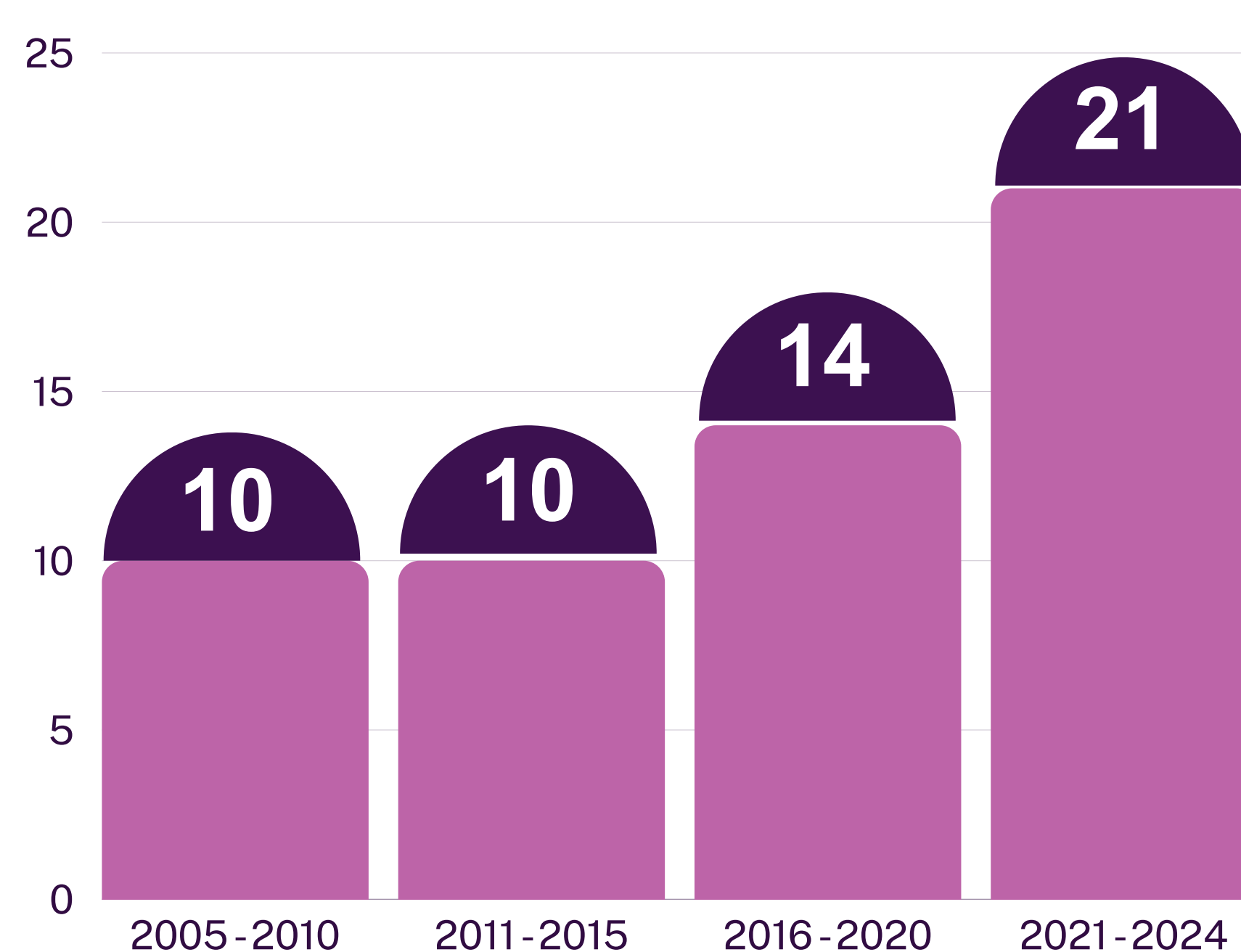
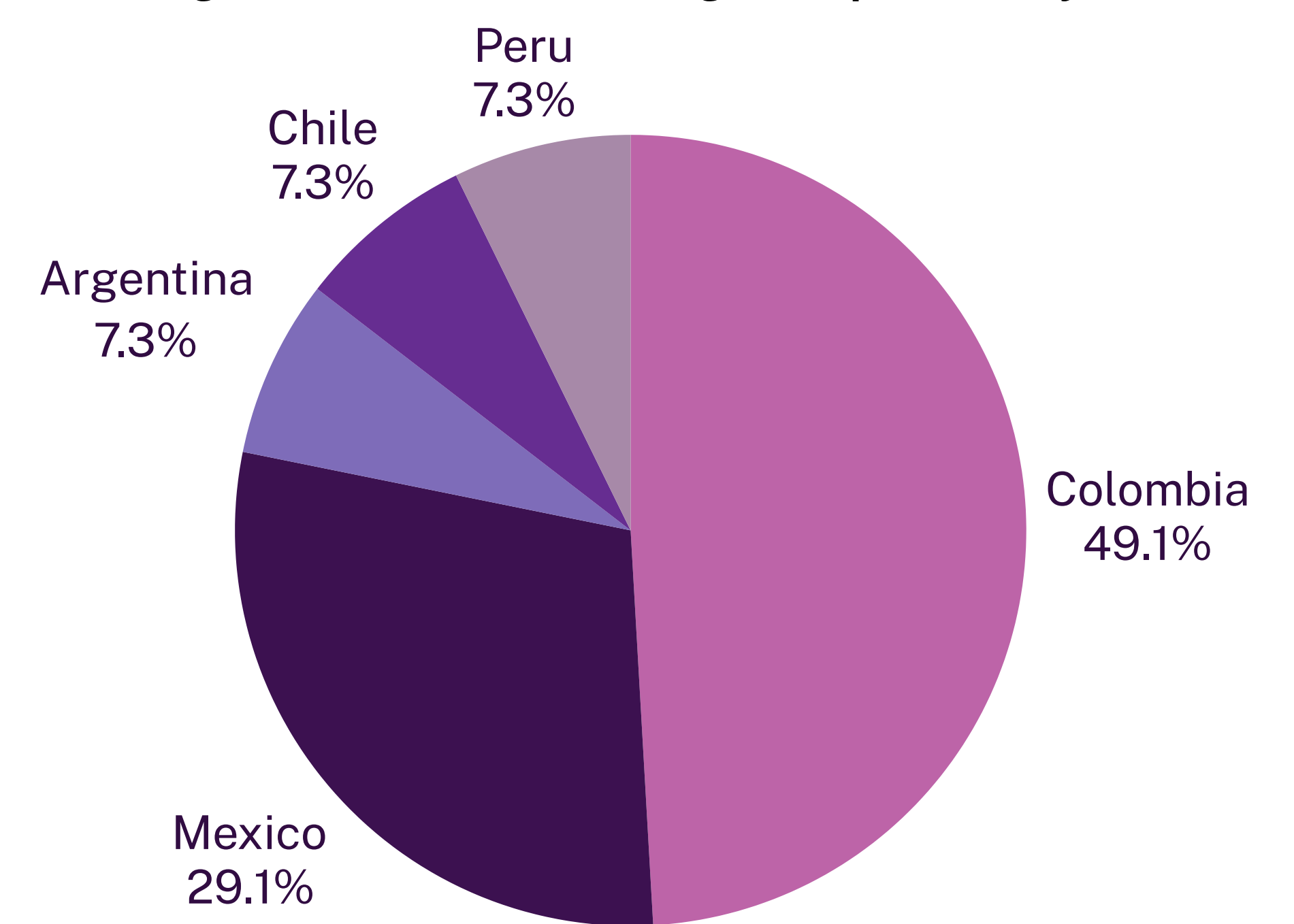


Figure 2. Number of Nursing RCTs, per country



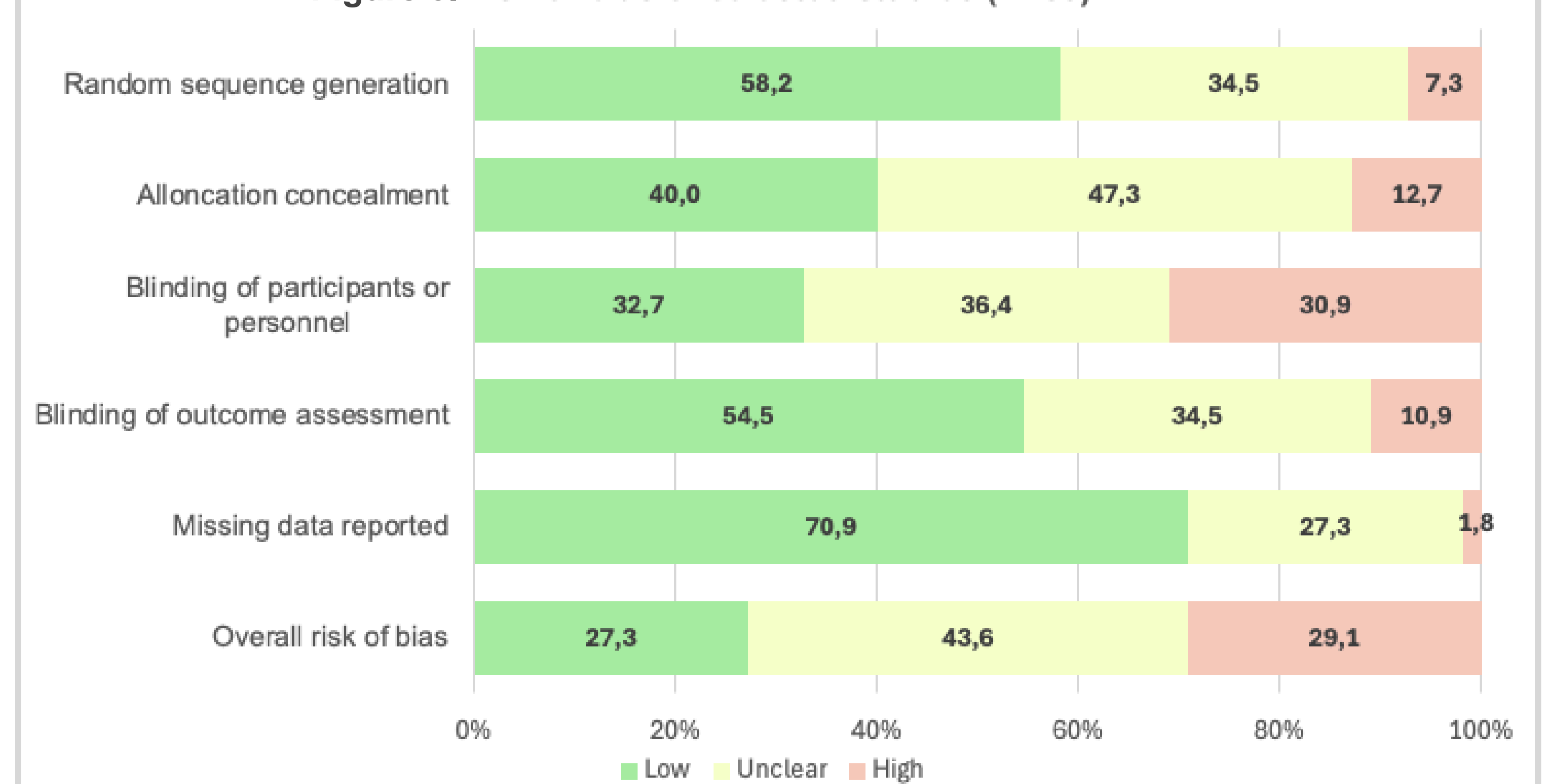
The most studied nursing intervention domain (NIC) is “Behavioural” (26, 47.3 %) and the most studied nursing outcome domain (NOC) is “Health Knowledge & Behavior” (23, 41.8%) (QR code for more details).

Interactive Evidence Map



Overall Risk of Bias is mainly Unclear (24; 43.6%), the domain with the higher risk of bias is “Blinding of participants or personnel” (17; 30.9%), and the domain with the lowest risk of bias is “Missing data reported” (39; 70.9%)

Figure 3. Risk of bias of selected studies (N=55)



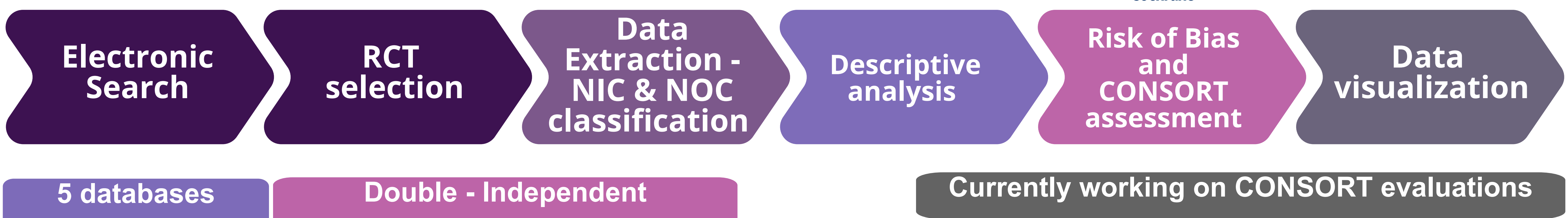
Methods



rayyan



tableau+public



Practical implications: This evidence map will help focus research efforts in areas of nursing knowledge that are not yet explored through clinical trials.

Limitation: This findings are preliminar. To make a fair comparison between countries, it is necessary to adjust for the number of nurses or at least the total population.