

Johns Hopkins Individual Evidence Summary Tool

EBP Project Practice Question:						
Reviewer Name(s)	Article Number	Author, Date, and Title	Type of Evidence	Population, size, and setting	Intervention	Finding answer the question
Angelica Waller	EXAMPLE 1	<p>EXAMPLE Haynes, N., Kaur, A., Swain, J., et al. (2022). Community-based participatory research to improve cardiovascular health among US racial and ethnic minority groups. <i>Current Epidemiology Reports</i>, 9, 212–221. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40471-022-00298-5</p>	<p>EXAMPLE Peer-reviewed Quantitative, experimental with quasi-experimental and randomized control trial-focused interventions</p>	<p>EXAMPLE Sample/size (search strategies/databases) 3 databases screened 196 resulted in endnotes 40 article total 5 articles focused on blood pressure, 1 on cholesterol, 4 on glycemia, 5 on body mass index, 10 on physical activity, 5 on smoking cessation, 6 on diet, and 4 on all Life’s Simple 7 clinical factors and behaviors Focus only on African American (AA) communities within this article. Inclusion criteria: only paper in the English Language Exclusion: non-US study location; not focused on adult population; not focused on CVH, diabetes,</p>	<p>EXAMPLE This review aims to assess the contemporary community-based participatory research (CBPR) literature seeking to improve the cardiovascular health of racial and ethnic minority groups in the USA with a higher burden of cardiovascular risk factors and social determinants of health. Intervention: reinforcing social networks, integrating group activities, leveraging technology, incorporating faith-based and spiritual practices, and implementing changes to the built environment. Modifying health and clinical behaviors</p>	<p>EXAMPLE Improve Blood Pressure (BP) among African Americans through physical activity (BP decrease) intervention (BP decrease) intervention (BP decrease) improvement (gardening, walking, shipping), physical activity control/HTN 27 and 6 mmHg systolic BP increase in mean total cholesterol 5.7 mg/dL and mean total cholesterol 2.2 mg/dL among African Americans focused on changes decrease in mean total cholesterol 6.4 mg/dL and hemoglobin A1c smoking- T intervention rate was 24% diet (fruits, grain, fiber) increase in intake was</p>