**Response Guidelines DC**

Read the Discussion post and respond to the learner. In your response, explain why you decided to respond to this particular post. Ask a question, provide another viewpoint, or compare what you found valuable to what the other learner valued.

Your response must be a minimum of 250 words in length. Your response must be a minimum of 250 words in length. your post must be supported by citing two peer-reviewed an outside reference, using APA formatting.

Vila Health: The PICO(T) Process

The PICO(T) Process multimedia piece offered a different approach for me to frame my capstone project.  The PICO(T) process involves the following sequential steps that are outlined below in order to formulate a PICO(T) question which will capture the principle basis of what my capstone project is addressing:

* “P” refers to the target population
* “I” refers to intervention
* “C” speaks of the comparison that my capstone project will address
* “O” refers the specific outcome that resulted based on the intervention
* “T” is referencing the time frame that is required for the completion of the capstone project

One take away that I gained from the “Vila Health: The PICO(T) Process” multimedia resource is the importance of formulating a quality fundamental question which addresses the various aspects of my capstone project.  A clearly defined question can also enhance the clarity of the thought process in developing the protocol, informing the design, and guiding analysis decisions, including ensuring publication (Stone, 2002).  The question should be framed in such a way that it is easily understood and can be rephrased in the reader’s own words (Beyea, Nicoll, 1997).  Through research I learned that a poorly articulated PICO(T) question can lead to erroneous research design selection, impedance of a clear protocol, difficulty in determining the relevance of a potential answer, and difficulty in interpreting the results of a study (Thabane, Thomas, Ye, Paul, 2009).

Beyea, S., Nicoll, L. (1997).  Ten questions that will get you through any research  report.  *AORN J, 65, 978-979*

Stone, P.  (2002).  Deciding upon and refining a research question.  *Palliat Med, 16, 265-267*

Thabane, L., Thomas, T., Ye, C., Paul, J.  (2009).  Posing the research question:  not so simple. *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia, 56(1),71-79*