

Using Evidence in Scholarly Writing



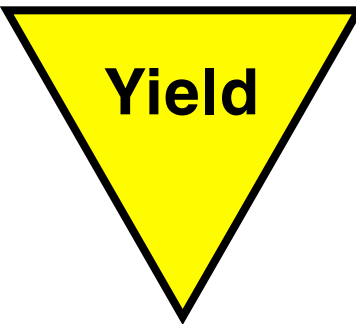
Acceptable evidence for scholarly writing

Green indicates acceptable academic evidence to support ideas presented in scholarly writing. Scholarly writing is supported with scholarly evidence, written with a purpose and is written using the language and literature of the nursing profession with a depth that is well beyond that of public knowledge. It is expected that the majority of your 'evidence' or 'support' come from these sources when writing your papers throughout the Post LPN-BN program.

Level 1 - Primary sources of evidence such as peer reviewed journal articles or direct reports from data collecting agencies such as Statistics Canada or Canadian Institutes for Health Information.

Level 2 - Databases such as Proquest, CINAHL and Science Direct are credible to search for scholarly publications in nursing.

Level 3 Current scholarly textbooks.



Use evidence with caution

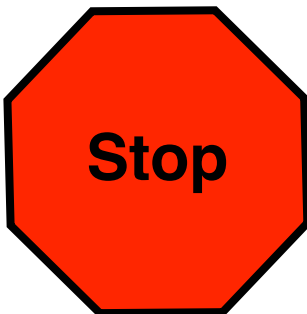
Yellow indicates information can be used in a limited capacity in scholarly writing.

Level 1 - Reports and interpretations of existing published research. For professionals, this may include annual reports, strategic plans or best practice guidelines from international, national, or provincial/municipal agencies. For clients and the lay public, this may include information presented in online fact sheets and patient information brochures. Original studies are generally not cited. While information presented in facts sheets offers helpful information, it is incomplete.

Level 2 - Local Health Regions, Charitable Organizations, and Foundations such as, Canadian Mental Health Association, Schizophrenia Society, Canadian Cancer

Society, Alberta Health Services. These agencies and groups hold various kinds of information. Information can be presented as public or patient education materials gathered from outside sources. These agencies and groups may gather their own data such as admission statistics that are considered primary sources of data. These sources can be used as evidence to support scholarly writing regarding local programs and support, as well as to identify local statistics.

Level 3 - Editorials and expert opinions (those without supporting and cited references) or cited references).



Inappropriate sources of evidence for scholarly writing

Red indicates inappropriate sources of evidence for scholarly writing. Aspects of this information may be accurate but the original source of the information is not presented. Generally there is no author, date or reference list. May be included to demonstrate what is evident in the media or to demonstrate how public perceptions are created.

Level 1 - Abstracts reproduced on Pub Med or summaries on Wikipedia. Self help books and web sites such as Depression.com, Mayo Clinic web site.

Level 2 - Any "for profit" websites such as MedicineNet.com, BabyBlues.com. Websites that ends in ".com" are those with commercial rather than scholarly intent.

Level 3 - Mass media sources such as television, including news programs, newspapers, magazines, general internet sites, radio broadcasts, and podcasts.