**CRITICALLY APPRAISED TOPIC TITLE**

**Author Name, Credential; Author Affiliation; Corresponding author email**

**Creation Date; Date for Reassessment**

*(Remove comments in italics in final draft. Fill out all sections. Aim to fit Clinical Question through Clinical Message on 1 page. Use 12-pt Times New Roman or Calibri font for the Clinical Question through Clinical Message sections. Use ¼- ½” margins. In-text citation should be in JPO style. See <http://edmgr.ovid.com/j-p-o/accounts/ifauth.htm>).*

**Clinical Question:** *Develop a clinical question that is focused, answerable, and complete. Be sure to include elements that describe the patient (P), intervention (I), comparison (C), and outcome (O).*

**Background:** *Provide a brief background on the topic related to the clinical question using citations as appropriate.* *These citations will often be in addition to the 2-5 studies used to answer the clinical question.*

**Search Strategy:**

**Databases Searched:** *A minimum of two databases should be searched, one of which must be either CINAHL or* [*www.oandp.org*](http://www.oandp.org) *in order to capture JPO articles*

**Search Terms:** *The search terms should be clear enough to enable reviewers and readers to replicate your search.*

**Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria:** *For example, date range, language, or topic-specific eligibility criteria.*

**Synthesis of Results**: *Summarize your review and appraisal of the evidence. Cleary and succinctly describe key findings and limitations. Details will be included in the Evidence Table.*

**Clinical Message:** *Develop an answer to the focused clinical question based on your review of the evidence. The clinical message should be stated in a way to encourage clinical implementation. Acknowledge key limitations of the evidence that may affect use of these findings.*

**References:** *For most topics, 3-5 studies should be referenced that address the clinical question. Additional articles may be cited that support information provided in the background. Citation should include title, author, journal, publication date, volume, issue, and page numbers in JPO style. See* [*www.oandp.org/jpo/authorinfo/INSTRUCTIONS\_FOR\_AUTHORS.pdf*](http://www.oandp.org/jpo/authorinfo/INSTRUCTIONS_FOR_AUTHORS.pdf)

**Evidence Table**

*Create an evidence table using information from each article you have appraised. You may add/remove rows and columns (or indicate as “not applicable”). Use Calibri or Times New Roman, 10-pt. font in the Evidence Table. You can set the orientation to “landscape” for the Evidence Table if that would assist the visual presentation of information (create a new section for the Evidence Table to maintain a “portrait” orientation for the narrative body of the CAT and the references). The Evidence Table can extend to multiple pages if needed- use the “repeat headers” feature to repeat header rows on each page.*

|  | *Explanation:**1st Author and Year*reference number |  *Weinstein, 20131* | *Author, Year* | *Author, Year* | *Author, Year* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | *Describe relevant characteristics of the subject population (e.g., sample size, age, sex, clinical characteristics)* | *242 skeletally immature patients with AIS, age 10-15, Cobb angle 20-40 degrees* |  |  |  |
| **Study Design** | *e.g., case report, crossover, prospective randomized* | *Prospective multi-site trial with randomized and preference arms* |  |  |  |
| **Intervention** | *Main clinical strategy or technique (often an orthotic or prosthetic approach) of interest* | *TLSO with prescribed wear time 18 hours per day* |  |  |  |
| **Comparison** | *The alternative or control clinical strategy or technique being compared to the intervention* | *Observation without orthotic intervention* |  |  |  |
| **Methodology** | *Brief description of the research approach* | *Curve assessed via standing x-ray every 6 months until skeletal maturity* |  |  |  |
| **Outcomes** | *Outcomes measures assessed*  | *Cobb Angle* |  |  |  |
| **Key Findings** | *Summary of results* | *Bracing group had 72% treatment success compared to 48% in observation. Subjects who wore their brace >12.9 hours per day had 90% success* |  |  |  |
| **Study Limitations** | *Potential threats to validity or other methodological decisions that may limit use of findings in a clinical setting* | *Did not control for brace design* |  |  |  |