

Research Critique

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Title: Empathy, Emotional Intelligence And Interprofessional Skills In Healthcare Education

Authors: Jonathan P. McNulty & Yurgos Politis

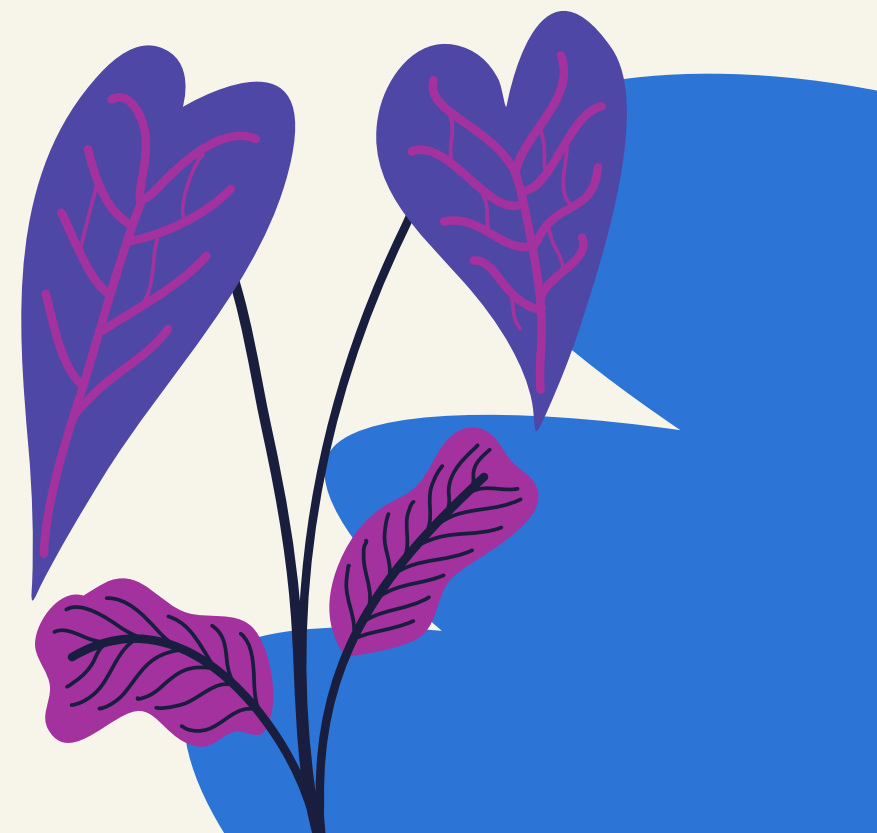
Published in: Journal of Medical Imaging and Radiation Sciences.





PURPOSE

The purpose of the article is to explore the importance of empathy, emotional intelligence (EI), and interprofessional skills in healthcare education, and to highlight the need for better integration of these professional skills into healthcare curricula.





METHODS

Aimed to clarify definitions and context rather than synthesize results like a systematic review.

The authors conducted a scoping review using Google Scholar

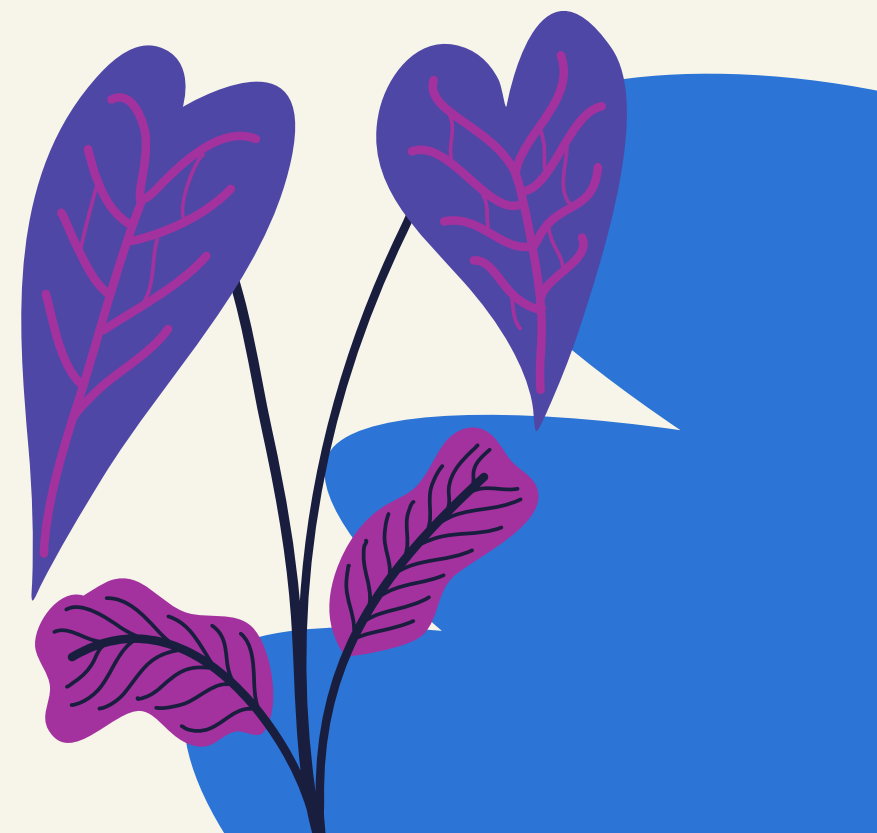
Focused on English-language studies from the last two decades

Inclusion criteria: studies related to healthcare education, undergraduate cohorts, and references to empathy, EI, and interprofessional skills in curricula.



CONCLUSION

Empathy, EI, and interprofessional skills are critical for health professionals. They enhance patient care and professional effectiveness. These skills should be clearly defined, supported, and embedded into healthcare curricula to ensure graduates are well-prepared for real-world challenges.



1

Was the research question or objective in this paper clearly stated?



Yes

The article clearly stated its objective: to explore the definitions, significance, and curricular integration of empathy, EI, and interprofessional skills in healthcare education.

2

Was the study
population
clearly specified
and defined?



No

The population of interest is undergraduate health sciences students, but the article is a scoping review, not a primary study, so participants are not directly involved.

3

Was the participation rate of eligible persons at least 50%?

Not Applicable

No primary data collection was done. This is a review of literature, so there is no participation rate.

**Were all the subjects selected or recruited from the same or similar populations (including the same time period)?
Were inclusion and exclusion criteria for being in the study prespecified and applied uniformly to all participants?**

4

The article summarizes existing studies with various populations, timelines, and geographies. Inclusion/Exclusion criteria apply to studies, not individual subjects.

Not Applicable

5

Was a sample size justification, power description, or variance and effect estimates provided?



No

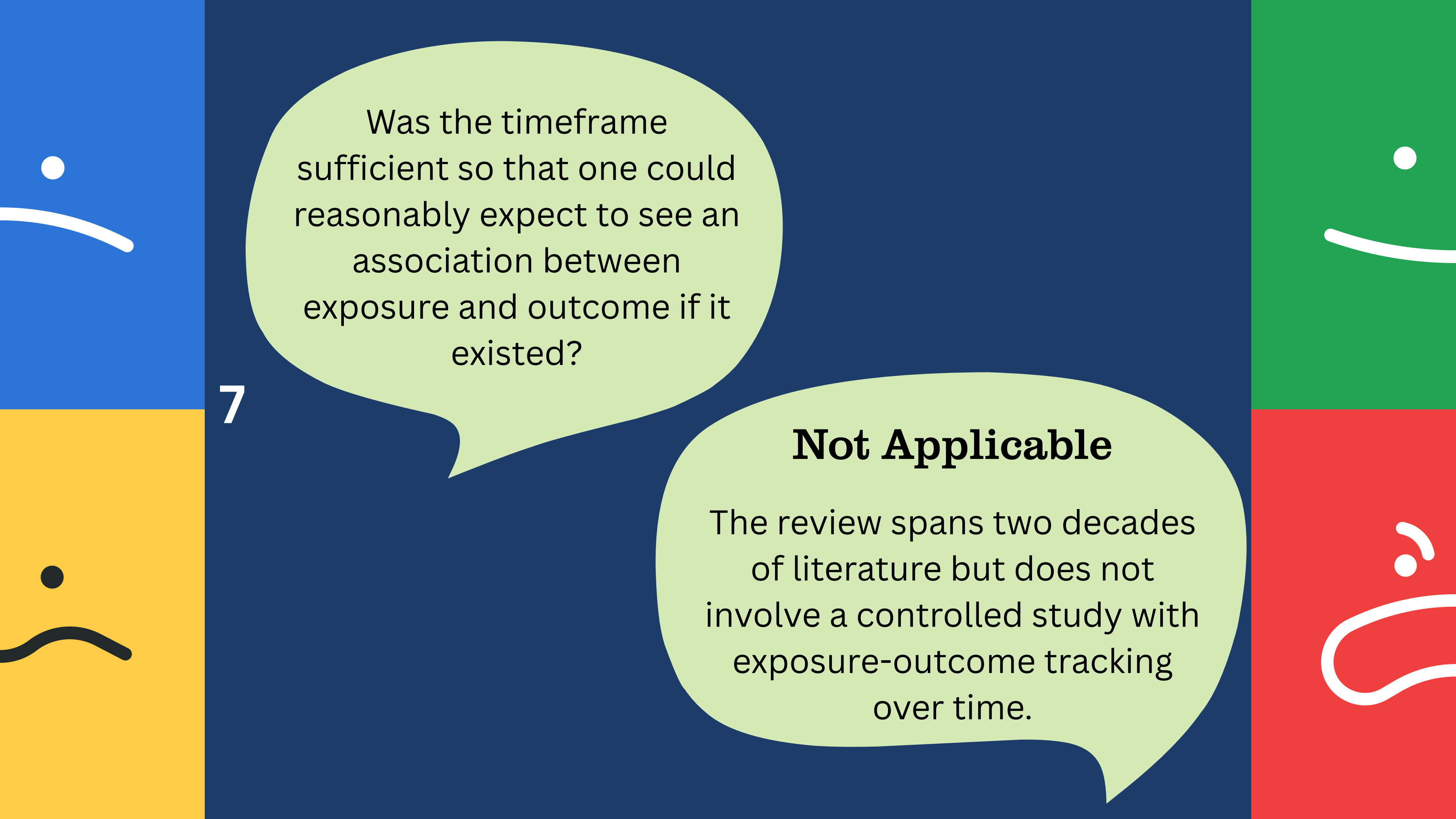
As a scoping review, no statistical power calculations or effect sizes were reported.

6

Were the exposures of interest measured prior to the outcomes being measured?

No

This item assumes a longitudinal or casual study. Since the article summarizes observational and cross-sectional studies, this sequencing was not applicable.



Was the timeframe
sufficient so that one could
reasonably expect to see an
association between
exposure and outcome if it
existed?

7

Not Applicable

The review spans two decades
of literature but does not
involve a controlled study with
exposure-outcome tracking
over time.

8

Dis the study
examine different
levels of the
exposure as related
to the outcome?



Cannot Determine

Some referenced studies compared empathy/EI levels across academic years or professions, but the article itself did not conduct this analyses.

Were the exposure measures clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?

9

The review includes studies using validated scales such as Jefferson Scale of Physician Empathy, but there is no unified method across studies.

Not Applicable

10

Was the exposure
assessed more than once
over time?

Not Applicable

Some included studies are
longitudinal, but not all. The
review notes the difficulty of
tracking changes over time.

Were the outcome measures clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?



Yes

Outcomes like empathy and EI are subjective but often assessed with validated tools. Variation in tools across studies limits consistency.

Were the outcome assessors blinded to the exposure status of participants?



Not Applicable

This does not apply in the context of a scoping review. there are no assessors or participants.

13

Was loss to follow-up after baseline 20% or less?



Not Applicable

No follow-up, since the paper is a review and not a longitudinal study.

Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted statistically for their impact on the relationship between exposure and outcome?

14

The article reports findings from other studies and does not perform its own statistical adjustments for confounders

No



Thank you for participating!

Have a great day ahead.

