



Jun 08, 2021

🌐 Efficacy of follow-up after intensive care unit (ICU) discharge for improving long-term outcomes and mental health in ICU patients and informal caregivers: a systematic review and meta-analysis protocol.

Shodai Yoshihiro¹, Shunsuke Taito², Kota Yamauchi³, Shunsuke Kina⁴, Takero Terayama⁵, Yusuke Tsutsumi⁶, Yuki Kataoka⁷, Takeshi Unoki⁸

¹Pharmaceutical department, JA General Hospital, Hiroshima, JAPAN;

²Department of Clinical Practice and Support, Hiroshima University Hospital, Hiroshima, JAPAN;

³Division of Rehabilitation, Steel Memorial Yawata Hospital, Fukuoka, JAPAN;

⁴Division of Rehabilitation, Nakagami Hospital, Okinawa, JAPAN;

⁵Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, National Defense Medical College, Tokorozawa, JAPAN;

⁶Department of Emergency Medicine, National Hospital Organization Mito Medical Center, Ibaraki, JAPAN;

⁷Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto Min-Iren Asukai Hospital, Kyoto, JAPAN;

⁸Department of Acute and Critical Care Nursing, School of Nursing, Sapporo City University, Sapporo, Japan

1 Works for me



Share

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bvjwn4pe

Shodai Yoshihiro
JA General Hospital

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Patients admitted in intensive care unit (ICU) and their informal caregivers acquired mental health disorder, which persisted after discharge. We describe a protocol for a systematic review for a question: Does follow-up after ICU discharge improve long-term outcomes and mental health compared with usual care in ICU patients and informal caregivers?

Methods and analysis

We will follow the Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis 2020 for conducting the research. We will search the literature on MEDLINE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, and APA PsycInfo systematically. We will include randomized controlled trials that assessed the effect of follow-up after ICU discharge for patients and informal caregivers. Follow-up after ICU discharge will be any service and program which include psychological monitor, care and intervention. Primary outcomes for patients and informal caregivers were depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and all adverse events. We will assess the certainty of evidence based on the Grading of recommendations, assessment, development and evaluation approach for each patient and informal caregiver.

Ethics and dissemination

As this research is a SR/MA of literatures, ethical approval is not necessary. We will publish the results of this SR/MA in a peer-reviewed journal.

ATTACHMENTS

[protocol_full text.pdf](#)

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bvjwn4pe


PROTOCOL CITATION

Shodai Yoshihiro, Shunsuke Taito, Kota Yamauchi, Shunsuke Kina, Takero Terayama, Yusuke Tsutsumi, Yuki Kataoka, Takeshi Unoki 2021. Efficacy of follow-up after intensive care unit (ICU) discharge for improving long-term outcomes and mental health in ICU patients and informal caregivers: a systematic review and meta-analysis protocol. **protocols.io**
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.bvjwn4pe>

KEYWORDS

critical care, depressive disorder, chronic pain, family, caregiver burden, patient readmission

LICENSE

 This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

CREATED

Jun 07, 2021

LAST MODIFIED

Jun 08, 2021

PROTOCOL INTEGER ID

50518