

Week 2 Discussion

Select one of the following options for your initial discussion post.

Using the two research studies you appraised in NR715 and the one randomized control or quasi-experimental study you identified in Week 1 for the selected practice problem, write one paragraph where you apply the concepts of a synthesis. Using these three research studies and three non-research evidence sources, write sentences where you apply the concepts of synthesizing across research and non-research evidence in the same sentence.

Option 1: Use a synthesis of research study evidence and non-research evidence to write an introduction to your practice problem: Requirements include that you introduce the practice problem using a synthesis of research and non-research evidence and introduce an evidence-based intervention using research evidence | On paragraph

Option 2: Use a synthesis of research evidence and non-research evidence to write an analysis of the practice problem that include the significance, prevalence, mortality, and economic ramifications of the problem at the national level | one paragraph.

Please click on the following link to review the DNP Discussion Guidelines on the Students Resources Centre program page:

Answer:

Liver cancer is the most widespread form of cancer, in addition to being the prominent cause of cancer deaths, large-scale liver cancer accounts for more than 700,000 deaths annually (ACS, 2022). Even with significant changes and advancements in HCC therapy, the outcome for HCC patients remains unsatisfactory, as identified at an advanced stage mainly due to lack of early diagnosis techniques (Huang et al., 2020). Ultrasound and serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) are suggested for monitoring and detection of HCC in high-risk groups (Trung et al., 2018), however, interpretation of imaging data can be difficult in some patients, and AFP's low sensitivity and specificity necessitate the development of biomarkers with enhanced sensitivity and specificity for HCC diagnosis (Huang et al., 2020; Trung et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2018). Therefore, more screening tests for early HCC detection are required. Early detections of HCC and adequate therapy are crucial to increase survival as well as to improve the patient's quality of life. Hence, three quantitative articles were reviewed the practice problem and discussed different biomarkers with high sensibility and reliability so that they can be considered as possible markers for detection of hepatocellular carcinoma. The research studies by (Huang et al., 2020; Trung et al., 2018; Zheng et al., 2018) discussed the lab tests to detect blood levels of lncRNAs, miRNAs, and the serum lncRNA urothelial carcinoma associated 1 (UCA1) are effective in identifying patients with HCC, aid in the diagnosis, and help with clinical practice for patients with early-stage HCC (Huang et al., 2020; Trung et al., 2018).

In addition to being the leading cause of cancer-related mortality, liver cancer is responsible for over 700,000 fatalities annually (ACS, 2022). Even with significant changes and