

## Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice Appendix C: Evidence Level and Quality Guide

Evidence Levels	Quality Guides
<p><b>Level I</b> Experimental study, randomized controlled trial (RCT) Systematic review of RCTs, with or without meta-analysis</p>	<p><b>A <u>High quality</u>:</b> Consistent, generalizable results; sufficient sample size for the study design; adequate control; definitive conclusions; consistent recommendations based on comprehensive literature review that includes thorough reference to scientific evidence</p>
<p><b>Level II</b> Quasi-experimental study Systematic review of a combination of RCTs and quasi-experimental, or quasi-experimental studies only, with or without meta-analysis</p>	<p><b>B <u>Good quality</u>:</b> Reasonably consistent results; sufficient sample size for the study design; some control, fairly definitive conclusions; reasonably consistent recommendations based on fairly comprehensive literature review that includes some reference to scientific evidence</p>
<p><b>Level III</b> Non-experimental study Systematic review of a combination of RCTs, quasi-experimental and non-experimental studies, or non-experimental studies only, with or without meta-analysis Qualitative study or systematic review with or without a meta-synthesis</p>	<p><b>C <u>Low quality or major flaws</u>:</b> Little evidence with inconsistent results; insufficient sample size for the study design; conclusions cannot be drawn</p>

## Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice Appendix C: Evidence Level and Quality Guide

Evidence Levels	Quality Guides
<p><b>Level IV</b> Opinion of respected authorities and/or nationally recognized expert committees/consensus panels based on scientific evidence</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical practice guidelines</li> <li>• Consensus panels</li> </ul>	<p><b>A <u>High quality</u>:</b> Material officially sponsored by a professional, public, private organization, or government agency; documentation of a systematic literature search strategy; consistent results with sufficient numbers of well-designed studies; criteria-based evaluation of overall scientific strength and quality of included studies and definitive conclusions; national expertise is clearly evident; developed or revised within the last 5 years</p> <p><b>B <u>Good quality</u>:</b> Material officially sponsored by a professional, public, private organization, or government agency; reasonably thorough and appropriate systematic literature search strategy; reasonably consistent results, sufficient numbers of well-designed studies; evaluation of strengths and limitations of included studies with fairly definitive conclusions; national expertise is clearly evident; developed or revised within the last 5 years</p> <p><b>C <u>Low quality or major flaws</u>:</b> Material not sponsored by an official organization or agency; undefined, poorly defined, or limited literature search strategy; no evaluation of strengths and limitations of included studies, insufficient evidence with inconsistent results, conclusions cannot be drawn; not revised within the last 5 years</p>

# Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence-Based Practice

## Appendix C: Evidence Level and Quality Guide

### Level V

Based on experiential and non-research evidence

Includes:

- Literature reviews
- Quality improvement, program or financial evaluation
- Case reports
- Opinion of nationally recognized experts(s) based on experiential evidence

### Organizational Experience:

**A High quality:** Clear aims and objectives; consistent results across multiple settings; formal quality improvement, financial or program evaluation methods used; definitive conclusions; consistent recommendations with thorough reference to scientific evidence

**B Good quality:** Clear aims and objectives; consistent results in a single setting; formal quality improvement or financial or program evaluation methods used; reasonably consistent recommendations with some reference to scientific evidence

**C Low quality or major flaws:** Unclear or missing aims and objectives; inconsistent results; poorly defined quality improvement, financial or program evaluation methods; recommendations cannot be made

### Literature Review, Expert Opinion, Case Report, Community Standard, Clinician Experience, Consumer Preference:

**A High quality:** Expertise is clearly evident; draws definitive conclusions; provides scientific rationale; thought leader(s) in the field

**B Good quality:** Expertise appears to be credible; draws fairly definitive conclusions; provides logical argument for opinions

**C Low quality or major flaws:** Expertise is not discernable or is dubious; conclusions cannot be drawn