TABLE 1

PICOT-D Component Structure

PICOT-D Component	Component Wording	Evidence-Based Search Terms
Population/patient problem	In adult patients newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes	
Intervention	How does transdermal monitoring of blood glucose	
Comparison intervention/ current state	Compared with finger-stick blood glucose testing	
Outcome/desired state	Affect compliance with blood glucose testing frequency and lowering Hba1C levels	
Time	Within a 6-month period	
Data	When looking at home blood glucose test frequency and Hba1C levels	

Note. PICOT-D = Population/patient problem, Intervention, Comparison intervention/current state, Outcome/desired state, Time, Data; Hba1C = glycated hemoglobin.

TABLE 2

PICOT-D Question

Full Question Derived From the PICOT-D Format in Table 1

In adult patients newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes (P), how does transdermal monitoring of blood glucose (I), compared with finger-stick blood glucose testing (C), affect compliance with blood glucose testing frequency and lowering of Hba1C levels (O) within a 6-month period (T) when looking at home blood glucose test frequency and Hba1C levels (D)?

Note: PICOT-D = Population/patient problem, Intervention, Comparison intervention/current state, Outcome/desired state, Time, Data; Hba1C = glycated hemoglobin.

Elias BL, Polancich S, Jones C, Convoy S. Evolving the PICOT Method for the Digital Age: The PICOT-D. J Nurs Educ 2015 Oct;54(10):594-9.