



University of Wales
Trinity Saint David
BIRMINGHAM

Methods and Search Strategy Academic Poster

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Module name: Independent Project

Module code: BMHP6020

Investigating the significance of effectively caring for dementia patients in healthcare

01 Introduction and Research Aim

This chapter will outline the methodology used to conduct secondary research for this dissertation. It will explain the search strategy, the source validation process and analytical approach used to identify and evaluate relevant literature. As previously stated, the aim of research is to highlight the significance of the consequences of caring for dementia patients, by first exploring the different types of dementia and its impact on individuals' daily lives, and subsequently the significance of effective person-centered care (PCC).

02 Search Strategy

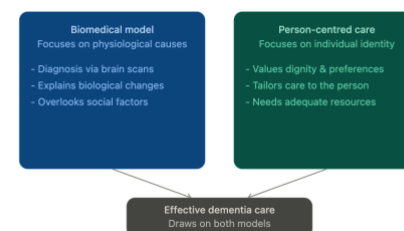
A search strategy can be described as an organised structure of key terms that are used to search a database (University of Leeds, 2022). A search strategy usually includes all possible search terms, keywords and phrases, truncated and wildcard variations of search terms and subject headings where applicable. For example, in this dissertation, keywords here were drawn directly from the research aim and objectives, including “dementia”, “person-centred care (PCC)”, “biomedical model”, “Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)” and “dementia care challenges”.

03 Searching for Information

Sources were mainly located using Google Scholar, PubMed, the UWTSD Library database and official publications from NICE, WHO, and gov.uk. These were selected for their credibility, peer-review status and relevance to UK health and social care policy. The search began with broad terms such as “dementia care”, which returned many general result. Therefore, I began to focus on applicable, policy-relevant sources.

04 Picture / Graph / Visual Aid / Statistics

This diagram illustrates the different approaches to caring for dementia. This is important for the dissertation to differentiate the positive and negatives of each approach.



05 Research Validation and Analysis Within the field of secondary research, validation refers to assessing whether a source is credible, reliable and appropriate to include. This was mainly done using a CRAAP test – assessing Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy and Purpose. However, it is also important to recognise that not all sources have met every individual criterion. An example of this is the Kitwood source (1997) is dated but was kept as a source because of its Relevance and Authority as the foundational text on person-centred care, although it does not score highly on Currency. While this does highlight a genuine limitation of the CRAAP test, since rigid application of it means that many sources are excluded, it provides a systematic and defensible rationale for every source used, rather than relying on flimsy judgement. Secondary research describes the process of systematically examining existing literature to conduct. On the other hand, any type of research that you undertake yourself is called primary research (George, 2023). For this dissertation specifically, thematic analysis was used. This involved reading each source in detail and highlighting recurring issues or terminology (for example, " staffing shortages"). I then combined all the related codes into the themes they aligned with, using each of the 4 objectives as guidance. I then tracked this process using a source-tracking spreadsheet, allowing patterns across multiple sources to be checked and cross-references.	
06 Inclusion Criteria Included sources which are 10 years old and under, sources from the UK, articles which could be fully accessible online.	07 Exclusion Criteria Excluded sources over 10 years old, sources outside the UK, articles which were not fully accessible.
08 Ethical Considerations	

Ethical considerations refer to the principles and standards a researcher follows to ensure their research is conducted responsibly to maintain academic integrity (Bhandari,2022) Here are a few ways that that is maintained in this dissertation

Respect for Intellectual Property:

- Properly cite and reference (in Havard Style) original sources.
- Avoid plagiarism.

Data Integrity and Reliability:

- Only validated, credible sources (assessed via CRAAP test) were used to ensure the accuracy of claims made throughout the dissertation

References

- University of Leeds (2022). *Literature searching explained*. [online] *Leeds.ac.uk*. Available at: https://library.leeds.ac.uk/info/1404/literature_searching/14/literature_searching_explained/4 [Accessed 21 July 2026].
- George, T. (2023). *What is Secondary Research? | Definition, Types, & Examples*. [online] *Scribbr*. Scribbr. Available at: <https://www.scribbr.co.uk/research-methods/secondary-research-explained/> [Accessed 21 July 2026].
- Bhandari, P. (2022). *Ethical Considerations in Research | Types & Examples*. [online] *Scribbr*. Available at: <https://www.scribbr.co.uk/research-methods/ethical-considerations/> [Accessed 23 July 2026].

Submission Notes – Please Delete Before Submission

- The Academic Methodology Poster is worth 15% of your final grade for BMHP6020 Independent Project.
- Your poster should be no more than 2 pages in length and between 300 - 500 words approximately.
- All information should be cited using the UWTSD Harvard Referencing Guidelines from Cite them Right.
- Try not to include too much information as you will be able to explain concepts further within your main dissertation.
- Use visuals and colours to make your poster engaging to the audience.
- Ensure your poster is clear and consistent in style.
- Convey the information in an appealing way which can be understood by any audience.
- Use the **headings within this guidance** to ensure you include all the information for successful completion of this element.