Note: APA has no official format for annotated bibliographies. This is an example of two annotated articles cited in APA style. Your instructor may have other requirements for the content and title page.

Annotated Bibliography

Student’s Name

Wor-Wic Community College

This 2009 study examined the effects of Hurricane Katrina on elderly survivors of that disaster, and more particularly, on what public health nurses and health officials could learn from their experiences. In recounting what helped and hindered their survival, together with the physical and mental health issues they endured during—and subsequent to—the disaster, the 224 survivors echoed a recurring theme of the need to be listened to and consulted upon on their experiences. The authors concluded that there was an inestimable plethora of knowledge from elderly survivors that could be utilized to help public health officials and nurses better strategize in future disaster planning.

Several other research studies focusing on that hurricane’s survivors validated the conclusions of this study’s researchers, citing unmet physical, emotional and social needs as well as higher risks for injury for those forced to relocate due to the hurricane. More so, another subsequent study focusing on other U.S. and global disasters also concurred on the benefit of public health officials supplementing their disaster prevention knowledge by consulting with elderly disaster survivors. That study also agreed with the authors’ conclusion of the need for disaster survivor involvement in disaster planning, thus validating the author’s conclusion that elderly disaster survivors are valuable assets to be consulted upon by nurses and health care officials in disaster planning. This study was unbiased; researchers were from the St. Louis University School of Nursing with no apparent commercial or professional conflict of interest.

This study was initiated by the U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA) in response to post-911 reviews of nursing disaster preparedness and readiness for mobilization, which revealed a nationwide lack of formalized training for nurses in disaster preparedness. The VA convened a panel of experts on disaster nursing to identify critical challenges and formulate solutions for rapid, effective mobilization of nurses to disaster-stricken areas. The experts then developed recommendations for achieving high standards of competency, culminating in a disaster nursing framework comprised of initiatives in practice, education, policy, and research. Authors of the study concluded that, despite the identification of these critical initiatives, achieving those initiatives would require more concerted and unified national effort to turn them into reality.

Other authors mentioned in this study reiterated the viewpoints of the authors; particularly noting the need for “disaster nurse readiness,” and the “challenge of identifying appropriate disaster nursing competencies and implementing effective education and training programs.” The authors’ research is validated by virtue of its official sanctioning by the U.S. Government, and the host of official documentation and statistics that underscored its research. However, this study may be biased as the authors of the study, as well as some of its study participants, are government workers who are involved in or work for the institutions that this study’s “Nursing Call to Action” has sought to analyze and reform.