

Barriers to implementation of EBP in teaching Allied hospital Faisalabad

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Abstract: The study aim to determine the obstructions to discharge of EBP among nurses. This study was conducted in Allied Hospital FSD in 2017.

Material and Methods: The questionnaires consisting of 20 statements which were distributed among 249 nurses. The data would be examined by using SPSS model 20. Descriptive statistic should be performed to the analyze data.

Results: The questionnaire was distributed to 249 nurses. Table 1 represents the distribution of the population related information. The sample included 100% women. The age was

Contain mean 25.3(SD4.47) with arrange of 21-50 years. My results reveal that organizational level included the shortage of staff (83%), shortage of time to use internet at work place (78%), and burden of work (73%). The Barrierrrs on the individual level included, deficiency of time to read literature (84%), lack of ability to work with computer (80%), and lack of skill in English language (50%). Age, educational level, job experience, and employment status was associate with organizational difficulties to application of EBP. On the individual level only education were related with difficulties to application of the EBP. The blockage of application of EBP occur at both individual and organizational levels.

Conclusion: Difficulties to apply the EBP occur at both individual and organizational levels. The indicator of the quality in nursing is the EBP. Hence, familiarity with the EBP is recommend for nurses of Allied hospital FSD.

Keywords: EBP, Age, education, educational level, job experience, Allied hospital.

1. INTRODUCTION

The EBP is one of the most fundamental principle in the modern health care system. The EBP have increased in nursing and in health care system. The provision of high quality and consistents services is the big challenge now a day (S. M. Shortell, T. G. Rundall, & J. Hsu, 2007). The EBP is the problem solving approach, in which patient care based on provision of available and valid evidence lead to the enhanced quality of care (J. Grimshaw, M. Eccles & R. Thomaset al, 2006) decrease the cost (J. C. Fortney, J. M. Pyne, & J. F. Burgess Jr., 2014), and the individual and the professional development of nurses and other health related worker (A. Heydari, S. R. Mazlom, H. Ranjbar & L. Scurlock-Evans, 2014). Moreover, the EBP was depended on the international stander which improve the quality of clinical practice (N. Mehdad, M. Salsali, & A. Kazemnejad, 2008). The Evidence based practice have been promoted to obtain the best patient care (C. Lyons, T. Brown, M. H. Tseng, J. Casey, & R. Mcdonald, 2011). Individual and organizational barriers can hamper to implementation of the EBP, which can be detriment to healthcare delivery. The EBP is play the important role to the professional development, responsibility, and capabilities of nurses (N. Mehdad, M. Salsali, & A. Kazemnejad, 2008).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study Design:

This descriptive cross-sectional study was under taken in Allied teaching hospital FSD.

Population of the study:

The target population for the study was Nurses of the Allied hospital FSD. The sample was all nurses who were at work during collection of data in the hospital. The participant's written consent form was obtained and nurses participated voluntarily in the study. Those nurses who were refused to give consent were excluding. The pilot study was also served to test the reliabilities of the study and the validity of the data collection.

Study duration:

The study duration was 4 weeks from 1st March to 30 March 2017.

Sample and sampling techniques:

The calculated sample was 249 subjects. I use a formula to get sample size. Data was collected after the approval by the nursing superintendent of allied hospital FSD and independent hospital by the nursing principal for collecting the data. The Permission for conducting study was obtained from hospital.

The demographic information was collected such as age, sex, education, job experience, and the employment status.

Data Collection:

The Allied hospital was select for data collection. Prior to data collection a permission letter was signed from the Nursing superintendent of Allied hospital FSD. After that, data was collected conveniently with collaboration of my friends from the hospital.

Data Analysis:

Descriptive statistics (frequency table, mean, and SD) were conducted to describe the background factors and barriers to implementation of the EBP. The data would be analyzed by using SPSS version 20.

3. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

My study shows that the barriers to discharge of the EBP among Allied nurses population. The results revealed that both organizational and individual aspects are obstacles of implementation of the EBP.

I find that 59% of barriers to implementation of EBP are related to individual aspects. The three most important individual barriers are shortage of time to read the literature, lack of ability to work on the computer, and inadequate knowledge in the English language. The study to explore the experiences of the nurses and the perceptions about the EBP show that half of the participants (52.6%) had no pass any course on computer [15].

A study report that 59% of obstacles to implementation of EBP are relate to individual aspects. The authors show that lack of the time is the common obstruction to implementation of the EBP [18]. My study also finds that language barriers was another important barrier, insufficient familiarity with English language is also very important barrier to the discharge of the EBP.

Another important finding of my study is that the 54.6% of barriers to the implementation of EBP are relating to organizational aspects. The Varaei et al. [15] report that shortage of nurses and heavy workload is barriers to discharge of the EBP.

My study also find that only 78% of nurses have a library rich in nursing journals at their workplace, and 75% had no internet access on work place [13]. Moreover, the results of the study show that the most important facilitators to the utilization of research in practice are shortage of staff [5].

The most common variables, such as age, educational level, job experience, and employment status are finding to significantly associate with barriers to discharge of the EBP. According to the study, subjects with the job experience are

less than five and more than 16 years. It is identify that Bachelor nurses agree that organizational aspects are associated with barriers to implementation of EBP than the Master degree. The education level has been mentioned in some of the related studies as a main factor to discharge of the EBP [13, 28]. Since the EBP is a critical issue in nursing profession. The nurses must increase their knowledge about the EBP, and use it for better patient care. The policy makers provide a suitable workplace for nurses to increase their knowledge about it in the hospitals.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Barriers to discharge of the EBP occur in hospitals. The sign of the quality in nursing practice is the EBP. The EBP is recommending for the Allied hospital nurses. In addition, the knowledge of barriers will help system of the health care and policy makers to adopt these, and to provide a culture of the EBP.

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