Evidence Based Practices to Guide Clinical Practices

Nyota Jackman

Miami Regional University

NUR: 4100

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Professor: Julio Garcia

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The article by Barret (2018), discusses issues on Electronic Health Record. More specifically, the article discusses issues that prohibit the adoption of Electronic Health Records, including resistance by the employees, organizational experience, and communication quality. According to the author, the legislation by the US government to shift the health industry into a digital age has been met with various challenges in the United States.

To conduct this research, the author used a quantitative technique to gather information for this research. By using the quantitative method of analysis, the author can survey the hospital and get to interact with the employees, to collect the issues they are facing in implementing Electronic Health Record System. The researcher sought to start with a pilot study to ensure that the questionnaires and other research aspects are sufficient. By doing this, the author makes sure that the primary research will be conducted without any hindrances.

In terms of sampling and sampling sizes, the author chose a big hospital that employs more than 500 workers and offers a wide range of services to the public. The hospital already uses an Electronic Health Record system from a top brand vendor, which makes it an excellent place to perform the research. However, basing entire research from one source may not be ideal for such a study. The researcher should have identified at least two hospitals to survey to increase accuracy and reliability. Also, when selecting the participants, the author used a particular criterion, and a voluntary sampling method was adopted. Ensuring that the participants involved in the study came voluntarily is essential to ensure that the participants give reliable information, thus increasing the accuracy of the research. Besides, each of the participants was required to use the EHR system as part of the participant's occupational role for one to participate in the study. Also, the researcher ensured that the participants were trained on using the HER system and that they used the system to be eligible for the study. Participants who were trained but refused to use the HER system were not allowed to participate in the study. By doing this, it will enable the participants to give opinions that are based on facts and personal experience and not just speculation or assumptions.

A hard copy survey questionnaire was used to collect data from the participants. After a whole-organization meeting was held, the hard copies were distributed to the employees after the implementation of the EHR. To provide an incentive for involvement, a raffle ticket was attached to the survey papers, which gave the participants a chance to enter into a draw that would win several prizes. After the hard copy surveys were sent, e-mail reminders were sent. An Oreg's Change Attitude Scale was used to determine the employee's attitudes towards change, which, according to Nedelko & Potocan (2019), is a valuable tool for this type of research.

The study found that the participants who were relatively new in the organization were less resistant to compared to those participants who had the most experience in the organization. Also, employees who had 1-5 years of organizational expertise displayed less resistance compared to individuals with 6-10 years, which is expected from any business, as highlighted by Kruse et al., (2016).

**Section Two**

**Explain the interrelationship between theory, research, and EBP**

These occur in a close association between research, evidence-based, and theory practice. A theory is generally a supposition of ideas that are supposed to explain the existence of a given phenomenon. These theories are independent of the event that is being described. One critical thing to note in this interrelationship is that research and evidence-based practice are supposed to abide by the theories that have been produced in the past. These theories are critical to the adoption of the best practices in evidence-based and research training.

On the other hand, a study is conducted to generate new knowledge. Apart from that, it may also be undertaken to validate existing knowledge. It does this through the application of theories that had been deduced from past scholars on a given matter or issue that is under investigation. Assumptions are needed for any research that is to be conducted.

When it comes to evidence-based practice, the aim is not generating new knowledge or creating new theories. The goal is translating the evidence that has been collected from the research that has been undertaken in the actual clinical setting. It means the adoption of the best methods and theories that have been deduced from the study. Coming up with the best practices ensures that patient-care decisions are made using the best evidence that is available from past research. Evidence-based practice is also based on innovation, unlike study and theory. Such change is supposed to improve the quality of decisions that are made in clinical practice. If such EBP is meant for the healthcare system, patient outcomes are supposed to guide the best practices that should be adopted. It may also include clinical expertise in coming up with the best ways that significant decisions can be made regarding EBP.

**Identify the goals, health outcomes, and implementation strategies in the healthcare setting (EBP) based on the articles.**

The assigned articles delve into telehealth and various ways that technology may be used to improve communication between healthcare professionals and patients. Improved communication and growth of telemedicine has led to a situation where patient outcomes have improved. Telehealth has several goals. One of the main goals is improving patient outcomes. Patient outcomes can be improved through better communication and better response times when a client is going through any form of distress. Improved results of patients mean that their health needs are given more attention, and this can be an ingredient for enhanced welfare and well-being of the patients. Another goal is to make the work of healthcare professionals easier. Communicating via various online platforms is seamless, and this means that the workload of professionals is eased through the adoption of appropriate technology when interacting with patients and other medical professionals in the healthcare setting.

The second goal is improving convenience among patients. Improved accessibility means that it is easy for medical services to be provided to clients with relative ease. Improved accessibility also means that there is an increased engagement of patients, and this can lead to improved satisfaction from the services that they receive at the medical facilities. Implementation of telehealth in the healthcare setting requires certain elements to be in place before any successful implementation happens. One of the critical aspects is training on all the members of staff in the background. Telehealth may incorporate new technologies, and this means that those using the new system have to be trained. The training aims to equip each member of the workforce with relevant skills and competencies that would make them get the most benefit out of the system. Implementation must also ensure that the organization has the capacity for telehealth. Better computers and networks can help improve communication and create more efficiency in various operations in the healthcare setting.

**Discuss the credibility of the sources and the research/researcher's findings.**

I found the sources to be highly credible. The credibility of a source is a critical aspect that should always be assessed when conducting research or study. When a reference is reliable, there is an excellent chance that the information contained therein can be relied upon and used to make conclusions about a given matter. On the other hand, when a source is not credible, findings that are made in the cause could be wrong or misleading. I ascertained the credibility of the assigned articles in several ways. The first was through determining the publisher. The reports were published in popular journals in healthcare, and this means that they are peer-reviewed. When a source is peer-reviewed, the contents are more reliable, and this helps improve the objectivity of information that is contained in the articles.

I also assessed the authors of each of the articles. In the assessment, I gathered information about their academic and professional qualifications. Doing this is essential when determining the credibility of a source since it offers a reader an opportunity to understand whether the author has the authority to delve into the matters that are addressed. I found that the authors have illustrious careers in the medical field. Such an aspect helps improve the reliability and credibility of any piece of information that is contained therein.

References

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