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Nurse practitioners' evidence-based practice: Belief, implement confidence and barrier

Chou-Ping Chiou I-Shou University, Taiwan

The objectives of this study were to describe nurse practitioner (NPs') belief, implement, and barriers regarding EBP. The study adopted a correlational research design. One hundred and twenty NPs from a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan completed the questionnaires. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS 20.0 software program. T-test, one-way ANOVA, correlation, and multiple regressions were used to analyze the data. The results showed that NP staffs had insufficient knowledge about EBP. Only 5% indicated their belief to implement EBP. The findings showed that attending EBP class has statistically significant difference on EBP belief (R^2 =0.28). EBP belief has statistically significant differences on EBP implement (R^2 =0.28). The identified EBP barriers included: lack of time, lack of English ability, lack of statistic knowledge, and lack of research knowledge. The study suggests that medical institutions should strengthen NPs' habit of reading professional journals, encourage in-service training and participation, pay attention to educate and train junior staff. NPs in clinical settings need to be able to use research findings and incorporate EBP into their clinical practice to enhance patient outcomes. NPs must be provided with information that strengthens their attitudes about EBP improving care and patient outcome to accelerate EBP.

Biography

Chou-Ping Chiou has completed her PhD from University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing. She is a Professor at the I-Shou University School of Nursing in Taiwan. She has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of Taiwan Nursing Association.

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