

Evidence-Based Practice Project Proposal Outline

The NR 512 Week 5 Current/Popular Topic of the Week assignment must be submitted by Sunday, 11:59 p.m. (MT) at the end of Week 5. See the guidelines and grading rubric in the Course Resources Module for details.

EBP takes into account the best [NR 505 Week 7 Evidence-Based Practice Project Proposal Outline](#) from research, clinician expertise, patient preferences, available resources, and context in which care is delivered. Developing an understanding of different research designs is essential to the process of EBP.

Conceptual Framework

Using a conceptual framework for your research gives you a way to determine exactly what you want to learn about the relationship between variables. For example, if you are studying whether students who study more hours get higher exam scores, constructing a conceptual framework lets you know which variables to measure and how to relate them.

A theoretical framework provides a way to analyze your results and compare them against the findings of other studies in the same area. For the evidence-based practice project, this can be helpful in determining the reliability of your data and finding ways to improve future research.

The Iowa model of evidence-based practice involves three components: 1) identifying and communicating the evidence; 2) implementing the evidence in routine clinical care; and 3) evaluating the impact of the change on patient outcomes. In the example of [NR 512 Week 5 HealthIT Topic of Week Assignment](#) through Motion, the first step will involve identifying patients with colon, rectal, gastric, pancreatic, esophageal, or biliary track cancer who are scheduled to receive standard therapy and those who are eligible to participate in low to moderate activity in addition to their cancer treatment. In the second step, a group of staff nurses will be trained in the new intervention and the clinicians who are currently treating these patients will be encouraged to adopt the change. In the third step, the frequency of clinician "activity conversations" with patients will be evaluated through a questionnaire.

PICOT Question

Nursing research papers are an integral part of student nurse's education. To write a nursing paper that is worthy of a good grade, students need to know how to ask the right question. One way to do this is by using the PICOT process. This process helps a researcher formulate a clinical question and find the best evidence to answer it.

The PICOT process includes a population/problem, intervention, comparison and outcome. The first step in the process is to identify a patient or population with a problem. The second step is to determine what intervention might be helpful for the population/problem. The third step is to decide what the desired outcome is from the intervention. The final step is to establish a [NR 524 Week 4 Framework Concepts and Program Outcomes Paper](#) in which the intervention should produce the desired

outcome.

In addition to a PICOT question, a nursing research paper should also include a description of the study setting and access to potential subjects. This information is usually incorporated into the methodology section of the paper or included as an appendix to the paper.

Quantitative Research Approach

For a hospital to move toward EBP, it needs to have the right resources in place. This includes a budget to fund staff, equipment and training. The hospital also needs to make sure that leaders and experts are supportive of the effort. EBP is a complex process that requires a combination of high-quality research, clinician expertise and patient preferences, and available resources. Hospitals need to monitor the results of their EBP initiatives and evaluate their effectiveness to identify gaps.

For the proposal assignment, students will select a nursing practice problem from the list approved by their instructor in Topic 1. They will then conduct a literature search to find two translational research articles that are similar in their approach and compare one [NR 537 Week 3 Test Construction](#) study to one qualitative study. They will discuss the anticipated outcomes for their selected practice problem and describe the techniques they will apply to their data collection tool, statistical test, and strategies to address unexpected or nonpositive outcomes.

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical frameworks are proposed models of factors that impact implementation and sustainability of evidence-based practice. They are a helpful tool for planning a research project and can help identify potential barriers to your practice change. To develop a theoretical framework for your EBP project, you should consider the anticipated outcomes of your solution, the data gathering instruments that will be used, the statistical test for your proposal and techniques applied to the data gathering tool, strategies to address unexpected or nonpositive outcomes and plans to sustain, extend, revise, and discontinue the solution following its implementation.

To implement the EBP, the team will include a staff nurse opinion leader and an APN with advanced oncology certification. These individuals will provide education on the evidence supporting the project and serve as change champions for the clinicians. In addition, the team will include the clinic nurse manager and survivorship ARNPs.

The evidence-based practice (EBP) framework for this project will be a model to improve patients' quality of life and decrease readmission rates for [NR 500 Week 3 Addressing Bias](#) heart failure (CHF). The PCN clinical pathway will evaluate patient-centered outcomes such as symptom improvement and increased patient satisfaction. This will be achieved by using the Pender's theory of care, which focuses on patient-centered outcomes such as self-management and prevention. This will be done by involving patients and their families in the care plan by offering educational materials, activity kits and phone calls. This will also encourage patients to follow their medical regimen of weighing themselves and taking lasix so that CHF can be managed and the symptoms do not exacerbate.