Evaluation Plan

Name

Institution

The Evaluation Plan

**The Expected Outcomes**

The primary objective of implementing an Evidence-based project is to ensure that the project brings the desired change in a clinical setting. The project involves the implementation of procedures and effective apparatus that will help improve the healthcare service delivery in ICU as an approach to preventing ventilated-associated pneumonia (VAP). The proposed EBP will help ICU departments in the healthcare system improve the quality of care and enhance treatment for patients with ventilated intubation and attain the desired treatment outcomes (Koota et al., 2021). The desired outcomes of the proposed EBP incorporates the aspects of presenting prolonged healthcare service delivery, reduction of the VAP incidences in ICU departments, improve the utilization of high-technology and innovative health procedures, utilize current knowledge to improve the healthcare system, standardize the service delivery in ICUs, attain superior nursing skills, improve the focus on the overall quality of care, lower the costs of the healthcare service delivery, and improve the coordination of nursing practice in the healthcare system.

**Data Collection Tools**

The EBP has utilized various data collection tools that have been deemed efficient in providing relevant evidence of improving the healthcare service delivery in ICU departments. The EBP aims to improve the healthcare system in ICUs based on the evaluation of evidence from a qualitative research approach that demonstrates the effective procedures of reducing VAP prevalence in ICUs. For example, the EBP has utilized observations, textual and visual analysis from peer-reviewed evidence, and interviews with patients and nurses working and receiving treatments in ICUs (Shazly et al., 2018). These data collection tools have been effective as they have influenced the success of the EBP research. The tools and procedures have helped obtain evidence from peer-reviewed articles and medical journals that contain high-dependent research evidence that has been practical in making viable decisions in the healthcare system. Textual and visual analysis of peer-reviewed data has further been factual in promoting the success of the EBP process as it has helped to obtain various data samples from online libraries which have influenced the completion of the research project.

**Statistical Test for the EBP**

The qualitative data tests have been considered vital in providing insights into EBP approaches. The EBP research has utilized a z-test as the appropriate statistical test which has helped to determine the occurrence and the frequency of the data comparison to patients undergoing treatment under supine or semi-fowler’s positioning in ICU beds (Derrick et al., 2017). The Z-test was utilized to determine the population means of the patients that had been placed in the supine position while the other population was placed in the semi-fowler’s position. The implemented statistical test was effective as it helped obtain the population means and the variances of comparing patients in two different beds positioning in ICU beds.

**Methods of Data Collection and Measuring the Outcomes**

Textual and visual analysis has been utilized to collect secondary data in EBP and qualitative research practices. Textual and visual analysis has involved the approaches of analyzing contents and peer-reviewed evidence from recognized websites and medical databases that contained the desired information concerning the EBP research. For example, visual and textual data collection has used content analysis, performance studies, rhetorical criticism and data evaluation, and interaction analysis among the different methods of analyzing the available evidence (Horntvedt et al., 2018). The process has also used evidence analysis through the procedures of reading the themes and ideas, making notes, identifying the ideas and the themes concerning the topic, and examining the examples and techniques provided by different authors. For instance, the evidence obtained from peer-reviewed journals has been evaluated based on the theme of implementing medical procedures in preventing the occurrence and high prevalence of VAP incidence in ICU departments. It has also evaluated the cases that increase the risks of VAP incidences and the impacts of supine positioning when compared to semi-fowler’s positioning. This is obtained from reviewing and observing evidence from different peer-reviewed articles that have discussed the benefits and the risks of the bed-elevation strategies. Therefore, the primary outcome is to obtain relevant and applicable procedures that would prevent the high prevalence of VAP incidences in ICU departments.

**Strategies to be Taken If the Expected Outcomes are not achieved**

The EBP has focused on influencing the change in ICU departments to improve the use of supine positioning and abandon the semi-fowler’s position as an approach to reducing the risks associated with VAP. Failure of achieving the expected outcomes will reflect the need to revisit the procedures of implementing technology, leadership, and patient involvement in ICU health service delivery. For example, the nursing leadership roles will be reevaluated to improve effective and time-based leadership, improve the innovation and technologies set up in ICUs, and improve patient involvement to improve the health services provided (Gallagher-Ford et al., 2020). Also, the EBP will be implemented in a shorter timeframe to evaluate its effectiveness in the healthcare system.

**The Plan to Maintain the Proposed Solution**

The EBP will succeed depending on the formulation of the research evidence and the nursing practices that are aimed at improving the delivery of high-quality care in ICUs. The EBP plan will be maintained by enforcing nursing leadership roles, education and training the nurses and stakeholders involved, implementing high-quality and innovative technologies, analyzing new evidence, gathering the vital evidence, and applying the findings to the clinical practice (Buckwalter et al., 2017). Therefore, the success of the EBP will depend on the plan to review and assess the project’s requirements and ensure that all the plans align with the desired outcomes. The primary objective is to improve the delivery of high-quality care in ICUs by preventing high risks of VAP incidences.

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