The background features a dark, textured surface with faint, light-colored illustrations. On the left, a microscope is depicted in detail. Above it, a globe of the Earth is shown. At the bottom, there are sketches of books and other scientific or educational symbols like a plus sign and a percentage sign.

# **Undergraduate nursing students' beliefs and readiness to implement evidence based practice**

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Katreena Merrill, PhD, RN  
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# Faculty Disclosure

<b>Faculty Name</b>	<b>Janelle L. B. Macintosh</b>
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Conflict of interest	None
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Employer	Brigham Young University College of Nursing
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Sponsorship/Commercial support	None
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<b>Faculty Name</b>	<b>Katreena Merrill</b>
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Conflict of interest	None
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Employer	Brigham Young University College of Nursing
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Sponsorship/Commercial support	None
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<b>Faculty Name</b>	<b>Christopher I. Macintosh</b>
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Conflict of interest	None
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Employer	University of Utah College of Nurisng
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Sponsorship/Commercial support	None
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- Funding

Brigham Young University

College of Nursing



# Goal and Objectives

- Goal

- The purpose of this presentation is to disseminate findings of a study regarding nursing students' beliefs and readiness implement evidence based practice (EBP).

- Objectives

1. The learner will be able to discuss the influence innovative teaching methods have on beliefs and implementation of EBP.
2. The learner will be able to identify the advantages of teaching nursing research using innovating teaching methods.

# Background

- Evidence based practice (EBP) combines
  - Best evidence
  - Clinical experience
  - Patient preferences
- However:
  - Take years to implement new evidence into clinical practice



# Background

- Classroom setting may not translated into `real world' practice
  - Silos
- Overwhelming amount of literature
- Limited ability to critique
  
- Gap between evidence and practice
  - Tradition and history



# Purpose

- Explore nursing students' perceptions of EBP
  - Before and after an undergraduate scholarly inquiry course

# Purpose

- Hypotheses

- Students will

- 1. Increase

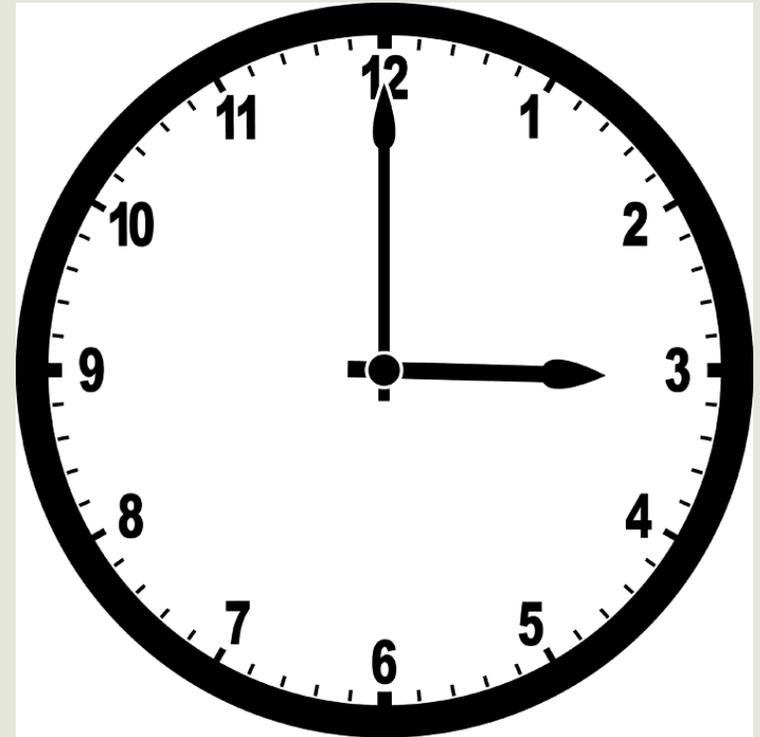
- A. Their belief in EBP

- B. Implementation of EBP

- 2. Report positive feeling regarding teaching methods

# Classroom teaching strategies

- Weekly instruction of course material
  - Didactic
  - In person
  - 3 hours



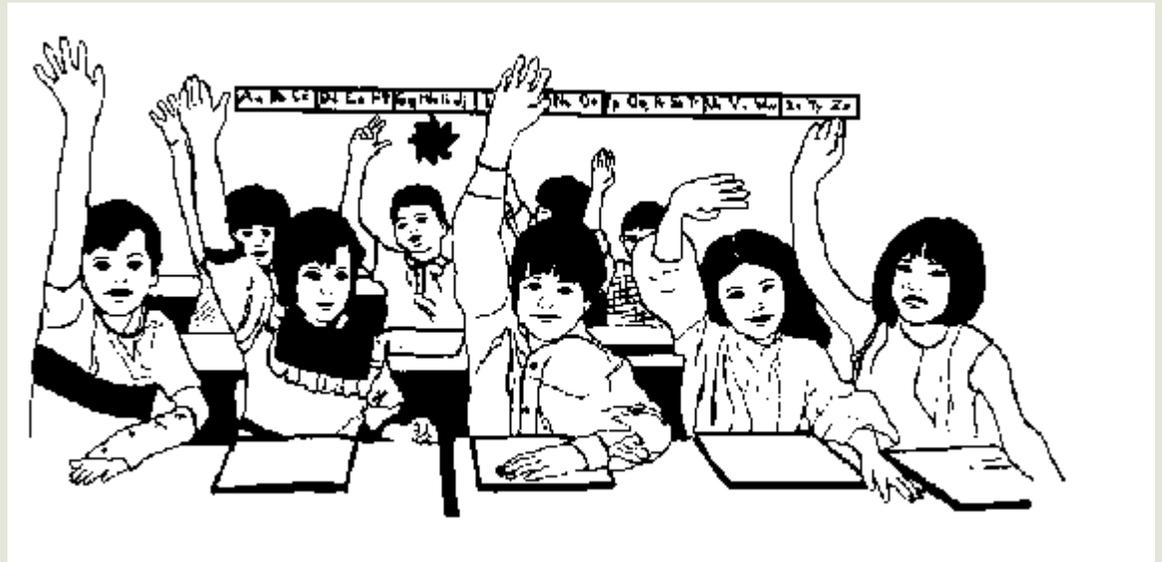
# Classroom teaching strategies

- Innovative teaching methods:
  - PowerPoint presentations
  - Video clips
  - Interactive games
  - Hands-on activities
  - A scenario-based written paper about implementation of EBP



# Methods

- A convenience sample
  - 240 student nurses
  - Currently enrolled in a scholarly inquiry course
  - Four separate semesters



# Methods- tools

- EBP Beliefs Scale
  - Melnyk, Fineout-Overholt, & Mays, 2008
- EBP Implementation Scale
  - Melnyk, Fineout-Overholt, & Mays, 2008
- Demographics

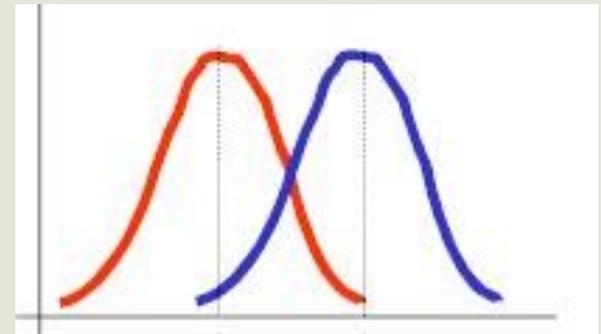


# Methods

- The EBP Beliefs Scale is a
  - 16-item questionnaire
    - General beliefs about the usefulness of EBP
  - 1-5 Likert scale (Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree)
- The EBP Implementation scale is an
  - 18-item questionnaire
    - Application of EBP activities in the prior clinical experience
  - 0-4 scale (0 = No application and 4 = Applied this principle 8 or more times)

# Analysis

- Reviewed for missing data and outliers
- Descriptive statistics
- Paired t-tests
  - Assess pretest/posttest changes
    - EBP belief scores
    - EBP implementation scores



# Results - n

- 198 participants completed questionnaires
  - 180 at pretest
  - 174 at posttest
  - 156 completed both times



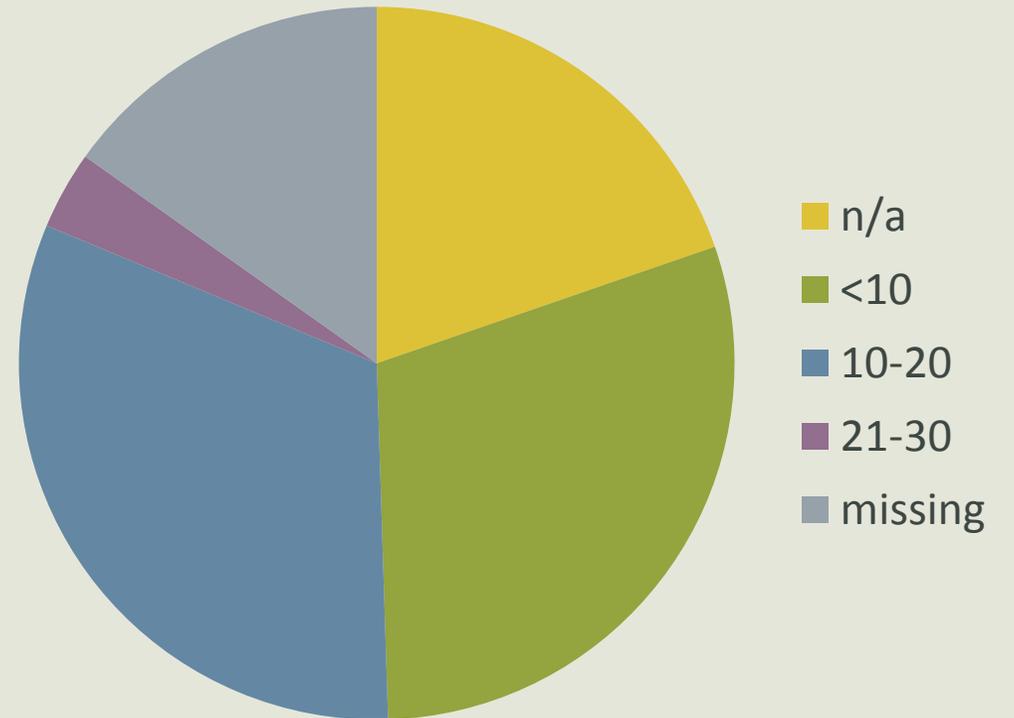
# Results- demographics

- Demographics
  - Participants were young
    - M= 21.2 years (2.1)
  - Female
    - 92.4% n=183
      - Male n=9 4.5%
      - Missing 6
  - Reported GPA (grade point average)
    - M= 3.78 (0.19)
      - 4 is highest

# Results- demographics

- Students reported working in addition to attending school
  - 63 not working (31.8%)
  - 128 working (64.6)
  - Missing n=7

Average hours worked per week

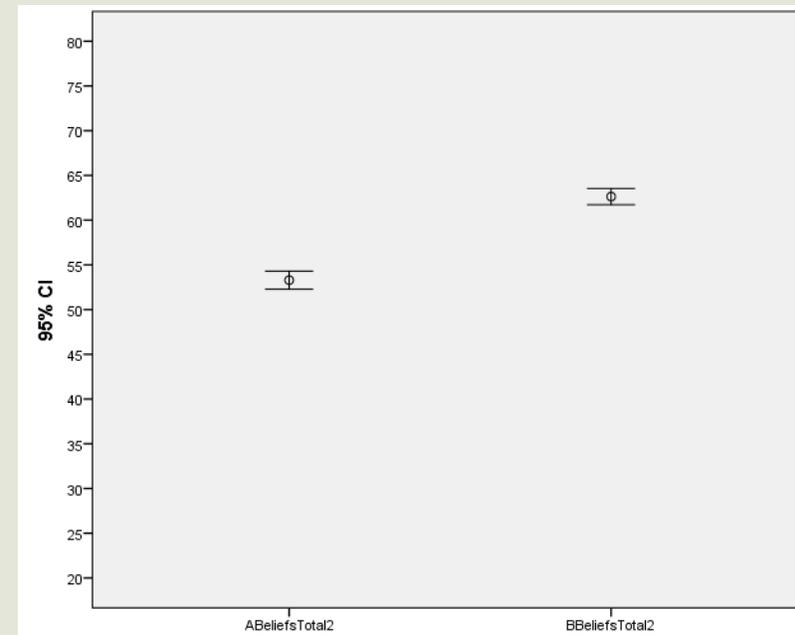


# Results- EBP Beliefs

- EBP belief scores
  - Negatively skewed at time 1
  - Slightly negatively skewed at time 2
  - Univariate outliers noted in pretest and posttest scores for EBP Beliefs
- Cronbach's alpha for the EBP Beliefs scale
  - .83 at pretest
  - .82 at posttest

# Results- EBP Beliefs

- Paired t-tests were conducted to assess changes from pretest to posttest for EBP belief scores
- The test for EBP belief was significant
  - $t(155) = -17.1, p < .001, d = 1.38$
- EBP belief scores increased
  - Pretest (M = 53.3, SD = 6.4)
  - Posttest (M = 62.6, SD = 5.7)

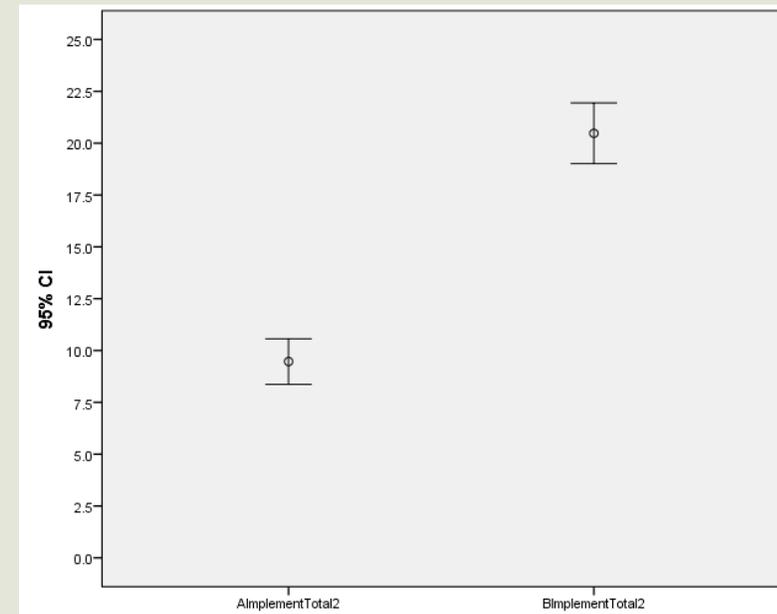


# Results- EBP Implementation

- EBP implementation scores were positively skewed
  - Time 1 and time 2
  - Univariate outliers noted in pretest and posttest scores
- Cronbach's alpha for the EBP Implementation
  - .89 at pretest
  - .89 at posttest

# Results- EBP implementation

- Paired t-tests
- The test for EBP implementation was significant
  - $t(155) = -15.97, p < .001, d = 1.3$
- EBP implementation scores increased from
  - Pretest (M = 9.5, SD = 6.9)
  - Posttest (M = 20.5, SD = 9.3)



# Conclusions

- Improved the beliefs and implementation of EBP
- Corroborated increase
  - Clinical setting
  - EBP beliefs and implementation following education

(Wallen et al., 2010)

# Implications

- Students need opportunities apply EBP principles
  - Early and often
  - 'Real life' settings
- Collaboration
  - Clinical sites and faculty
    - Promote innovative teaching strategies
    - Engage current and future staff
    - Life-long learning of EBP principles

# Future research

- Effect of EBP education strategies in nursing students
  - Throughout education
- Long term retention of EBP beliefs and implementation
  - What happens after school

# Limitations

- Convenience sample
  - Relatively young
  - Primarily female
  - One university
  - High GPA
- 
- May not generalize well to male or older populations of student nurses

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Thank you  
&  
Questions

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