

Locating Resources Relevant to an Evidence-Based Nursing Practice Scenario

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Evidence-based practice (EBP) ensures that the staff is informed of the current practices and guidelines regarding the patient scenario, which is pneumonia in this case. It enables them to make effective patient management decisions (Ashktorab, Pashaeypoor, Rassouli, & Alavi-Majd, 2015). A baccalaureate-prepared nurse is responsible for educating and guiding other clinical staff nurses in identifying, gathering, appraising, implementing, and evaluating the integration of relevant scientific evidence into patient care.

The communication strategies utilized by the baccalaureate-trained nurse should be effective in motivating fellow nursing staff to research patient diagnosis. In the case of nurses in the medical-surgical ward, strategies such as the use of scientific seminars, daily briefings, emails, post-it notes, and newsletters can help in encouraging nurses to do research on conditions such as the different types of pneumonia, by highlighting possible causes of difficulties in diagnosing the different illnesses (Morténus, Hildingh, & Fridlund, 2016). The nurse can also use motivational signage to create enthusiasm for research into patient diagnosis. The processes are beneficial in the diagnosis of severe conditions with overlapping symptoms like pneumonia in the patient scenario.

The baccalaureate nurse is also responsible for promoting collaboration with and among the nurses to foster research. In this case, strategies such as guiding the staff in a step-by-step manner on the processes involved in EBP research and pneumonia diagnosis, clear communication of research expectations, linking of EBP research on pneumonia to professional staff development goals, and demonstration of the value of EBP in quality patient care are essential in maintaining a culture of research into patient care practices (Hamlin, 2016). The strategies empower the nurses to overcome potential challenges that may become overwhelming for the staff, causing them to abandon the process of research.

The baccalaureate-prepared nurse is also obliged to inform the clinical nursing staff about the diverse sources of EBP data relevant to pneumonia, which lays a foundation for identifying useful resource materials. The best places to complete research in a medical-surgical floor setting include areas that offer fewer distractions, conducive architectural design, good internet connectivity, as well as fitted with computers to allow access to the hospital's online library (Ellison, 2016). Such places include a computer laboratory, the nurses' station, the hospital library, and the conference room.

Resources such as journals, databases, websites, as well as hospital and government policy websites on nursing and health sciences, are vital sources of EBP information on pneumonia. The utility of the sources varies due to issues with the transparency and reliability of the reported findings (Wang et al., 2017). Databases are the preferred resources in EBP research that I would direct a nurse colleague to search for evidence. Among the most reputable resources useful in locating evidence for clinical diagnosis of pneumonia are the Community-Acquired Pneumonia Organization (CAPO) database, PubMed Central, the Health and Medical Collection, CINAHL Complete, and the Ovid Nursing Full Text PLUS (Capella University Library Guides, n.d). The online resources provide access to the current clinical information obtained from the fields of nursing and other allied medical fields, providing a comprehensive picture of the diagnosis of the different types of pneumonia.

CAPO database is the most preferred resource in this scenario. The platform provides access to over 15,000 cases of pneumonia from 40 different countries, enabling a comprehensive study of the disease (Weimken et al., 2017). PubMed Central allows access to more resources on the different types of pneumonia than the Health and Medical Collection, CINAHL Complete, and the Ovid Nursing Full Text PLUS, enabling one to differentiate the conditions despite the overlapping characteristics of the illnesses. The critically appraised

abstracts and synthesis of research done enable one to answer questions arising in everyday practice and make informed treatment decisions (Archer & Bowden, 2019). The syntheses also minimize the burden of obtaining vast amounts of irrelevant information that may be the case with other less refined online sources of EBP data on the different types of pneumonia.

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