

Nursing practices

Student name

Institution

Date

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Introduction

Nursing practices are essential to the better performance of healthcare; the nursing practices have several roles, responsibilities, and activities; nurses can apply evidence-based education in health care practices. Any registered nurse with enough training and competent has the powers to perform given methods (Gibney, 2015). Nursing is characterized by values and guidelines in which nurses provide their care; For instance in decision making, they are entitled to their rights and what will benefit all the patients and promote a high standard of quality in the health services. They should treat all people equally without discrimination and racism irrespective of their gender, religion, ethnicity, social status, and age. There should be open communication and trust to serve all the patients in a health organization. They should care appropriately to the patients by recognizing the emotional, cultural, physical, spiritual, and psychological nature of a patient (Brown, 2014). Also, do effective advocacy and supervision of junior nurses in the management structure within nursing. Nurses who participate in an evidence-based curriculum that gathers research, clinical experience, science, and views of the experts in the field gives the nurses enough power and tools required in the challenging healthcare environment. In their daily practice within the health center, nurses should apply best practices like the nurse to nurse shift change, prevention of infection, and patient care and discharge. Nursing as a career requires

passion and commitment to work in the field since they interact with all kinds of personalities and different types of health conditions.

Current nursing practice

Some of the current practices in the health care system that needs change our patient's care and prevention of infection. This is some of the critical areas that the nursing management structure should focus on. Prevention of disease is a vital aspect in any hospital setting, according to research shows that patients who get an infection are at risk for a prolonged stay in the hospital, they are at risk of serious health problem and sometimes death. Infection or bacterial transmission can occur at the surgical sites or urinary tract, and some cause bloodstream infections (Gibney, 2015). Some of the standards advocated practices to control this issue is created awareness of hand hygiene, use personal protective equipment and other necessary protections in the health setting, decontamination of equipment's especially in laboratory and surgical sites, and use of antibiotic medications to prevent infections to patients at risk. All nurses should be well equipped with tools like gloves, gowns, masks, and goggles. These will prevent some of the infection occurring in the health system. Patient care is essential as well, there should be a quick response in the hospital setting, how nurses' responds to patients to reduce frequent use of call lights, and regular summons of nurses to urgent care. As a result, it will improve patients' satisfaction. There should be enough technology to work on patients' insurance information, remind on health care instructions and creation of a valid link to healthcare resources.

Why change is required

The difference is necessary for the hospital setting concerning the prevention of infection and the patient's safety. Best care for patients is essential; it gives patients satisfaction from health care services. Also, the use of technology will create easy work, reliable, and accurate. Also, patients care involves keeping safe of their data and valuing the confidentiality of the information. The unauthorized person should not access a piece of patient information. Another practice that requires change is the prevention of infection; nurses should be cautious when they handle patients (Gibney, 2015). They should use disinfectants in washing their hands every time they feel a patient. Also, wearing personal protective equipment's and use of decontaminations is essential. These will minimize infection transmission from patient to patients as well as infections to the nurse dealing with the patient. The change in the health care system on nurses' practice is essential for the growth of the health organization, better performance, and patients' satisfaction.

Key stakeholders

Some of the key stakeholders responsible in the healthcare system on nursing practices entail clinicians, nurse administrators, nurse educators, and patients. The stakeholder can be defined as a person who has an interest in or is likely to be affected by a condition negatively or positively or a person who can affect something positively or negatively to achieve the results. A stakeholder can be individuals, a group, or organization. They might be useful or a hindrance to what a person or an organization wants to achieve (Brown, 2014). . Excellent communication is the key to sustaining good stakeholder collaboration and unity bond. For nurses to meet the

change in practices, it is essential to work with all stakeholders for positive results. Considering all of them have an impact on the mentioned changes in nursing practices. Variety of stakeholders in the nursing department are responsible for ensuring the health services are operating effectively; they include patients, individual nurses, nursing educators, nursing administrators, and researchers. Also, we have physicians and government regulatory bodies and agencies that participate in the change of nursing practices.

Role of stakeholders

Some of the main stakeholders involved in nursing practice change mentioned in this paper are patients, nursing educators, nursing administrators, individual nurses, and researchers. Patients are relevant stakeholders, and the primary reason why the hospital runs and the changes should be implemented in favor of the patients. Patients make their comments on what they feel should be done in the hospital setting to better the services. Listening to views of several patients is vital before making the final decision (Brown, 2014). Another stakeholder is a nursing administrator; they are responsible for policy planning and managing other nurses in a health organization. They have an enormous responsibility in ensuring the nursing department run effectively with the resources allocated. It's their responsibility to ensure patients are receiving quality services by supervising nurses. These stakeholders are essential in the change expected.

Also, nursing educators' stakeholders, they all work in academic settings, with different titles for better health development. They have a responsibility to identify the health learner's strengths and weakness as well as their limitations. It is their responsibility to come up with adequate training plans that will increase learners' strength. These learners are nurses and patients (Dang, 2017). Creating awareness is important. Advocacy is the first step towards

change in a health organization. Individual nurses are outstanding, too; they have different views, gathering each opinion from nurses makes the right decisions and results. Finally, we have researchers as stakeholders; these are people who do in-depth studies to find out the primary reason for the existence of the problem and how to solve it. They are essential in these changes because they are relied upon to produce their findings from research.

Evidence critique table

Full APA citation for at least five sources	Evidence Strength (1-7) and Evidence Hierarchy
1. Parahoo, K., (2014). <i>Nursing research: principles, process, and issues</i> . Macmillan International Higher Education.	2, and Macmillan International Higher Education.
2. Ashley, C., Halcomb, E., & Brown, A. (2016). Transitioning from acute to primary health care nursing: an integrative review of the literature. <i>Journal of clinical nursing</i> , 25(15-16), 2114-2125.	2, and Journal of clinical nursing,
3. Okaisu, E. M., Kalikwani, F., Wanyana, G., & Coetzee, M. (2014). Improving the quality of nursing documentation: An action research project. <i>Curation</i> , 37(2), 1-11.	2, and curation

Brown, S. J., (2014). <i>Evidence-based nursing: The research-practice connection</i> . Jones & Bartlett Publishers.	1 and Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
Dang, D., & Dearholt, S. L., (2017). <i>Johns Hopkins nursing evidence-based practice: Model and guidelines</i> . Sigma Theta Tau.	1 and Model and guidelines
Gibney, J., Wright, C., Sharma, A., & Naganathan, V. (2015). Nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and current practice of daily oral hygiene care to patients on acute aged care wards in two Australian hospitals. <i>Special Care in Dentistry</i> , 35(6), 285-293.	1 and Special Care in Dentistry,

Evidence summary from critique table

From the critique table shown above, the evidence strength of high, which means the change of the nursing practice should be highly recommended. According to (Dang, 2017) most of the nurses have reported about prevention of infection, he further states that the health center should provide adequate protective measures and equipment for the safety of the nurses. Well set strategies for prevention of disease will benefit the nurses and patients; it will lower the cases of transmissions resulting from carelessness and ignorance of prevention measures (Ashley 2016). (Gibney, 2015) Notes that investing in the hygiene of the hospital and patient care gives positive results. It attracts many patients in the hospital. Considering a hospital is a business entity

working on stakeholder's demands will bring positive results in the business. According to (Brown,2016), any hospital setting should consider patients care and safety; this will bring satisfaction among patients, a hospital that can't satisfy her patients is equal to a functionless object since patients are the primary reason of its existence in the health industry.

Recommendation of best practice

The best practice that can be done to ensure patients safety include using a web-based technology in communicating with patients and also use electronic health records to store data. In some circumstances, nurses can't access all patients' opinion through one on one meeting, so discussing medical improvement can be made through online media to improve services.

Another recommendation is employing bedside verification, through scanning barcodes of patients medication labels, nurses will have an easier time in verifying the requirements of safe medication administration and also view lab results and diagnosis results. Using surveillance tool is another recommendation; this will help in quick monitoring and find out the patients trending with a negative outcome like potential life-threatening condition. Implementation of tool kits should be considered; they help in improving the results of the hospital setting and utilization of resources. Presence of enough tools ensures good workflow and proper management of patient safety as well as nurse's safety.

Practice change model

The nursing practice works effectively, depending on the type of models implemented. In the mentioned nursing practices that require changes, models used include professional practice model and group practice model. The professional practice model is a relationship based care

that considers a nurse relationship with patients and families as well as the culture of a patient. It believes in supporting the values, rights, and beliefs of patients for the satisfaction of the patients. The group practice model is a patient care delivery model to build an active collaboration with patients. It promotes patient safety results.

Justification of the model

This model was used because it created confidence and openness among the patients in sharing their view and where they feel adjustment should be made. Also, working in a health setting where the nurse has built a relationship with patients is very easy and saves on time. Since most of the patient will feel free to share their problems and get the correct medication, which, as a result, brings satisfaction. It builds confidence and esteem among the patients. Also, the models create a strong unity bond and trust where the patient will be willing to pour out their problems to the nurses. This method supports healing and caring. Also, it promotes patients culture and beliefs.

How to use the model in a proposed change

Professional models will be used where the patients and family will be involved in an open negotiation; the nurse should have good understanding and communication skills to handle the problems shared by the patients. The nurse should engage the patients to care, depending on the intensity of the problem. However, this care should respect the patients' values, rights, and beliefs. Since the world is full of multicultural and multiethnic people, diversity should be involved in the population for better results.

Barriers to implementation of change

Some of the obstacles likely to be experienced include cultural differences; most of the patients that come to the hospitals hold different beliefs about a hospital or their myths about a specific health condition. These become a challenge in implementing such changes. Ignorance and carelessness among patient is another barrier; in some cases, a patient's might have all the information and prevention measures but choose to ignore. As a result, it brings a negative outcome. Support from the government is also a challenge; the government should support nursing practice and ensure they have all requirement necessary in their job environment. In most cases, hospitals have reported of the shortage of personal protective equipment like a glove and other materials like needles; this calls for the government to come in and support the health organization and its stakeholders. Another challenge is a shortage of resources, some of the funds allocated by the management to nursing department might be limited compared to work done, this leads to a lot of challenges since most of the nurses have to strain to satisfy the patients.

Ethical challenges

Ethical challenges arising in nursing practice should be given enough attention, since some acts as a threat to the profession, the nurses have to protect patient's health, dignity, and rights with potential risks to their health. Sometimes caring for a patient is likely to place the nurse in more harm. Nurses are entitled to work respecting patient rights and choice and also maintain their privacy as requested by the patient. Also, they are required to serve all patients with justice and fairness. However, in cases where the quality of life is very poor nurses' stand in a dilemma, for

instance, when families with mental issues have newborns, the nurses need a wise decision in such scenarios.

References

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4. Gibney, J., Wright, C., Sharma, A., and Naganathan, V. (2015). Nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and current practice of daily oral hygiene care to patients on acute aged care wards in two Australian hospitals. *Special Care in Dentistry*, 35(6), 285-293.
5. Curtis, K., Fry, M., Shaban, R. Z., and Considine, J. (2017). Translating research findings to clinical nursing practice. *Journal of clinical nursing*, 26(5-6), 862-872.