NK2 – Nurses disseminate the organization's nursing research findings to internal and external audiences.

Provide one example, with supporting evidence, of how clinical nurses disseminated to internal audiences knowledge obtained through the organization's research.

And

Provide one example, with supporting evidence, of how clinical nurses disseminated to external audiences knowledge obtained through the organization's research.

Example 1: Internal Audience Dissemination – Evidence-Based Practice Symposium: Does Patient Proximity to the Nurses' Station Reduce Falls? IRB-HSR # 16667

Background/Problem:

Patient falls are not uncommon in the inpatient setting, yet the Joint Commission cites them as avoidable events. In order to eliminate patient falls, nurse clinicians need to identify best strategies. Nurses must explore new methods for reducing falls and evaluate the effectiveness of current practices.

It is a long-standing nursing tradition that patients who have fallen or are at risk for falls are placed nearest to the nurses' station. Based on a thorough literature review, there is no previous study to test this tradition.

Nurses on the acute care pediatric unit questioned the long-held practice of moving fall-risk patients closer to the nurses' station. They wanted to know if proximity to the nurses' station influenced pediatric falls.

A retrospective study examined a two-year fall history in acute pediatrics to explore the patient's proximity to the nursing station at the time of the fall. This study evaluated the relationship between patient proximity to the nursing station and the prevalence of patient falls. The hypothesis was that proximity to the nurses' station reduces falls.

After obtaining Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval on May 25, 2013, a two-year retrospective review of quality reports and nurse assignment sheets was performed. The nurses mined the data on pediatric patients assigned to acute care units from October 1, 2010 to October 31, 2012. A total of 28 falls were identified and analyzed. Descriptive statistics, proportions and correlations were performed. The results did not support the hypothesis ($p=0.24$). Patient room proximity to the nurses' station did not reduce falls. In fact, patient placement close to the nurses' station correlated with falls.

The clinicians were surprised by the findings, yet surmised that patients at highest risk of falling were being identified by nursing assessment and were consciously assigned to

a room location close to the nurses' station to facilitate enhanced monitoring. The clinicians who conducted this study recommended the continued need to thoroughly assess patient fall risk and intervene with individualized fall reduction plans. Clearly, proximity to the nurses' station is not enough to prevent falls.

The primary investigator, Alison Spicer, BSN, RN, Clinician II, shared these results with new graduate acute care pediatric nurses at orientation sessions in August 2013 and March 2014. Alison emphasized the need to assess thoroughly and implement patient-specific fall plans during these sessions. The new graduates were receptive to the presentation and enjoyed hearing about the research behind the recommendation.

Alison also presented her findings and recommendations internally through a poster and an oral podium presentation at the PNSO Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) Symposium on April 8, 2014. (Exhibit NK2.a: 2014 Evidence-Based Practice Symposium Agenda and Poster List), (Exhibit NK2.b: Spicer Poster – Falls and Nurse Station Proximity.) The PNSO EBP Symposium is held each year to highlight to all clinicians' contributions to quality care, best practice and new knowledge. The all-day event includes poster exhibits and oral podium presentations. Clinicians who have presented externally within the past year are highly encouraged to share their findings internally through the symposium. All newly completed research studies are shared as oral presentations. The opportunity for dialogue about research studies occurs during poster sessions, as well as during the designated question-and-answer periods after podium presentations. Moreover, topics from the EBP Symposium are discussed during a special Clinical Practice Committee session soon after the event. The discussions are focused on the implementation of symposium evidence.

The poster and podium presentations are available to all staff through an intranet-based virtual gallery for ease of future reference. The virtual gallery serves as a "roaming poster presentation," which is readily accessible to all clinicians from the computer. Exhibit NK2.c shows a sample screen shot excerpted from the PNSO EBP Symposium Virtual Gallery website (Exhibit NK2.c: EBPS Virtual Gallery Screenshot).

After the EBP Symposium, Alison displayed her findings on the pediatric acute care units. Alison hung her poster for all team members to view. The visual display created several opportunities for discussion of the findings and the associated recommendations among various interprofessional team members.

Participants:

NK2 Table 1. Participants in Falls/Proximity Research Team

Name	Discipline	Title	Department
Alison Spicer	Nursing	Primary Investigator / RN Clinician II	Pediatric Acute Care

Amber Tyson	Nursing	Assistant Nurse Manager	Pediatric Acute Care
Linda McGhee	Nursing	Nurse Manager	Pediatric Acute Care
Lisa Letzkus	Nursing	Advanced Practice Nurse 2- Nurse Practitioner / Assistant Nursing Research Director	Children's Hospital
Beth Quatrara	Nursing	Advanced Practice Nurse 2- Clinical Nurse Specialist / Nursing Research Director	Nursing Governance

In 2014, more than 100 clinicians attended the EBP Symposium (Exhibit NK2.d: 2014 EBPS Attendance Roster). Clinicians in attendance serve as a source for information dissemination to other clinicians from all practice settings. Between Jan. 1 and May 1, 2014, the Virtual Gallery had 3,596 page views and 445 unique visitors.

Example 2: External Audience Dissemination Through External Conference Presentation and Publication: Do Nurse-Driven Strategies Improve Pneumococcal Vaccination Rates in Adults Cared for in a Heart and Vascular Clinic? IRB-HSR # 16031

Pneumonia is responsible for more deaths than any other vaccine-preventable disease in the United States. Most deaths related to pneumococcal disease occur among older adults who also have an underlying chronic condition. The national pneumococcal vaccination rate remains low despite recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control that adults age 65 and older be vaccinated against pneumonia.

Nurses in our Heart and Vascular Center noted a lower-than-desired rate of adherence to recommended pneumococcal vaccination guidelines. Using a previously established research tool, each clinic nurse evaluated his or her own vaccination barriers. Upon evaluation of the pooled results, the nurses noted several vaccination barriers. After reviewing the baseline data, the nurses questioned whether or not the implementation of a multifaceted intervention program would increase vaccination rates among eligible patients.

Under the leadership of Melanie Turner, BSN, RN-BC, Clinician IV, the nurses designed a quasi-experimental pre- and post-test study to assess the influence of a nurse-led, multifaceted program on vaccination rates on a monthly basis as compared to the previous year.

The proposed research question was, "Does the implementation of a multifaceted intervention program increase pneumococcal vaccination rates among eligible patients in a heart and vascular clinic?" The hypothesis was that a targeted, multi-pronged approach would improve vaccination rates.

Melanie and her team received approval from the IRB in August 2012 to begin the study. The IRB waived consent due to the minimal risk.

Felicia Murphy, BSN, RN and Melanie Turner, BSN, RN-BC, Clinician IV were part of the team that led a program to increase pneumococcal vaccination rates patients.

Using concepts from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and creating structured clinical workflows, multiple educational initiatives were introduced to all eligible patients. During October to December 2012, patients were deemed eligible if they were at high risk for pneumonia and greater than 65 years old.

The data from the October to December 2012 intervention period were compared to the October to December 2011 pre-intervention time frame. The results revealed that the multifaceted intervention developed by the Heart and Vascular Center study nurses was effective in improving vaccination rates. Pre- and post-intervention data demonstrated that, as a result of the interventions, nurses more than doubled the percent of time in which they discussed the possible consequences of pneumonia stemming from lack of vaccination (18% to 45%), and subsequently, the average monthly Pneumovax administration compliance rates increased by 9%. The research team concluded that all ambulatory nurses should incorporate assessing, advising and administering the vaccine into daily practice as a standard of care. The team shared its findings with

ambulatory partners internally and is working collaboratively to identify additional strategies to continue to increase vaccination rates.

As an outgrowth of this study, the healthcare system established a vaccination task force to explore strategies to increase Influenza and Pneumovax vaccine administration compliance rates across the institution.

Participants:

NK2 Table 2. Participants in Pneumococcal Vaccination Research Team

Name	Discipline	Title	Department
Melanie Turner	Nursing	Primary Investigator / RN Clinician IV	Heart and Vascular Center
Cherie Chaney	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / RN Clinician IV	Heart and Vascular Center
Laura (Knight) Dick	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / RN Clinician III	Heart and Vascular Center
Cherie Parks	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / RN Clinician III	Heart and Vascular Center
Felicia Murphy	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / RN Clinician III	Heart and Vascular Center
Kathryn Ward	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / Nurse Manager	Heart and Vascular Center
Beth Quatrara	Nursing	Sub-Investigator / Nursing Research Director / Advanced Practice Nurse 3-Clinical Nurse Specialist	Nursing Governance

Outcome(s):

The Heart and Vascular research team presented its findings externally through numerous forums, including poster and podium presentations, as well as manuscript publication. The team initially presented its findings internally at the PNSO EBP Symposium in April 2013. The team then presented its work as poster presentations at two national conferences (Exhibit NK2.e: Pneumococcal Vaccination Poster) and through a journal publication:

- Parks, Cherie (2014) Poster presented externally at the 2014 Patient Safety Summit hosted by the Virginia Hospital and Healthcare Association in Richmond, Virginia (Exhibit NK2.f: 2014 VHHA Patient Safety Summit Poster Display list)
- Dick, Laura & Turner, Melanie (April 10-12, 2014) Poster presented externally at the 2014 Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association Symposium in Atlanta, Georgia. (Exhibit NK2.g: PCNA Symposium Program Excerpt)

- Turner, M., Parks, C., Murphy, F., Dick, L., Chaney, C., Ward, K. & Burns, S. (2014). Pneumococcal Vaccination: Identifying barriers and strategies to improve administration rates. *ViewPoint* 36 (2) 4-8.