



Agnes Wanjiru
<agnestshiro@gmail.com>

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Connection between EBP and the Quadruple Aim

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Connection between EBP and the Quadruple Aim

Evidence based practice can only be practiced when sufficient available scientific evidence is presented or facts for proper decision making within a clinical setting. Evidence based practice has been used in totality within healthcare, for instance; it has been very helpful within management of patients, formation of policies and its implementation and greatly on education within nursing practice (Beckett, 2021). The connection between

evidence-based practice and the quadruple aim within the healthcare setting is the general provision of high quality and safe health care setting. On this endeavor, EBP works by collaborating interprofessional models and skills for general decision making (Sikka et al., 2015). This paper pursues to understand the connection between evidence-based practice and the quadruple aim and how best can medical practitioners use evidence-based practice to reach the aims.

The four quadruple aim works to improve the patient experience within the health care sector, account for population health, also considers the work-life of healthcare providers and reduce healthcare associated costs (Lavenberg et al., 2019). While these goals are important, they face a major setback because while population health is improving, contain healthcare related cost which might affect the effectiveness of healthcare. While there is improvement of population health, there must be an increase of cost for effective quality health care. From such an understanding, the triple aim converted to quadruple aim because a health productive healthcare working team and resources is important for any effective healthcare setting (Sikka et al., 2015). This prompted the addition of the fourth goal which is to take into consideration improving healthcare provider's work and life. The connection between the EBP and the Quadruple aim elements is merited entirely on the development and adoption of evidence-based practice for the improvement of the quality of healthcare services (Lavenberg et al., 2019). However, it is also important to note that evidence-based practice have a direct link to the work-life of healthcare practitioners because while the staff need to be productive, they also need to render quality and safe services. Below is the analysis;

Patient Experience

The core role of evidence-based practice is to permit healthcare providers to use scientific findings within research into clinical practice decision making. This is will first

improve the medical literature but also improve searching skills on specific literature by using evidence-based rules for the application of these findings on the individual needs of patients (Grove & Gray, 2019). How does this impact patient experience? As a result of these scientific findings, healthcare practitioners are ample to improve the quality of health care services using updated healthcare decisions and practices because the medical field is dynamic because of the never-ending research (West et al., 2016). World-wide, evidence-based practice is used to solve variety of clinical issues which affect patient care critically improving patient experience.

Population Health

While evidence-based practice plays a critical role in both policy formation and implementation of these policies, educating populations on health education has been very impactful, especially on outbreaks, infections or chronic diseases. Patients using the information provided can easily manage their conditions improving the quality of life (Truglio-Londrigan & Lewenson, 2017). Additionally, integration of evidence-based practice in various populations serves to ensure equity on distribution of medical resources across medical institutions” needs. Populations across the world is always classified based on their own needs (Fortney et al., 2014). Socioeconomic status, family and individual health are some of the factors that can influence or promote equity and efficiency in distribution of resources. However, it is imperative to note that the sole purpose of evidence-based processes is merited on individual patient care as opposed to shaping healthcare patterns.

Cost

Managing patient care sometimes is very expensive because of the resources both material and manpower required to sustain care. This is therefore a major challenge for healthcare facilities to balance measurement of actual cost within the dynamic healthcare

market (Fortney et al., 2014). Therefore, most medical facilities measure actual costs by discounting and pricing making it very difficult for them to offer safe and quality healthcare services. Lowering healthcare services therefore cannot be internally achieved because of the measure of per capital costs of healthcare. However, it can be achieved by external funding and the use of technology affiliated with evidence-based practice while will automate cost, and the therefore the quality of care will increase.

The Work-Life of Health Providers

While most people do not value the work and life of healthcare practitioners, they are the key component that runs and offers a conducive healthcare environment. This can be productive in interprofessional collaboration between the staff and patients. This collaboration plays a critical role in improving quality of life for patients (Beckett, 2021). To healthcare providers, the usage of evidence-based practice will improve decision making and make work easier and more professional. Further, this will reduce burnout moments and turnover rates promoting productivity (Beckett, 2021). Evidence-based practice on the work-life of healthcare providers bring about three major inputs; structure and policy change, active involvement of workforce and shared decision making.

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