

Type: Research Paper

Subject: Evidence based Practice project

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

Length: 2 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Evidence-Based Practice Proposal - Section D: Change Model

Instructions: roger's diffusion of innovation theory is a particularly good theoretical framework to apply to an ebp project. however, students may also choose to use change models, such as duck's change curve model or the transtheoretical model of behavioral change. other conceptual models, such as a utilization model (stetler's model) and ebp models (the iowa model and arcc model) can also be used as a framework for applying your evidence-based proposal in clinical practice. apply one of the above models and carry your implementation through each of the stages, phases, or steps identified in the chosen model. in 500-750 words (not including the title page and references page), discuss applying one of the change models to the implementation plan: 1. identify the selected model or theoretical framework and discuss its relevance to your project. 2. discuss each of the stages in the change model/framework. 3. describe how you would apply each stage in your proposed implementation. in addition, create a conceptual model of the project. although you will not be submitting the conceptual model you design in topic 4 with the narrative, you will include the conceptual model in the appendices for the final paper.

Focus: picot statement in adult heart failure patients, will a smartphone-based self-care program led by primary care nurses improve the quality of care and reduce mortality and hospitalization rates compared to those receiving structured telephone support for self-care in 12 weeks? p – heart failure patients i – smartphone-based self-care program led by primary care nurses c – structured telephone support for self-care o – improved quality of life and reduced chf-related hospitalizations and deaths t – 12 weeks

Evidence-Based Practice Proposal - Section D: Change Model

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Evidence-Based Practice Proposal - Section D: Change Model

**Change Model Relevance in the Implementation of Smartphone-Based Electronic Health
Record Program**

The Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) Theory, founded by E.M. Rogers in 1962, is one in the oldest theories of social science (Mohammadi, Poursaberi, & Salahshoor, 2018). It arose in conversation to describe how, over time, the concept or product gains popularity and spreads (or spreads) through a given community or social structure. The end effect of this diffusion is that individuals, as part of a social structure, are adopting a new concept, action or substance (Mohammadi, Poursaberi, & Salahshoor, 2018). Adoption means that an individual does something different from what they have done before. The secret to adoption is that the

individual must see the concept, action or product as fresh or creative. It is because of this that diffusion is made possible.

DOI is relevant in the implementation of the smartphone-based electronic health record program. The program is an improvement of the hospital-based electronic health record (EHR) because it does not use advanced technologies or equipment such as computers. The stages proposed by the theory for the adoption of technology are applicable in the implementation of the smartphone-based program for reducing cases of heart failure hospitalization or deaths (Sweeney, et al 2010).

The Stages in Diffusion of Innovation Theory

The phases in which an individual adopts innovation and in which diffusion is achieved include the recognition of the need for innovation, the decision to embrace (or reject) innovation, the actual use of innovation to validate it, and the sustained usage of the innovation (Stevens, 2013).

The Application of the Four Stages of DOI Theory in the Implementation of the Smartphone-Based Program

Firstly, the first stage of the implementation of the smartphone-based program would involve its recognition. That is, I would introduce the program to caregivers and congestive heart failure (CHF) patients. The best thing to ensure that a new technology is adopted and used effectively is through educating the targeted users thoroughly. That is, the potential of the smartphone-based program should be enlightened on the expected benefits of the program and likely challenges that they would encounter while using the program. I would take the potential users through the program's interface before they start using it (Dang, & Dearholt, 2017). The second stage would involve getting feedback from both patients and caregivers regarding

whether they would embrace or reject it. Feedbacks from the patients and caregivers could be used as the main tool for improving the program. For example, if patients could complain about how difficult the program is regarding its navigation, then the technical team should take an immediate action to make the interface friendlier.

The third stage would involve the actual usage of the program. For example, the caregivers would start using the program to communicate with their patients in a more convenient way using the message button on the program's dashboard. Therefore, the doctors will be a click away from the patients. The program will also have online calculators for blood pressures. Therefore, the patients will need to connect to the Internet and conduct self-test regarding their blood pressure. As a result, the caregivers will be able to see the readings of every patient blood pressure by logging in as administrators in the program. The last stage would be a continued usage of the program. However, the technical team will keep on updating the program regularly to increase its reliability (Rycroft-Malone, 2004).

References

- Mohammadi, M. M., Poursaberi, R., & Salahshoor, M. R. (2018). Evaluating the adoption of evidence-based practice using Rogers's diffusion of innovation theory: A model testing study. *Health Promotion Perspectives*, 8(1), 25, <https://dx.doi.org/10.15171%2Fhpp.2018.03>.
- Dang, D., & Dearholt, S. L. (2017). *Johns Hopkins nursing evidence-based practice: Model and guidelines*. Sigma Theta Tau.

Sweeney, J. K., Heriza, C. B., Blanchard, Y., & Dusing, S. C. (2010). Neonatal physical therapy.

Part II: Practice frameworks and evidence-based practice guidelines. *Pediatric Physical Therapy*, 22(1), 2-16.

Rycroft-Malone, J. (2004). The PARIHS framework—a framework for guiding the implementation of evidence-based practice. *Journal of nursing care quality*, 19(4), 297-304.

Stevens, K. (2013). The impact of evidence-based practice in nursing and the next big ideas. *The Online Journal of Issues in Nursing*, 18(2).

