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Abstract

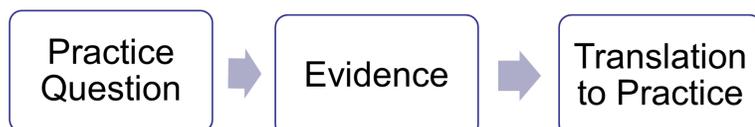
The research council of Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center (EIRMC) combined an evidence-based medicine pyramid with a table for nursing evidence creating a hybrid tool for making evidence-based clinical decisions.

Background

The EIRMC research council selected the Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence Based Practice Model (JHNEBP) for clinical use. The model recognized many sources of evidence that are useful to find answers to clinical questions.

Problem

The Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence Based Practice Model (JHNEBP)



The problem is this model uses different tools to evaluate strength of evidence based on research design. The council created single simple to use tool for all selected evidence.

Sources of Evidence

EIRMC sources of evidence vary in strength and quality.

Study Design

❖ Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials	❖ Non-Experimental Research including Surveys and Descriptive studies
❖ Randomized Controlled Trials	❖ Clinical Practice Guidelines
❖ Quasi-Experimental Research	❖ Quality Improvement Studies
❖ Meta-Synthesis of Qualitative Research	❖ Expert Opinion
❖ Systematic Review	❖ Case Series
❖ Cohort and Correlational Studies	❖ Case Study
❖ Qualitative Research	❖ Textbooks
❖ Manufacturer Recommendations	❖ Financial Data

EIRMC's Hybrid Tool

Level	Source of Evidence
A	Meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies, meta-synthesis of qualitative studies, or integrative reviews or systematic reviews
B	Clinical practice guidelines, peer-reviewed professional organization standards, single controlled trial, randomized or non-randomized
C	Non-experimental, cohort, descriptive, or correlational and qualitative studies. Other types of literature reviews.
D	Case series and case reports, quality improvement data, financial data.
E	Textbooks, expert opinion, manufacturer's recommendations.

Two Tools

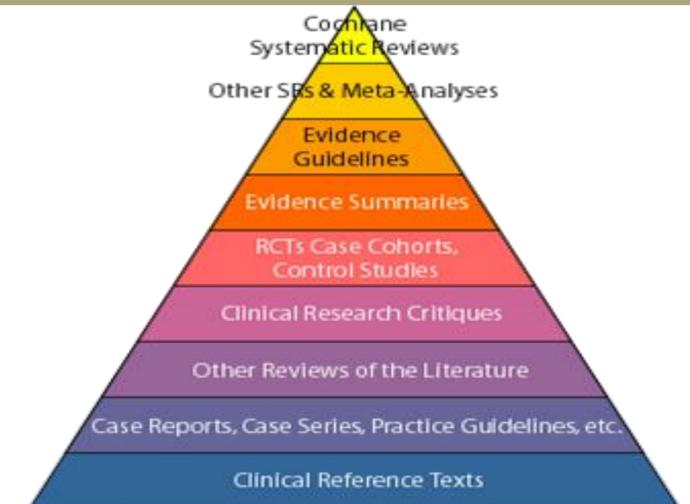


Figure 1. SR=systematic reviews. RCTs = randomized controlled trials. Strongest evidence is at the top of the pyramid. Copyright 2013 by the University of Washington. Reprinted under a Creative Commons License.

Table 2
AACN's new evidence-leveling system

Level	Description
A	Meta-analysis of multiple controlled studies or metasynthesis of qualitative studies with results that consistently support a specific action, intervention, or treatment
B	Well-designed controlled studies, both randomized and nonrandomized, with results that consistently support a specific action, intervention, or treatment
C	Qualitative studies, descriptive or correlational studies, integrative reviews, systematic reviews, or randomized controlled trials with inconsistent results
D	Peer-reviewed professional organizational standards, with clinical studies to support recommendations
E	Theory-based evidence from expert opinion or multiple case reports
M	Manufacturer's recommendation only

Critical Care Nurse 2009. doi:10.4037/ccn20009969

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