"A study to assess knowledge, attitude and perceived barriers towards evidence based practices among the health professionals in Dahod district of Gujarat."

Guided By: Dr. Anoop Khanna
Professor
IIHMR University, jaipur

Submitted By:
Anurag Sanadhya
Roll No. : 0539
Batch : HM22

INTRODUCTION

It is generally accepted that the more experience a physician possess, better the quality of health care delivery. However recent studies had shown that there is in fact an inverse relationship between the number of years of practice and the quality of care provided
Evidence-based health care is the conscientious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients or the delivery of health services

Evidence based practice is said to be the current best approach to provide interventions, the advantages of evidence based practice are that they were scientifically proven to be safe, efficient and cost-effective (e.g. recommendations from systematic reviews). 1 Evidence Based Practice is increasingly more important in healthcare and many professionals value its implementation.

Research Question:

What is the status of knowledge attitude towards the evidence base practice among health professionals?

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge towards evidence based practice among the health professionals

2. To assess the attitude towards evidence based practice among the health professionals

3. To check the barriers towards evidence based practice among health professionals.

“Research_methodology”

Research Design:- Cross sectional study

As the study aims to analyze present level of attitude and perception among health care professionals towards Evidence Based Practice. The study comprise of the sample selected from the health care directory of registered medical, dental and physiotherapy professionals in Dahod. The total number of health care professionals is 1171. Sample size was estimated through the below formula and which was 300.

Place of Study: - Dahod(Gujarat)

Duration of Study: - feb 8th to May 11th

Sample size : - **300**

Source of Data: Primary through structured questionnaire

Method of data collection :

The population of the study shall be healthcare professionals from Medical, Dental, Physiotherapy, who are practicing and residing in Dahod proportionate stratified sampling will be used to assess the actual sample size the maximum sample size which can be achieve for each structure is derived from using following formula

Material or equipment for the study:

A structured questionnaire pertaining to socio-demographic factors, knowledge, attitude and perceived barriers to evidence based practice along with consent form.

Methodology and analytical procedure:

A cross-sectional design using a self-report questionnaire composed of several instruments will be employed to compare and evaluate the knowledge, attitude and barriers towards evidence based healthcare among the various healthcare professionals of different field of dental, medical, physiotherapy.

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Selection Criteria:

1. Inclusion Criteria:

The people who have their clinics in Dahod and who are associated with some hospital.
Who have signed the informed consent.

2. Exclusion Criteria:

Healthcare Professionals not having their clinical practice in Dahod.

Sample size= N/1+Ne2
Where,
Population Size = N | Margin of error = e = 0.05 at 95% confidence level Time Scale: 2 months

Type of sampling :- stratified sampling

In present study the population proportionately calculate the sample size

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of specific specialities doctors}}{\text{Total number of doctors (Medical,Dental,Physiotherapy)}} \times 100$$

Results:

Table showing frequency distribution of participant according to gender:

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	196	62.8
Female	104	33.8
Total	300	100

The above table shows the frequency according gender among which 196 are male medical professionals and 104 are female medical professionals out of 300 total medical professionals.

Graph :- shows frequency distribution according to gender:

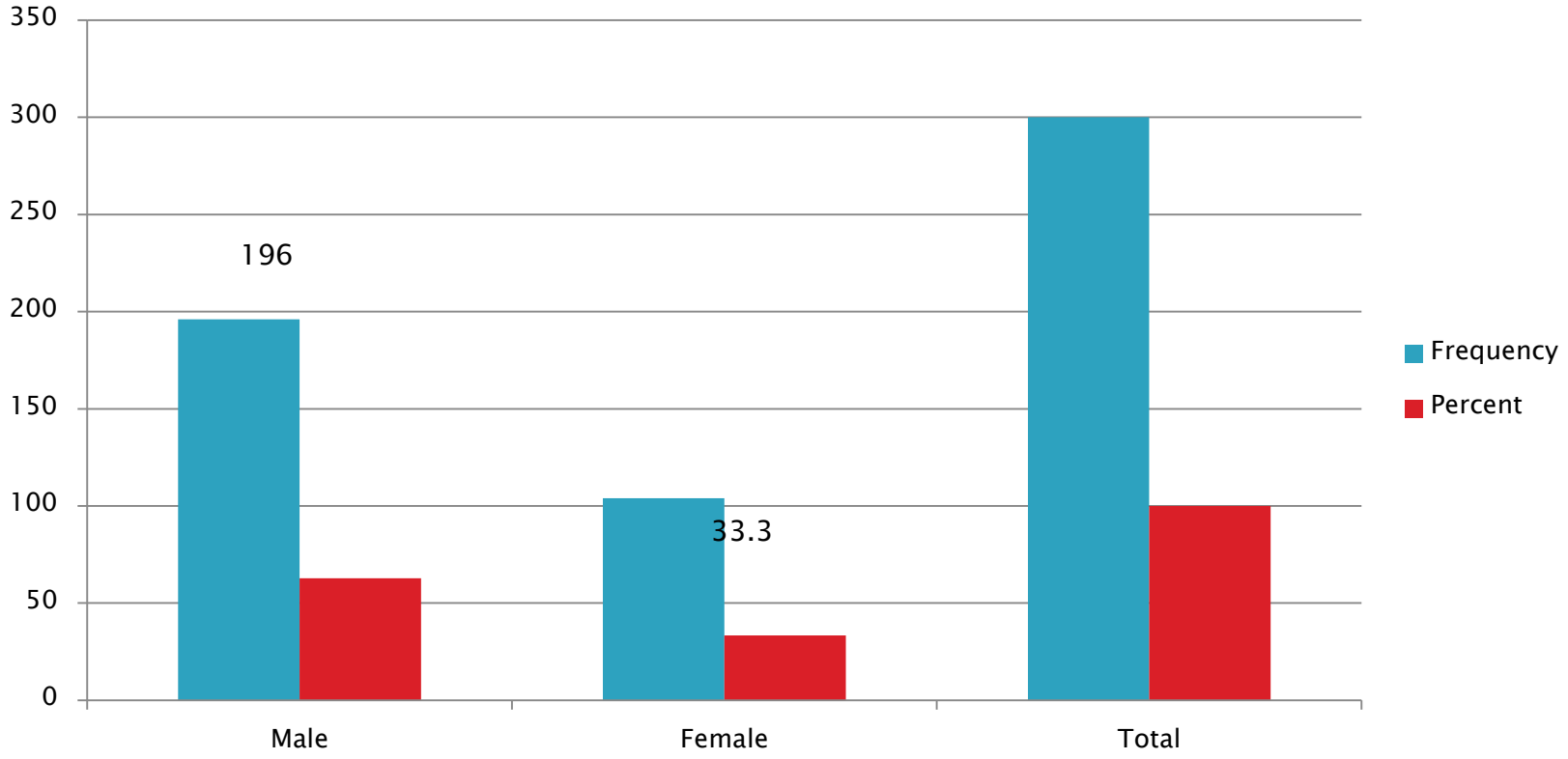
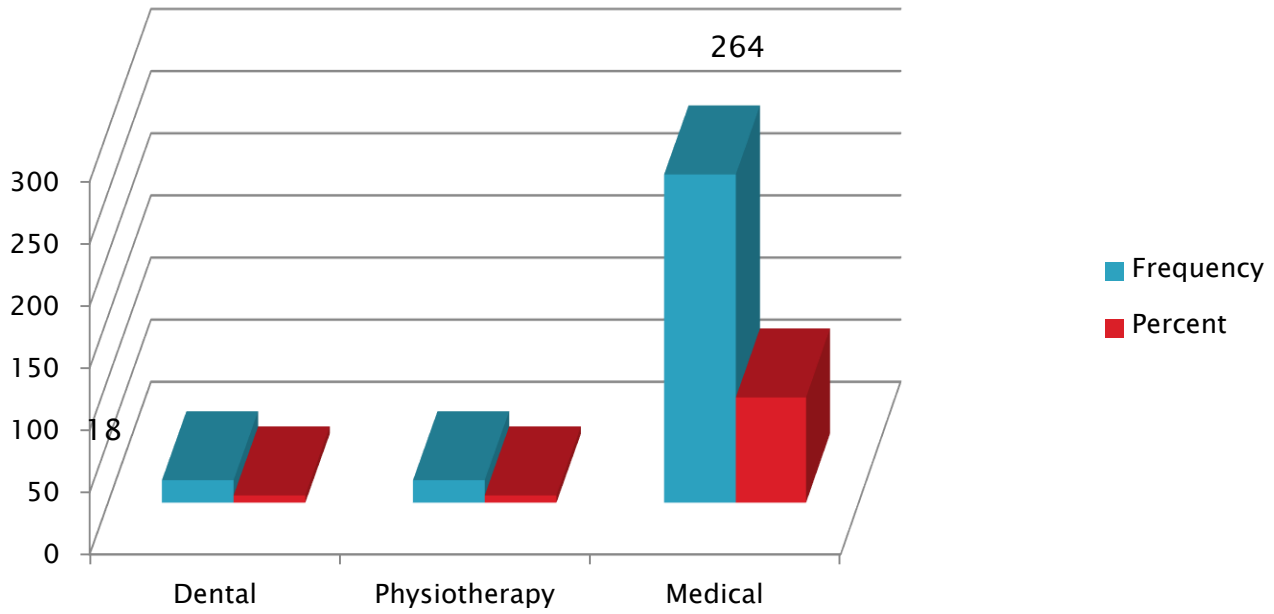


Table :showing frequency distribution of participant according to department

Specialty	Frequency	Percent
Dental	18	5.8
Physiotherapy	18	5.8
Medical	264	84.6

The above table of frequency distribution shows the frequency distribution according to the specialty such as dental **18**, physiotherapist **18** and medical professionals are **264**



Graph – shows frequency distribution according to specialty

Table :- showing mean age of the respondents

Number	300
Mean	40.29

The above table shows the mean age of participants that is **40.29**

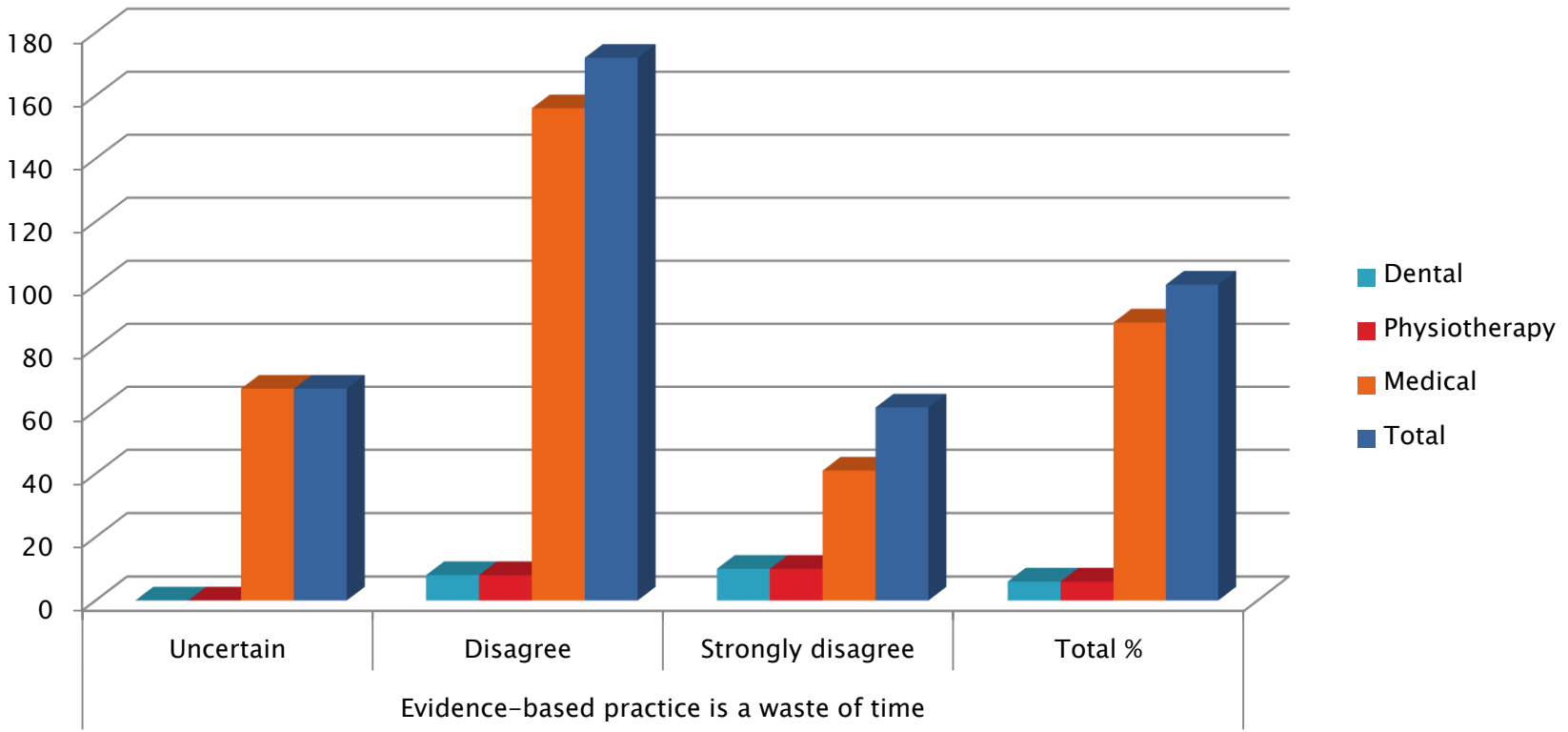
The above table shows the score of respondents towards knowledge of evidence based healthcare out of 10. Where the medical professionals have a mean score of 8.45±1.73, dental professionals having 7.77±1.92 and physiotherapy having 8.45±2.7. the overall score is 8.30
indicating that overall knowledge among the professionals is of three specialty is around 83% The lowest is seen in physiotherapy professionals

Table :shows the cross tabulation for Evidence-based practice is a waste of time

Specialty	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total %
Dental	0	8	10	6
Physiotherapy	0	8	10	6
Medical	67	156	41	88
Total	67	172	61	100

Shows The Cross Tabulation For Evidence-Based Practice Is A Waste Of Time The above table shows the responses regarding the statement of EBS is a waste of time.
According cross tabulation 67 responded for uncertain about the answer, 172 disagreed with the statement and 61 responded for strongly disagree with the statement.

Graph – shows frequency distribution according to specialty



Various_parameters affecting the evidence based practice in health care:

The study aimed to analyze the level of knowledge, attitude and perceived barriers amongst the various health professionals

Socio-demographic data including

1. Age of the participants
2. Gender of the participants
3. Years of experience
4. Specialty (Medical, Dental, Physiotherapy) of the participants

Knowledge of the healthcare professionals on the evidence based healthcare practice

Attitude of the healthcare professionals on the evidence based healthcare practice

Perceived barriers of the healthcare professionals on the evidence based healthcare

Conclusion:

The findings of this study provide better insight towards the use of evidence based practice among health care professionals.

It also provide regular updates to health care professionals on present treatment modalities and recent advances in the field of health care.

Medical, Dental and Physiotherapy professionals have good knowledge on evidence based practice and show positive attitude to promote EBP. In present study the knowledge score of medical professional is above 80%, for dental it is 70% and for physiotherapy it is 60% respectively which also indicate that evidence based practice should be promoted much in different ways to make the health care professionals aware about it.

Cont….

In this study it is found that lack of time and work load is perceived barriers among and so, the professionals does not show much interested in the evidence based practice.

Management levels have to be involved in linking research evidence to work-flow in a way that does not adversely affect productivity and flow of patients.

They need to create strategies for this through collaboration, incorporating all clinical disciplines. By doing so it would make evidence-based practice easy to access, time efficient and relevant to clinical practice need.

Suggestions:

1. Evidence based practice teaching in curriculum will prove to be significant step in effective and efficient delivery of care to the patient.

2. Identification of barriers may help to design programs for enhancing evidence based practice among health care professionals.

3. Conduct formal training of practitioners to develop necessary skills required to evidence based practice.

4. Development of program on how to effectively apply evidence in clinical uncertainties, it might prove to be beneficial for future practice

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