

https://dspace.org/

Challenges faced by Gauteng nephrology nurses regarding implementing evidence based practice

Dube, Elizabeth Lerato

2020

https://hdl.handle.net/10539/30428

Dube, Elizabeth Lerato (2020) Challenges faced by Gauteng nephrology nurses regarding implementing evidence based practice, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, <http://hdl.handle.net/10539/30428>

Downloaded from a DSpace repository. https://dspace.org/

CHALLENGES FACED BY GAUTENG NEPHROLOGY NURSES REGARDING IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE

Elizabeth Lerato Dube

A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Health Sciences,

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing

Johannesburg, 2020

DECLARATION

I, Elizabeth Lerato Dube declare that this research report is my own work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not previously been submitted for any degree or examination at this or any other university.

Signature:

06/01/2020

Protocol Number M170937

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work in honour of my late son, mother and brother, who departed swiftly and unexpectedly. When I lost all of you, one after the other, I felt like all my strength was stripped from my sinews and the fire within me died, but the faith that you had in my abilities made me pick up the pieces of what was left in me and propelled me to crawl on. This is for you.

SON: LEBOGANG MOKALE 1991-2016

MOM: ALPHONSINAH MOKALE 1934-2015

BROTHER SEBASTIAN THABANG MOKALE 1964-2016

I give exceptional thanks and praise to God Almighty for giving me the courage and strength when I was discouraged. He gave the healing and grace that my heart hungered for in times of need, and He healed my wounds…Jeremiah 30:17

I learned that serenity isn't freedom from the storm but peace within the storm.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor at the University of Witwatersrand, Mrs Andrea Rosemary Hayward for her undying support and guidance throughout this study. Your knowledge and wisdom have guided me throughout this process. Your patience is amazing.

Special thanks to my son Sizwe and grandchild Lebogang Junior Dlamini whose needs I neglected whist pursing my own dream. Thank you for your understanding and support throughout this journey.

To my brother Isaac Oupa Mokale who has been with me throughout, taking care of the upkeep of my family and house, I will never forget that act of kindness.

I extend my sincere gratitude to dear friends Mokgadi Pela, your on-going support and advice paid off; I wouldn't have made it without your support and grammatical and language proficiency. Sbusiso Dlamini, who has been there from the beginning of this project, motivating and encouraging me and constantly checking the progress, I have made it, even if it took thrice as long a time.

Dina Zondo, my prayer partner and a woman of great wisdom; for your love, support and perseverance. Mrs Bongiwe Mashale, your prayers and faith in God kept me going and gave me hope.

Colleagues and leadership at Rahima Moosa Campus, for their support, encouragement and providing a listening ear, thus far.

To all the participants who participated in this study, it is through you that this is attained. Thank you.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Evidence-based practice is an expected core competence of all health care clinicians regardless of discipline. Melnyk and Fineout-Overholt (2014) noted that although there is an explosion of scientific evidence available to guide clinical practice, the implementation of evidence-based care by health professionals is typically not the norm in many healthcare systems across the globe. The researcher undertook this study to gain an understanding of what is preventing the nurses from implementing EBP in the nephrology nursing departments in Gauteng.

Purpose of the study was to describe challenges related to EBP implementation that were faced by nephrology nurses in clinical practice and to describe the recommendations that will assist them to successfully implement.

Methods**.** This study followed a qualitative, exploratory, descriptive and contextual approach and was conducted in nephrology units in Gauteng Province. The population of this study included trained nephrology nurses registered with the South African Nursing Council (SANC) and meeting the eligibility criteria. Data was collected from three phases and analysed using Hsieh and Shannon (2005) conventional data analysis method.

Results: Sixteen sub categories emerged which were condensed to three categories of Management Practices, Perceived organizational support and leadership practices and Training and Development. Results included studies recommending the middle manager to be the link between nurses at the operational level and top management, who can successfully drive EBP and assist in alleviating experienced challenges. Recommendations were described.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION ii

DEDICATION iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT iv

ABSTRACT v

TABLE OF CONTENT vi

LIST OF APPENDICES xi

LIST OF TABLES xii

LIST OF ACRONYMS xiii

CHAPTER ONE 1

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 BACKGROUND 3

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT 6

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS 7

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY 7

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY 7

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY 8

1.7 PARADIGMATIC PERSPECTIVE 8

1.7.1 Meta-theoretical assumptions 9

1.7.2 Theoretical basis 11

1.7.3 Definition of terms 13

1.7.4 Methodological assumptions 17

1.8 OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH METHODS 17

1.8.1 Research design 18

1.8.2 Research setting 19

1.8.3 Population 20

1.8.4 Sample and method 20

1.8.5 Data collection 22

1.8.6 Data collection process 23

1.8.7 Data analysis 24

1.9 RESEARCH RIGOUR 25

1.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION 26

1.11 OUTLINE OF THE DISSERTATION 27

1.12 SUMMARY 27

CHAPTER TWO 28

LITERATURE REVIEW 28

2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER 28

2.1 DISCUSSION OF THE LITERATURE 28

2.1.1 What is EBP 28

2.1.2 Origins of EBP 30

2.1.3 The EBP process 32

2.1.4 The importance of using EBP and benefits for patients 32

2.1.5 The use of evidence based protocols and guidelines in the nephrology units 35

2.1.6 The role of nurse leaders in making EBP practical and realizable 39

2.1.7 Progress made with EBP implementation in selected countries. 41

2.1.8 African Perspective of EBP 42

2.1.9 Challenges to EBP implementation as identified internationally. 43

2.1.10 Challenges to EBP implementation in Africa 46

2.2 SUMMARY 48

CHAPTER THREE 49

3.0 INTRODUCTION 49

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN 49

3.2 RESEARCH METHODS 51

3.2.1 Population 51

3.2.2 Sampling and methods 52

3.2.3 Data collection 52

3.2.4 Data analysis 53

3.3 PHASE BY PHASE DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION, SAMPLING, DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS 55

3.3.1 Phase one 55

3.3.2 Phase two 57

3.3.3 Phase three 60

3.4 RESEARCH RIGOUR 63

3.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERARIONS 65

3.6 SUMMARY 67

CHAPTER 4 68

RESEARCH FINDINGS 68

4.0 INTRODUCTION 68

4.1 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS 69

4.2 DISCUSSION OF DATA 70

4.2.1 CATEGORY ONE: Management Practices 72

4.2.2 CATEGORY TWO: Perceived organizational support and leadership practices 80

4.2.3 CATEGORY THREE: Training and development 92

4.3 SUMMARY 103

CHAPTER 5 105

DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION 105

5.0 INTRODUCTION 105

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY 105

5.2 DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF THE STUDY'S OBJECTIVES 106

5.2.1 Category one: Management practices 107

5.2.2 Category two: Perceived organizational support and leadership practices 116

5.2.3 Category three: Training and development 133

5.3 DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FOCUS GROUPS 143

5.3.1 Category one: Management practices 143

5.3.2 Category two: Perceived organizational support and leadership practices 144

5.3.3 Category three: Training and Development 144

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS 145

5.4 1 Recommendations for Nursing Practice 145

5.4 2 Recommendations for Nursing Management 146

5.4.3 Recommendations for Research 147

5.5 APPLICATION OF THE ACE MODEL AND BIRKEN'S THEORY 148

5.6 WHAT THIS STUDY ADD 150

5.7 LIMITATIONS 150

5.8 SUMMARY 151

5.9 CONCLUSION 152

REFERENCES 154

LIST OF APPENDICES 169

LIST OF TABLES

3.1 Table of an overview of population and sample of the three phases of the study 46

4.1 Table of Categories and Subcategories 61

ACRONYMS

ACE - Academic Centre for Evidence-Based Practice

CPG - Clinical Practice Guidelines

DoH- Department of health

EBP – Evidence Based Practice

EBPG - European Best Practice Guidelines

ICN - International Council Nurse

IOM - Institute of Medicine

IT – Information technology

KDIGO - Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO

KDOQI - Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiatives

NHRI - National Health Research Institutes

NCS - National Core Standards

OSD - Occupation Specific Dispensation

OM - Operational manager

RCSSA - Renal Care Society of South Africa

SANC - South African Nursing Council

SARS - South African Renal Society

TCEBNM - Thai Center for Evidence Based Nursing and Midwifery

TCN -Thai Cochrane Network

WHO - World Health Organization

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Human Resource Ethics Committee Clearance Certificate

Appendices B, C AND D: Permission letters from the three hospitals

Appendix E: Permission letter from the HOD of one public hospital

Appendices F: Information letter

Appendix G: Consent form to participate in the study

Appendix H: Consent form for use of a tape recorder

Appendix I: Verbatim transcriptions of the participants

Appendix J: Example of the questions used as interview guide