

Implementing ebp: Culture, education, challenges.

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Introduction

This article reviews implementation strategies for evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing, highlighting the critical need for effective approaches to integrate EBP into clinical settings. It identifies common barriers and facilitators, emphasizing the importance of leadership support, organizational culture, and ongoing education to sustain EBP initiatives. The review suggests that multifaceted interventions, tailored to specific contexts, are most successful in promoting the consistent application of best evidence[1].

This systematic review explores the facilitators and barriers affecting the implementation of evidence-based practice in community health settings. It reveals that key facilitators include adequate resources, strong leadership, and interprofessional collaboration, while significant barriers often relate to time constraints, lack of knowledge, and resistance to change. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to overcome these challenges and foster a culture of EBP in community care[2].

This systematic review and meta-analysis evaluates the effectiveness of educational interventions in enhancing healthcare professionals' knowledge and skills in evidence-based practice. It concludes that various educational strategies, including workshops, on-line modules, and mentoring, significantly improve EBP competencies. The study emphasizes the importance of ongoing, context-specific education to bridge the gap between evidence and practice[3].

This qualitative study explores the integration of evidence-based practice into undergraduate nursing education, identifying educators' perspectives and challenges. It highlights the need for dedicated EBP curricula, experienced faculty, and practical learning opportunities to prepare future nurses for evidence-based care. The findings suggest that early and consistent exposure to EBP principles is crucial for developing critical appraisal skills[4].

This narrative review examines various evidence-based practice models and frameworks utilized in healthcare, offering a comparative analysis of their strengths and applications. It emphasizes that while many models exist, selecting the most appropriate one depends on the specific organizational context and goals. The review

advocates for a flexible approach to EBP implementation, adapting established frameworks to local needs[5].

This systematic review investigates the role of clinical guidelines in fostering evidence-based practice. It concludes that well-developed and disseminated guidelines can significantly improve the uptake of evidence, but their effectiveness is contingent on active implementation strategies, including education, reminders, and audit and feedback mechanisms. The review highlights the importance of user-friendly formats and regular updates for guideline adherence[6].

This cross-sectional study assesses healthcare professionals' knowledge and attitudes regarding evidence-based practice. It reveals varied levels of understanding and often positive attitudes, though barriers like lack of time and resources persist. The study emphasizes that fostering a supportive organizational culture and providing continuous training are vital to translate positive attitudes into consistent EBP implementation[7].

This systematic review investigates the barriers and facilitators to evidence-based practice among allied health professionals. It identifies common challenges such as limited access to research, lack of skills in critical appraisal, and heavy workloads. Conversely, organizational support, educational opportunities, and collaborative environments are crucial facilitators. The review highlights the need for tailored strategies to enhance EBP uptake in these diverse professional groups[8].

This mixed-methods study examines how organizational culture influences the implementation of evidence-based practice. It demonstrates that a culture valuing inquiry, continuous learning, and shared decision-making significantly promotes EBP uptake. Conversely, hierarchical structures or a lack of appreciation for research can impede progress. The study underscores that leadership commitment to EBP integration shapes the cultural environment[9].

This qualitative descriptive study explores the perceptions and experiences of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) regarding evidence-based practice in acute care settings. It reveals that while APRNs value EBP, they often face challenges such as time constraints, lack of institutional support, and limited access

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Received: 01-Jul-2025, Manuscript No. aaagim-294; Editor assigned: 03-Jul-2025, Pre QC No. aaagim-294 (PQ); Reviewed: 23-Jul-2025, QC No. aaagim-294; Revised: 01-Aug-2025, Manuscript No. aaagim-294 (R); Published: 12-Aug-2025, DOI: 10.35841/aaagim-9.3.294

to resources. The study highlights their critical role in championing EBP, emphasizing the need for organizational strategies to empower them[10].

Conclusion

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) is crucial in healthcare, with numerous studies exploring its integration and sustainment across various settings and professional groups. Reviews highlight implementation strategies in nursing, emphasizing leadership, organizational culture, and continuous education as key facilitators, while time constraints, lack of knowledge, and resistance to change act as common barriers. Multifaceted, context-specific interventions are often most effective for consistent application of best evidence. Education plays a significant role in improving EBP competencies among healthcare professionals, with various strategies like workshops and online modules proving beneficial. This extends to undergraduate nursing education, where early exposure to EBP principles, dedicated curricula, and practical learning are vital for developing critical appraisal skills in future nurses. The organizational environment heavily influences EBP uptake. A culture that values inquiry, continuous learning, and shared decision-making promotes EBP, contrasting with hierarchical structures that can impede progress. Leadership commitment is essential in shaping this supportive culture. Healthcare professionals, including Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) and allied health professionals, often show positive attitudes towards EBP but face challenges such as limited resources, heavy workloads, and insufficient institutional support. Clinical guidelines, when well-developed and actively implemented with education and feedback, also contribute significantly to EBP adoption. Various EBP models and frameworks exist, stressing flexibility and adaptation to local needs for successful implementation. Understanding these factors is key to bridging the gap between evidence and practice.

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Citation: Novak H. Implementing ebp: Culture, education, challenges. *aaagim.* 2025;09(03):294.