

MOBILIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE THROUGH A NATIONAL LITERATURE

-the Taiwan Patient Safety Culture Survey.

Authors: H. H. Liao 1, K. N. Kuo 2, 3, C. F. Chen 4, W. C. Lee 5,*

- ¹ Division of Quality Improvement, Taiwan Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation, New Taipei City, ² Center for Evidence-Based Medicine,
- ³ School of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, ⁴ Division of Plastic Surgery, Department of Surgery, Taipei Medical University Wan Fang Hospital, Taipei City, ⁵ Chief Executive Officer, Taiwan Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Objective:

To accelerate the learning and implementing of evidence-based medicine(EBM) within clinical setting and to increase multi-disciplinary team learning by a National Literature Searching and Appraisal Championship(NLSAC).

Methods:

To promote the EBM application in daily clinical work, a National Literature Searching and Appraisal Championship(NLSAC) was conducted since 2006. Three persons with more than one clinical specialty are required to form a team. Each team has to fulfill the following tasks within three hours. The tasks include (1) according to pre-designed clinicalscenario, developing at least 2 PICO questions, (2) describing search strategies, search process and related resultsaccordingly, (3) selecting reasonable studies, demonstrating appraising process and suggesting level of evidence, (4)applying study results to the patient based on pre-defined clinical scenario. Multi-disciplinary reviewers independently evaluate team performance according to team presentations. Evaluation criteria were validated with consensus from EBM experts and comprise 5-step EBM components such as quality of PICO question, literature search, critical appraisal, clinical application.

Results

The participants of NLSAC have steadily increased, from only 10 teams in 2006, 38 in 2007, 50 in 2008, 77 in 2009, 89 in2010, 101 in 2011. Among 5-step of EBM technique, the step regarding to apply evidence in clinical practice showed arelatively poor performance comparing to other EBM techniques. Feedbacks from more than 90% of participants indicated the NLSAC accelerated the implementation of EBM in their clinical practice.

Conclusion:

NLSAC provide an effective strategy to integrate EBM learning and implementation in clinical setting. By contest, thesense of EBM is reinforced consistently and championship provides model demonstration. The accelerating factors forthe successfulness consist of a standardized and well-organized NLSAC program, supports from hospital leadership, and comprising multidisciplinary and simulating learning within championship.