Variables Influencing the Adoption of the ASPAN Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline for the Prevention and/or Management of PONV/PDNV

Vallire D. Hooper PhD, RN, CPAN, FAAN
Medical College of Georgia
Augusta, Georgia

Introduction/Identification of the Problem: PONV/PDNV continues to impact one third of surgical patients annually. ASPAN developed an evidence-based clinical practice guideline to guide the prevention and/or management of PONV/PDNV. Degree of guideline adoption and common factors impacting that adoption however, has not been explored.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore individual, guideline, and organizational characteristics as they influence the adoption of the ASPAN Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline for the Prevention and/or Management of PONV/PDNV.

Methodology: A cross-sectional, descriptive exploratory study of a random sample of 3267 perianesthesia nurses, CRNAs, and anesthesiologists was conducted using a web-based survey. Data analysis included analysis of variance, chi-square ($X^2$) analyses, ordinary least squares regression, and ordinal logistic regression.

Results: Response rate was 11.2%. Degree of overall guideline adoption was 59.6%. The most influential variables influencing the decision to adopt were the observability of guideline related outcomes and compatibility with practice and patient/practitioner values ($p < 0.000$).

Discussion/Conclusion: Observability of guideline associated outcomes and compatibility with practice and values was more influential than guideline complexity, organization size/available resources, and unit/departmental interconnectedness.

Implications for Perianesthesia Nurses and Future Research: Strategies to enhance guideline adoption should be considered within the context of the adopting unit and the guideline of interest. Further exploration of the relationship of guideline qualities and unit/departmental specific contextual characteristics to guideline adoption is recommended.