

Name: ..... Date:

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<b>Problem/PICOT/Evidence Search (PPE) Worksheet</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	Falls. This has been the leading cause of deaths as a result of injuries (Burke, 2018). Falls should be taken more seriously. More implantation should be taken to avoid them together. In-house falls prolong the hospitalization up to two weeks extra (Dykes et. al., 2018). This limits the patient’s ability to do things and get discharged but also increases the cost of the bill. Many falls can be prevented. Safety should is a great concern for all staff members and patients. Every hospital has protocols they should put into place to help prevent falls, such as the Morse Fall scoring. Our facility has bed alarms that must be set if the fall score is over 65 points.
<p><b>Clinical Nursing Practice Problem</b></p> <p>Select and identify <b>ONLY one</b> quality or safety clinical priority area from the assignment guidelines practice scenario. Summarize <b>why</b> you believe the nursing practice problem/issue is the most important. Summarize your <b>rationale (why)</b> for choosing the problem.</p>	
<p><b>Clinical Nursing PICOT Question</b></p> <p>Using the <b>NR439 Guide for Writing PICOT Questions and Examples</b> located in the assignment guidelines, <b>write out</b> your PICOT question. <b>Include the PICOT letters in your question.</b></p>	In an adult inpatient hospital setting,(P) does purposeful 2-hour rounding (I), compared to no rounding, (C) reduces patient falls (O) over a period of 30 days during the same time period from the previous year(T)?
<p><b>Define PICOT Elements</b></p> <p>Define each of the PICOT elements from your question</p>	<p><b>P-</b> (patient population/patients of interest): Adult patients currently admitted to the facility up until discharge.</p> <p><b>I-</b> (Intervention): 2-hour safety rounds on every patient throughout the day</p>