Description of Methods

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**Setting and access to potential subjects**

Access to potential subjects is critical in ensuring effective intervention. It is important to carefully consider access to the potential subjects through institutional policy and negotiation with clinical providers. Since the intervention focuses on human subjects their seeking their consent during the intervention is necessary. In this regard, a research subject consent form will be required to gain approval and access to the target population. In the subject consent form the researcher sort the consent of the subject in regards to participation in the research survey and intervention process (Melnyk&Fineout-Overholt, 2011).

**Amount of time needed to complete the project**

Time is an important consideration, especially when undertaking a field research. The underlying project considers the aspect of the human subject, and this means that it will take a considerable amount of time to collect appropriate data that can be used to develop inferences for this matter. In this regard, the needed time to complete this project will be two months out of which appropriate data shall have been collected and inferences made in regards to the underlying problem.

**The needed resources**

Effective implementation of the proposed solution to the underlying problem typically requires a set of resources that must be available for the study to be effective. Some of the needed resources, in this case, include the human capita incorporating the clinical competencies and epidemiological study knowledge. The population health is critical, and thus the financial resources must be allocated to ensure proper intervention to address the underlying problem which in this case is pediatric asthma.

**Methods and instruments**

Once the proposed solution has been implemented, it is critical to monitor how the population is responding to the proposed solution. In the evidence-based intervention, monitoring how the patients are responding to the medication is critical to ascertain the feasibility and viability of the intervention. To effectively monitor the patient’s response, effective methods and tools must be integrated into the study. Some of the methods and tools to be used in the monitoring process include but not limited to survey questionnaire, the Likert Scale, and other effective tools that can collect the responses of the study participants to assess how they agree with the intervention.

**The process of delivering the intervention solution**

Once the intervention solution has been proposed and accepted, delivering the solution should be done carefully. Effective delivery of the intervention solution will require cultural competence training in which those involved in delivering the intervention will be trained on the aspect of culture that must be embraced within the context of intervention solution delivery. On the same note, the process of delivering the intervention will involve meeting with the affected population and providing necessary training on how to effectively use the inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and assist the affected children to use the inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) more promptly.

**Data collection plan outline**

Collection of data in regards to the intervention response is necessary for monitoring the level of acceptance and response to the intervention (Melnyk& Morrison-Beedy, 2012). The process of collecting data should be carefully selected to enhance the effectiveness of data collection. In response to data collection technique to be used in this process, a structured survey questionnaire with easy to understand questions will be administered to the study participants to collect their responses in regards to intervention solution efficiently. The same technique will be used to collect data regarding the prevalence of pediatric asthma within the population. Once the data has been collected, a thorough analysis will be done through IBM SPSS program that will enhance a logical and non-batched statistical analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It is imperative to understand that both primary and secondary data will be collected in this process.

**Strategies to overcome research barriers**

Research barriers or challenges impact the level of effectiveness if the research process. It is essential to develop strategies on how to overcome these challenges within the research process. Some of the strategies to overcome the perceived challenges in this intervention will include the aspects of enhancing communication between the affected communities and the evidence-based practice nurses. On the same note, creating an effective relationship with the community members is critical in enhancing communication which can ultimately help in overcoming the perceived barriers (Melnyk, 2002).

**Feasibility of the implementation plan**

Ensuring the viability of the plan is essential enhancing the value of the intervention t community. Effective implementation of the plan will thus require enough personnel to foster the intervention. Financial resources will also be required to enhance monitoring and evaluation of the intervention. Since the projects centers of a clinical and evidence-based practice, the funds will be availed by the institution once the intervention is approved. Costs associated with the plan will include costs for database access, traveling costs, personnel costs, and the medical facility costs which will all be budgeted for within the research budget.

**Plans to maintain, extend, revise, and discontinue a proposed solution to implementation**

Maintaining the proposed evidence-based solution is essential in ensuring the success of the plan. To achieve the overall goals of the plan, constant monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the responsible stakeholders. Revision and discontinuation of the plan will only be done with the approval of the relevant project stakeholders.

Reference

Melnyk, B. M. (2002). Strategies for overcoming barriers in implementing evidence-based practice. *Pediatric nursing*, *28*(2), 159.

Melnyk, B. M., &Fineout-Overholt, E. (Eds.). (2011). *Evidence-based practice in nursing & healthcare: A guide to best practice*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Melnyk, B., & Morrison-Beedy, D. (2012). *Intervention research: Designing, conducting, analyzing, and funding*. Springer Publishing Company.