

Cultivating Healthy Environments for Family Nurse Practitioners

A healthy work environment for family nurse practitioners relies on the development of respectful, trusting relationships between health professionals and patients/clients. It also depends on a culture of open communication, and a willingness to share power (RNAO 2013b).

Incivility in the workplace is harmful for [nurs fpx 4010 assessment 3 interdisciplinary plan proposal](#) and can be psychologically and physically destructive. It can be exhibited through rude behavior, gossiping, passing sarcastic remarks and bullying.

Interdisciplinary Plan Proposal

An interdisciplinary care plan is an essential tool in healthcare facilities. It helps nurses and other health professionals coordinate patient care, which ensures the best possible outcomes. Care plans can be created through daily rounds, or by a combination of rounds and documenting at the nurse's station.

For the interdisciplinary team to work effectively, they must share a common vision and goals, be willing to engage in meaningful collaboration with one another, and develop trusting relationships. They must also have a shared understanding of the patient's needs, and agree on a [nurs fpx 4020 assessment 1 enhancing quality and safety](#) for sharing information and decision making.

Interdisciplinary teams can be aided by the use of effective leadership strategies, such as Kurt Lewin's change theory. These will help interdisciplinary teams collaborate and focus on driving improvements in the organizational issue they have identified through their assessment. Interdisciplinary teams can also benefit from using a centralized system to share clinical guidance with their peers, reducing the time they spend on paperwork and administrative tasks.

Enhancing Quality and Safety

The nursing profession often requires nurses to present educational in-services or training sessions that include the requisite measures of quality improvement. These teaching sessions must be creative and innovative to hold the audience's attention and promote knowledge acquisition and skill application that can change practice for the better.

A root cause analysis is a tool to help nurses identify causes of patient safety incidents and implement necessary corrective actions. Using a root-cause analysis can reduce the number of sentinel events. Various resources related to a root-cause analysis, such as fishbone diagrams, are [nurs fpx 4020 assessment 2 root cause analysis and safety](#) on this website.

Effective leaders understand that every step of a care process has the potential for error. This article discusses ways that leadership can foster a culture of safety in health care settings.

Root Cause Analysis and Safety

The goal of root cause analysis is to discover and eliminate the underlying or systemic causes of an incident. It can help you fine-tune quality standards and prevent future incidents.

When conducting a root cause analysis, make sure that the investigation team preserves the incident scene and documents essential incident facts. Then, brainstorm possible causes for the accident using a fishbone diagram (also called an Ishikawa diagram for its inventor) or another similar problem-solving tool. The skeletal appearance of the fishbone encourages investigators to think of all [nurs fpx 4030 assessment 3 picot questions](#) causes.

Be sure to focus on systemic answers, not personal ones. For example, it may be tempting to attribute workplace violence to a single person's carelessness, but firing that individual won't solve the underlying issue. Likewise, it's important to keep an eye open for preventative measures that can reduce risks even without addressing a specific root cause. Such measures could include safety training or work process improvements.

Picot Questions

RNs who enroll in a doctor of nursing practice program or other advanced degree programs must learn how to develop and write comprehensive PICOT questions. This process is a vital part of nursing research and helps nurses find answers to clinical queries that they have in their workplaces.

The word PICOT stands for “patient, intervention, comparison, and outcome.” A well-constructed question guides the search for evidence that supports a clinical decision or change in practice. Using an effective and unbiased search can ultimately lead to the best care for patients.

An effective PICOT question should never [NR 500 Week 7 Cultivating Healthful Environments](#) directional terms such as increased or improved. This type of language causes a biased search. It will only uncover articles that prove the specific term was successful and ignore studies that show the opposite result. This mistake is easily avoided with the help of a skilled librarian, who is an essential part of any evidence-based practice nurse's team.

More Info:

[What is Healthcare Policy?](#)