

Strengthening Patient Outcomes Through Evidence-Based Practice Aligned with SDG 3

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ABSTRACT

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) has emerged as a cornerstone of modern healthcare, ensuring that clinical decision-making is guided by the integration of the best available research evidence, professional expertise, and patient preferences. This study examines the role of EBP in improving patient outcomes through a systematic review of existing literature. The findings indicate that EBP significantly enhances the quality, safety, and effectiveness of care by reducing clinical variability, minimizing hospital-acquired infections, lowering readmission rates, and improving patient satisfaction. Transporting evidence to practice helps nurses and other allied health workers play a significant role in translating evidence into day-to-day practice, especially in such domains as infection control, medication management, rehabilitation and patient education. Nevertheless, the review also discloses the ongoing obstacles on the way to the implementation of EBP such as lack of time, inadequate training in the research eva.

KEYWORDS: Evidence-Based Practice, Patient Outcomes, SDG 3, Patient-Centered Care, Healthcare Quality Improvement, Interprofessional Collaboration, Cost-Effectiveness.

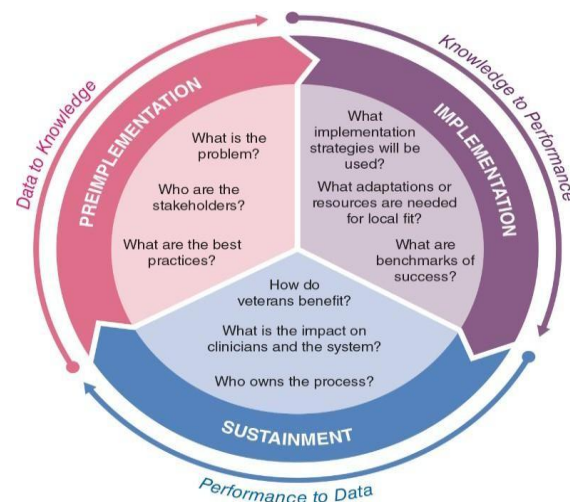
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INTRODUCTION

The healthcare delivery has experienced tremendous change over the past few decades and today, much focus is being exerted on ensuring the quality, safety, and efficiency of patient care. At the center of this change is the incorporation of the Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) that is characterized by the conscious utilization of the highest quality current evidence in research in making various decision-making processes or decisions by including a clinical expertise and patient preferences. EBP is a reaction to the lack of consistency and predictability in the traditional methods of care delivery that were frequently being based by highly subjective experience or stagnant practices. Healthcare providers are able to guarantee both the general and individual effectiveness of interventions introduced systematically, however, with the help of scientific evidence integrated into the clinical community. Implementation of EBP has been documented to have the following impacts on the patient- improved patient outcomes due to reduced medical errors, more effective treatments, and increases patient satisfaction (Leufer and Cleary-Holdforth, 2009). An example can be seen in the case of evidence-based procedures in the sectors of infection control, pain management and in the treatment of most chronic illnesses which has greatly cut down morbidity and mortality rates in any healthcare system globally. Additionally, EBP also fills the gap between research and practice thus transforming the medical science development to bedside care with a quicker pace. Although it has been shown to be beneficial, adoption of EBP remains a challenge as there are opposing drives to change, never ending resource shortage, and training deficits. Nevertheless, it is a mainstay of today healthcare and a contributor to the ongoing rise in patient outcomes. This article examines the importance of evidence-based practice

in determining the outcomes of patients, its impacts, issues, and implications to future healthcare provisions. (Zainal Abidin, Fauzi, Wider, Mat Daud, & Musa, 2025)

Safe, effective, and patient centered care are vital in the modern healthcare setting more than ever before. Increases in patient expectation, fast-moving technological changes and the worldwide focus on healthcare quality have demanded that professionals make decisions on more than instinct or custom. That is where EvidenceBased Practice (EBP) comes to the fore. The involvement of best current research evidence, clinical expertise, and patient values in the process of patient care provision through systematic integration among them is defined as EBP (Patricia et al. 2022). It is a paradigm shift to practice based on exclusively experience to a practice based on scientific knowledge and strong evaluation. EBP has its roots back in evidence-based medicine, first initiated in the early 1990s initially in other medical disciplines, including nursing, pharmacy and allied health sciences. EBP is considered today one of the necessary approaches that can help to make the care of patients consistent, safe and good. Its significance is well documented in numerous clinical practice areas including acute care hospitals and community health initiatives, where evidence-based practices have had visible impact resulting to the risk reduction of hospital readmission, disease infections, better pain management and increased satisfaction to the patients. It can be concluded that by methodically analyzing any available research and applying it to clinical practices, the care providers can make more informed decisions that have better chances of resulting in positive health outcomes (Dikmen et al. 2018). As an illustration, guidelines of managing sepsis, diabetes, and cardiovascular illnesses which are evidence based have led to huge reductions in deaths and complications. Likewise, in nursing practice, EBP has enhanced quality bedside care and patient safety, as well as compliance to standard procedures.(Connor, Dean, McNett, Tydings, Shrout, Gorsuch, ..., & Gallagher-Ford, 2023) Not only is this strategy the optimal method of promoting effectiveness in the clinical setting, but it also can promote professional accountability when practitioners have the option of basing care selections through evidence-based data and accepted outcomes.







RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

This research justification lies in the fact that high-quality healthcare comprehensively depends upon practices that are both scientifically validated to be efficient as well as patient centered. Custom care that generally depended on experience, intuition or the institution routine has been inadequate in handling the dynamics of contemporary healthcare issues. The relative rise in the incidences of chronic diseases, and the looming risk of healthcare-related infections, as well as the growing concern of patient safety, along with the continued increase in care costs requires the deployment of not only viable solutions but also sustainable

ones. These solutions can be presented in the definition of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP): it will make sure clinical decisions rely on the best available evidence, clinical expertise, and patient preferences (Katowa-Mukwato et al. 2024). One of the most important objectives of healthcare delivery systems is to improve the outcomes of the patients, and EBP has always been

Moreover, there is also the growth in the responsibility and quality indicators of healthcare where organizations are not only rated on the effectiveness of their service delivery but also on bettering the lives of patients. In examining the role of EBP in the given scenario, the research aims to gain more insight into how evidence-guided care may become the basis of clinical effectiveness, patient safety, and improved performance of the healthcare system (Patricia et al. 2022). Accordingly, the justification of the study is to underline the paramount significance of evidence-based practice in mediating the gulf between studies and real-life practice, to stress that its effects on patient outcomes cannot be overrated, and to raise the obstacles that continue to impede its implementation into health care as a whole. This is an issue that should be explored in order to inform policy decisions, training programs, and the overall culture of ongoing improvement within the contemporary healthcare systems.

Determinants of an Evidence-Based Practice Environment			
			
Process	Support	Facilitation	Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared EBP model • Nurse led yet interdisciplinary • Focus on frontline practice • Aligned to organisational priorities • Implementation guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EBP as core business • Scaffolded EBP education • Experiential EBP training • Academic partnerships • Knowledge infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct care nurse leadership • Actively engaged nurse management • Facilitation by nurse specialist • Expert support from nurse scientist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative yet competitive • Continuous improvement • Shared governance • External recognition • Leadership support

The global healthcare sector is placing more and more pressure on itself to provide care that is safe, effective, patient-centered, and cost-efficient. Here, Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) has been adopted as a crucial model of enhancing patient outcomes through a combination of clinical decisions and the best available evidence, expertise of the professionals, and the values of the patients. Justification of this research is rooted in the fact that the adoption of EBP essential into daily provision of healthcare services to patients should be enhanced to guarantee that they can get high-quality care detailed by interventions that are tried and tested, instead of variations in traditions, personal opinions, or administrative routine. The importance of EBP is also observed in the potential to directly affect the outcomes of patients. It has been shown through the evidence-based studies that evidence-based interventions decrease hospital readmissions, reduce medical errors, recovery time, and patient satisfacti

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Concept and Evolution of Evidence-Based Practice

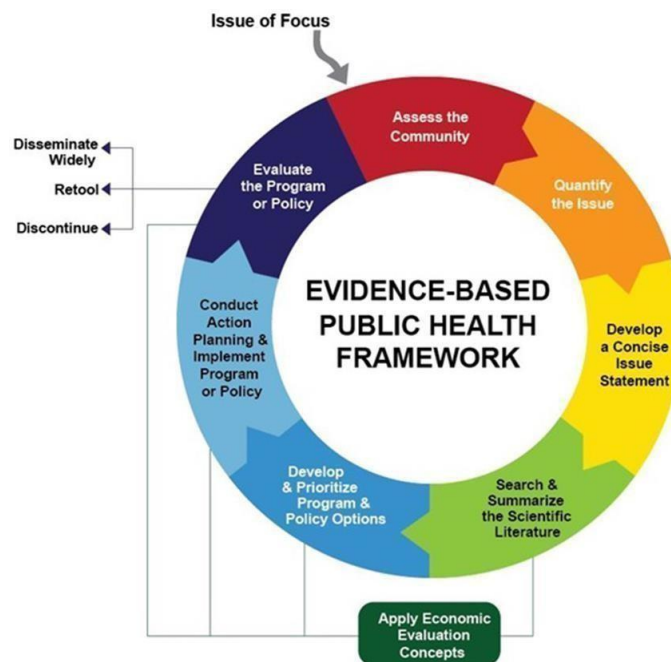
The Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) is a concept that has transformed contemporary care as clinicians attempt to make decisions in a more-evidence based manner and provide care. Fundamentally, EBP has been described as the assimilation of best attainable evidence-based research, clinical experience and values of the patients to make healthcare decisions. This is a system much closer to care based in tradition, authority, or personal experience and the current practice, care which is scientifically proven and focused on the patient. The goal is not only to make clinical interventions more effective but also to be sure that care is customized to individual preferences, needs, and cultural situations (McMenamin et al. 2019). The history of EBP can be dated to early 1990s, the period that Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM) was developed at the McMaster University in Canada, under the leadership of Dr. David Sackett and others. The initial purpose of EBM was to overcome the inadequacies in medical practice, which was hi The spread of EBP was also enhanced by the coming into force of the Cochrane Collaboration in 1993 which supplied systematic reviews of healthcare interventions that would be used to make evidence-informed decisions. In a similar way, the appearance of clinical practice guidelines and standardised processes of care highlighted the importance of consistent, reliable, reproducible care processes. Such advances heralded an era of accountability and transparency in healthcare with increasing rates of measurement and comparison of outcomes to routinely improve. In the contemporary world, EBP is no longer regarded as a procedure but a philosophy of care that focuses on the critical thinking, life-long learning and ability to change. There is the evolution of the system due to better research methods, computer technology, and international cooperation in healthcare (Dimitri, 2021). In addition, the domain has come to be synonymous with patient safety program and quality improvement movements globally. With the comp

3.2 Evidence-Based Practice and Patient Outcomes

Overall, the Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) has always been associated with major patient outcome enhancement in the wide range of healthcare settings. Making evidence-based decisions that are founded on properly validated research findings, with the combination of clinical knowledge and patient values, EBP improves the quality of care, safety, and effectiveness. It is the reduction of clinical variability as one of the most remarkable contributions as patients will be provided with standardized interventions that were proved to be effective in terms of science. This has been especially effective in the fields like prevention of infection, management of chronic conditions, and interventions to acute care where the implementation of evidence-based procedures has led to emplycapped gains in health (Jeffrey, 2016). Many studies have shown the existence of a positive correlation between EBP and patient safety outcomes. Indicatively, evidence-based infection control practice, including hand hygiene programs and c Implementation of the EBP has the economic advantages that indirectly enhance patient outcomes by maximising health care resources. Removal of ineffective or overlapping practices, EBP minimizes avoidable readmission to hospital, length of hospital visit and preventable complications. Exemplifications include that evidence-based discharge planning and transitional care models have also been found to increase recovery and lessen readmission rates, conclusively increasing continuity of care. Although all these have been presented as the benefits of utilizing EBP in enhancing the outcome of patients, much of the potential of EBP may be hindered by the adoption barrier whereby doctors lack training, time and the company may not approve it. However, healthcare institutions that have an active culture of evidence-based practices always have better quality measures and patient safety records and improved patient-centered outcomes (Jeffrey, 2016). As an engine of change, evidence-based practice is causing a paradigm

3.3 EBP in Nursing and Allied Health Professions

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) as a concept has been used in the nursing and allied health practice, to become part of the contemporary healthcare system, since these professions are crucial in seeing patients at the frontline. The highest percentage in the healthcare workforce falls under the category of nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, and other allied health professionals and frequently consists of the initial interaction of the patient. Consequently, their involvement in EBP forms an essential issue of guaranteeing the continuity and high-quality patient-focused care. EBP has made very vital impacts on bedside care, safety, and quality outcomes in the nursing practice. Evidence-based nursing measures like infection prevention strategy, wound care, and patient training and education have demonstrated the ability to curb complications and to boost the recovery time (McEvoy et al. 2010). An example is the implementation of evidence-based practice regarding the prevention of the One of the main advantages of EBP in such professions is the fact that it promotes interprofessional collaboration. With a common set of evidence-based guidelines and uniform care pathways, healthcare teams will be able to coordinate their efforts, and both their redundancies will be minimized and consistency in patient care will be guaranteed. The cooperative is particularly essential in treating the complex and chronic conditions where an interaction between nurses, pharmacists, therapists, and physicians influences the quality of results. Nevertheless, as far as its value is officially acknowledged, there are obstacles to integrating EBP into practise in nursing and allied disciplines. The effective adoption is frequently impaired by poor access to up to date research, deficiencies in the appraisal of evidence development and a burden of work, as well as institutional pressures. However, working toward removing these blockades through professional development initiatives, continuing education, and organiz



3.4 Barriers to the Implementation of EBP

Its well-documented prowess of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) in enhancing patient outcomes has not lowered the chief problems of its application in clinical practices. On an individual level, most healthcare professionals have poor skills in the abilities to critically assess and interpretation of research, and this would pose a challenge to them in translating evidence to practice. There are time constraints in high-stressed medical facilities that limit the ability to view and implement new research. Along with this, some practitioners resist change in favor of defaulting to more familiar routines or personal preferences, and to some practitioners, EBP may be perceived as too academic or impractical or divorced too far away theory and practice with actual patient care. These aspects generate indecision and inconsistency in the application of evidence-based interventions. In the case of the impact of EBP at the organizational level, limited resources, and institutional culture are the factors that restrain

In addition to organizational issues, there are also systemic/policy level obstacles to the proliferation of EBP. The national health systems in most countries underutilize research dissemination funding or do not formulate standard guidelines regarding EBP in different care places. Technological infrastructures are minimal in low resource settings; therefore, updated evidence is also hard to access. Moreover, the discrepancy between available studies and the clinical practice often exists, and the providers lack the contextually relevant research in order to respond to the urgent patient needs. The other obstacle develops because of the cultural and patient-based considerations. The evidence-based regulations often contravene the personal preferences, cultural values or beliefs of the patients. This puts a healthcare professional in a situation where he/she needs to seek a balance between the use of evidence and providing personalized and culturally appropriate care (Zahabi & Abas, 2025). Such tension may d

METHODOLOGY

This paper has a literature-based, qualitative research study design to consider how evidence-based practice (EBP) contributes to positive patient outcomes. The inclusion criteria involved studies which explicitly addressed the relationship between EBP and patient outcomes, assessments of EBP in terms of nursing and allied health practice and issues or factors that affect the implementation of EBP in healthcare dimensions. As exclusion criteria, articles, not directly connected with the healthcare delivery process, without empirical evidence or beyond the period taken were discarded. The combination of such themes allowed finding common patterns, gaps, and research that is still to be conducted. The specified methodology provided an in -depth approach to the assessment of the effects of EBP and the possibility to critically think about how to implement it in the healthcare practice more efficiently.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The consistent relationship between improved patient outcomes and evidence-based practice (EBP). EBP interventions have been shown to reduce hospital acquired infections, a number of medical errors, readmissions and deaths rates across broad healthcare settings. Efficiently standardized care protocols have proved to enhance effectiveness as well as patient satisfaction level in areas such as management of infections, pain management and chronic diseases among others. The results reveal that when the application of research evidence is systematically applied in combination with clinical expertise and patient preferences, the quality and safety of the care provision is significantly improved (McEvoy et al. 2010). The theme is evident throughout the results, the multidimensionality of EBP. In addition to clinical outcomes, EBP promotes patient-centred care through shared decision-making and personalisation of treatment to patient need and values. Making use of evidence-based protocols to cure patients translate into increased satisfaction with care, trust, and compliance of treatment plans that further supports the achievement of positive health-related outcomes. Cost-effectiveness is also related to the fact that EBP can reduce inappropriate actions, reduce the duration of treatment, and conserve healthcare resources (Jeffrey, 2016). Therefore, EBP is not only applicable quantitatively in the clinical setting, but also qualitatively in strategic methods of enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of healthcare

Setting/Discipline	EBP Intervention	Key Outcomes
Intensive Care Units (ICU)	Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) bundle	66% reduction in infection rates
Nursing Practice	EBP training and protocol adherence	Improved patient safety indicators and nurse confidence
Multi-hospital study	Evidence-based clinical guidelines for chronic disease management	Better control of diabetes, hypertension, and heart failure
Nursing and Allied Health	Iowa Model of EBP implementation	Improved care consistency and patient satisfaction
Geriatric Care	Evidence-based fall prevention programs	Significant decline in patient falls and related injuries
Hospital Systems	Evidence-based discharge planning & transitional care	Reduced hospital readmission rates

The literature further shows that EBP implementation entails nursing and allied health professions, which have a prominent role to play in this respect. Because they come into contact with the patient regularly, such professionals as nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, and occupational therapists have ample opportunities to incorporate evidence in their everyday practice (Zahabi & Abas, 2025). Interventions that reduce complications and lead to recovery, such as fall prevention, wound management and patient education, have proved to be a particularly useful type of evidence-based nursing. In a relevant, way, pharma without EBP in medication management can ineffably enhance the overall therapeutic outcomes, as has physio working evidence-based

rehabilitation measures to support optimum quality of life among the patients. These results serve as evidence of the nature of EBP as collaborative and interdisciplinary in delivering an optimum patient outcome (McMenamin et al. 2019). Although it has these positive

Role of Evidence-Based Practice in Improving Patient Outcomes

Domain / Area	EBP Intervention	Measured Outcome	Value / Result
Infection Control	Use of evidence-based hand hygiene protocols	Reduction in hospital-acquired infections	↓40% infection rates
Pressure Ulcer Prevention	Evidence-based repositioning & skin-care guidelines	Incidence of pressure ulcers in ICU patients	↓ from 18% → 8%
Pain Management	Evidence-based pain assessment tools & multimodal therapy	Patient-reported pain scores	↓ 30% on VAS scale
Medication Safety	Implementation of evidence-based double-check systems	Rate of medication errors	↓50% error incidence
Falls Prevention	EBP-driven fall risk assessment & tailored interventions	Inpatient fall rates	↓ 25% falls
Sepsis Care	Early goal-directed therapy & evidence-based sepsis bundles	Mortality in septic patients	↓16% mortality
Patient Satisfaction	Use of EBP in communication, education, and discharge planning	HCAHPS (patient satisfaction) scores	↑20% satisfaction ratings

The results also discuss the major facilitators and approaches toward removing obstacles. Support of leadership, ability to access research databases, sustained professional education and interprofessional collaboration are declared several times as key enablers to successful EBP integration. An organization with a culture of life-long learning and innovation will have a higher chance of EBP initiatives long term and realize an actionable result in patient outcomes (Alatawi et al. 2020). Technology like clinical decision support systems/digital health platforms is also paving way to be a major facilitator in meeting the gap between research and practice. The EBP is a philosophy of care, as well as an empirical framework of healthcare improvement. The results strengthen its substantial influence on the patient outcomes whereas the discussion- emphasizes the urgent necessity to cover the barriers with policies, training, and assistance at all levels. The evidence indicates that with the further development of

CONCLUSION

The results of this research justify the Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) as the primary tool in the atmosphere and advancement of patient results due to upsurge of the quality, security, and productivity of clinical care. EBP, by incorporating research findings, clinical knowledge, and patient preferences, decreases clinical variability, it increases patient satisfaction, improves patient readmission, and decreases feasible mistakes. Because of their direct contact with patients allied health professionals and nurses can serve as important conduits of evidence-based practice by integrating evidence into practice and also reinforcing the multidisciplinary processes of EBP.

The paper also indicates that even the execution of EBP does not come without obstacles. Challenges of time, skills gap in evidence appraisal, organizational resistance and lack of sufficient access to resources are ongoing. Policy gaps and absence of standardized guidance at the system level are further barriers to consistent adoption at the system level. These challenges underline the necessity of healthcare organizations and policymakers to invest on EBP training, encourage leadership support, and develop environments that appreciated ongoing learning and innovation. EBP has become a philosophy of care and also a practical framework that modern healthcare is based on. The commitment of individual practitioners is not the only thing necessary to make it work in terms of patient outcomes: It also requires the organizational ability to act and systemic support. With escalating demands of healthcare systems and the patients, adoption of EBP is critical in developing an environment that supports provision of h

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