

Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: Nowadays, due to the importance of information literacy in obtaining documented and credible information, the necessity of nurses to achieve high levels of information literacy in order to improve their performance in accessing documentary and scientific information has become more evident. Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate information literacy, evidence-based nursing, nurses' attitudes, nurses' knowledge, medication errors, Kerman University of Medical Sciences.

Method: This study was a survey study. The study units were 164 nurses working in 4 hospitals of Kerman University of Medical Sciences. The capture was done by simple random sampling. The instrument used included four sections: demographic information, information literacy, evidence-based practice, and Medication Errors. Data were analyzed using software spss 22 took place.

Results: The results of this study showed that nurses were familiar with the terminology used in evidence-based medicine ($p < 0.0001$). Also, in this study, there was a significant increase in nurses' attitude level and their ability to implement and use evidence-based nursing. Was observed.

Conclusion: The result findings of normal distribution of samples showed that 29/26% were male and 70.73% were female. The results show that there is a significant relationship between information literacy and evidence-based nursing. The direction of the relationship is positive ($p < 0.05$). This means that increased information literacy is associated with increased evidence-based nursing and on the contrary. The intensity of the relationship is moderate and it's equal to 0.37. The findings also showed that there is a significant relationship between information literacy and evidence-based nursing with the knowledge and attitude of nurses toward medication error.

Keywords: Information Literacy, Evidence Based Nursing, Nurses Attitude, Nurses Knowledge, Medication Error, Kerman- University of Medical Sciences