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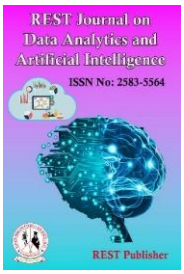

A Comparative Analysis of Nursing Practice Models Using the VIKOR Method

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Abstract: *This study evaluated various nursing practice models Using the VIKOR A multi-criterion decision-making (MCDM) approach is a systematic method used to evaluate and rank alternatives based on multiple, often conflicting, criteria to support effective decision-making assess their effectiveness on four key dimensions: self-efficacy (SE), outcome expectancy (OE), evidence-based behavior (EBB), and health behavior guidance (HBG). Five key models were analysed: The Revised Health Belief Model (HBM), Theory of Rational Action (TRA), Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), Health Promotion Model (HPM), and Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) (SCM). Using the VIKOR method, the study calculated Sj (weighted sum), Rj (rank), and Qj values to determine the relative effectiveness of each model. TRA ranked highest overall, showing particular strengths in self-efficacy and outcome expectancy, although it had limitations in health behavior guidance. SCM performed well on self-efficacy, but faced challenges in outcome expectancy and evidence-based behavior. The revised HBM showed a balanced performance, with notable strengths in evidence-based behavior and health behavior guidance. The TPB showed strong performance on outcome expectancy and evidence-based behavior, while the HPM proved effective on evidence-based behavior and health behavior guidance, but improvements were needed on self-efficacy and outcome expectancy. The findings highlight that no single model excels on all criteria, suggesting the potential benefits of a hybrid approach that combines the strengths of multiple models while addressing their limitations. This research provides valuable insights for healthcare organizations and nursing educators in selecting and adapting practice models to meet specific needs. The study concludes that a personalized approach to implementing nursing practice models, incorporating elements from different frameworks, can lead to more effective nursing practices, which will benefit both healthcare providers and patients.*

Keywords: *nursing practice models, VIKOR method, multi-criteria decision-making, self-efficacy, outcome expectancy, evidence-based behavior, health behavior guidance*

1. INTRODUCTION

Most studies in this field have focused primarily on individual nurses, relying heavily on primary data, or hospitals using secondary data. However, variation within the nursing unit system and its impact on outcomes can be best understood at the nursing unit level. Furthermore, because organizations produce multiple outcomes simultaneously, it is important to adopt analytical methods that enable the study of multiple outcomes simultaneously. Finally, given that the behaviour of a nursing unit is influenced by the hospital to which it is affiliated, a multilevel approach provides valuable insights into this dynamic interaction [1]. This global trend reflects the interaction of a variety of factors stemming from dynamic changes in both health services and the nursing field. The growing presence Advanced Practice Nurses (APNs) are specialized nurses who have received advanced education and gained clinical expertise in their field expertise in specific areas of healthcare specialized areas of healthcare (APNs) require A health system that promotes multidisciplinary teamwork and values the unique contributions Advanced practice nurses (APNs) are nurses with advanced education, training, and clinical skills that enable them to provide specialized care and It is essential to They play a vital role in providing healthcare services improving access to care, especially at a time when cost containment is a priority [2]. These six interconnected issues highlight the need for increased focus on The concept of advancement should also be

considered alongside other key Characteristics Advanced practice nurse roles and environmental factors that influence them advanced practice nurses (APNs) be considered when introducing and assessing these positions. A major obstacle to fully leveraging APN roles is the ambiguity surrounding their multi-faceted nature and their mandate Improving patient health through innovative nursing practices and healthcare delivery. The inconsistent implementation of APN roles highlights the need for stronger leadership within the nursing profession and the APN community. This involves fostering consensus and providing clear communication regarding the purpose, scope, and educational requirements of APN roles [3]. At this point, it is important to outline the specific focus of this article. The development and analysis Knowledge for nursing practice is crucial to the profession's future. This knowledge is integral to shaping every nurse's practice, making it a subject that few can ignore. With this perspective in mind, this paper examines the information discussed through the lens of a practitioner [4]. While advances in health promotion are reflected in improved outcomes in some areas, many challenges remain. For example, the United States faces high rates of obesity among both adults and children, posing significant barriers to improving health and quality of life. In addition, poverty and cultural inequalities contribute to disparities in living and working conditions, affecting health and safety. For diverse populations to thrive, they need environments free from crime and health threats, and equal access to quality care. Another important issue is the continued oppression and victimization of women in many parts of the world [5]. Several challenges were identified, including difficulties in securing internal support for the program, ensuring effective leadership, integrating the program with existing care practices, and maintaining momentum during the cultural transition. While the study focused solely on those involved in implementing the program, the researchers noted potential concerns that could be anticipated and addressed before initiating evidence-based practice (EBP) implementation. They emphasized the importance of effectively translating research evidence into practice [6]. English language publications on nursing competence were obtained from a variety of sites, including Medline, The British Nursing Index, academic journals, books, abstracts, letters, conference proceedings, meeting papers, theses, and comprehensive reports national and international nursing organizations, as well as newspaper and newsletter articles organizations organizations as well as other relevant references found during the search. The terms "competence" and "nurse" were used in Searches conducted on Medline and the British Nursing Index. In addition, specific subject topics such as "nursing competence" and "nursing profession" were also explored [7]. Nursing practice has continuously adapted to promote Growth, adaptability, collaboration, innovation, and responsiveness are key characteristics. A major milestone in the profession was the establishment and recognition Advanced nursing trainings carried out by advanced practice nurses (APNs) first emerged in the United States in the mid-1960s, primarily in response to a shortage of physicians as nurses began to take on more clinically focused responsibilities. Internationally, the evolution of APNs occurred in an ad hoc manner, leading to varied roles, responsibilities, and terminology. As a result, APNs today hold numerous titles, with overlapping roles that often create confusion [8]. The Institutional Review Board of Wayne State University approved this study. Data collection was conducted mostly over a full day, with an additional day added to coincide with the data collector's schedule for the outpatient hospital survey. Nurses were surveyed during their shifts. On scheduled On scheduled days, data collectors visited nursing units and outpatient clinic locations to recruit participants, distribute questionnaires, and collect completed forms. To minimize the potential for coercion, nurse managers allowed nurses to participate during their work hours but did not participate in the recruitment or data collection processes [9]. Dissemination lies at the heart of Nurse-led research and knowledge translation are essential aspects of the research process. A study is considered complete only when it's The These These findings have been shared through presentations at professional conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals other media. when applicable, linked to recommendations on how the findings can be applied can be applied in clinical practice. Research demands substantial intellectual effort Significant time, effort, and financial resources are required from researchers, participants, and funding agencies. Often, funded by public resources for the benefit of the common good, researchers have both an obligation and a responsibility to share their findings, regardless of the outcomes [10]. All of the reviewed studies showed qualitative improvements in the documentation of nursing assessments following the implementation of nursing diagnoses. Unlike nursing problems described in informal language, nursing diagnoses are theory-based and utilize a standardized, professionally recognized language. This approach allowed nurses to better understand patients' needs and offered a structured way to document and express assessments. However, the different study designs suggest that these improved assessments should be interpreted cautiously. Since no randomized clinical trials were conducted on this specific question, none of the studies received an A-level recommendation [11]. Ideally, the strategies outlined in Step 6 should be implemented consistently: stakeholders are initially introduced to their roles, potential stakeholders are provided with the necessary education, and administrative support along with essential resources applied consistently: stakeholders are introduced to the stock from the outset, potential stakeholders are provided with the necessary education, and management support is ensured is provided with essential resources is secured obtained, followed by the establishment of regulatory mechanisms, policies, and procedures. Then an individual is hired to begin role development and implementation. However, it is unusual for all strategies to be fully established by the time the role is introduced, as the process often evolves over time nature of APN work environments may require the

development of new strategies to ensure ongoing role progression [12]. The concepts of appointment and tenure may be unfamiliar to those outside of academia. Gaining a clear understanding of a particular school's appointment system can help prospective faculty members navigate a fulfilling and stable career in teaching. It is crucial to acknowledge that appointment systems can differ based on the type of institution. For example, faculty positions at large academic health centres differ from those at smaller teaching and service-focused institutions. The mission of the school It plays a significant role in influencing expectations about the stock educator and additional faculty responsibilities [13]. This article explores the connection The connection between theory and practice in nursing highlights the importance of understanding how theoretical frameworks inform practical applications in healthcare settings understanding the definitions of "theory" and "practice" and gap that exists between them. According to dictionary definitions, theory refers to a set of principles or statements designed to explain specific facts or phenomena, often Tested or widely recognized, and used to predict natural events Practice, on the other hand, is described as the act or process of performing an activity it involves performing an action or task. Although these definitions may seem contradictory, in a professional context, they complement each other in order to apply "theory in practice." [14]. The first three themes are more about nursing autonomy (exercising professional judgment or having substantial control over one's practice) and organization, responsibility, and knowledge. When participants try to define autonomy, they misuse it to describe the process of acquiring and developing the knowledge and skills required to practice with confidence and competence in familiar clinical scenarios [15].

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Health Belief Model (Revised): An overview of the stages of change or trans theoretical model (TTM) in a health improvement system, including the stages of preconception, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance. The model describes examples for each stage, highlights the clinical relevance of the TTM, and provides guidelines for interventions by a team of health professionals.

Theory of Reasoned Action: The rational action approach (RAA) is a social cognitive framework that identifies factors that influence intentional behavior. Research, including primary and meta-analytic studies, has confirmed the predictions of the RAA Across Different types of health behaviors. However, incorporating past behaviour as a predictor in the model may weaken its effects.

Theory of Planned Behaviour: The theory of planned behaviour proposes that individuals make rational decisions shaped by their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control over behaviour over behaviour. However, these factors are not always always always fully conscious or explicitly acknowledged, they play a fundamental role in shaping decision-making processes acknowledged, they form an underlying framework that shapes the decision-making process.

Health Promotion Model: The Health Promotion Model (HPM) was developed to explain the interactions between individuals and their environment during behaviour change to clarify the interactions between individuals and their environment throughout the behaviour change process. Its primary purpose is to support individuals in adopting behaviours that improve health outcomes while preventing and reducing disease risk.

Social Cognitive Model: Social cognitive theory (SCT), developed by Albert Bandura, emphasizes the role of observational learning, self-efficacy, and social influence in shaping behaviour, focuses on the dynamic interactions between individuals, their behaviors, and the environment. highlights the dynamic interactions between individuals, their behaviours, and the environment is an individual-level framework that emphasizes the dynamic interactions between personal factors, behaviors, and their environment. their environments. This relationship is illustrated through the concept of reciprocal determinism.

Self-Efficacy: Albert Bandura defined self-efficacy as an individual's belief in their ability to successfully complete specific tasks or actions, often described as "confidence in one's ability to plan and implement the necessary actions to manage future challenges." Essentially, it refers to the belief in one's ability to succeed in a given situation to succeed in a given situation.

Outcome Expectations: Outcome Expectancy is the expectation of a positive or negative result based on the understanding A particular action or response can have a desired or undesirable effect.

Evaluation of Benefits and Barriers: Barriers serve as essential safeguards in industrial settings, protecting valuable machinery to maintain productivity by preventing the need for repairs or replacements. They also protect pallet racking and work vehicles, minimizing damage and reducing downtime.

Health Behaviour Goals: Health behaviors are actions that have a direct impact on health outcomes. For instance, smoking is a behavior that can significantly influence a person's health in various ways. Engaging in healthy behaviors reduces the risk of health conditions, whereas unhealthy behaviours increase that risk.

VIKOR method: The VIKOR method is used for this rank and select alternatives when there are multiple conflicting criteria. Its goal is to find a compromise solution that is consistent with the preferences of the majority of decision makers, while minimizing the dissatisfaction of those with different opinions. The extended VIKOR method calculates weight stability intervals and estimates trade-offs. It uses an aggregation function that measures "proximity to the ideal". The VIKOR method uses linear normalization, whereas the TOPSIS method relies on two reference points via vector normalization, but it does not take into account the relative importance of the distances from these points [16]. This paper presents an improved The Revised the Updated the Updated The updated version of the VIKOR method introduces a new normalization technique based on the target values of the criteria. As a result of this improvement, a more reliable algorithm is available, designed to identify a stable solution in material selection. In addition, the updated model addresses a significant limitation of the original VIKOR method by providing a simplified approach, thereby reducing the risks associated with selecting suitable materials based on established criteria. The examples provided illustrate The effectiveness of the improved The strength of the VIKOR method in multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) lies in its ability to rank and select alternatives, taking into account multiple conflicting criteria with the aim of finding a compromise solution that satisfies most decision makers provides valuable assistance designers and decision makers in making informed choices, especially in the selection of biomedical materials [17]. However, to overcome the various challenges such as reducing power consumption, maximizing gas flow rate, and optimizing line pack, a holistic approach is required that takes into account multiple factors and trade-offs. Advanced mathematical models, simulation tools, and optimization algorithms are being developed to optimize gas pipeline networks. In this field, researchers and industry experts are working together to develop innovative strategies, techniques, and tools for continuous optimization of gas pipeline networks. This paper aims to optimize the gas pipeline network by leveraging advanced mathematical models, advanced simulation tools, and sophisticated optimization algorithms. [18] The main difference between the methods lies in their aggregation techniques. The VIKOR method uses an aggregation function to calculate the distance from the ideal solution, whereas the TOPSIS method uses a ranking index that evaluates the distance from both the ideal and negative-ideal points. In VIKOR, the alternative closest to the ideal solution receives the highest rank, whereas in TOPSIS, the ranking index is determined by a value that does not always directly reflect proximity to the ideal. In addition, the PROMETHEE method provides six types of priority functions, while VIKOR uses linear normalization [19]. In the pursuit of to pursue in the journey towards to pursue in the pursuit of Due to to pursue economic growth, many countries and cities use natural resources which has led to environmental problems such as air and water pollution. As a result, companies, organizations and members of the manufacturing sector are increasingly expected to assume Social responsibilities are increasingly emphasized due to resource depletion, climate change, and environmental risks. To achieve balance, it is advisable to cooperate with green suppliers to help address these challenges economic growth while promoting environmental sustainability growth by upholding strong business ethics. The practices and systems used by these green suppliers are referred to as Sustainable Supply Chain Management (SSCM) [20]. The first type of uncertainty is based on the precision of data measurement and the integration of spatial and temporal values associated with social, economic, and hydrological outcomes such as population size, property values, and floodplain areas. The second type of uncertainty arises from variations in the personal characteristics of individual decision makers. This subjective uncertainty This means that the decision maker's view may change depending on their knowledge. As they gain more information about the conditions, such as the probability of a natural event, their view may evolve or changes in the socio-economic vulnerability of a particular area, their perspective may change [21]. Considering the large number of factors affecting the properties of spun yarn, selecting the optimal Selecting Selecting Selecting Selecting rotor spinning machine parameters from available alternatives at the peeling point is a complex process involving multiple criteria decision-making challenges. Many studies have used non-parametric methods, Methods such as factor analysis and analysis of variance (ANOVA) These methods have been used to investigate the impact of rotor spinning machine parameters on yarn quality. However, they do not consider the manufacturer's preferences for yarn properties. Therefore, multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methods are more suitable to address this problem for addressing these challenges [22]. To address the uncertainty in this problem, especially regarding the impact to address the influence of environmental factors on RL retrieval preferences, linguistic terms and their associated weights are initially established within a defined range. This method assists experts in conducting impact analysis during interviews. Then, qualitative terms are converted Qualitative terms are converted into quantitative values using interval-valued trapezoidal fuzzy numbers. Finally, the FUZZY-VIKOR method is used to generate the final ranking. The rest of the article is structured as follows: The next section provides a brief review of the relevant background literature [23]. This implies that soft constraints are often applied to the values of the variables involved. However, it is important to recognize that addressing ambiguity alone is not enough. Another important aspect to consider One of the challenges when working with imperfect

real-world information is the unreliability of the data. In the case of fuzzy numbers, the uncertainty is expressed by a numerical membership function but the inferred uncertainty intervals are not always taken into account. Ultimately, any estimate of values, regardless of its accuracy or flexibility, depends on the confidence in the information sources, which cannot fully capture the complexity of real-world phenomena [24]. In recent times, universities have sought to achieve an innovative vision by adopting contemporary methods in response to the conditions of a globalized world, with the aim of providing excellent educational and research services. To gain a prestigious position among the best performing universities, it is necessary to effectively measure the quality of service, which is part of performance improvement. Identifying strengths and weaknesses, developing and implementing effective strategic plans are key elements of this progress. Therefore, universities should periodically evaluate their position compared to other institutions at the national and international levels, in order to better assess their progress [25]. When purchasing or selecting an electronic product from sites like Amazon or eBay, traditional multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) models typically assume that all evaluation values are accurate, which is much better for real-life scenarios. To Improving the relevance and efficiency of the decision-making process model should reflect real-world situations as accurately as possible. However, this can be challenging or even impossible due to the complexity, uncertainty, and incomplete information or knowledge inherent in Practical decision-making challenges [26]. The application of sustainable development in this context requires continuous adaptation to meet the need for interpretations and research dedicated to evaluating advancements in incorporating sustainable development into economic practices. A key aspect of this adaptation, the definition of the core concept and its associated terms, Considerable progress has been made in recent years. As a result, there is now a broad consensus in the literature on the interpretation of the concept of sustainable development [27]. The fuzzy VIKOR method is presented as a multi-criterion decision-making (MCDM) approach aimed at solving complex fuzzy problems involving conflicting and incompatible criteria. Section X explores the background of the method, including its integration, normalization, decision maker preference estimation, and fuzzy numerical operations. This section emphasizes the importance of the fuzzy VIKOR method in the field of MCDM. This innovative approach provides valuable contributions to MCDM practices. In Section Y, a numerical example demonstrates the application of fuzzy VIKOR in water resources planning, providing practical evidence for its effectiveness [28]. India is one of the world's largest automotive markets and one of the fastest growing economies. As a result, although competition in the industry is fierce, automakers are increasingly focusing on India for its promising growth opportunities. Therefore, product development should start with a conceptual design that emphasizes low cost, high performance, and quality. Reducing vehicle weight is a key technology goal to improve vehicle performance, reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, and increase fuel efficiency. Mass reduction technologies offer an opportunity to reduce vehicle weight without compromising key attributes such as acceleration, size, cargo space and structural strength [29]. After the recent slowdown in the software industry, the professional teaching sector in India has undergone significant change. Many people with master's degrees are entering the field. While some of them have genuine qualifications and strong skills, many still struggle with quality standards. As a result, faculty recruitment in educational institutions has become This is a multifaceted issue that requires management to adopt thoughtful and well-tailored approaches steps while making hiring decisions [30].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. Nursing practice

	SE	OE	EBB	HBG
HBM(Revised)	24.67	47.18	83.92	64.82
TRA	86.13	82.38	52.93	36.69
TPB	74.82	92.45	84.72	39.57
HPM	25.73	16.37	80.42	74.83
SCM	93.27	28.93	37.26	63.82

This table provides an assessment of various nursing practice models, using the VIKOR method, based on four criteria: self-efficacy (SE), outcome expectancy (OE), evidence-based behavior (EBB), and health behavior guidance (HBG). The revised health belief model (HBM) performs well on EBB and HBG, but is less effective on SE. The theory of rational action (TRA) demonstrates a strong alignment with social expectations (SE) and outcome expectations (OE), but faces difficulties in achieving health behaviour goals (HBG). The theory of planned behavior (TPB) excels on OE and EBB, but has a low HBG score. The health promotion model (HPM) is strong on EBB and HBG, but lags behind on SE and OE. The social cognitive model (SCM) leads on SE, but lags behind in other areas.

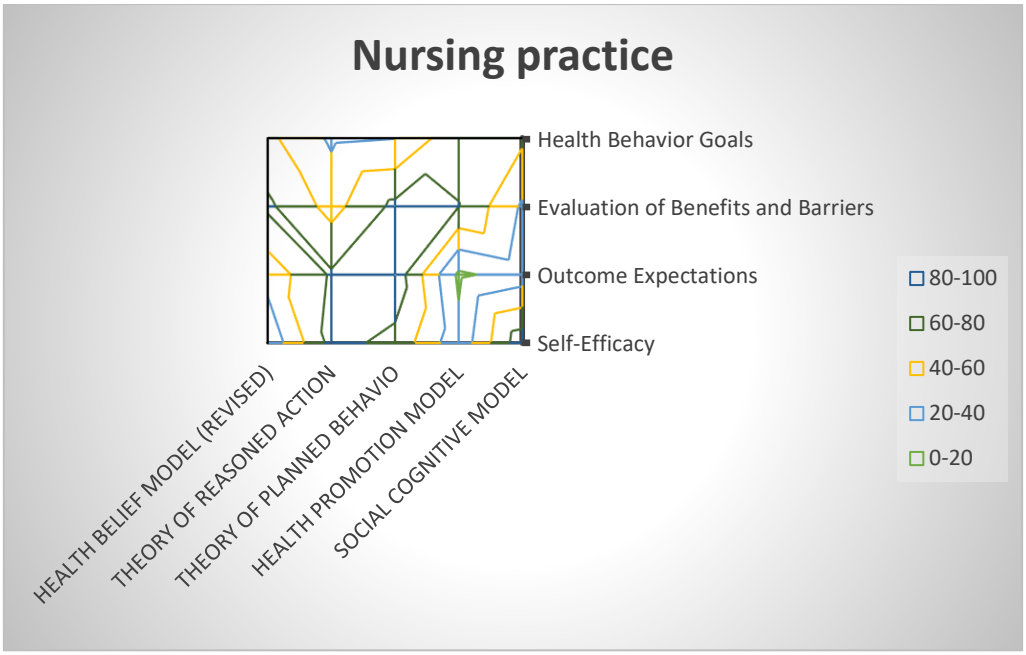

FIGURE.1 Nursing practice

Figure 1 illustrates the performance of various nursing practice models assessed by the VIKOR method. The revised Health Belief Model (HBM) stands out in evidence-based behavior (EBB), while the Theory of Rational Action (TRA) excels in self-efficacy (SE) and outcome expectancy (OE). The Social Cognitive Model (SCM) scores highest in SE.

TABLE 2. Calculation Sj, Rj

	SE	OE	EBB	HBG	Sj	Rj
HBM (Revised)	0	0.148758	0.004214	0.216558	0.369529	0.216558
TRA	0.22398	0.03309	36.69	0.122578	37.06965	36.69
TPB	0.182762	0	0	0.1322	0.314962	0.182762
HPM	0.003863	0.25	0.022651	0.25	0.526514	0.25
SCM	0.25	0.208728	0.25	0.213217	0.921944	0.25

Table 2 outlines the Sj (weighted sum) and Rj (rank) calculations in various nursing practice models using the VIKOR method. The revised health belief model (HBM) shows the lowest Sj and Rj values, indicating relatively weak performance on the assessed criteria. The theory of rational action (TRA) records the highest Sj value, driven primarily by its strong performance on outcome expectancy (OE). The theory of planned behavior (Demonstrates has a moderate rank, with an Sj value of 0.314962. The health promotion model (HPM) shows relatively balanced performance on the scales, while the social cognitive model (SCM) leads with the highest Sj value of 0.921944.

TABLE 3. Calculation Qj

	Sj	Rj	Qj
HBM (Revised)	0.802645	0.369529	0.001921
TRA	73.88223	37.06965	1
TPB	0.629924	0.314962	0
HPM	1.026514	0.526514	0.005585
SCM	1.385161	0.921944	0.013412

Table 3 presents the calculation of Qj obtained from the Sj and Rj values using the VIKOR method Sj and Rj values using the VIKOR method. Qj indicates the performance of each nursing practice model, with a lower Qj indicating better performance. The Social Cognitive Model (SCM) has the highest Qj value, indicating its relatively weak performance. The Theory of Rational Action (TRA) ranks highest, with a Qj value of 1, making it the most favourable model according to the VIKOR method. The Revised the Health Belief Model (HBM) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) are frameworks developed to analyse and predict health-related behaviors. The HBM emphasizes individuals' perceptions of health risks and benefits, while the TPB highlights the role of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control in shaping decisions and actions.

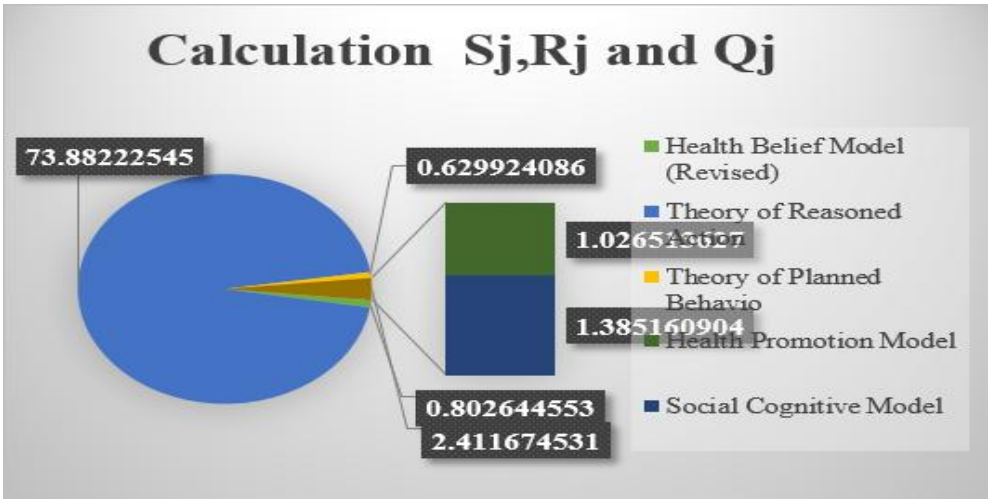

FIGURE.2 Calculation Qj

Figure 2 shows the values of Sj, Rj, and Qj values for various nursing practice models evaluated using the VIKOR method. The Theory of Rational Action (TRA) shows a Qj value of 1, indicating excellent performance, while the Social Cognitive Model (SCM) has the highest Qj value, indicating poor performance. The Revised the Health Belief Model (HBM), the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), and the Health Promotion Model are theoretical frameworks that aim to explain and influence health-related behaviors. The HBM focuses on how individuals' perceptions of risks and benefits influence their health decisions, the TPB highlights The Health Promotion Model (HPM) focuses on the influence of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control in shaping behaviour, emphasizing their significant role in motivating health-promoting actions. In addition, it considers individual characteristics and experiences to foster behaviors that improve overall well-being. These frameworks aim to provide insights into health-related behaviors.

TABLE 4. Rank

	Rank
HBM (Revised)	4
TRA	1
TPB	5
HPM	3
SCM	2

The data presented shows rankings based on A commonly used technique for decision making is the VIKOR method based on multiple criteria. The rankings listed are 4, 1, 5, 3, and 2, which represent different alternatives evaluated according to various criteria. The VIKOR method identifies the best alternative by evaluating both its proximity to the best solution and the trade-offs between conflicting criteria. In this case, the alternatives are ranked from 1st (best) to 5th (least favourable) according to the results of this analysis.

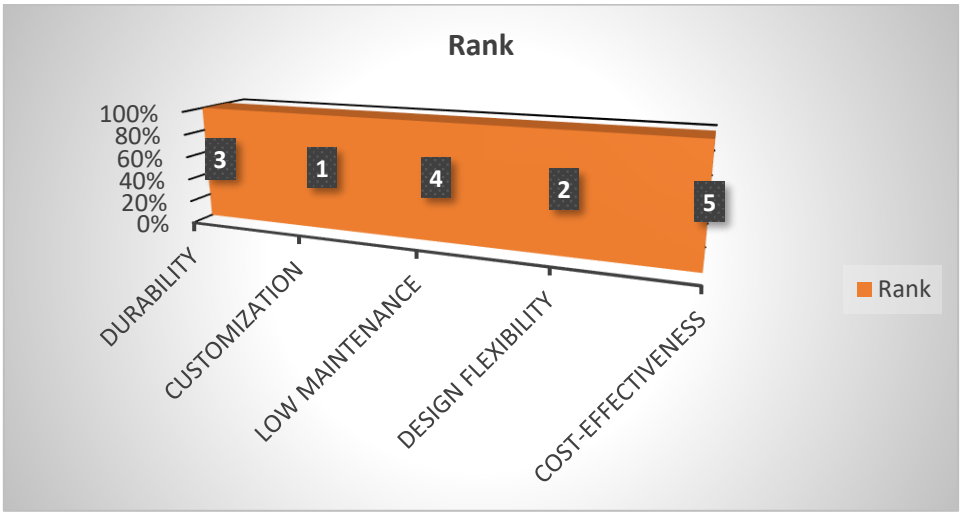

FIGURE.3 Rank

VIKOR method, with alternatives ranked as 4, 1, 5, 3, and 2. These rankings reflect the relative desirability of the various options based on the evaluated criteria, where 1 represents the most favourable alternative and 5 represents the least favourable.

4. CONCLUSION

The evaluation of nurse practice models using the VIKOR method provided valuable insights into their relative performance on various measures: self-efficacy (SE), outcome expectancy (OE), evidence-based behavior (EBB), and health behavior guidance (HBG). The analysis reveals that each model has its own strengths and weaknesses, indicating that no single model excels in all areas. The Theory of Rational Action (TRA) ranked highest overall, performing particularly well on self-efficacy and outcome expectancy. This indicates the effectiveness of TRA in helping nurses predict and understand behavioural intentions and outcomes in clinical practice. However, its relatively low scores on health behavior guidance highlight areas for improvement. The Social Cognitive Model (SCM) excelled on self-efficacy but showed limitations on outcome expectancy and evidence-based behavior, indicating its strength in building trust but the need for additional strategies for comprehensive care. The revised Health Belief Model (HBM) showed a balanced performance, excelling in evidence-based behavior and health behavior guidance. This highlights the effectiveness of this model in supporting evidence-based practice while prioritizing patient outcomes. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) showed promising results, particularly in outcome expectancy and evidence-based behavior, indicating its usefulness in structured decision-making. The Health Promotion Model (HPM) performed well in evidence-based behavior and health behavior guidance, making it suitable for preventive care and health promotion efforts. However, its low scores on self-efficacy and outcome expectancy indicate areas for improvement. These findings emphasize the need for a personalized approach to implementing nursing practice models, potentially combining elements from different frameworks to achieve better outcomes. The VIKOR analysis provides valuable insights for healthcare organizations and nursing educators in selecting and adapting models to suit specific needs and contexts. Going forward, these results suggest that a hybrid approach that incorporates the strengths of multiple models while addressing their limitations will lead to more effective nursing practices that benefit both healthcare providers and patients.

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