

**Hand Hygiene Compliance: Quality Improvement**

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## **Hand Hygiene Compliance: Quality Improvement**

The framework for methodically improving care is quality improvement. Quality improvement eliminates variation, generates predictable results, and enhances outcomes for patients, healthcare systems, and companies by standardizing processes and structure. Due to the general necessity to identify ways for learning about the outcomes of care in the setting in which one is involved in clinical practice, knowledge plays an essential role in quality improvement. The requirement to be able to perform specific tasks relies heavily on one's abilities. To make care processes explicit, employ tools (such as flow charts and cause-and-effect diagrams). Individuals and teams must maintain a positive attitude to appreciate and value what they can do to improve care (QSEN Institute, 2020). Hand cleanliness is a primary but efficient method of infection prevention. Hand hygiene can help prevent the transmission of germs, especially antibiotic-resistant bacteria that are becoming increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to cure (Hammerschmidt & Manser, 2019). Because nurses interact with patients, appropriate hand hygiene is critical in both healthcare and the nursing sector.

### **Article Summary**

#### **Introduction**

One of the most critical methods for preventing nursing home residents from nosocomial infections is good hand cleanliness. Infections with multi-resistant bacteria are a well-known concern in the healthcare industry. Hand hygiene compliance in nursing homes can improve by increasing knowledge, behavior, and attitudes (Hammerschmidt & Manser, 2019). This research will examine the effects of individual and organizational factors on hand hygiene in nurses,

focusing on the role of nursing managers as role models. It can help with the spread of infections.

### **Overview**

Hand hygiene is one of the most important ways to reduce nosocomial infections in nursing home residents. Multi-resistant bacteria infections are a well-known problem in the healthcare profession. Increased knowledge, behavior, and attitudes can increase hand hygiene compliance in nursing homes (Hammerschmidt & Manser, 2019). The effects of individual and organizational factors on hand hygiene in nurses will be a focus in this study, also focusing on the role of nursing managers as role models. It has the potential to reduce the spread of illnesses.

### **Quality Improvement**

Improving hand hygiene should concentrate on measures that make it easier for nurses to access hand disinfection chemicals in their local work environment. Furthermore, nursing managers should be aware of the importance of their role model job and put it into practice daily. According to the findings, separate interventions targeted at improving hand hygiene in nursing homes will have little impact unless accompanied by a typical attitude among nurses and nursing managers that prioritizes hygiene management for resident safety. The creation of a safety culture and a shift in nurses' perceptions of nursing homes as healthcare facilities with significant infection risks will be required to improve awareness and encourage compliance with hand hygiene behavior (Hammerschmidt & Manser, 2019).

## References

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