

(Healthcare-acquired Infection Prevention): Quality Improvement

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Quality improvement is vital in the healthcare environment. It measures the quality of current practice, focuses on issues arising, and highlights excellent practice (Rooke et al., 2021). Quality improvement methods involve understanding and improving the work process. The basic principles are using a scientific, methodical, and regulated series of actions to improve a work process continually (Rooke et al., 2021). With the end goal to offer an improved standard of goods or services for the customer (Rooke et al., 2021). Knowledge, skill, and attitudes towards patient care can improve quality and safety (QSEN Institute, 2020). When providing nurses with additional training and a culture of quality improvement, there is access to additional opportunities to evaluate goals and improve. Developing a change plan, aligning the focus and measurement of change, and valuing the change is a method to improve safety and quality of care (QSEN Institute, 2020). As healthcare providers, we must care to prevent healthcare-associated infections. Given the mixed results of HAI prevention initiatives, management techniques appear to be crucial in supporting clinical infection prevention practices (McAlearney et al., 2021). Despite tremendous advances in reducing some types of healthcare-associated infections, much work still needs to be done. Healthcare-acquired is significant regarding their high patient morbidity, mortality, and medical costs. Prevention of HAIs is a patient safety priority for health care workers. Health care workers can help reduce infections by practicing appropriate evidence-based clinical practices (McAlearney et al., 2021).

Article Summary

This article further explores infection prevention practices and examines their role in preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections and central line-associated bloodstream infections. The conduction of interviews helps learn about the role of management practices in HAI prevention, with attention paid to CAUTI and CLABSI. The data results show that engaging executive leaders, effectively sharing information, and providing feedback to hospital staff can help prevent HAIs (McAlearney et al., 2021). The study aims to identify prevention techniques for HAIs to help prevent patient deaths. This article is very relevant in the promotion of infection prevention. There is an emphasis on HAI prevention efforts and the importance of preventive maintenance. The study also uses a qualitative method to collect data to support infection prevention. The author addresses promoting infection prevention in the following article, emphasizing leaders' specific practices in HAI prevention efforts. Engagement of executive leadership, information sharing, and manager coaching are all identified as specific practices that can aid in HAI prevention (McAlearney et al., 2021). The article includes findings across hospitals that are likely transferable to other HAI prevention efforts. There is an emphasis on enhancing methods like knowledge, skills, and attitudes to help improve patient quality and safety (QSEN, 2020). The article addresses manager coaching as a specific practice to help prevent HAIs. Re-educating and teaching staff on HAI prevention is a form of knowledge and skill described in the QSEN. Having a positive attitude and valuing change is a method described in the QSEN that can help promote learning from feedback to promote and sustain HAI prevention efforts. The setting described in the article was site visits conducted at hospitals. During the pre-implementation stage, the author discusses previous research that has revealed that leaders' roles can help with infection prevention. During the intra-implementation stage,

there would have to be many protective barriers to help implement infection control practices to reduce HAIs. During the intra-implementation stage, there would have to be a safe number of hospital staff to help implement the infection control practices. During the post-implementation stage, there would have to have environmental control that ensures all environmental surfaces are properly cleaned, disinfected, and adequately maintained through routine care. There are various reasons for HAIs having significant importance. Preventing healthcare-acquired infections helps reduce unnecessary patient morbidity and mortality. HAI prevention practices can also lead to billions of dollars in medical cost savings. There is an increase in patient satisfaction when there is a prevention of HAIs because the occurrence of an HAI no longer prolongs their total hospital length of stay. There is an increase in nurse satisfaction when preventing HAIs because it demonstrates a high-quality level of care. Preventing healthcare-acquired infections is a responsibility of healthcare workers that helps keep patients and coworkers clean and safe.

References

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