

Example of critical thinking on hospital acquired infection

[Law](#), [Evidence](#)



Introduction

The project incorporated the application of various strategies in advocating for prevention of hospital acquired infections. These strategies include Evidence based practice (EBP), Advocacy skills, nursing code of conduct and the role of leadership. The main objective for the application of these strategies is to collectively create an effective hand washing awareness to clients. These efforts will help enable a smooth facilitation of safe client care.

How to apply Evidence Based Practice decision making

Evidence based practice (EBP) entails use of the best evidence that currently exists in conjunction with patient values and clinical expertise in guiding healthcare decisions (Aveyard, 2009). They include; empirical evidence acquired random controlled trials and other scientific research methods of qualitative and descriptive research. The project well integrated these methods with information from case reports and scientific principles of hand washing to prevent hospital acquired infections (Guerin and Regis University 2007). The application of EBP-decision making is sub-divided into three distinctive steps. These are knowledge distillation and creation, dissemination and end user adoption.

Knowledge creation and distillation

This step stresses on expected variations towards healthcare delivery systems. Relevant research findings are categorically packaged to be acted upon. This increases the chance that the research evidence recommendation

finds its way to practice. Distillation includes end user perspectives like real world health care setting and consideration of general traditional knowledge.

Diffusion and dissemination

Diffusion incorporates the partnership with professional opinions.

Dissemination links researchers with all intermediaries acting like knowledge connectors and brokers of practitioners and health care organizations. This enables an authoritative seal of new information and enhances further adaptation to other audiences.

End user adoption

This is the final stage where focus is put much on implementation of the knowledge transfer process. Much emphasis is on getting teams, individuals and organizations to adopt and use evidence based research findings.

Operation structures are geared to reduce medication errors. Effective communication channels are put to stabilize the new incorporated routines.

The project advocates for a step by step implementation of EBP-decision making in a health care environment setting. This is because its adoption in practical situation enhances competence and efficient service delivery (Guerin, and Regis University 2007).

The project also takes the advantage of leadership and advocacy skills in facilitating the collective realization of patient safety. The project advocates for nursing leaders the responsibility to cover the imaginary voids on one's behalf towards the achievements of unit goals. Advocacy entails the need of working through formal decision making departments to impact change of routine. Leadership roles that involves accountability and advocating for

other workmates in protecting their interests is essential towards the general good and achievement of a collective objectives(Aveyard, 2009). The project uses advocacy skills in successfully supporting a cause of interest. They include problem solving, influence, effective communication and collaboration to enhance understanding credibility and worthiness of washing hands. All nurse workplace concerns are therefore advocated to be addressed through professionalism and one voice communication (Aveyard, 2009). This creates an appropriate environment in reducing UTI and D-cliff infections.

Like any other areas of profession, nursing code of conduct and ethical principles carry an important role in expressing values of human diversity. The project enhances the applications of ethical principles such as privacy, confidentiality, human dignity respect, determination and relationships to patients and colleagues. The research also focuses on the nursing professional moral in day to day activities towards the educating patients on the importance of hand washing and use of proper protective equipments. In specific areas such as addressing physical impaired patient, professionalism becomes integral. Accountability and moral values portrays a landmark progress and growth of the nursing profession.

The project also examines the role of leaders in the nursing profession towards prevention of hospital acquired infections. A good leadership entails democratic and ethical based treatment of issues. Co-ordination of clear routine framework and research based practice daily duties with competence enhances smooth service delivery (Guido, 2010). Furthermore, it is a leadership responsibility to initiate the use of clinical judgment on basis of

excellent decision making skills. Motivation part for the nursing staff is essential. Establishing new ways of operation in the health care environment is almost impossible without proper motivation. Motivation enables self willing personnel in delegating duties with utmost honesty and competence. The project also advocates for a role model position for leaders as a way of educating the society on hand washing importance. This is because people learn best upon reflection on their models. Therefore, more effective message is sent when nurses takes the awareness by practice. Nursing leadership is critical in the advancement of the profession.

References

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