Re: uti

Health & Medicine, Nursing

Preventing and controlling infectious diseases affiliation Preventing and controlling infectious diseases From the dataset presented, urine specimen collected from children by their parents did not provide enough evidence of infection existence. On the other hand, children that they had their specimen collected by nurses clearly showed the level of infection. Consequently, the infection rates in children that had their specimen collected by their parents were much higher compared to children who were catheterized by nurses (Shaw & Eliot, 2012). From this analysis, it is an accurate assumption that specimen collected by parents was contaminated before it could be tested for urinary infection. In addition, specimen collected through catheterization was rarely contaminated.

From the data presented, there are other areas that would cause contamination of specimens. One major area could be detected on the lab tests conducted after the Multistix test. After the Multistix tests, the specimen were already contaminated. This is a cause of handling by different practitioners (Shaw & Eliot, 2012). In addition, specimens should not be tested for different infections in the same container. This may contaminate the specimen thus hindering clear results. Marilyn created the recommendation that specimens be divided into two parts after collection (Shaw & Eliot, 2012). This would allow for the Multistix and lab tests to be done in different containers.

The use of different containers may influence the processes in the flow chart. The flow chart would create different charts that show the results obtained from both the Multistix and lab tests. In addition, the chart should combine the results obtained from the two tests from one person’s specimen. To

analyze the performance improvement technique, the flow chart should show the difference between using one and two containers for specimen testing.

Reference

Shaw, P. & Eliot, C. (2012). Quality and performance improvement in healthcare: a toll for programmed learning. New York: American Health Management Association.