

Air pollution and enviromental hazards assignment

[Environment](#), [Air](#)



In the hospital there are many infections one may acquire. One of the most dangerous infections is nonmetallic-resistant staphylococcus erasures (MRS.). This infection can be acquired in the community or in the hospital.

MRS. was identified in the United States in the late sass's, and MRS. can be found on the skin, in the blood, in the nasal passage, and in the urine. MRS. affects many people and some people may not realize they are a carrier.

MRS. rates continue to climb in the community and in the hospitals. The rising rates may be related to multiple drug resistant organisms (Ragged ; vine, 2009). Hospital acquired infections could be traced back to a surgical procedure, the person's immune response, or prolonged hospitalizing.

Community acquired infection may be a result of drug abuse, person to person contact, open wound that is infected with MRS., or large body weight. These infections are being seen more and more and the infections increase hospital stays and costs (Ragged & Levine, 2009).

These infections have been a challenge for many hospitals to prevent and remain ATA minimum. Teaching patients and the nurses about MRS. will decrease these infections and decrease mortality rates. Nurses should be taught about proper hand hygiene, contact precautions, proper protective equipment, and screening on admission to the hospital. Further prevention recommended by the Center for Disease Control(2010), is the appropriate contact isolation for patient care. An example is wearing gloves, gowns, and cleaning the patient's room daily (CDC, 201 0).

Hand hygiene is of the most importance and should be done for at least 20 to 30 seconds. One might could sing happy birthday to remember how long

to wash their hands with antibacterial soap and water. Hand hygiene prevents the spread of germs and should be taught to the patient and the family to prevent the further spread of infections. Nurses should also be taught wearing protective gloves and gown before entering a room and removing before leaving the room. A nurse should always remember to dispose of gloves properly and then wash their hands (WHO, 2009).

In conclusion, MRS. infections are very serious and should be treated as soon as possible once diagnosed. Patient educations regarding MRS. is of the most importance. Nurses should emphasize hand hygiene, knowledge Of signs and symptoms of the Infections, person to person contact, and how to care for open lesions or abscesses. The more education a nurse promotes might help in decreasing these infections, for example; giving a surgical patient chlorinated wipes the night before the surgery to use.

Hospital equipment should be available to staff members and the staff member should be informed of the MRS. history to protect the patient and self. Knowing this history, the nurse can wear protective equipment, administer proper antibiotics, and clean the patient's environment properly. The infection rates of MRS. will impact nursing due to more patient in the hospitals, more money spent on high cost of antibiotics, and sicker patients with a larger mortality rate. MRS. is very serious and should be treated as soon as the signs and symptoms are noticed.