

# Clinical quality and patient safety

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Hospital-acquired infections Hospital-acquired infections Hospital-acquired infections also termed as nosocomial infection can be defined as an infection whose development is triggered by the hospital's environment (Saloojee & Steenhoff, 2001). This implies that a patient might acquire it during a hospital visit, or a condition might develop among the medical practitioners and other staff working in a given healthcare facility (Elliott, 2009). In USA, approximately 99, 000 deaths take place annually as a result of hospital-associated infections. This indicates that it is a major problem in the world today.

The leading cause of the occurrence and development of the hospital-acquired infections is the medical practitioners becoming complacent and fail to practice the correct hygiene regularly (Mayhall, 2004). As a nurse practitioner, I would develop a rule that will enhance all practitioners take hygiene seriously. For the rule to be well implemented and to work out comprehensively, I would allocate every section to a practitioner who will be accountable for the hygiene of that section. Any infection that will be occurring in ones' section due to a preventable cause, the practitioner in charge will bear the cost of treating the infected casualties and also pay a fine.

By so doing, all the medical practitioners in that facility will be vigilant of any form of a condition likely to favor the development of hospital-acquired infections. No individual nurse or practitioner will accept to bear the cross of something preventable (Mayhall, 2012). This means that everyone will do his or her best to ensure that the section allocated to him or she is infection free. This will in turn lead to the safety of patients as well as acquiring a

clean environment for all the occupants of the facility.

#### References

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