

Summarize research article

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



Article summary Article Health Care Workers Hand Decontamination

Practices Quantitative research refers to an experiential statistical investigation of phenomena. The research relies on the numerical variables measured against a standard practice thereby ascertaining a particular occurrence of the phenomenon under investigation. Quantitative researches either develop or employ mathematical theories and models to prove their hypothesis. The article alongside is a report of a quantitative research that investigates the prevalence of employment of hand decontamination practices in health facilities. The hypothesis of the research claims that most hospitals within the United States do not employ effective decontamination measures thereby resulting in the infection of myriad practitioners annually. The researcher therefore seeks to investigate the measures employed in health facilities within the country.

The researcher identifies several health facilities within the state. Sampling is the process of identifying the hospitals to investigate. The researchers employ random sampling techniques in the selection of both the hospitals and the specific health practitioners to investigate in the study. With the selection of a particular number of subjects, they begin the investigation. The process involves extensive data collection through interviews and observations of the practices in the health facilities. They record the subsequent contaminations and the actions the facilities employ after the contaminations. In the end, the researchers document their findings thereby drawing a conclusion, which qualifies their earlier hypothesis. In the end, the researchers prove that several health facilities across the country employ various safety precautions. However, some lack such fundamental security

features thereby presenting substantial health risk to their employees. The researchers compare the number of the contaminated health practitioners against the number of the uncontaminated in order to draw such damning conclusions. The validity of the conclusion relies on the number of the variables they use and the frequency of either contamination or effective decontamination in order to prove the hypothesis.

Article 2: A multicenter qualitative study on preventing hospital-acquired urinary tract infection in US hospitals

Just as with quantitative research, qualitative researches also operate with effectively constructed hypothesis, which they either approve or disapprove in the end. However, qualitative researches investigate values that result in particular behaviors. Such researches investigate the why, when, how and why intricate of a phenomenon. The researches therefore do not rely on numerical findings but on the values prevalent in every unique situation. Owing to their uniqueness, researches use particular data collection and analysis methods in order to determine the truth about the phenomenon. Among such data collection and analysis methods include ground theory, ethnography and basic or pragmatic studies all of which give varied results. With effective understanding of the type of research, the researchers seek to investigate the prevalence of infection in health facilities following the speculation that both health practitioners and other patient are susceptible to infections while in hospitals. The researchers thus seek to investigate the prevalence and nature of such infection in order to determine the most efficient ways of remedying such. In order to achieve effectiveness in the investigations, the researchers select a specific infection, the urinary tract

infection. They therefore monitor the interaction between the health practitioners and their patients thus determining the factors that could lead to the infections, they develop an operational principle in the form of a hypothesis which they either approve or disprove to the end. In doing this, the researchers provide realistic possible remedies to the problem following their study.

References

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