

# Example of essay on project: prevention of surgical site infections using chlorhe...

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## **Scope of the project**

The project is multifaceted and will take the contribution of different stakeholders to arrive at the deliverables. Among the stakeholders who will be involved in this project include nurses, doctors, the government, patients and the healthcare institutions. The benefactors of the project are the government nurses, doctors and healthcare institutions, in terms of finances, human resource and infrastructural support. On the other hand, the beneficiaries will be the patients.

## **Risks**

One of the major risks for this project is tied to finances. Delay or failure by the benefactors to provide adequate financial resources in a timely manner may impact negatively of the attainment of the deliverables. On the other hand, healthcare is diverse with different people catering for different health needs and as such divided devotion to the project may arise as some of the stakeholders involved are equally demanded in other areas.

## **Deliverables/outcomes**

The project is pillared on three central objectives. These include reducing pre-surgical and post-op expenses improve patient outcome, reduction of mortality rates. On the other hand, there is the reduction of post-surgical morbidity and alleviate the cost burdens for patients and health care providers (Hakkarainen et al., 2014).

## **Implications/contributions to nursing**

The project may seemingly be described as simulative in terms of exposing the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities of the approach. In this sense, the project serves to inform the nursing profession about these aspects of the approach and hence call needs for measures aimed at countering the weaknesses and maximizing on the strengths and opportunities (Lewis et al., 2013). Therefore, this project will have various impacts of nursing education and administration.

The level to which the project accomplishes its deliverables compared to alternative approaches will show whether there is the need to change administration guiding surgery. If the project achieves reduced mortality and morbidity rates coupled with reduced cost of surgery, then, this will form a basis for redefining procedures and policies to perhaps make the use of Chlorhexidine compulsory in all surgical operations (Blot, Afonso & Labeau, 2014). On the other hand, the project will point at the areas that are less addressed by research and as an educational intervention, further research may be done to address the less addressed areas of using Chlorhexidine. The social, economic disparity should always be a case of concern when developing any healthcare related policy or implementing a new procedure. The society exists on a platform where if not monitored well, any changes in procedure or policy in healthcare may have a severe impact on the well-being and health status of the society. The use of Chlorhexidine gluconate at pre-operative stage seeks to reduce the cases of Hospital-acquired infections (HAIs) and subsequently lower the rates of readmissions, morbidity and mortality (Hakkarainen et al., 2014). As a matter of fact, the nursing

profession is driven by objectivity. On one hand, it is to improve outcomes and secondly to lower the costs of healthcare for the patient. Implementation of this project then impacts on the nursing profession in a multi-pronged aspect.

Modern healthcare environment is based on continued reliance on research. Evidence-based practice has become a core component of healthcare (Lewis et al., 2013). Upon evaluation of this project, it is possible to determine the impact on the basis of outcomes and costs to the intended recipients (patients) as well as associated financial and administrative that may impact on the community.

## References

Blot, S., Afonso, E., & Labeau, S. (2014). Insights and advances in multidisciplinary critical care: a review of recent research. *American Journal of Critical Care*, 23(1), 70-80.

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Lewis, S. L., Dirksen, S. R., Heitkemper, M. M., & Bucher, L. (2013). *Medical-Surgical Nursing: Assessment and Management of Clinical Problems*, Single Volume. Elsevier Health Sciences.