Improved Quality and Safety in Nursing

Name

Institution

Recent research in healthcare shows that antibiotic resistance is a growing concern for the pediatric community. Since antibiotic resistance may lead to increases in deaths and costly treatments, practicing nurses could be used to intervene, thus reducing overprescribing and personal prescriptions for patients.

From the start, major health stakeholders are pointing out the red flag that is antibiotic resistance. As Aslam and his colleagues point out:

Numerous vital organizations like the center for disease control, infectious disease Society of America, the World Economic Forum, and the World Health Organization have declared antibiotic resistance to be a global public health concern. According to the analysts of Research and Development Corporation, a US nonprofit global organization, a worst-case scenario may evolve in the coming future where the world might be left without any potent antimicrobial agent to treat bacterial infections. AS of 2050, about 444million people would succumb to infections and birthrates would rapidly decline (Aslam et al., 2018).

Since nurses for the most significant relationship between the healthcare provider and the patient, intervention by the nurses would help ensure the reduction in over-prescription by educating the patient or questioning them before the doctor's appointment. Through an interview with the health administrator in my hospital, it was agreed that nursing intervention could help reduce the deaths and complications related to antibiotic resistance within the setting. The interventions range from monitoring complex protocols that provide didactic sessions and performance feedback by reducing a specific type of infection or increases the appropriateness of the choice of antibiotic (Zimmerman et al. 2014). The fact that antibiotic resistance causes almost 2300 deaths per year in the United States (Aslam et al., 2018) means that antibiotic-related deaths within the hospital can be measured and compared to when nurse interventions are made during and after prescriptions. Inquiries and education on patient's antibiotic exposure and frequency of use will ensure that the quality of nursing care to patients is improved within the hospital.

References

Aslam, B., Wang, W., Arshad, M. I., Khurshid, M., Muzammil, S., Rasool, M. H.,& Salamat, M. K. F. (2018). Antibiotic resistance: a rundown of a global crisis. *Infection and drug resistance*, *11*, 1645.

Zimmerman, S., Mitchell, C. M., Beeber, A. S., Kistler, C., Reed, D., Chisholm, L.,& Sloane, P. D. (2014). Strategies to reduce potentially inappropriate antibiotic prescribing in assisted living and nursing homes. *Advances in the Prevention and Control of HAIs*, 99.