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| **Problem/PICOT/Evidence Search (PPE)Worksheet**  **Name: Kenyetta Dixon**  **Date: 24/05/2020** | |
| **Criteria** | Healthcare associated infections  I chose this safety issue because infections like surgical site infections, ventilator associated pneumonia, and catheter associated urinary tract infections have significant influence on increased rates of mortality and morbidity in my area of nursing practice. Such infections have also increased the annual costs of medical services in my unit. The problem of healthcare associated infections is also significant since it causes complications and affects the quality of care and patient outcomes by increasing hospital stays and readmission of patients. The infections affect the lives of patients since longer stays in the hospital prevent them from their resuming their work, leading to loss of wages. They also affect recovery by causing delays andincreasing the risk of fatal complications that can result in death of patients. Therefore, the risk of healthcare-associated infections can impact both employment, healthcare professionals, and physical health of patients. |
| **Clinical Nursing Practice Problem**  Select and identify **ONLY*one*** quality **or** safety clinical priority area from the assignment guidelines practice scenario. Summarize **why** youbelieve the nursing practice problem/issue is the most important. Summarize your **rationale (why)** for choosing the problem. |
| **Clinical Nursing**  **PICOT Question**  Using the **NR439 Guide for Writing PICOT Questions and Examples**located in the assignment guidelines,***write out*** your PICOT question.***Include the PICOTletters in your question.*** | Does using(I) probiotic-based sanitation systems by healthcare workers (O)reduce the rate of (P) hospital associated infections (T) within one monthamong elderly patients compared to (C) protective barriers like face masks and gloves? |
| **Define PICOT Elements**  Defineeach of the PICOT elements from your question above. | **P**- (patient population/patients of interest):  The people of interest in this problem are the elderly patients because they have weak immune systems.  **I**- (Intervention): probiotic-based sanitation systems refer to strategies that use detergents with Bacillus probiotics spores that reduce the risk of contamination and infections in care settings.  **C**- (Comparison): protective barriers consist of wearing face masks, eyewears, face shields, or gowns to prevent contamination and transfer of organisms between patients and physicians.  **O**- (Measurable outcome): the desired outcome is to reduce the rate of healthcare associated infections.  **T**- (Time frame in months): the considered time period for this issue is one month. |
| **Evidence RetrievalProcess and Summary**  Using **only** the Chamberlain College of Nursing library:  **(1)**Locateevidencethat is relevant to your chosen nursing practice problem. Explain how you believe the evidence is relevant to your chosen nursing practice problem.  **(2)**Explain **why** you chose the evidence  **(3)**Provides a **complete** APA reference to the evidence**(must include authors, year, title of the evidence, title of the resource)**  **(4)** Evidence must be published within the last **10 years**  **(5)** Providesthe permalink | Caselli, E., Brusaferro, S., Coccagna, M., Arnoldo, L., Berloco, F., &Antonioli, P. et al. (2018). Reducing healthcare-associated infections incidence by a probiotic-based sanitation system: A multicentre, prospective, intervention study. *PLOS ONE*, *13*(7), e0199616. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0199616  This evidence is relevant to my selected safety issue because it contains a research study that examinedthe usefulness of probiotic-based sanitation system in reducing the rate of healthcare associated infections among patients. Additionally, the source is relevant since it states the rate at which the system decreases the contamination. It argues that it reduces surface pathogens by -83%, showing that it is an effective intervention.I chose the evidence as it contains useful information about this intervention and explains why these infections are significant in the healthcare sector around the world. For example, it states that over three million patients acquire healthcare associated illness in Europe and more than thirty thousand of them die each year.  This is the [evidence](file:///C:\Users\Mark\Downloads\Reducing%20healthcare-associated%20infections%20incidence%20by%20a%20probiotic-based%20sanitation%20system:%20A%20multicentre,%20prospective,%20intervention%20study) |
| **Implications of the Evidence**  Summarize what you learned from the evidence.Summarize why you believe the nursing evidence-based practice committee should focus their next research project on the nursing practice problem. | I have learned that probiotic-based sanitation is effective in reducing the rate of hospital-associated infections, especially in acute care facilities, where contact transmission is prevalent. It also reduces the micro-organisms responsible for causing infections in the hospitals. Moreover, the system can decrease surface pathogens and resistance of infections that the surface micro-biota may harbor. This indicates that probiotic Bacilli is effective in displacing and replacing pre-existing micro-organisms; thus, reducing the spread of new pathogens and contamination from new patients, healthcare providers, and care workers. Moreover, I have learned that the detergents used in the system are eco-friendly. |
| **Evidence Search Terms**  Identify 4 (or more) relevant searchable terms you used for your search for evidence. | Probiotic-based sanitation, healthcare-associated infections, for hospital-acquired infections, and microbial-based strategy. |
| **Evidence Search**  **Strategies**  Select 4 (or more) relevant search strategiesyou used to narrow/limityour search for  evidence. | Interventions for healthcare-associated infections, roles of probiotic-based sanitation system in reducing the rate of hospital-associated infections, the effectiveness of probiotic cleaning, and the use of microbial-based strategy in reducing hospital-acquired infections.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | \_\_\_\_ Full text  \_\_\_\_ Boolean Operators/Phrase  \_\_\_\_ Selected publication dates  withinlast 10 years  \_\_\_\_ Subject, title, or author search box  \_\_\_\_ Truncation (used an asterisk \* at  the beginning or end of a word) | \_\_\_\_Academic or scholarly (Peer  Reviewed) journals  \_\_\_\_ Quotation marks for key words  \_\_\_\_ Selected key terms from  PICOT question  \_\_\_\_ Others: (list below)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |  |  | |  |  | |