

PATRICE DJEUMO QAS 515 P.1

**IMPLEMENTING EDUCATION USING PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO
BETTER SANITATION IN DIALYSIS CLINICS.**

BY Patrice Djeumo.D

QAS 515

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS

FOR: PROFESSOR JIM CLAUSON

04/03/06

TOPIC: Implementing education using psychological approach to better sanitation in Dialysis clinics.

Introduction.

People in all parts of the world, and particularly in industrialized nations, are living longer than before. This unprecedented population aging trend has profound effects on society and its institutions, especially healthcare. Increased life expectancy, however brings new challenges in healthcare system and social entitlements.

In dialysis center all across the United States, people who have never had a previous opportunity or reason to meet are brought together three times a week to receive dialysis treatments. Meeting by the way of having end- stage renal disease (ESRD) and requiring dialysis is not the ideal way to form new relationship, but it does create a chance to build a community of united individuals in the cause of seeking and receiving high quality , professional and competent care.

At the core of any meaningful relationship is trust and in order to build trust there must be a mutual understanding and acceptance of differences. This chance meeting also brings together individuals from varying social, economic, cultural, and racial background.

What it is dialysis?

Dialysis is a medical procedure to remove wastes and additional fluid from the blood

After the kidney have stopped functioning. We strive to organize all patients care through a team approach that is comprehensive, accessible, and personalized.

What it is sanitation?

Sanitation is maintaining clean, hygienic, condition that helps prevent disease through tools, equipments, and hands. Sanitation reduces the number of pathogens or bacteria on a surface.

Since dialysis deals with an important part of the human system, which is the renal system, it is critical that the most basic rules of sanitation be applied during the procedure and the environment where the procedure is being done.

Many healthcare professionals avoid infections diseases by cleaning hands after using bathroom, before eating, using public phone, and using public transportation. All of us know the importance of clean hands, but we are not washing enough. In dialysis clinics good hygiene, significantly reduces chances of getting sick and spreading bacteria to others. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases patients and employees must follow these rules:

Hand washing.

Washing hands after touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, and contaminated items, whether or not gloves are worn.

Washing hands immediately after gloves are removed, between patients contacts, and when otherwise indicated to avoid transfer of microorganism to others patients or environments.

It may be necessary to wash hand between tasks and procedures on the same patients to prevent cross- contamination of different body sites(Crowley& Domb, 1997).

Gloves

Wearing gloves (clean non sterile glove are ok) when touching blood ,body fluids, secretions, excretions, and contaminated items, put on clean gloves just before touching mucous membranes and broken skin remove gloves promptly after use before touching non- contaminated items and environmental surfaces, and before going to another patients, and washing hands immediately to avoid to transfer of microorganism to other patients, employees, and environments.

Masking.

Wearing a mask and eye protection or a face shield to protect mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth during procedures and patients care activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions or cause soiling of clothing.

Appropriate device handling

Handle used patients care equipment soiled with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions in a manner that prevent skin and mucous membranes exposures, contamination of clothing , and transfer of microorganisms to others patients and environments ensure that reusable equipment is not used for the care of another patient until it has been appropriately cleaned and reprocessed and that single use items are properly discarded.

Appropriate handling of laundry

Handle, transport, and process used linen soiled with blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions in a manner that prevents skin and mucous membranes exposures, contamination of clothing, and transfer of microorganism to other patients, employees, and environments.

Resolving these issues is the key critical point to better educate and improve employees and patients life(Crowley, Michael,& Domb, Ellen, 1997).

Create a calm environment

In order to effectively address a sanitation issue, you need to be aware of the physical surrounding as well as the thoughts and feelings you are experiencing because of the issue.

- know your limits and take the time needed to demonstrate an open attitude, and avoid a threatening presence, such as standing over the patient, pointing a finger, or placing your hands on your hips.

Open yourself to understand others.

When addressing sanitation issue, it is important to acknowledge the perspective and feeling of the other individual involved.

- Recognizing and accepting that an other person has the right to disagree, question, or refuse a medical recommendation even though you may believe that the patient is making a poor decision.

Need a non-judgmental approach

As a dialysis professional, it is important for us to maintain an objective and professional

approach as you address the conflict. Keep in mind that words exchanged in the heat of an argument are often not intended as personal attacks.

Look for solution

Not all issues can be resolved nor are all issues based on valid complaints. But, working in collaborations with the patients and others employees will improve the likelihood of positive outcome.

Implement agreement

Taking the time to work through the issue, it is likely that you will reach a stage of agreement when changes will need to be put into action.

In conclusion, effective improvement and resolution of an issue required follow –up communication. This will allow me to monitor the progress being made, and will demonstrate to the patient, and employee your commitment to resolving the issue.

Handling sanitation issue, like successfully performing dialysis related tasks, requires practice, understanding, education, and monitoring. Regardless of whether a issue is minor or major, reviewing the steps used in addressing the issue will be beneficial.

REFERENCES

1. Crowley, Michael,& Domb, Ellen, (1997), Beyond strategic vision effective corporate action with hoshin planning. Butterworth Heinemann
2. "Dialysis" www.fmcna.com
3. Karl Kroemer, Henrike Kroemer, & Katrin Kroemer –Elbert, "ergonomics" how to design for ease and efficiency