NURS-FPX6210 Assessment 2: Strategic Planning

Student Name

Program Name or Degree Name (e.g., Bachelor of Science in Psychology), University

COURSE XXX: Title of Course

Instructor Name

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Developing a Strategic Plan

Evaluation of strategic choices within an institution is important. The selection of strategic alternatives is critical in informing decision-making among the leaders of any institution. Techniques are employed to give a clear picture of what is happening within any institution and consequently enable those in charge to make well-informed decisions (Montague et al., 2018). This essay highlights strategic goal statements and outcomes that reflect the specific quality and safety improvements within my care setting. In addition, the essay focuses on evaluating leadership qualities and skills necessary for successfully implementing a proposed plan and sustaining a strategic direction.

Strategic goal statements and outcomes.

Infection prevention is one of the quality and safety improvements within any care setting. Prevention of infections is critical in minimizing complications related to a prolonged hospital stay, reducing hospital stay, and consequently reducing the cost of seeking health care. This translates to improved patient safety and overall patient satisfaction. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that approximately one in every ten patients acquires an infection while receiving care (Haque et al., 2018). In surgical procedures, an estimated 32% of all patients contract infections post-op (Haque et al., 2018). Therefore, infection prevention is an issue that needs to be addressed, and goals need to be formulated to minimize or eliminate the occurrence of infections while patients are receiving care.

One of the short-term goals related to infection prevention and control is preventing susceptible patients from acquiring disease-causing micro-organisms. A key long-term goal within the care system related to infection prevention and control is minimizing or limiting the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections (Bearman et al., 2019). These goals are specific to

infection prevention and control and are easily measurable through data collection to keep track of progress made in terms of minimizing or eliminating the occurrence of infections. Through collaboration, teamwork, and involvement of key stakeholders, these goals are attainable and readily applicable within my care setting environment to improve both the quality and safety of care.

Determine realistic timelines for achieving your goals.

Susceptible patients can be prevented from acquiring disease-causing organisms within a few months to one year. Enforcing proper handwashing and hygiene practices and using recommended personal protective equipment such as gloves and masks are simple ways that can be implemented to reduce the risk of infection spread to susceptible hosts (Gammon et al., 2019). Enforcing these guidelines is a sure way of achieving results within a few months. Limiting the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections may take longer as it involves the education of healthcare professionals on the dangers of dispensing antibiotics carelessly. This involves a whole cultural reboot and enforcing guidelines limiting easy access to antibiotics for everyone. This goal may take a while longer to achieve, taking up to five years. It, however, is critical in infection prevention and control.

Explain how your short-term goals support your long-term goals.

Preventing susceptible patients from acquiring disease-causing microorganisms is essential in reducing or eliminating infections within healthcare institutions. This is achievable through the simple recommendations highlighted above. Reduction or elimination of infections means that there is minimal or no need to dispense antibiotics to treat arising infections. Limited use of antibiotics reduces the risk of the emergence of antimicrobial-resistant infections. In the long run, simple protocols such as handwashing and the use of personal protective equipment

play a vital role in minimizing the occurrence of infections and consequently addressing the issue of the emergence of antimicrobial-resistant infections.

Justify the relevance of your proposed strategic goals and outcomes to the mission, vision, and values of your care setting.

My healthcare setting strives to achieve the overall well-being of all individuals by providing the best available care to all patients. Preventing susceptible patients from acquiring disease-carrying pathogens greatly minimizes the occurrence of infections. It contributes to the improved overall well-being of the patient, which aligns with the institution's mission. Limiting the spread of antimicrobial-resistant infections is another important factor in improving the patient's overall well-being.

My care setting strives to achieve improved health care through disease prevention and early identification of risk factors through quality and safe care. Infection prevention and control through minimizing the risk of susceptible individuals acquiring infections and limiting the occurrence of antimicrobial-resistant infections is in line with the vision of my care setting. Infection prevention plays a significant part in improving the quality and safety of health care, which is also in line with the vision of my care setting. Compassion, trust, and reliability are some of the values inculcated in my healthcare setting. The patient trusts that I will accord them the best quality care in a safe and friendly environment. Infection prevention and control guarantee the patient's safety within the health care institution. Compassion and reliability are demonstrated by the protocols I have laid down aimed at minimizing the transmission of infections to susceptible individuals and consequently limiting the occurrence of antimicrobial-resistant organisms.

Analyze the extent to which your strategic goals and outcomes, and your approach to achieving them, address:

The ethical environment.

The prospect of a recent surge in antimicrobial-resistant infections within healthcare facilities has necessitated the need for infection prevention and control measures. Ethical considerations arising from this state include managing patients who are carriers while ensuring the safety of healthcare professionals (Koskenvuori et al., 2018). Despite the concern of transmission of infection within the ward or health care setting, each individual still has a right to health care. Ethical dilemmas often arise where healthcare professionals need to assess the risk of transmission of the resistant pathogens to others while also needing to provide health care to all patients.

The cultural environment.

The organizational culture within any healthcare setting significantly impacts infection prevention and control. The culture within a healthcare institution may play a major factor in the acceptance and implementation of various protocols to address infection prevention and control (Dawkins et al., 2021). Care settings may choose to stick to their old ways despite evidence supporting newer regulations, thereby hindering infection prevention.

The use of technology.

The use of technology is critical in infection prevention and control. The recent COVID-19 outbreak demonstrated the need to integrate technology into infection control and prevention. Technology can be applied in various sectors, including hand hygiene compliance, contact tracing, environmental monitoring, and other areas, proving to be a major boost in minimizing the occurrence of infections within care settings (Zonneveld et al., 2020).

Applicable health care policies, laws, and regulations.

Healthcare policies enforcing the use of personal protective equipment and emphasizing hand hygiene practices are vital in addressing the issue of the occurrence of infections among susceptible individuals and the consequent emergence of antimicrobial-resistant organisms (Young et al., 2019). Laws and regulations regulating the dispensation of antibiotics are essential in addressing the issue of antibiotic misuse, which consequently results in the emergence of resistant infections.

Explain, in general, how you will use relevant leadership and healthcare theories to help achieve your proposed strategic goals and outcomes.

An essential leadership style that I would employ to achieve the care setting's goals of minimizing the occurrence of information is the participative leadership style (Fast et al., 2018). This style entails motivating and involving my colleagues in developing various methods to minimize infection among susceptible patients and limit antimicrobial-resistant infections. A delegated leadership style is another one that I would take into practice. This style entails delegating responsibilities to my colleagues (Fast et al., 2018). This enables them to be more active in decision-making and take a major role in ensuring that guidelines and recommendations for infection prevention and control are enforced. However, the short-term and long-term approaches seem more applicable to my strategic plan. It provides an avenue to assess the success of the short-term goals and consequently predict and anticipate the success of the long-term goal. This provides an avenue to carry out adjustments accordingly.

Evaluate the leadership qualities and skills most important to successfully implementing your proposed plan and sustaining strategic direction.

When implementing a strategic plan, leadership skills and critical qualities include empathy, communication, and strategic decision-making (Rosen et al., 2018). Empathy entails placing oneself in the other person's shoes. As a leader, it is crucial to consider staff and patients' considerations when developing a strategic infection prevention and control plan. Communication and strategic decision-making provide an avenue to listen to and welcome other people's ideas while using knowledge and expertise to make the best-informed decision for the patient's betterment. These leadership qualities and skills are critical for achieving the goals and overall sustenance of the strategic direction.

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