**Infection Control**

**Supportive Data**

Infection control is a significant risk management initiative to reduce the prevalence of nosocomial infections in health care settings. Currently, 5%-10% of all patient hospitalizations result in hospital-acquired infections in Europe and North American with the prevalence of nosocomial pneumonia increasing from 17% to 30% over the past five years (Khan, Ahmad, & Mehboob, 2015). The high prevalence of nosocomial infections indicates that it is a predominant health challenge in various health care facilities both at the local level and across the international boundaries. Moreover, the sustained increase in the prevalence of nosocomial pneumonia implies that nosocomial infections will continue to reduce patient outcomes unless providers take actions. Therefore, health care organizations should focus on risk management in the aspect of infection control education to safeguard the lives of hospitalized patients and reduce the cost of care.

**Implementation Strategies**

The proposed educational session will pass through three phases of implementation. These phases are initiation, planning, and execution. The initiation phase will involve documentation of the resources the team will require for execution of the program. The resources include boardrooms for the teaching, reading materials, and presentations. The team will proceed to budget and acquire these resources in the planning phase. The teaching methods for the execution phase will include small group discussions and programmed instructions on infection control. Moreover, lack of compliance with the professional guidelines on infection control encourages transmission of hospital-acquired infections (Khan, Ahmad, & Mehboob, 2015). Therefore, teaching materials such as pamphlets, posters, fliers, and computer-assisted interactive CDs will enable the staff to remember the information about infection control even after the teaching session.

**Reference**

Khan, H. A., Ahmad, A., & Mehboob, R. (2015). Nosocomial infections and their control strategies. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine*, *5*(7), 509-514. doi: 10.1016/j.apjtb.2015.05.001.