



Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs)

RUHS Hospital, Jaipur

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ABOUT ORGANIZATION

Introduction:

RUHS Hospital, affiliated with the Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, is a leading government teaching and tertiary care hospital located in Jaipur. With over 1,000 beds and a wide range of specialties, it serves as a major hub for advanced medical treatment, emergency care, and health education in Rajasthan. The hospital plays a crucial role in training future healthcare professionals and is committed to maintaining high standards in patient safety, infection control, and clinical excellence. It also actively participates in public health initiatives and outreach programs across the state.

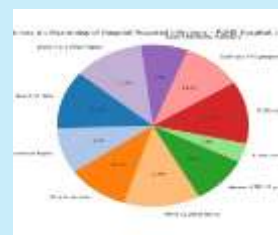
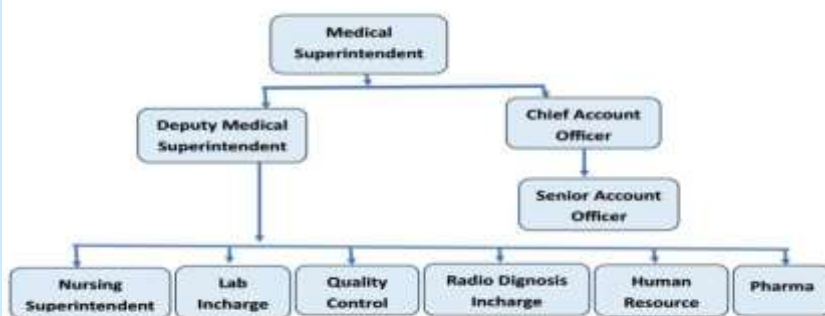
Vision: To be a centre of excellence in healthcare, education, and research—committed to improving the health and well-being of all.

Mission: Deliver compassionate, evidence-based medical care
Provide high-quality education for future healthcare professionals, Uphold standards ,infection control and patient safety, Promote health research and innovation, Support community health through outreach and awareness

Objective : 1. To assess the awareness and understanding of hospital-acquired infections (HAIs) among patients and visitors at RUHS Hospital, Jaipur. This includes knowledge of common HAIs, risk factors, and prevention practices followed in the hospital setting.

Objective: 2. To identify gaps in infection control awareness and evaluate the visibility of safety protocols and educational efforts.
The goal is to enhance patient safety by using the findings to strengthen preventive strategies and staff-patient communication.

Organogram



SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH

Dedicated Admission Personnel – Specific staff members are designated to handle patient admissions, ensuring clear responsibility.
Defined Admission Protocols – Clear and structured procedures guide the admission process.
24/7 Admission Services – Admission support is available at all times, including for emergencies and inpatient needs.

WEAKNESS

Paper-Based Workflow – The absence of digital tools causes inefficiencies and repeated documentation tasks.
Insufficient Staffing During Busy Periods – Limited personnel during peak times results in increased waiting periods.
No Live Queue Updates – Patients lack visibility of their queue status, leading to uncertainty and dissatisfaction.

OPPORTUNITIES

Adopt Digital Queue Solutions – Using token systems or mobile apps for tracking admissions can help ease crowding.
Enhance Staff Skills in Queue Handling – Training in soft skills and efficient queue processes can elevate service standards.
Link Admission with Digital Health Records – Integrating admissions with EMR/EHR systems can speed up and simplify patient intake.

THREATS

Patient Discontent – Delays and poor management can result in complaints and a decline in trust.
Operational Strain – Ineffective queue handling may lead to staff fatigue and system inefficiencies.
Rising Competition from Private Healthcare Providers – Patients may be drawn to competitors offering quicker, tech-enabled services.

Challenges faced during Internship

Poor hand hygiene and PPE compliance.

Inadequate training among staff.

Spills and poor waste management.

Lack of isolation for infectious patients.

Non-functional washbasins and poor infrastructure.

Practical learning Vs Theoretical learning

- Studying diseases through textbooks, lectures, and online resources
- Understanding concepts, definitions, and mechanisms of diseases
- Learning about symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention
- Hands-on experience in clinical settings, labs, or community health programs
- Observing and participating in patient care, diagnosis, and treatment
- Applying theoretical knowledge to real-life situations

Methodology—Observation, Interview, Record review Findings

- HAIs are a significant problem worldwide, affecting approximately 8.7% of hospital
- Common HAIs include urinary tract infections, surgical site infections, and pneumonia.
- Risk factors include prolonged hospitalization, extremes of age, immune deficiency, and co-morbidities.

Major Learnings

Infection control requires a team effort and strong monitoring.

Infrastructure and proper zoning reduce infection risk.

Training and awareness are key to prevention.

Suggestion

Install hand hygiene stations and signage.

Appoint infection control nurse and conduct regular training.

Improve waste segregation and cleaning protocols.

Create separate zones for infectious patients like TB.

Monitor infection trends and take timely action.

