**ID#6930**

**BATCH# 001/DPT (8TH SEMESTER)**

**PAPER: HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT AND BIONTERPRENEURSHIP**

**INSTRUCTOR: DR SHAHZEB KHAN (PT)**

****

Q1 :( A) Why we study hospital management?

**ANSWER:** Hospital management: Hospital Management is so important, not only for the patients, but also for medical professionals and the healthcare system.

Hospital management plays an important role in implementing featuring new methodology, and by impacting patient experience positively and certifying a successful and profitable healthcare organization. In conclusion, innovative and good healthcare management marks the success of a good hospital.

**ROLES OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT:**

\_Forming and framing policies, communicating them to their staff and helping them in implementing these in the hospital.

\_Improving day to day operations such as managing human resources, distributing budgets and other financial resources, materials management.

\_Co-coordinating well with all the internal participants (doctors, nurses, paramedics, administrators, technicians, pharmacists, IT staff, housekeeping staff and other professionals) and addressing their specific needs with an overall focus on patient care.

\_Planning for the hospital’s other projects (e.g. an extension/ expansion or a completely new hospital or obtaining advanced technology) and creating the funding route/mechanism.

(B): what is difference b/w management and administration explain it within example.

**ANSWER:**

 *MANAGEMENT*

* First of all, management is the ability to achieve goals using the works, intelligence and motives of other people.
* Art of directing human activities and physical resources to reach a goal.
* As a term used in business world government
* **NATURE:** executive or doing function
* **TYPE OF WORK:** Implementation of policies
* **Levels of authority:** middle and lower level
* **INFLUENCES:** Objectives and policies of concern
* **DIRECTION OF HUMAN EFFORTS:** actively concerned
* **MAIN FUNCTION:** directing and organizing
* **SKILL REQUIRED:** technical and human skills
* **USAGE:** business organizations
* **DESIGNATIONS:** manager, supervisor

*ADMINISTRATION*

* Activity of regulating daily to day operation in an organization
* Getting policy decisions done
* Term used in circle
* **NATURE:** developmental or thinking function
* **TYPE OF WORK:** Decision on objectives and policies
* **LEVELS OF AUTHORITY:** top level
* **INFLUENCE:** Public opinion and outsides sources
* **DIRECTION OF HUMAN EFFORTS:** Not directly concerned
* **MAIN FUNCTION:** planning and control
* **SKILLS REQUIRED:** conceptual and human skills
* **DESIGNATIONS:** administrator , Incharge, officer, commissioner

(C): **What is bio entrepreneurship? Explain it with example**

**ANSWER:**

**INTRODUCTION;** Bio entrepreneurship is the integration of two different discipline, science and business.it is the flow of innovation from academia to industry unlike entrepreneurship, bio entrepreneurship is entirely academia powered

 Bio entrepreneurship is the integrated activity that creates develops and commercializes the biotechnology products. Bioentreprenur is not shadowed by the business risk but scientific risks are hunting him. The aims of biotechnology based business is to commercialize the research and deliver its potential benefits of human care

**CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITIES OF BIO ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

* Risk taker
* Innovative
* Persuader of deviant pursuits
* Independent
* Determined
* Patient
* Leadership
* Competitiveness
* Future oriented
* Awareness of unknown-known

**Example of bio entrepreneurship on bases of companies**

**Materialize, a** biotech company, focuses on making a new chemical and compounds by combining chemistry and data science. They are also trying to improve current industrial process

**Antiverse,** Focuses on making on new antibodies in silica by utilizing various computing software and process.

**Q2: As health care provider why do you need to study medical ethics? Write down at least ten reasons**

**ANSWER:** Ethics’ concerns the rightness or wrongness of action, the virtue or vice of character and general matters of good and evil and how we might respond to good and evil.

**MEDICAL ETHICS:** System of moral principles that apply values to the practice of clinical medicine and in scientific research.

\_ Healthcare provider to study the ethics prepares medical professional to recognize difficult situation and to deal with them in a coherent and principled manner.

\_ethics is also important in physician’s interaction with society and their colleagues and also for the conduct of medical research.

\_Ethical principles such as respect for persons, informed assent and confidentially are basic to the physician-patient relationship

\_ to provide right environment that is not harmful to health or wellbeing and respect rights of patients

**\_** TO providePatient has freedom of thought, intention and action when making decisions regarding their health care procedures .For a patient to make a fully informed decision; she/he must understand all risks and benefits of the procedure and the possibility of success.

**\_**The practitioner should act in the best interest of the patient –the procedure be provided with the intent of doing good for the patient and welfare consideration

\_ Healthcare providers to maintain the confidentiality of all personal, medical and treatment information.

\_Health professional should not inflict harm procedure on patients or others in society

\_Fair and equal distribution of scare health resources, and the decision of who gets what treatment

\_The burdens and benefits of new or experimental treatments must be distributed equally among all groups in society.

**Q3: Why do we need organizational structure in hospital? Write down at least ten reasons.**

**ANSWER:** Organizational structure is the way in which a company is organized, including the types of relationships that exist between the directors, managers and other employees.

 **ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE:** it is a framework within which an organization arranges its lines of authorities and communications and allocates rights and duties.

* Organizational structure varies from hospital to hospital e.g. large hospitals have complex organization structure and small hospitals have much simpler organizational structures
* Its depend on the level of management with in a hospital departments.
* Provides support for entire hospital

 **INCLUDES:** Central supply e.g. orders, receives and distributes

Equipment

Biomedical technology: design, build, repair, medical equipment

* Determines the causes of illness or injury

**INCLUDES:** Medical laboratory; studies body tissues

**Medical imaging:** radiology, MRI, CT, and ultrasound

* Provides treatment to patients

**INCLUDES FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:**

1. Physical therapy: improve muscles mobility
2. Occupational therapy: to help patient regain fine motor skills
3. Speech/language pathology: evaluate, treat speech/language disorders
* Documents and process information

**INCLUDES:**

1. **A**dmissions
2. Billing and collection
3. Medical records
4. Computer information systems
5. Health education
6. Human resources
* Hospital administrators: CEO, VICE PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS, DEPARTMENT HEADS
* Business people run the hospital

Oversee budgeting and finance

**Perform** public relation duties.

