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**NAME** **NADIA**

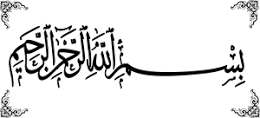
**CLASS ID 6927**

**SUBMITTED TO DR.M. SHAHZEB KHAN**

**DEPARTMENT DPT**

**Hospital Management And Bio ENTER…**





**Q1:** (**A) What is difference between Public, Community and Population Health?**

**PUBLIC** **COMMUNITY** **POPULATION**

**Definition**:

**1**: the science and art of **1**: is a branch of public **1**: that allows one

Preventing diseases health which focuses to assess the health

Prolong life and on people and their status and health

Improving quality role as determinants needs of a target

Of life through of their own and population,

Organized efforts other people health impairment and

And informed in contrast to evaluate interv-

Choices of society, environment health ntion that are

Organization, which focuses on the designed to

Public and private, physical environment improve the

Communities and and its impact on health of that

Individuals. People health. Population, and

Efficiently and

Effectively provide

Care for members

Of that population.

**Components:**

**2**: health promotion **2**: promotion of **2**: emphasis on primary

Monitoring, healthful living, care, careful data driven

Analysis, prevention of environment,

Outbreaks, health threats, physician leadership

Epidemics, treatment of off-the-radar disease

Disease prevention, disorder, management.

Communication, rehabilitation,

Risk, research. Evaluation,

And research.

**3: management**: **3: management:** **3: management**:

Performance practice healthy clarifying goals and

Standards, habits with kids developing a roadmap.

Performance in your life. Infrastructure investment

Measurement, engage in your and data analytic .

Reporting school efforts engaging your staff members.

Progress, to encourage engaging your patient.

Quality improvement. Healthy practice. Ensuring care coordination

Learn more about and follow up.

The decision local

Official are making that

Impact your

Environment.

Give back healthy

Options to your community.

**4: example**: **4: example:** **4: example**:

Efforts include communities include chronic diseases, such

Educating the public people living in as heart disease and

About healthier the same town, diabetes, that

Choices, promoting member of a church, disproportionally affect

Physical activity and fitness, or member of sports specified population

Preventing disease outbreaks team. Africans Americans.

And the spread of it is a field of public

Infection disease, ensuring health that focuses on studying,

Safe food and water in protecting, or

Communities, preparing, improving health

For emergency, within a community.

Preventing injury,

Treating water with

Fluoride for.

**QUESTION: 1(B**)

What is difference between Impairment, Handicap and Disability? Explain with Example?

**ANSWER:**

**HANDICAPE** **IMPAIREMENT** **DISABILITY**

**DEFINITION**

**1**: is defined as **1**: impairment is **1**: disability is a

As disadvantaged associated with physical or mental

For a given an asset currently impairment which

Individual resulting having a market has real and long-

From impairment value that is less term adverse effect

Or a disability that than assets book value on the persons

Limits & prevents a test is done to ability to carry

The fulfillment determine whether the out normal day-to

Of a role which is assets book value day activities.

Normal for that should be reduced

Individuals, depending to the current

On age, sex, social & market value and

Cultural factor. To report the

Amount of white-down

As a loss on its income

Statement.

**Example:**

**2**: handicap is **2**: impairment **2**: vision impairment,

A race where is a person body deaf, mental health

Heavier people have structure or condition,

To carry less weight function, or mental intellectual disability,

And the lighter functioning, example acquired brain injury,

People have to carry of impairment autism spectrum

More Wight .example of includes loss of a limb, disorder, physical

Handicap is broken loss of vision or disability.

Leg. Memory loss.

Activity limitation,

Such as difficult

Seeing, hearing,

Walking, or

Problem solving.

**TYPES**:

**3**: Handicap meteor, **3**: vision imp, **3**: mobility and physical

Visual, hearing imp.. Disability,

Audit if, mobility imp, spinal cord dis,

Intellectual, cognitive imp, brain dias,

Psychique,. Speech imp, vision dis,

Learning dis…

Invisible disa..

**QUESTION 4:**

**What is Medical Audit? Why we need to do Medical Audit? Write down at least ten reasons.**

**ANMSWER;**

**MEDICAL AUDIT:**

**DEFINITION**:

Medical audit is defined as the evaluation of medical care in retrospect through analysis of medical records.

**OR**

**Medical audit** is defined as the review of the clinical care of patients provided by the medical staff only.

**Clinical audit** is the review of the activity of all aspects of the clinical care of patients by medical and paramedical staff

A quality improvement process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through systemic review of care against explicit criteria and the implementation of change.

An audit is a cycling process.

Defining standats.

Collecting data.

Identifying areas for improvement.

Making necessary changes.

**WHY WE NEED TO THE MEDICAL AUDIT**:

**Mac Eachern stated that** –

* “Financial deficiencies can eventually be met but medical deficiencies may cost lives and lost of health which can never be retrieved”.

1. To ensure the best possible care for patients

**B**: To ensure clinical practice is evidence-based.

**C**: To improve working between multi-disciplinary groups

**NEED FOR MEDICAL AUDIT**:

1. Professional motives- Health care providers can identify their deficiencies and make necessary corrections
2. Social motives- To ensure safety of public and protect them from care that is inappropriate, suboptimal & harmful.
3. Primitive motives- To reduce patient sufferings.

**REASONS OF MEDICAL AUDIT**:

Engage others involved in the aspect of care to be audited.

Develops your standard from best available evidence

Allow sufficient time for planning and implementation of change

If you have access to a clinical audit team –use it

Pilot your methodology.

Measure practice against the standard and draw conclusion

Develop recommendation and an action plan

Keep it simple at all stages

Follow through the action to completion

Share the learning through presentation, reports, newsletters, and posters.

After implementation of action , reedit to close the audit loop.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

**Q5: What is Hospital Information system (HIS)? Write down Aims and Benefits of HIS**

**ANSWER:**

**Hospital Information system**

Introduction hospital information system is also known as hospital management software or hospital management system.

of a hospital's operation, such as medical, administrative, financial, and legal issues and the corresponding processing of services.

Hospital information **HIS** is a comprehensive, integrated information system designed to manage all the aspects n system is also known as **hospital management software** (**HMS**) or **hospital management system**.

(Or)

A Hospital Information System is essentially a computer system that can manage all the information to allow health care providers to do their jobs effectively. It is also known as Healthcare Information System.

**Aims of HIS**:

The aim of a hospital information system is to achieve the best possible support of patient care and administration by electronic data processing.

* The HIS may control organizations, which is Hospital in these case, official documentations, financial situation reports, personal data, utilities and stock amounts, also keeps in secure place patients information, patients medical history, prescriptions, operations and laboratory test results.

The HIS may protect organizations, handwriting error, overstock problems, conflict of scheduling personnel, and official documentation errors like tax preparations errors.

**BENEFITS OF HI**S:

**The benefits of using Hospital Information System are**:

1. Improved quality of patient care.
2. It helps as a decision support system for the hospital authorities for developing comprehensive health care policies.
3. Efficient and accurate administration of finance, diet of patient, engineering, and distribution of medical aid. It helps to view a broad picture of hospital growth.
4. Improved monitoring of drug usage, and study of effectiveness.

Improved quality of documentation

**GROUPS OF BENEFITS:**

A) Physicians:

* Introduces Computerized Provider Order Entry (CPOE) (refers to the process of a medical professional entering and sending medication orders and treatment instructions electronically via a computer application instead of on paper charts).
* Improves clinicians’ efficiency & effectiveness through provision of key patient information (e.g., allergies) at time of ordering.
* Reduces medication error rates

B) Nurses:

* Will allow immediate access to orders and results will provide immediate access to patient demographics, medication and test results.
* Will decrease the need for paper, decrease errors and increase patient safety

C) Ward and Registration Clerks:

Will provide a single point of contact for patient registration information and reduce duplication of effort

D) Administrative Benefits:

* Will provide improved access to information
* Will decrease the need for paper, decrease errors and increase patient safety.

Will decrease the need for re-registrations of patients across multiple sites

Quick and coordinate care.

Reduce waiting times.

Reduce cost.

Improve clinical care and patient safety

Improved quality of documentation.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

**How will you make Health Planning for Common Health problem in your community**?

**ANSWER**:

HEALTH PLANING:

Health planning is a process culminating in decision regarding the future provisions of health facilities and services to meet health needs of the community.

**STEPS OF HEALTH PLANNING FOR COMMON HEALTH PROBLEM**S:

* Situational analysis.
* Objecting setting
* Monitoring and contro
* Strategic formulation
* Resource allocation
* Action planning
* Problem identification
* Sequencing of activities
* Objective are essential for making plans

**Some others**:

Tobacco.

AIDS.

Environmental quality

Immunization

Substance abuses

Over weight and obesity

Mental health

Injury and violence

**Purpose of health plannin**g:

The orderly process of defining community health problems, identifying un met needs and surveying the resources to meet them, establishing priority goals that are realistic and feasible and projecting administrative action to accomplish the purpose of the proposed programmer.

* Health service provision, health service input, stewardship, and health financing are the four main health system function. Households demand behavior as well as overall health sector governance largely determines how these functions perform.
* The main principle of health are healthy diet, no drugs (alcohol, smoking, drugs,), regular exercises, adequate rest and positive thinking. We can easily integrate them into our everyday lives. When we want it. These five principles of health give us a long, healthy and happy life.
* Planning is the forecasting and organizing the activities required to achieve the desired goals.
* Handle prepare the food safely because germs on anything which do you eat like on fruits or vegetables .washed the utensil.
* Wash hands frequently
* Don’t share personal item like towels, toothbrushes and needles.
* Get vaccinated –because vaccine can prevent many infectious diseases
* Avoid touching wild animals –from the wild animals can spread infectious diseases to you.
* Stay home when feel not well or ill

**HEALTH ASSESEEMENT**::

Having a medical assessment is little like having an accountable help you do your income Texas. Assessments take a look at the bottom line in your health. they are used to evaluate your current health and in the process may help diagnoses any problems you may be experiencing.

**THREE MAIN CATOGRIES OF HEALTH ASSESSMENTS**:

1: routine screening

2: functional health assessment

3: patient review instruments for entry yo skill nursing facility.

**STRATEGIC PLANNING**:

Strategic planning in health care organization involves the outlining the actionable step needed to reach specific goals. While they are different strategy types and levels, the purpose of all strategies is to bring an organization action into alignment with its started mission or values.

**Question: 3**

**What are characteristics of an Accountable organization? Write down at least ten**

**Answer:**

**ACCOUNTABLR ORGANIZATION:**

Accountable team members ask for support when needed and do not wait until a crisis occurs.

Committed team members take responsibility for their problems within their areas meanwhile looking for ways to develop and maintain other areas that they personally impact outside of their job description.

ACO refers to any healthcare organization that provides reimbursement to quality metrics and reduction in cost of care. The organization is accountable to patient and third party payers for the quality, appropriateness and efficiency of the health care provider.

**DEFINITION:**

The process of organizing, planning, leading, and controlling resources within entity with the overall aim of achieving its objectives. The organization management of a business needs to be able to make decision and resolve issues in order to be both effective and beneficial.

**ELEMENTS OF ACCOUNTABLE ORGANIZATION:**

1. Clear vision and priorities
2. Shared Ownership: Shared accountability for all top priorities.
3. Effective Execution: Linking people and processes to achieve high performance.
4. Relentless Attack of Dysfunctional Habits: Accountable leaders make a point to surface and address these habits and develop new and effective behaviour.

**5**: Surface and Resolve Problems and Conflicts: No one should feel afraid to be punished terminated from their position. Focus on where the problem lies

**6**: Proactive Recovery – Accountable organizations realize that successful people make mistakes and learn from their experiences. - Create recovery plans for mistakes. - When perfection is in demand people tend to cover their errors and create larger catastrophes.

**7**: Measure Performance Execution

**8**: Recognize Success!! Ensure people feel a sense of accomplishment.

**EXAMPLE**:

Many ACOs will also include hospital, home health agencies , nursing homes, and perhaps other delivery organization ..Multispecialty groups practice usually own have a strong ioaffliatn with a hospital.

**CHARACTERISTIC**:

**1: ACCOUNTABILITY IS UNITARY**:

Accountability is always unitary. a subordinate should be accountable to only one boss.in case he is made accountable to more than one boss there will be a confusion and friction. Different bosses may give their own orders and expect different performances.so it is essential that a subordinate is accountable to only one boss.

**2: THE EXTENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY**:

The extent of accountability of the subordinate depends upon the extent of responsibility assigned and authority delegated to him. This means, the subordinate are accountable only for the acts done by them within limits of their authority.

**3: ACCOUNTABILITY CANNT BE REDUED**:

Superior are accountable for the acts of subordinate .in other words by delegating his authority, the superior cannot reduce his accountability.

**4: ACCOUNTABILITY**:

The responsibility and accountability should be precisely fixed so as to see whether the assigned task is completed or not. There should be specific standard for judging the accountability.

**5: ACCOUNTABILITY IS ALWAYS UPWARD**

Authority and responsibility always goes downward and accountability goes upwards. A subordinate remains accountable to the boss above him.

**6: ACCOUNTABILITY CANNT BE DELEGATED**:

Accountability cannot be delegated as in the case of responsibility even if the superior delegates his responsibility to his subordinate; he stands still accountable to his superior.

**7**: a culture of team work.

**8**: the technology and skills for population management and coordination.

**9**: adequate resource for patient education and self-management.

**10**: infra –structural skills for the management of financial risk.

**11**: complete and timely information about their patient and services they are receiving.

**12: POLITICAL / DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILTY**:

Political accountability has to do with institution, procedure, and mechanisms that ensure that government delivers on electoral promises, fulfill the public trust, aggregates and represents citizens interest.

THANK YOU SIR!

