

(21)

It helps to view a broad picture of hospital growth.

- ④ Improved monitoring of drug usage and study of effectiveness
- ⑤ Improved quality of documentation.

The following groups benefit from HIS--

- (A) Physicians
- (B) Nurses
- (C) Ward and Registration Clerks
- (D) Administrative Benefits.

(20)

The HIS may protect organizations,
handwriting error, overstock problem,
conflict of scheduling personnel,
official documentation errors like
Tax preparation errors.

BENEFITS OF HIS

The Benefits of HIS 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

(19)

allow health care providers to do their jobs effectively. It is also known as Healthcare information system.

Aims of HIS

- The aim of a HIS 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 patient information, patient medical history, perceptions, operations and laboratory test result.

Q5 What is Hospital Information System (HIS)? Write down Aims and Benefits of HIS.

Ans

HIS

HIS is a comprehensive, integrated information system designed to manage all the aspects of a hospital's operation. Such as medical, Administrative, financial and legal issues and the corresponding processing of service.

HIS also known as hospital management software (HMS) or hospital management system.

- A hospital information system is essentially a computer system that can manage all the information to...

(17)

- ⑧ it should be practically viable
- ⑨ direct conservation.
- ⑩ it should be local and or national importance.

(16)

Why we need medical Audit:

- ① To ensure the best possible care for patient
- ② To ensure clinical practice is evidence based.
- ③ To improve working b/w multi-disciplinary groups
- ④ Professional motives: health care providers can identify their deficiencies and make necessary correction.
- ⑤ Social motives - To ensure safety of public and protect them from care that is inappropriate, suboptimal & harmful
- ⑥ Program motives - To reduce patient sufferings.
- ⑦ Direct observation of care.

(15)

Q4:- What is medical Audit? why we need to do medical Audit? Write down at least Ten reasons.

[Ans]

- Medical Audit:-

Audit in health care is a process used by health professionals to assess, evaluate and improve care of patient in systematic way. Audit measures current practice against a defined standard.

& it forms part of clinical governance which aims for safeguard a high quality of clinical care patient. or

medical Audit is defined as "the evaluation of medical care in retrospect through analysis of medical records."

(19)

- ⑨ understanding the accountable organization model.
- ⑩ Follow the accountable organization quality metrics.

(13)

Accountable leaders make a point to surface and address these habits and develop new and effective behavior.

- ⑤ Surface and Resolve problems and conflicts: No one should feel afraid to be punished or terminated from this position. Focus on the problem lies.
- ⑥ Proactive Recovery. Accountable organizations realize that successful people ~~with~~ 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.

—: Accountable organization: —

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

—: Characteristics of an accountable organization: —

- ① clear vision and priorities
- ② shared ownership. shared accountability for all top priorities
- ③ Effective Execution. linking people and process to achieve high performance.
- ④ Relentless attack of dysfunctional habits.

Q 3

(11)

What are characteristics of an Accountable organization? write down at least Ten?

Ans

Accountability:-

Accountability is when an individual or departments is held responsible for the performance of a specific function.

To be accountable means to be answerable for one's action and be liable for their consequences.

(10)

Evaluation :-

It is the process of determining the degree to which objectives have been achieved i.e. reduction in mortality morbidity etc.

③ Assessment of Resources:-

- Human Resources - eg Doctor Lab Tech-
- Physical Resources - eg equipments
- Funds available for the purpose.

④ Write up Formulated Plan:-

⑤ Implementation

Following issues must be adressed

- (i) what is to be done.
- (ii) How - that has to be done.
- (iii) By whom? (iv) To whom.

⑥ Monitoring and Evaluation:

- monitoring. Day to day follow up of activities to ensure that they are Proceeding as plan.

⑧

① Situation Analysis :-
Population affected by disease e.g. age, sex
Number affected, number died.
Person, time and place distribution.
Medical care facilities available both
Private and public.
Training facilities available.

② Identify Goals and Objectives
of plan :-

Goal e.g. improve maternal health.

Objectives :- Reduce MMR by three
quarters up till 2020
Increase skilled birth delivery
by 90% up till 2020.

7

Goals and objectives of health planning:-

To maintain and improve the health status of the community through provision of health services which are

- accessible
- effective
- equitable

Plan making:-

- ① Situation Analysis
- ② Priority goal and objective setting
- ③ Assessment of Resources
- ④ write up formulated action plan.
- ⑤ implementation
- ⑥ monitoring and evaluation.

6

Q 2)

Q: How will you make Health planning for common Health problem in your community??

Ans:

Plan planning:—

A plan is defined as a map, as Preparation as an arrangement.

Health planning:—

Health planning involves all steps, taken to identify common health problem.

This also involves establishing goals and its objectives and preparations of action plan to achieve objectives.

(5)

Example

CP Example = David is 4-yr old who has a form of CP called spastic diplegia. David's CP causes his legs to be stiff, tight and difficult to move. He can't stand or walk.

Impairment:

The inability to move the legs and bear weight on the feet

Disability:

Inability to walk is a disability

Handicap:

Cerebral palsy is handicapping to the extent that it prevents him from fulfilling a normal role at home.

Q1 (B)

(4)

B= What is difference b/w Impairment Handicap and disability? Explain with example.

Ans :-

Impairment :-

Any loss or abnormality of Psychological, Physiological or anatomical structure or function.

-: Disability :

Any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Handicap :-

A disadvantage for a given individual that limits or prevent the fulfilment of a role that is normal.

Population Health:-

The simple definition of population health is the health outcome of a group of individuals. Population - describes a patient population with a similar characteristics. But that characteristics can vary, age, geographic similar diagnose, disabled persons, or group based on socioeconomic status or ethnicity are all examples of population.

When talking about population health, we are describing health and healthcare outcomes that impact a specific group of people being tracked and managed for specified health conditions.

For example, chronic disease such as heart disease and diabetes that disproportionately affect specific population African Americans.

1 (A)

(2)

—: community Health:—

community health shares similarities with both population health and public health but tends to be more strictly geographically based.

community health is often seen as a field within public health, focusing on the health of a particular population group that has common characteristics such as culture, work, physical traits, geography or other demographics..

Q1(A) what is the difference b/w public, community and population health?

Ans :-

Public Health :-

The WHO defines public health broadly as all organised measures to prevent disease, promote health and prolong life among the population as a whole.

or

CDC foundation defines public health as being concerned with protecting the health of entire populations.

Name = Naveed Ahmad

ID # 13432

Instructor = DR Shahzeb

Subject = Hospital management Khan (PI)

Programme = DPT 8th

Dept = AHS