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PAPER: HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

Q1:”

Ans:

PUBLIC COMMUNITY:

IT refer to a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.

Population health:

A community is a social unit with commonality such as norms, religion, values, customs, or identity. Communities may share a sense of place situated in a given geographical area or in virtual space through communication platforms

Differences between public community and population health:

**Community health** has the same goals and employs the same strategies as **population** and **public health**, but is primarily organized around a geographic area, says the CDC, and may be more heavily involved in local government and policy than other approaches.

**Q1 PART B**

**Ans:**

Disability introduction**:** A **disability** is any condition of the body or mind (impairment) that makes it more difficult for the person with the condition to do certain activities (activity limitation) .

relationships.

Example physical disability**:**

**Some examples of physical disability incluluded;**

* Amputation.
* Multiple sclerosis
* Musculoskeletal injuries (eg back injury)
* Arthritis.
* Muscular dystrophy.
* **Common examples of disability**

**Examples** of impairments include loss of a limb, loss of vision or memory loss. Activity limitation, such as difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, or problem solving.

**Impaired handicap: Impairment is defined** as “any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.”

**Example:**  An **example** of a **handicap** is a race where heavier people have to carry less weight and the lighter people have to carry more weight. An **example** of a **handicap** is a broken leg.

differences between impaired hand cap and disability:

As traditionally used, **impairment** refers to a problem with a structure or organ of the body; **disability** is a functional limitation with regard to a particular activity; and **handicap** refers to a disadvantage in filling a role in life relative to a peer group.

Q2 PART 1

ANS**:**

STEPS OF HEALTH PLANNING FOR COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS:

There are eight **stages** of **healthcare planning**:

* situational analysis,problem identification and prioritization,objective setting, strategic formulation,

sequencing of activities,resource allocation,action **planning**, andmonitoring control.Objectives are essential for making **plans** and for measuring results.

**PURPOSES OF HEALTH PLANNING**

The orderly process of defining community **health** problems, identifying unmet 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”

Q3:

ANS:

**Accountable organization introduction:**

**Accountable** Care **Organization** (ACO) is any healthcare **organization** that ties provider reimbursements to quality metrics and reductions in the cost of care. ... The **organization** is **accountable** to patients and third-party payers for the quality, appropriateness and efficiency of the health care provided.

**Characteristics :**

**The following are the basic features or characteristics of accountability which shows its nature:**

**1. Accountability cannot be delegated:**

Accountability cannot be delegated as in the case of responsibility. Even if the superior delegates his responsibility to his subordinates, he stands still accountable to his superiors.

**2. Accountability cannot be reduced:**

Superiors are accountable for the acts of the subordinates. In other words by delegating his authority, the superior cannot reduce his accountability.

**3. Accountability is always upward:**

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

**4. 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.

**5. Accountability standards:**

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

**6. 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 subordinates are accountable only for the acts done by them within the limits of their authority.

7: Complete and timely information about their patients and services they are receiving.

8: The technology and skills for population management and coordination of care

9: Adequate resources for patient education and self-management

10: A culture of team work

11: infra structural skills for the management of finical risk.

**Thank u dear sir**