**Name: Maryam Wazir**

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**Instructor: Dr. M. Shahzeb.**

**Q1. A. Difference between public health, community health and population health.**

**Ans: public health:** public health is defined as all possible measures that prevent a disease, improving quality of life through efforts of population, communities, individuals, society and every single individual.

**Community health:**  community health focuses on a particular population health; the problems affecting their health and the total health care provided to the community.

**Population health:** it is defined as the health and healthcare outcomes that effect specific group of people being managed for specific health conditions.

**B. Describe the following;**

**Impairment:** it is defined as any pyschological, anatomical or physiological functional deficit of a body.

**Example:**  vision problems , problem walking or talking.

**Disability:**  when unable to perform an activity, which was considered to be normal for a human being.

**Example:** blindness , deafness.

**Handicap:** A physical or medical disadvantage that prevents person from the role of society.

Example: people who cannot walk through life etc.

**Q2. How will you make health planning for common Health problems?**

**Ans: planning:** planning is defined as analysing information, gathering up ideas, assumptions and judgments in order to reach to a decision about what should be done.

**Health planning:** the field of community health problems where establishing appropriate goals, setting up requirements or actions that are needed to reach those goals.

**Health planning for health problems:**

**Goals of health planning:** the specific goal of health planning to minimise the patient with heath problems and improve quality of life.

**Types of plans:** there are different types of plans:

1. **Strategic plan:** what should possibly be done
2. **Operational plan:** how should be done; timing, mode etc
3. **Short time plan:** that will take less than one year
4. **Long time plan:** that can extend upto more than five years.
5. **Macro plan:** plan at national level
6. **Micro plan:** plan that only involves a region or a district.

**Situation analysis:** Then comes situation analysis where situation regarding health has to be analysed which is an important steps to be focused on:

**•** population affected by a specific problem: age, sex, etc

• Number of patient surviving , number of patients died

• health facilities provided to them

• health care professionals available

•beliefs of population towards disease

•awareness of the present disease among people.

**Assessment of resources:**

**•** health care professionals: doctors and lab technicians

• physical equipment required

**Implementation:**

**It includes the following issues to be addressed:**

1. What should be done?
2. How should it be done?
3. By whom it should be carried out?
4. To whom should it be done?

**Evaluation of a disease:** it is the process of determining the degree to which objectives have been achieved i.e. reduction in mortality, morbidity etc. This is carried out in three categories;

**1)diagnostic**

**2) formative**

**3) summative.**

**At the end ;** evaluation approaches is carried out which consists of three steps :

1. Outcome evaluation
2. Impact evaluation
3. Performance evaluation.

**Q3. What are characteristics of accountable organisation? Right at last ten.**

**Ans: Accountable organisation:** Accountability of a department or an organisation means when there is an acceptance of responsibility of one’s action or a department is to held responsible for the any specific function.

**Characteristics of organisation:** for a company to achieve success, a development and maintaining of healthy environment in workplace is very important.healthy organisation consist of certain characteristics which should be recognised and understand to help detect problems in your company and to help you cope with them easily :

**Certain characteristics should be:**

1. **Effective sharing of goals:** A healthy organisation shares it plan with employees at every level of organisation. Employers and managers understand what is required to reach this goal and make every effort to achieve them.
2. **Team work:** healthy companies know how to develop teams to reach goals cause coordination makes things done easily.
3. **High employee morale:** health organisation posses high employee morale.employee values their position and desire to work their for long time.
4. **Offers training opportunities:** companies provide on the job training and opportunities for employees to enhance their work related skills.
5. **Leadership:** good leadership is one of the main characteristics of healthy organisation. Employee have good relationships with managers that are based on trust.
6. **Handles poor performance:**companies face poor performance instead of ignoring it.and take correct decisions to improve performances.
7. **Understanding risks:** they understand risks and they are open to and take necessary steps to protect themselves.
8. **Adapts to opportunities and changes:** they know how to organise good opportunities.they always look for opportunities to grow.they also know how to adapt to the changes.
9. **Clearly defined structure:** the structure and order of an organisation does not limit innovation and growth.
10. **Well known companies policies:** organisation create and implement company policies that are readily available to their employees. These Organization follow the policies of governments.

**Q4. What is medical audit…..**

**Ans: medical audit:** the review of the clinical care of the patients provided by medical staff only. It is a process carried out to improve patients care and outcomes.

**Why do we need it:**

1. **To improve patient care:** the principal aim of medical audit is to improve patient care by identifying patient problems who have not been followed up.
2. **Improving communication:** insufficient discussion with patients are recognised problems and major factor in complaints.
3. **Professionals development:** the audit can be the form of education and formal sessions are increasingly being recognised as an essential component of training in the clinical skills.
4. **Organisational improvement:** it is also provide opportunities to confirm established processes resulting in expected outcomes but more importantly highlighted problems areas within an organisation.
5. **Social motive:** to ensure safety of public and protect them from inappropriate harmful medical care.
6. **Pragmative motive:** to reduce sufferings of patient.
7. To ensure clinical practice is evidence based
8. To improve working between multi-disciplinary groups
9. Better clinical goverce
10. A strengthened health system.

**Q5. What is HIS.aims and benefits of HIS?**

**ANS:** A hospital information system (HIS) is a computer system that can manage all the information related to health care providers allowing them to do their job effectively.

It manages the smooth healthcare performance along with administrative, medical, legal and financial control. That is a cornerstone for the successful operation of the healthcare facility.

**Aims :** To promote awareness of health care among all sections of the people.

To promote awareness among functionaries involved in Health and Hospital Management.

To promote research in the field of Health and Hospital Management. in order to improve the efficiency of Health Care delivery Systems.

To promote the development of high quality hospital services and community health care.

To promote a forum for the exchange of ideas and information among health and hospital planners, academicians, administrators, various statutory bodies and the general public for the improvement of Hospital and Health Care delivery Systems.

To develop norms and standards for accreditation of the Health Care Organization and adopt means of evaluation of such institutions, so as to improve the quality of health care in the community.

To provide opportunities for training and research in all aspects of Hospital Services Health Care Delivery System and Health Care Administration.

To update the knowledge and skill of the Health & Hospital Administrators and other personnel involved in the management of health care organization through continuous education and research.

To promote and grant recognition to research in the fields of Health and Hospital Management and to grant awards, scholarship and assistance in other suitable forms to meritorious individuals and institutions.

**Benefits: 1.Customized Hospital Management System**

**2.Help Desk, Patient Registration**

**3.Admission, Discharge and Transfer**

**4.Diagnosis & Physician Practice**

**5.Ward Management**

**6.Laboratory Management**

**7.Pharmacy Management**

**8.Inventory Management**