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**PAPER :HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT**

**Q1:** (A) Why we study Hospital management?

(B) What is difference between Management and administration explain it with example

(C) What is Bioentrepreneur ship? Explain it with Example

**ANS 1:Role of hospital management :**

* Establish and building policies to communicate them to their staff and also implement in hospital.
* Manage human resources allocates budgets and other financial resources.
* Co-ordinating well with all the internal stakeholders (doctors, nurses, e.t.c).
* Marketing hospital services and also provide health care services.
* **Hospital management :**
* Health care it
* Staffing
* Fiancé
* Hospital policy
* Quality of care

**Bio -entrepreneurship:**

It is the combination of two different words bio (science) and entrepreneurship the use of any

idea related to science to achieved profit and create a business .

* To create new ideas and start business.
* Sum of all activities necessary to build an enterprise that make, build the biotech product.

**Example:**

* Cambrian genomics:
* Cambrian genomics famous company it focus on laser printing DNA, while the genome compiler provides a software platform for genetic engineering.
* To control/coordinate the activities.
* For the purpose to handling the peoples.
* To improve the clinical decisions.
* To improve infrastructure care processes.
* Also better financial management.

**Management vs administration**

**Management Administration**

Meaning It is the function of putting into practice the Making of policies and plan

Policies and plans decided by the administration. setting up of objectives.

Nature Executive Decisive

Function Determinatives legislative Governing Executive

Key person Administrator Manager

Skills Technical+ human skills Conceptual+ human skills

Level Middle+ lower level function Top level function

Management is doing function between managers Administration is a thinking

Get work done under their supervision. Because plan +polices are

Determined under it.

**Q2:** (A) As health care provider why do you need to study Medical ethics? Write down at least ten reason

**ANS:2 Organization structure of a hospital:**

* Organization structure mean the levels of management within the hospital.
* It clarifies the formal relationship of individuals in the various positions within the organization.
* Organizations having management structure that determines the relationships between function , positions , subdivides ,delegates role, responsibilities and authority to carry out defined tasks.
* **REASONS:**
* It clarifies the individual responsibilities .
* It coordinates and control all organization activities so there is minimal duplication of effort or conflict.
* Avoids overlapping of function:
* Establishes relationship between individuals, groups and department.
* Divide work to be done in specific job and department .
* Establish hospital policies and procedures .
* Manage budgeting and fiancé.
* Hospital organization provide billing , collection, medical, record and health education +human resources.
* Provides treatment to patients.
* Determine the causes of illness or injury and also provides support services.
* Hospital organization define strategic goals it is helpful for the improvement of hospital.
* Communication and awareness.

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

**ANS :3 Medical ethics:**

Medical ethics is a system of moral principles that apply values to the practice of clinical medicines and scientific resources moral principles that change the practices of medicines.

* **TEN REASONS:**

**1)Beneficence:**

* Practitioner act in the best interest of patient .
* Doing good and avoid from harm .
* Those action which promotes the wellbeing of others.

**2)Non- mal faience:**

* Non harming first do not harm mean avoid the causation of harm.

**3)Autonomy:**

* The patients has the right to refuse or choice there treatment .

**4)Justice:**

* Equal distributions of health resources and decide what treatment giving to the patients.

**5)Dignity:**

* The practitioner treating the patient having the right to dignity.

**6)Truthfulness and honesty:**

* The patient should tell not lie to doctor about has disease and illness and doctor also honest in the choice the treatment protocol given to the patient

**7)Informed consent:**

* It is refers to the idea that a person most be informed about the treatment benefits of treatment and also about risks of given treatment the practitioner explain all these briefly to the patients.

**8)Confidentiality**:

* Keeping information private and secrets.
* Confidentiality is commonly applied to conversation between doctors and patients .
* Confidentiality also challenge in causes involve diagnosis of a sexually treatment disease in a patient.

**9)paternalism:**

* Promoting good or preventing harm to the person.
* Example of paternalism(life are laws which requires seat belts , wearing helmets which riding a motorcycle)

**10)Fidelity:**

* It includes dedication, loyalty truthfulness and fairness to patients.

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