***Final-Term Assignment/Paper***

***ID: 6930 (DPT) 8th semester***

***Course Title: Hospital Management And Bioentrepreneurship***

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

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

***(B) What is difference between Impairment, Handicap and Disability? Explain with Example***

***ANSWER: difference between Public, Community and Population Health:***

***POPULATION HEALTH****:*

* *The least complex meaning of population health is the wellbeing result of a gathering of people.*
* *"Population" depicts a patient population with a comparable trait. In any case, that trait can shift: age, geographic, comparable determination, workers of a similar organization, impaired people, or gatherings dependent on financial status or ethnicity are for the most part instances of population.*
* *When discussing population health, we are depicting health and social insurance results that sway a particular gathering of individuals being followed and overseen for determined wellbeing conditions.*
* *For instance, ceaseless infections, for example, coronary illness and diabetes, that excessively influence determined population African Americans."*

 ***COMMUNITY HEALTH:***

* *Community Health imparts likenesses to both population health and general health however wills in general be all the more carefully geologically based.*
* *Community health is regularly observed as a field inside general health, concentrating on the soundness of a specific populace bunch that has normal qualities, for example, culture, work, physical characteristics, geology or different socioeconomics*

 ***PUBLIC HEALTH:***

* *The WHO characterizes general health extensively as 'every single sorted out measure (regardless of whether public or private) to forestall infection, advance health and drag out life among the population in general. Or on the other hand*
* *The CDC Foundation characterizes general health as being 'worried about ensuring the strength of whole populations.'*
* *Study of securing the health and improving the strength of community through instruction and education, strategy making and exploration for illness and injury avoidance.*

 ***Difference between Impairment, Handicap and Disability:***

 ***IMPAIRMENT:***

* *Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.*
* *The inability to move the legs easily at the joints and inability to bear weight on the feet is an impairment.*
* *Impairment may increase as imbalanced muscle contraction over a period of time can cause hip dislocation and deformed bone growth.*
* *For example cerebral palsy patient:*
* *Inability to move the legs*
* *Inability to bear weight*
* *Inability to move hands properly*
* *AIDS: orthotics and surgery*

 ***HANDICAP:***

* *handicap refers to a disadvantage for a given individual, resulting from an impairment or a disability, that prevents the fulfillment of a role that is considered normal ( depending on age , sex, and social and culture factors) for that individual.*
* *For example: cerebral palsy patient:*
* *Social exclusion( architecture barriers etc)*
* *Difficulty in using transport*

 ***DISABILITY:***

* *any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being*
* *Inability to walk is a disability. His level of disability can be improved with physical therapy and special equipment. For example, if he learns to use a walker, with braces.*
* *For example cerebral palsy patient:*
* *Inability to walk*
* *Inability to use a keyboard*
* *AIDS: walkers, braces and special keyboards*

***Q2: (A) How will you make Health Planning for Common Health problem in your community?***

***ANSWER: health planning:*** *Is the process of defining community health problems, Identifying needs and resources, establishing priority goals, and setting out the administrative action needed to reach those goals.*

***Health Planning for Common Health problem:***

* *Physically active can help prevent or delay certain diseases, including some cancers, heart disease and diabetes, and also relieve depression and improve mood.*
* *Exercise, your eating habits are often not good if you live and eat alone. It's important for successful aging to eat foods rich in nutrients and avoid the empty calories in candy and sweets.*
* *overweight or obese increases your chances of dying from hypertension, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems*
* *health plan: you need to loss yours weight through exercise*
* *avoid calories and sweets*
* *to take proper diet*
* *Substance abuse usually means drugs and alcohol and also used may self-medication which can lead to serious health consequences.*
* *Health plan: avoid the self-medication and do not taking alcohol*
* *Contact to the medical care professional on time*
* *Dementia is not part of aging. Dementia can be caused by disease, reactions to medications, vision and hearing problems, infections, nutritional imbalances, diabetes, and renal failure.*

*The most common late-in-life mental health condition is depression. If left untreated, depression in the elderly can lead to suicide*

* *Health plan: provide good environment for depression patient*
* *Don’t forceful patient for any sort of thing*
* *Don’t leave it alone*
* *Provide good diet and relax environment*
* *we need to focus on the cause what causes this depression among youngsters it may be poverty or joblessness. Or there life style which effect their mental health.*
* *Falls are the leading cause of injuries, hospital admissions for trauma, and deaths due to injury.*
* *Health plan:* *reduce injury include exercises to improve balance and strength and medication review. Home modifications can help reduce injury. Home security is needed to prevent intrusion. Home-based fire prevention devices should be in place and easy to use.*
* *Immunization: influenza and pneumonia and are among the top ten causes of death for order adult* *Emphasis on Influenza vaccination for seniors has helped it.*

***Q3: What are characteristics of an Accountable organization? Write down at least ten.***

***ANSWER: characteristics of an Accountable organization:***

* *Accountability is the commitment or eagerness to acknowledge duty regarding one's activities. To be responsible intends to be liable for one's activities and be at risk for their results.*
* *Basically, they are subject for the right execution of a specific task, regardless of whether they may not be the one performing out the task.*
* *Clear vision and needs*
* *Common Ownership: Shared responsibility for every single main concern.*
* *Successful Execution: Linking individuals and procedures to accomplish superior.*
* *Constant Attack of Dysfunctional Habits: Accountable pioneers try to surface and address these propensities and grow new and viable conduct.*
* *Surface and Resolve Problems and Conflicts: No one should feel hesitant to be rebuffed or ended from their position. Concentrate on where the difficult falsehoods*
* *Accountability can't be designated as on account of duty. Regardless of whether the better delegates his duty than his subordinates, he stops responsible to his bosses*
* *.* *Bosses are responsible for the demonstrations of the subordinates. As such by appointing his power , the Superior can't lessen his responsibility*
* *Authority and obligation consistently goes downwards and responsibility goes upwards. a subordinate stay responsible to the manager above him*
* *Accountability is consistently unitary. a subordinate should to be responsible to just one manager in the event that he is made responsible to more than one supervisor there will be a disarray and grating. Various supervisors may provide their own requests and anticipate various exhibitions. So it is fundamental that a subordinate is responsible to just one chief.*
* *The accountability and responsibility should to be exactly fixed to see whether the appointed errand is finished or not. There should to be explicit norms for making a decision about the responsibility*
* *The grade of responsibility of the subordinate relies on the grade of obligation relegated and authority appointed to him. this mean the subordinate are responsible just for the demonstrations done by them inside the restriction of their position.*

***Q4: What is Hospital Information system (HIS)? Write down Aims and Benefits of HIS***

***ANSWER:*** *it is a information system where information and data is handled in hospital environment it is specially design for hospital and for manage patients and their information related to them. Such as medical, administrative, financial, and legal issues.*

***AIMS HIS:***

*To achieve the Best possible support of patient and administration by electronic data processing*

*The hospital information system Control organization which is hospital in these cases , official documentation , financial situation report , personal data, and also keep the patient information safe , patient medical history and laboratory test etc*

*The hospital information system may protect organizations, hand writing error , over shock problem official documents error like tax preparation error.*

***BENEFITS OF HIS:***

* *Improve patient care*
* *It’s help to understand the health care policies*
* *It help as a decision support system*
* *Improve monitoring of drug usage and study if effectiveness*
* *Improve quality of documentation*
* *Improve clinic care and patient safety*
* *Reduce waiting times*
* *Reduce readmission*
* *Reduce cost*
* *Quick and coordination care.*

***Q5: What is Medical Audit? Why we need to do Medical Audit? Write down at least ten reasons***

***ANSWER :*** *Audit* *in social insurance is a procedure utilized by health experts to survey, assess and improve care of patients in an efficient manner. Audit estimates current practice against a characterized (wanted) norm. It frames some portion of clinical administration, which intends to defend a high quality of clinical consideration for patients. Or on the other hand*

***1. Structure****: e.g. staffing, buildings, and beds,*

*and operating time.*

 ***2. Process****: activities performed e.g. number of*

***3. Outcome****: Results of the care dven. Measures”*

*To assist in stewardship, used include mortality, morbidity, health indices,*

*accountability and transparency. and severity ratings, clinical events and*

*To ensure compliance with patient satisfaction.*

***Clinical Audit*** *is characterized as "the assessment of clinical consideration by and large through examination of clinical records.*

***Why we need to do Medical Audit:***

***The main reason is the that it helps to improve the quality of the service being offered to users***

* *it identified and promotes good practice and can lead to improvements in service delivery and outcomes for users*
* *Can provide the information we need to show other that our service is effective and thus ensure its development.*
* *provides opportunities for training and education*
* *helps to ensure better use of resources and so, increased efficiency*
* *can improve working relationships, communication and liaison between staff, and services users , and between agencies*
* *To ensure the best possible care for patients*
* *To ensure clinical practice is evidence-based*
* *Audit in integral part of the clinical governance*
* *Assist with the implementation of national initiatives*
* *To improve working b/w multi-disciplinary group*

***THE END…..***