

UNIT-I

Hospital and its organization

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DEFINITION

- **The hospital is a complex organisation and an institute which provides health to people through complicated but specialized scientific equipments and team of trained staff educated in the problems of modern medical science. They are all co-ordinated together for the common goal of restoring and maintain good health**

FUNCTIONS

- PATIENT CARE**
- TRAINING**
- MEDICAL RESEARCH**
- PUBLIC HEALTH**

FUNCTIONS

- ❑ It provides diagnosis and treatment of diseases to both inpatients and outpatients
- ❑ Provides facilities for hospitalization
- ❑ Act as immunization centre in the prevention diseases
- ❑ Provides advices on matters like family planning , STD (sexually transmitted drugs), AIDS for the improvement of social aspects and rehabilitation
- ❑ Act as training medium for medical and allied health professional (nurses, pharmacists etc)

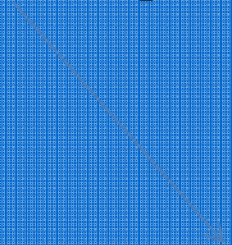
- ❑ Educate the people
- ❑ By its early detection ,treatment and advice,lowers the incidence of diseases
- ❑ Provides facilities for research
- ❑ Co-ordinates various disciplines of medicines and improves the standards of medical practice
- ❑ Take care of the community at large and contributes a lot in prevention of diseases

CLASSIFICATION

classification of hospitals



Clinical oriented



Non clinical
oriented

CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

CLINICAL ORIENTED

❖ Based on system of medicines

1. Allopathic hospitals
2. Ayurvedic hospitals
3. Siddha hospitals
4. Unani hospitals
5. Homeopathic hospitals
6. Physiotherapy hospitals

NON CLINICAL ORIENTED

❖ Based on ownership

1. government controlled
 - Central government controlled
 - a) Military hospitals
 - b) Railway hospitals
 - c) JIPMER-pondicherry
 - d) AIIMS-new delhi

Based on diseases

- 1.Tuberculosis hospitals
- 2.Leprosy hospital
- 3.Cancer hospitals
- 4.Mental hospitals
- 5.Diabetes hospitals
- 6.Rehabilitation

Based on anatomy /physiology

- 1.ENT hospitals
- 2.Eye hospitals
- 3.Kidney hospitals
- 4.Dental hospitals
- 5.Heart hospitals
- 6.Orthopaedic hospitals
- 7.Neurological hospitals

Based on type of people

- 1.Maternity hospitals
- 2.Paediatric hospitals
- 3.Gynaecological hospitals
- 4.General hospitals

State government controlled

- a)General hospitals
- b) ESI(employee state insurance)
- c)Stanley hospitals –chennai
- d)Osmania hospitals –hyderabad
- e)Victoria hospitals –bangalore

Private trusts controlled

- a)Ramachandra hospitals –chennai
- b)KMC hospitals-udipi and mangalore
- c)Bombay hospitals –Bombay

Municipality corporation panchayat controlled

- a)BMC hospitals –Bombay
- b)KEM hospitals –Bombay
- c)Madras corporation hospitals
- 2.Non government controlled

Religion bodies controlled

- a)Hindu mission hospitals –Chennai
- b)Ramakrishna mission hospitals –Chennai and Kolkata
- c)Meenakshi mission hospital –Madurai
- d)Christian medical college hospitals-vellore

- **Public limited controlled**

- a) Apollo hospitals –chennai

- b) Workhard hospitals-bangalore

- c) Vijaya hospitals- chennai

- **Based on bed numbers**

- 1) Large hospitals –more then 1,000 beds

- 2) Medium hospitals-b/w 500&1,000 beds

- 3) Small hospitals –b/w 100-500 beds

- 4) Very small hospitals –less than 100 beds

- **❖ Based on costs**

- 1) Costly or elite hospitals

- 2) Low budgets hospitals

- 3) Free hospitals

- **❖ Miscellaneous hospitals**

- 1) Training hospitals(hospitals attached to medical & dental colleges)

ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL

corporation/government

governing council /board of trusts

superintendent /director

Associate director
(clinical service)

- .Medicine
- .Surgery
- .Radiology
- .pathology
- .Clinical Laboratory
- .blood bank
- .nursing service
- .dietary service
- .research laboratories

Associate director
(administrator
service)

- .Housekeeping
- .Accounts
- .Maintanance
- .purchase -
general
- .laundry
- .public redations

Associate director
(ambulatory
service)

- .Outpatients
clinics
- .Emergency
service

Associate
director

- social service
- .admitting
- .Information
- .escort/
messenger service
- .record room
- .volunteers

□ Depending upon the nature & size of hospitals ,the organisation set up will differ but main deparment namely the clinical services will be common in all &all other functions like nursing ,pharmacy, housekeeping& administrator will support
the number of administrator personal depends upon the size of the hospital

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

The hospital in general :

- Managed by board of trustees or the governing council
- Appointed by government or corporation
- Delegate the active management of hospital to the administrator along with his staff or associates, assistants ,supervisors and department heads
- Enforce must policy framed governing council
- Administrator act as liaison b/w medical staff& board of trustees or governing body

MEDICAL STAFF

- ❑ Responsible for all medical care to be provided to the patients
- ❑ Backbone of hospital
- ❑ It plays important role to restore & maintain good health of patients
- ❑ Its classified into:
 - Active medical staff or residential medical staff
 - Associate medical staff
 - Consulting medical staff
 - Honorary medical staff

RESIDENTIAL MEDICAL STAFF

- Available on 24 hrs service basis
- Available round the clock to attend the patients
- Also involved in organizational and administrative duties

ASSOCIATE MEDICAL STAFF

- Appointed & assigned to the various services in the same manner as members of active medical staff
- Being considered for advancement to residential medical staff

CONSULTING MEDICAL STAFF

- Practitioner expert in specific area of medicines
- Come to hospitals on specific days ,time and are available for consultation by patients

HONONARY MEDICAL STAFF

- Part time consulting medical staff
- May be retired or emeritus physicians
- Have their own clinic but offer their hononary services to the hospital

Medical staff based on degree of specialization

medicines division

- .internal medicines
- .cardiology
- .gastroenterology
- .nephrology
- .pulmonary diseases
- .psychiatry & neurology
- .infectious diseases
- .allergy
- .skin & venereal diseases
- .endocrinology
- .geriatrics
- .immunology
- .paediatrics

surgery division

- .general surgery
- .obs and gyno
- .orthopaedic surgery
- .ophthalmology
- .nephrology
- .anaesthetics
- .dental & oral surgery
- .neurological surgery
- .cardiothoracic surgery
- .otolaryngology

SUPPORTIVE OR ASSOCIATED MEDICAL SERVICES

a) Pathology & clinical biochemistry services

- Here samples of blood ,urine ,sputum ,feaces are tested for the presence of pathogenic infections or abnormality in biochemical parameters like sugar and urea content hb content total viable count of blood cells
- Diseases like cancer ,malaria syphillis,AIDS,TB, are also detected

b) Radiology

- Radiologist is in charge of this deparment

- Apart from x-ray it also consists of the facilities for sonography, computed aided tomography(CAT) scanning, MRI(magnetic resonance imaging)

c) Blood bank

- It collects, processes and supplies blood and its product like blood plasma and platelets

d) Medical –social service department

- Liaison b/w hospital and the patient and his relative
- Generally provide information to patients regarding risks and benefits related to medical and surgical treatment

e) Anaesthesia services

- Anaesthetic responsible for the proper administration of the anaesthetic before and during operation using proper anaesthetic agent and equipment

f) Nursing services

- Promotes health by counselling and act as emotional support to the patient
- Nursing personnel should respect individuality, dignity, rights of each person regardless of race, colour, national origin, social and economic status
- Nursing department functions under the head of nurse

g) Dietary service

- Food prepared and supplied in hospitals must be free from all contamination
- Food must be prepared very hygienically and must be nutritious meant for specific diseases conditions
- Dieticians responsible for recording dietary histories of patients especially about persons with food allergies
- Also involved in counselling patients and their families concerning normal or modified palates of diet

h) Medical record services

- It should contain enough details to enable another practitioner to take care of the patients
- Its consists of
- Data for indentifying of patients and admission chart or sheet which contains information like name,reference number ,address etc
- Clinical history sheet provides information of past hospital admission like major injuries ,operation history of tranfusion ,family history and pregnancies with details about dates ,results and complications

THANK YOU