

HOSPITAL

- A hospital is a health care institution providing patient treatment with specialized and trained medical staff, pharmacist and nursing staff and medical staff, pharmacist and nursing staff and medical equipment to cure the patient.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY

- The practice of pharmacy within the hospital under the supervision of a professional pharmacist is known as hospital pharmacy.

According to level of care :

Primary Care Hospital

Primary care is the day-to-day **healthcare** given by a health **care** provider. Typically this provider act as the first contact and principal point of continuing **care** for patient within a **healthcare** system, and coordinates other specialist **care** that the patient may need.

provider mostly basic health care. It is generally regarded as the 'gateway' to receiving more specialist care.

eg. Upazila Health Complex

Secondary health care :

- In Bangladesh, this level of services are provided in **District hospitals**
- This is the **first level of referral services**, and more complicated services are dealt with which is beyond scope and capacity of the primary level.
- This level is assigned to provide some specialist services particularly in internal medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, and paediatrics.

These are usually 50-200 bedded hospitals.

Tertiary Level :

- This level deals with highly specialized services provided at regional or central level hospitals.
- Such as teaching hospitals. Super specialized hospitals like NTCVD, NTO, BIRDEM, Cancer Hospital, Chest Hospital, Infectious Disease Hospital, Mental Disease Hospital are also included in this level.
- These institutions provide referral support to primary and secondary level health care.

These also includes divisional and National level hospitals.

HOSPITAL PHARMACIST :

- Qualified person having a qualification of Degree or Diploma in Pharmacy .
- Registered Pharmacist in state pharmacy council .
- Have a license & knowledge to sale , distribution and manufacturing of medicines .

Hospital and It's organization

- A modern hospital is an institution, which possess proper accommodation and well qualified and experienced personnel.
- to provide services of curative, restorative, preventive and promotive character of the highest quality possible to all people regardless of race, colour, creed or economic status.
- Means without any type of partiality or unfair bias in favour of one person or thing provide healthcare service.
- It conducts educational and training programs for the health personnel, particularly required for patient care and hospital services.
- It also conducts research existing the advancement of medical services, hospital service and programs of health education.

Definition of Hospital as per WHO.

- WHO Expert committee, 1963 : 8-12
- 'A hospital is a residential establishment which provides short-term and long-term medical care consisting of 4 observational, diagnostic, therapeutic and 8 rehabilitative services for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease or injury and for parturients.
- It may or may not also provide services for ambulatory patients on an out-patient basis.
OPD

function of HOSPITAL

- Expansion of clientele from dying and destitute to all classes of people.
- Improved socio-economic status.
- Increased health awareness.
- Government's duty to provide comprehensive health care.
- Improved transaction and communication services.
- Rapid advances in medical science and technology.
- Increase in population leading to increase in demand for hospital beds.
- Reorientation of health care delivery system with an emphasis on primary health care.

function of HOSPITAL

• 1. INTRA - MURAL FUNCTIONS

- ii Therapeutic
 - Diagnostic
 - Curative
 - Rehabilitative

iii Preventive

- Antenatal and postnatal services.
- well baby clinics and immunisation schedule.
- family welfare services.
- Control of communicable disease.
- Health Education

iii Education

- Medical : Undergraduate, post-graduate and post doctoral . Medical
 - Nursing Education : Under graduate, post-graduate and doctoral .
 - Speciality
 - Paramedical
 - community health
- HOSPITAL - college
→ time

function of HOSPITAL

• Research

- ~~Clinical~~ Clinical medicine
- Hospital Administration

• EXTRA - MURAL FUNCTIONS

- Outpatient services
- Home care / outreach / domiciliary services.

Classification of HOSPITAL

- Hospitals can be classified in many ways.
- 1. According to ownership / CONTROL
 - Public Hospitals civil, PHC, CHC
 - voluntary (charitable) hospitals → NCD
 - private hospitals & corporate hospitals
- 2. According to CLINICAL SPECIALITIES
- 3. According to LENGTH OF STAY
- 4. According to TEACHING or Non-TEACHING

Classification of HOSPITAL

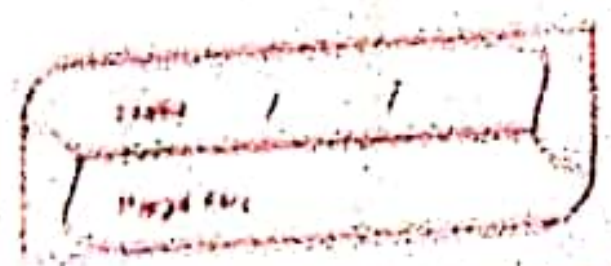
- Basing on objective
 - a) General Hospitals
 - b) Special Hospitals
 - c) Teaching cum research Hospital
- Basing on Administration, ownership, control or financial income

a. Governmental or PUBLIC

- Means civil, CHC, PHC etc.
- b. Non-governmental or private
 - c. Semi Govt Hospital
 - d. voluntary Agency Hospitals
 - e. charitable Hospitals

• Basing on length of stay

- a) Short-term or short-stay hospitals
(stay less than 30 days)
- b) Long-term or long-stay hospitals:
(stay more than 30 days)



- Depending on type of medical staff —

a) **closed - staff hospital**

- Physicians are held responsible for all medical activities in the hospital including the diagnosis and treatment of patient fee paying and emergency.
- A closed hospital system is one in which all doctors are on staff, and also doctors that aren't on staff may not have access or privileges at said hospital.

- Depending on type of medical staff —

b) **open - staff hospital**

- This type of hospital permits other physicians in the community to admit and treat patients to the hospital and treat them.
- open medical staff, which means any physician can request to practice at the facility, regardless of their hospital affiliation.

- Basing on bed capacity (size)

a. Small hospital
(upto 100 beds)

b. Medium hospital
(More than 100 to less than 300 beds)

c. Large hospital
(More than 300 beds)

- Basing on type of care :

- a. Primary care
- b. Secondary care
- c. Tertiary care G.V.

- By teaching affiliation :

a. Teaching hospital

- It is a hospital with medical college.

b) Non-teaching Hospital

- It is a hospital without medical college.

- Basing on system of medicine

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- Allopathic hospital
- Ayurvedic hospital
- Homeopathic hospital
- Unani hospital

Hospitals of other system of medicine.

- Basing on regionality

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- Regional ✓
- District ✓
- Upazila Health complex

Union Health and family welfare centres ✓
community clinics ✓

CHC
PHC

village

- As per WHO classification:

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- Regional Hospital
- Intermediate / District hospital
- Rural Hospital

NRHM

- Other special hospitals

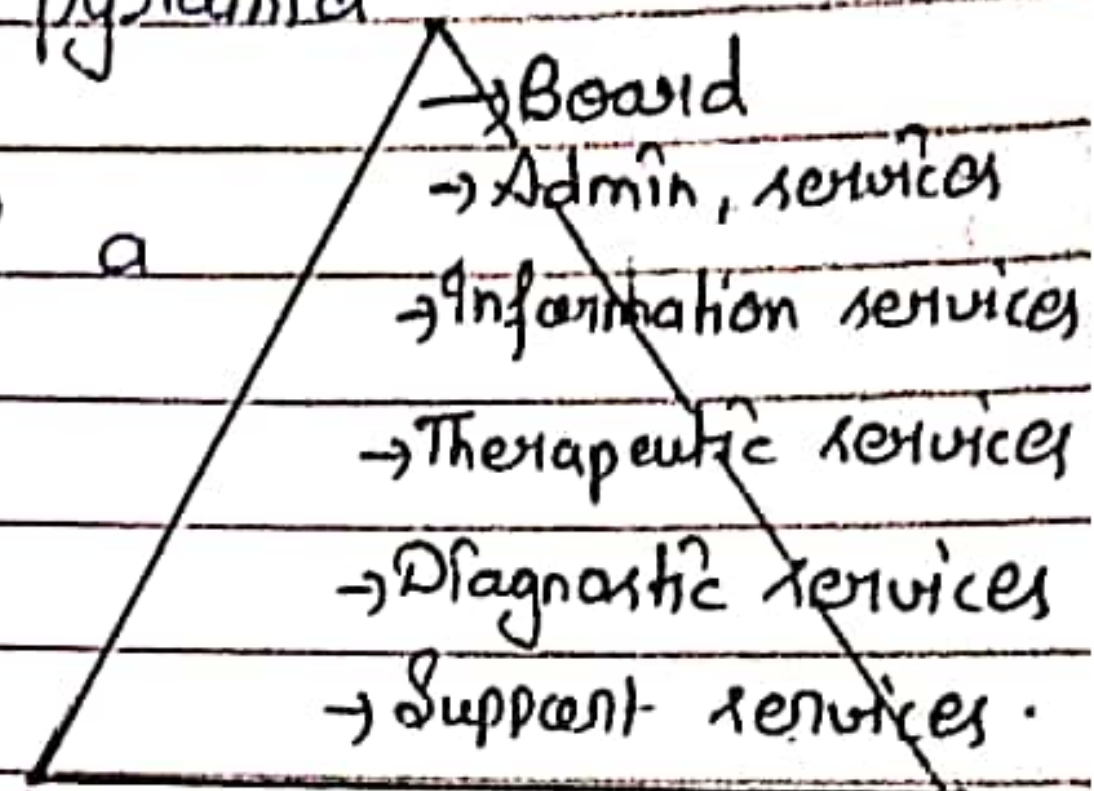
- Maternity hospitals
- Children's hospital
- ENT hospitals
- Cardiology hospital
- Neurology hospital
- Orthopedic hospital

- Other special hospitals

- Railway hospital
- ESIC hospital
- Military hospital

Organization Structure of a Hospital

- **Pyramid** demonstrates a pyramid demonstrates a symbolic organizational structure of a hospital.



- Hospitals use a vertical organizational structure with **many layers of management**

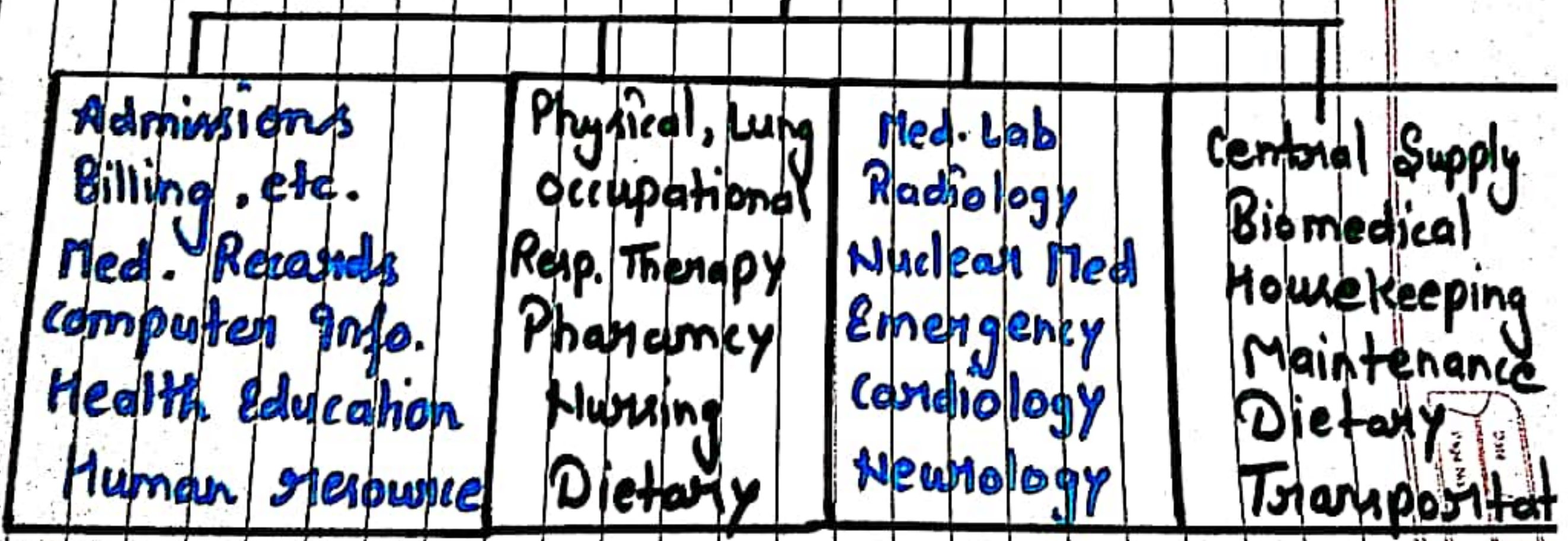
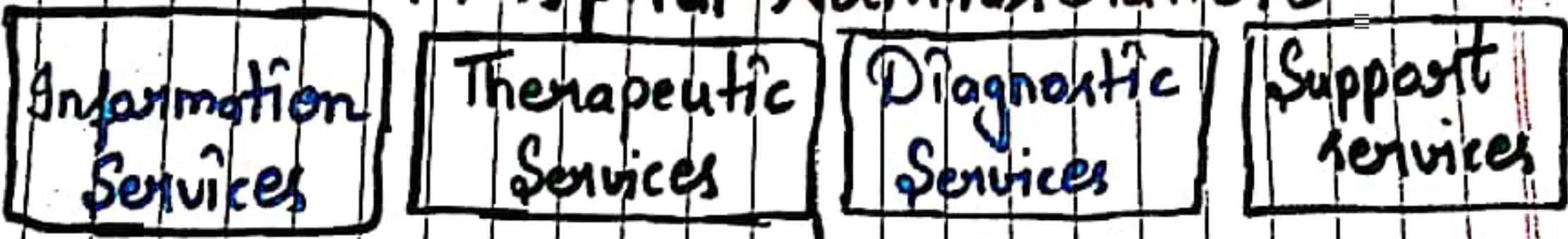
- Levels allow efficient management of hospital departments.

- The structure helps one understand the hospital's chain of command.

- Organizational structure refers to levels of management within a hospital.

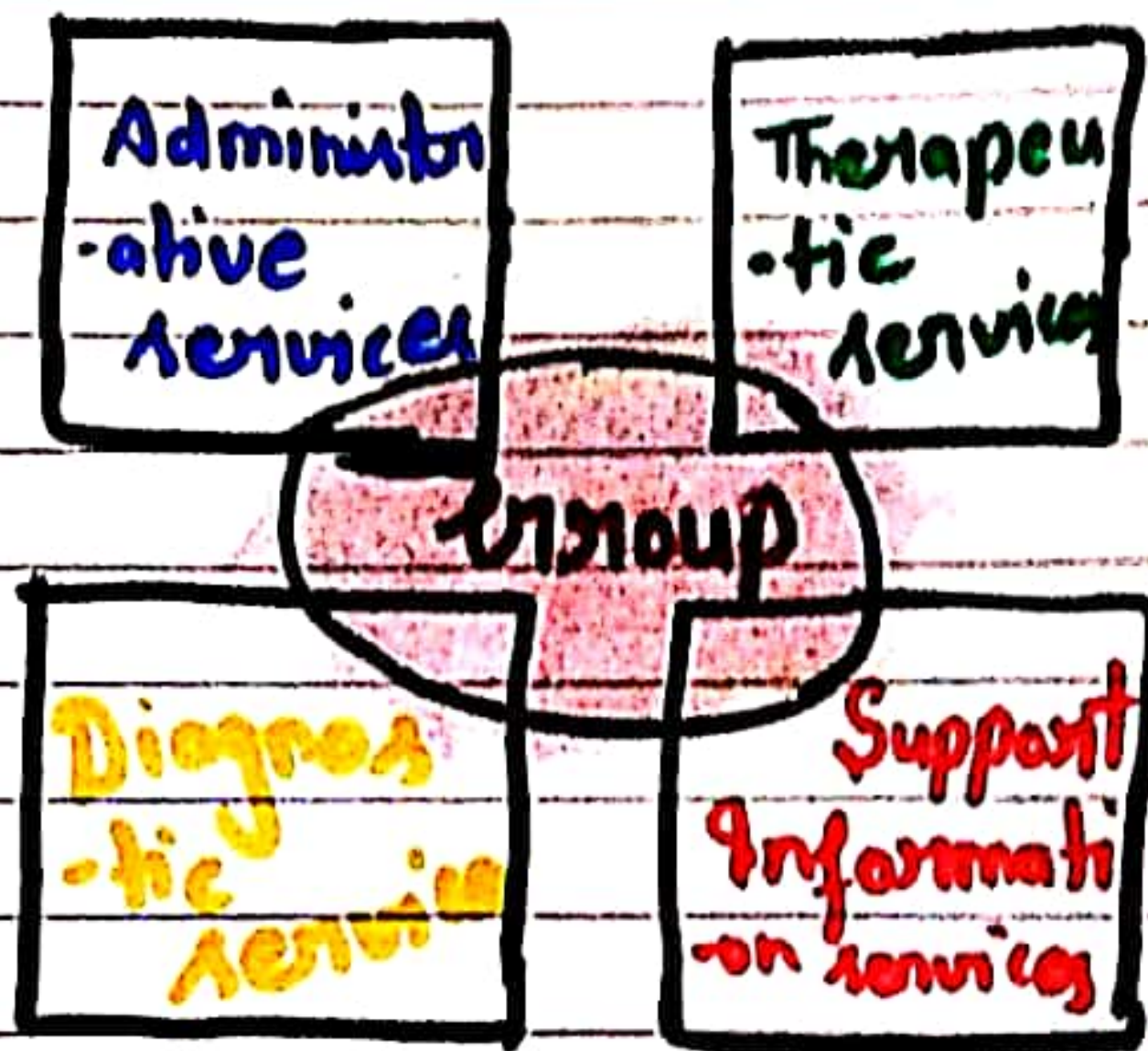
- Large hospitals have complex organizational structures.

Hospital Board Hospital Administration



- Grouping of Hospital Departments within the structure :

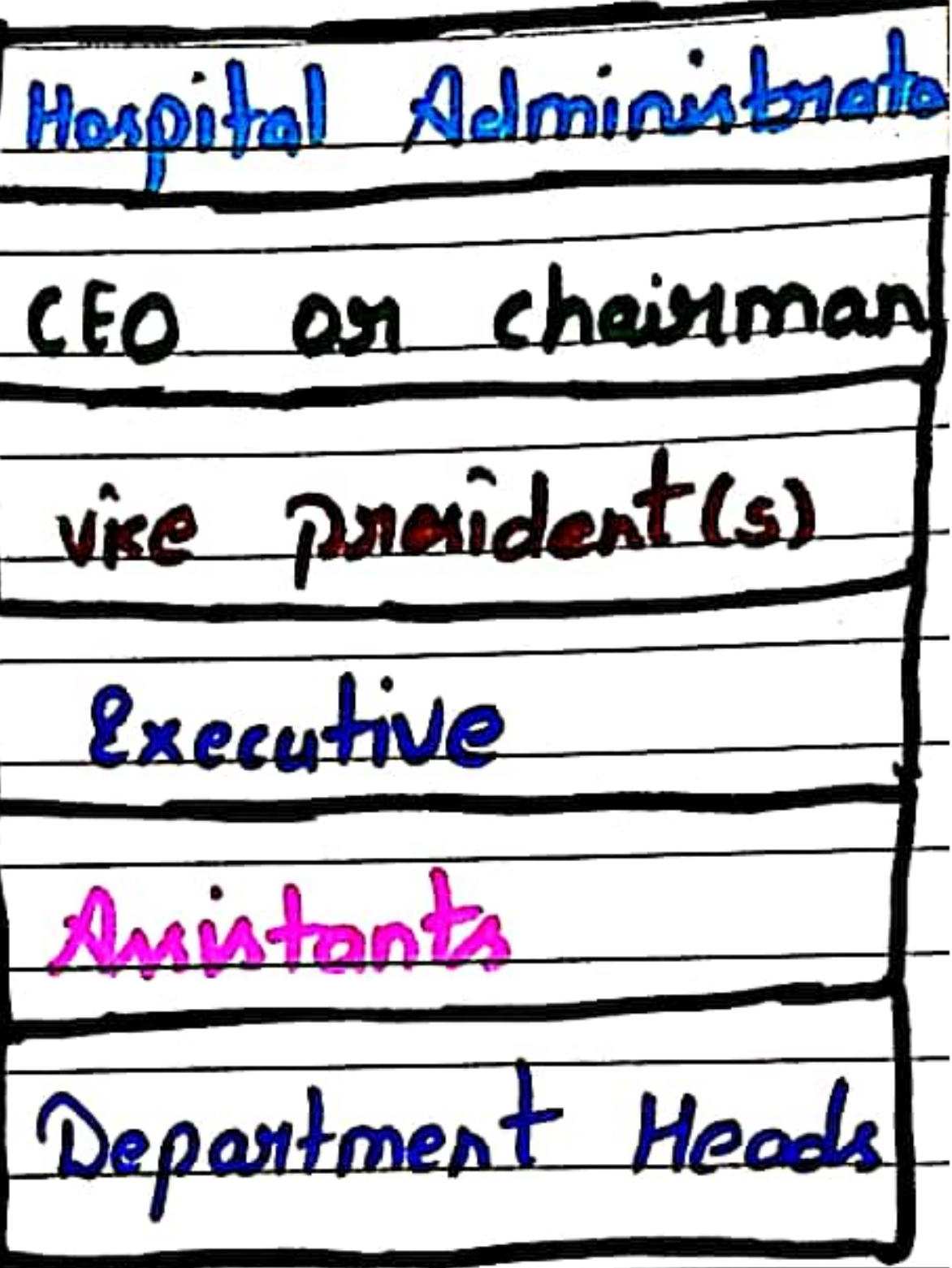
- Hospital departments are grouped in order to promote efficiency of facility.



- Grouping is generally done according to similarity of duties.

Administrative Services

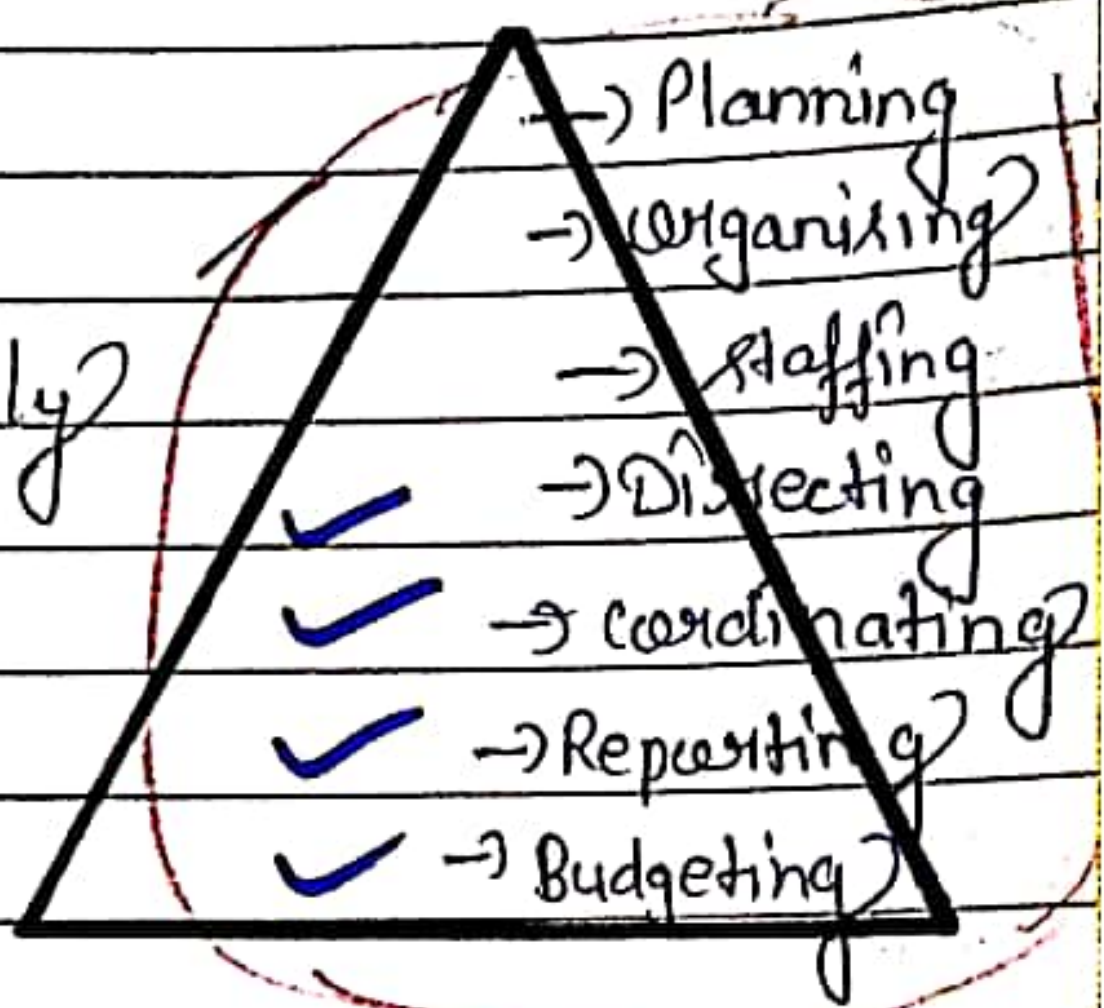
- Business people who 'run the hospital'
- Oversee budgeting and finance.
- Establish hospital policies and procedures.
- Often perform public relation duties.



Elements of Hospital Administration

Luther H. Gulick -

✓ coined the acronym widely used in the field of management and public Administration that reflects the classic view of administrative management.



1) Planning - Things that need to be done and the methods of for doing them to accomplish.

2) Organizing - Work subdivisions are arrange, defined, and coordinated for the defined objective.

3) Implementing → A means of achieving an end.

4) Coordinating → That is the all important duty of interrelating the various parts of the work.

5) Evaluating → To judge or determine the worth or quality.

Informational Services

• Document and process information include

• Admissions

• Billing & collection

• Medical records

• Computer information systems

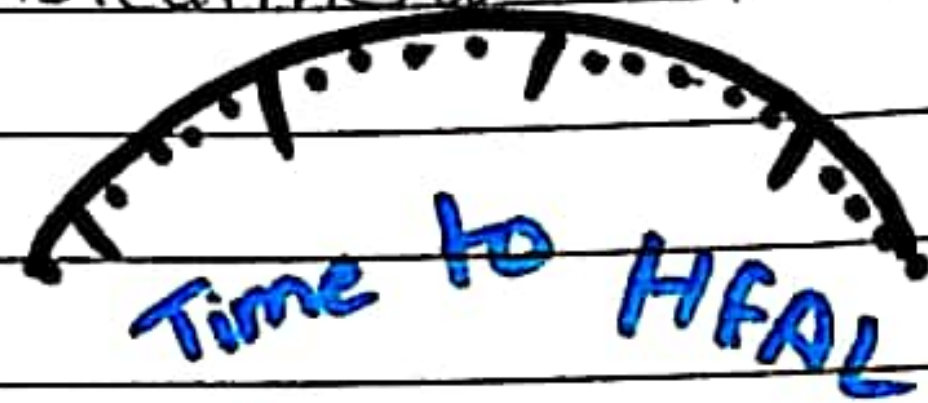
• Health education

• Human Resources

Therapeutic Services

- Provides treatment to patients
- Includes following departments

- Physical Therapy - Treatment to improve large muscle mobility.



- Occupational Therapy → Treatment goal is to help patient regain fine motor skills.

- Speech / Language Pathology → Identify, Evaluate, treat speech / language disorders.

- Respiratory therapy → Treat patient with heart and lung disease.

- Medical psychology → Concerned with S. Medical psychology, - concerned with mental well-being of patients.

- Social services → Connect patients with community services (financial aid, etc.)
- Pharmacy → dispense medications.
- Dietary → Maintain nutritionally sound diets for patients.
- Sports medicine → provide rehabilitative services to athletes.
- Nursing → provide care for patients.

Diagnostic Services

- Determines the cause(s) of illness or injury
Includes:
- Medical Laboratory → Study's body tissues.
- Medical Imaging → Radiology, MRI, CT, Ultra Sound.
- Emergency medicine → provides emergency diagnoses & treatment.

Support Services

- Provides support for entire hospital
Includes:

- Central Supply → orders, receives, stocks & distributes equipment & supplies.

- Biomedical Technology → design, build, repair, medical equipment -

- Housekeeping & maintenance → maintain
safe, clean environment.