



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

SARAVANAMPATTI, COIMBATORE-35

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

COURSE NAME : BSC (N) I YEAR

SUBJECT : NURSING FOUNDATION

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION

TOPIC : TYPES OF HEALTH CARE AGENCIES



INTRODUCTION

- India is rich with many health care agencies
- **Function:** to promote health, to prevent illness and to provide curative services
- **Aim** : to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates



ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH CARE AGENCIES

- Provision for promotive and preventive care
- Rendering curative services
- Reduction in population growth rate
- Improvement in nutritional status

ACTIVITIES Conti..

- Improvement in sanitation facilities
- Development of manpower resources
- Provision for safe water and food supply
- Increasing the literacy rate
- Reducing the levels of poverty

CLASSIFICATION

LENGTH OF STAY

- Short stay
- Traditional acute care
- Long term care

TYPE OF SERVICES

- General/Vs Speciality
- Community/Vs Tertiary
- Sub acute care
- In home care
- Ambulatory care

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

- Governmental
- Non governmental
- For profit
- Non profit



ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY



Short-stay facilities:

- Which provide services to patients/clients who are suffering from acute conditions that require less than 24 hrs of care.
- Short stay may take place in separate units in a hospital, or in short –stay centers.

ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF STAY

- Traditional acute care:
 - It takes place in the hospital.
 - It includes patients staying more than 24 hrs but fewer than 30 days.
- Long term care :- Which include those agencies that offering services to patients with major rehabilitation needs , chronic diseases, functional losses, or mental illness.
 - The average length of stay extends from several months to years.



CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF SERVICE



1) General hospital:

Which offers Medical ,surgical, obstetric, emergency, and diagnostic as well as laboratory services.

2) Specialty hospital:

- psychiatric hospitals
- women's hospitals
- children's hospitals



CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF SERVICE



Community hospital:
Which provides those
services general hospital
but for specific
community.

Sub-acute care :It is
a growing type of
services that may be
offered in a special
unit of a hospital /
may be provided in
long - term care
setting.



CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF SERVICE



In-home services: Which are provided in the community health care agencies, by health care professional including nurses, physical therapists, social workers, and home health care aid.



CLASSIFICATION BY TYPES OF SERVICE



- Which refers to care services provided to persons who are not hospitalized
- The ambulatory settings include:
 - The outpatient surgery centers
 - Minor emergency clinics
 - Outpatient dialysis units
 - Outpatient birthing centers



CLASSIFICATION BY OWNERSHIP



- 1) Governmental Organizations:
 - Owned, administered, and controlled by government
 - Provide free care for patients
 - May offer private accommodation for free-paying patient



CLASSIFICATION BY OWNERSHIP



- The government hospitals are owned by
 - The Ministry of Health
 - The University
 - Military personnel
 - Health insurance organization
 - Health care organization



CLASSIFICATION BY OWNERSHIP

- **Non-Governmental Organizations:**

For-profit agencies (PRIVATE): owned, operated, and controlled by individuals, groups, or private organizations.



CLASSIFICATION BY OWNERSHIP



Non-for-profit agencies (Voluntary health agencies):

- Owned and operated by non-profit groups or organizations (e.g. religious bodies & community boards)
- The original capital costs are obtained in a variety of ways (e.g. through donation)



TYPES OF HEALTH CARE AGENCIES



Health care agencies provides a number of services. The common health care agencies include:

- a) Public Health
- b) Physician Office
- c) Ambulatory care center
- d) General clinic
- e) Industrial clinic



TYPES Conti...



- f) Extended care facilities
- g) Rehabilitation centers
- h) Home health care agencies
- i) Day care centers
- j) Rural primary care
- k) Hospice service
- l) Crisis center
- m) Mutual support and self help groups



TYPES Conti...

- a) Public health:** This is governments agency established at the local, state, federal(central government) level to provide health care services.
- b) Physician office:** It is a traditional primary care setting; client usually goes to physicians office for routine health screening, diagnosis and treatment.

TYPES Conti...

c) Ambulatory care center: These centers may or may not be attached to the hospitals. It provides diagnostic facilities like laboratory and radiological and medical nursing services.

D) General clinic: Clinic refers to a department, inside or outside the hospital, managed by a group of physicians and nurses or health team. They provide all preventive, Promotive and curative services.

TYPES Conti...

e) Industrial clinic: This agency has been designed for employees. Today more companies recognize the value of healthy employees and encourage health life styles by providing exercise facilities and co-ordinate health promotion activities. So, these clinics provide employees with health screening, diagnosis, treatment services and also caring for employees following injury and counselling.



TYPES Conti...



F) Extended care facilities: It is also called nursing homes. Traditionally it has only provided care to clients of all ages who requires rehabilitation or custodial care.

g) Rehabilitation centers: Assisting clients to restore their health and rehabilitation. E.g. Drugs and alcohol rehabilitation.



TYPES Conti...



h) Home health care agencies: The implementation of prospective payment and the resulting earlier discharge of client from hospital have made home care an essential aspect of the health care delivery system. It offers education to client and family as well as provide comprehensive care to acute, chronic and terminally ill clients.

TYPES Conti...

i) Day care centers:

Provides care for infants and children while parents work. Some day care centers provide care for adults who can't care for themselves at home alone but do not made institutional care. Elder care center often provides care including socialization, socializing re-programme, stimulation, counselling and physical therapy.



TYPES Conti...

j) Rural primary care:

These centers provide emergency care to clients in rural area who require stabilization before transfer to a large hospital. Usually, basic laboratory and radiologic services are also available.

TYPES Conti...

K) Hospice services:

- Traditionally a hospice was a place for travelers to rest. It provides a variety of services given to the terminally ill, their families and support person.
- It is programme of supportive and palliative services for dying clients and their families that includes physical, psychological, social and spiritual dimensions of health care.



TYPES Conti...

A hospice is system of family centered care that allows clients to leave and remain at home with comfort, independence and dignity while alleviating the strain caused by terminal illness. The focus of hospice care is palliative care and curative treatment.



NURSES ROLE IN HOSPICE

1. To meet the primary wishes of dying client.
2. To be open to individual desires of each clients.
3. Encourages palliative care with the client and family as active participants.
4. Helps the clients to maintain her comfort and dignity by choice, whether the client ultimately dies at home or in a nursing home.



PRINCIPLES OF HOSPICE CARE



1. Provide physical comfort.
2. Provide psychological counselling.
3. Provide an environment that emphasizes the quality of life on a daily basis rather than the longevity.
4. Provide assurance that client and family will not be alone in a moment of crisis.



PRINCIPLES COND.,

5. Provide an environment that permits the client to return to his own schedule of activities of daily living.
6. Encourage the client to be surrounded by familiar people and belongings.
7. Provide assessment of changing needs.
8. Facilitate grieving of the client and family.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPICE PROGRAMME

1. Co-ordination of home and institutional care.
2. Client and family is considered as one unit.
3. Availability of physician and health care providers.
4. Care is provided by an inter-disiplinary team of physicians, nurses, social workers and counselors.

CHARACTERISTICS COND.,

5. Control of symptoms and pain. Availability of care 24 hours a day. Follow up care for bereaved families.

6. Acceptance into the programme on the basis of health care needs rather than the ability to pay.

7. Open communication between staff, voluntaries, clients and families



TYPES (COND.,)

L) Crisis Center:

It provides emergency services to clients experiencing life crisis. These centers may operate out of a hospital or community. It provides 24 hours telephone services.



TYPES (COND.,)

m) Mutual Support And Self Help Groups.

It provides support and comprehensive care to the people who are having major health problems or life crisis.



CONCLUSION

- The evidence suggests that many of the barriers to the promotion of a safer hospital environment for patients with learning disabilities include a persistent hospital culture where staff lack knowledge, understanding and awareness of the specific vulnerabilities and needs of patients with learning disabilities.



ASSIGNMENT

1. What are classification of health care agencies?
2. What are the principals of hospies care?
3. Explain the nursing care for hospise care.

REFERENCES

1. Potter and Perry's., “ Fundamentals of Nursing”., 6th edition.,2006., Elsevier India private Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Stephanie's., “ Principles and Practice of Nursing, Nursing Arts Procedures”., 7th edition., 2010., N.R. Publishing House., Indore.

THANK YOU