

SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES





HOSPITAL

DEFINITION

Hospital, an institution that is built, staffed, and equipped for the <u>diagnosis</u> of <u>disease</u>; for the <u>treatment</u>, both medical and surgical, of the sick and the injured; and for their housing during this process. The modern hospital also often serves as a centre for investigation and for teaching.



Classification of Hospital

- Basing on Objective
 - a. General hospitals
 - Special hospitals
 - c. Teaching cum Research Hospital
- 2. Basing on Administration, ownership, control or financial income
 - Governmental or public
 - Non-governmental or private
 - c. Semi Govt Hospital
 - d. Voluntary Agency 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:
 - b. Open-staff hospital:

- 5. Basing on bed capacity (Size)
 - a. Small hospital (Upto 100 beds)
 - Medium hospital (More than 100 to less than 300 beds)
 - c. Large hospital (More than 300 beds)
- 6. Basing on type of care:
 - a. Primary Care
 - b. Secondary Care
 - c. Tertiary Care
- 7. By teaching affiliation:
 - a. Teaching hospital
 - b. Non-teaching hospital
- 8. Basing on system of medicine
 - a. Allopathic hospital
 - b. Ayurvedic hospital
 - c. Homeopathic hospital
 - d. Unani hospital
 - e. Hospitals of other system of medicine

- 9. Basing on regionality
 - Regional
 - b. District
 - c. Upazila Health Complex
 - d. Union Health and Family Welfare Centres
 - e. Community Clinics
- As per WHO Classification:
 - a. Regional Hospital
 - b. Intermediate/ District Hospital
 - c. Rural Hospital

FUNCTIONS

The main function of a hospital is to provide the population with complete health care; it also functions as the centre for the training of health workers. A hospital is generally a vital part of a social and medical organization.

Following are some of the broad categories of Hospital functions:

- Medical care which involves the treatment and management of patients through the staff of physicians.
- Patient Support which relates directly to patient care and includes nursing, dietary diagnostic, therapy, pharmacy and laboratory services.
- Administrative which concerns the execution of policies and directions of the hospital governing discharge of support services in the area of finance,

personnel, materials and property, housekeeping, laundry, security, transport, engineering and board and other maintenance.

Besides these the following are some major responsibilities coming under administrative service:

- To plan, direct and coordinate financial operations of the hospital.
- To prepare work and financial plan and provide fund estimates for programs and projects.
- To manage the receipt and disbursement of cash/ collections.
- To administer personnel development programs, policies and standards;
- To give advice on matters affecting policies, enforcement and administration of laws, rules and regulations.
- To procure, store, manage and issue the inventory and disposal of unserviceable hospital equipment and materials; and
- To provide general services such as repairs and maintenance, housekeeping, laundry, transport and security.
- Teaching Vocational, Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Continuing education.
- Research Basic research, Clinical research, Health services research,
 Educational research.
- Employment Inside hospital: Health professionals, other health care workers Outside hospital: Suppliers, Transport services.