
HOSPITAL AND IT'S ORGANIZATION

DEFINITION

- A hospital is a health care institution providing treatment to patients with specialized staff and equipment.
- According to the WHO Expert Committee; A hospital is a residential establishment which provides short-term and long-term medical care consisting of observational, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services for persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from a disease or injury.



FUNCTIONS

- Diagnosis and treatment of disease
- Patient care
- Medical education and training
- Prevention of disease and promotion of health
- Outpatient and inpatient services

Functions of a Hospital



CLASSIFICATION

PRIMARY CARE:

Consists of basic curative care, including simple diagnosis and treatment, provided at the point of entry into the health care system.

(Example: Walk-in clinic)

SECONDARY CARE:


Consists of specialized care requiring more sophisticated and complicated diagnosis and treatment than is provided at the primary health care level. Normally involves hospitalization.

(Example: Patient ward in general hospital)

TERTIARY CARE:

Consists of highly specialized diagnostic and therapeutic care and services which can usually only be provided in centers specifically designed staffed and equipped for this purpose.

(Example: Neonatal intensive care unit)



CLASSIFICATION cont...

Type I: On Clinical Basis

1. Medicines
 - Pediatrics
 - Psychiatric and nervous diseases
 - General medicines
2. Surgery
 - Orthopaedic
 - Gynaecology
 - ENT
3. Maternity
 - Short-term
 - Long-term

Type II: On Non-Clinical Basis

1. Governmental
 - Army Hospitals
 - Navy Hospitals
 - City Hospitals
 - Civil Hospitals
 - AIIMS/PGI

2. Non-Governmental
 - a) Private Hospitals for profit
 - b) Non-profit:
 - Church Hospitals
 - Community Hospitals
 - Charitable Hospitals

Type III: On the basis of Size

1. **Large:** 1000 and above beds
2. **Medium:** between 500-1000 beds
3. **Small:** between 100-500 beds
4. **Very small:** less than 100 beds

Type IV: On the basis of Cost

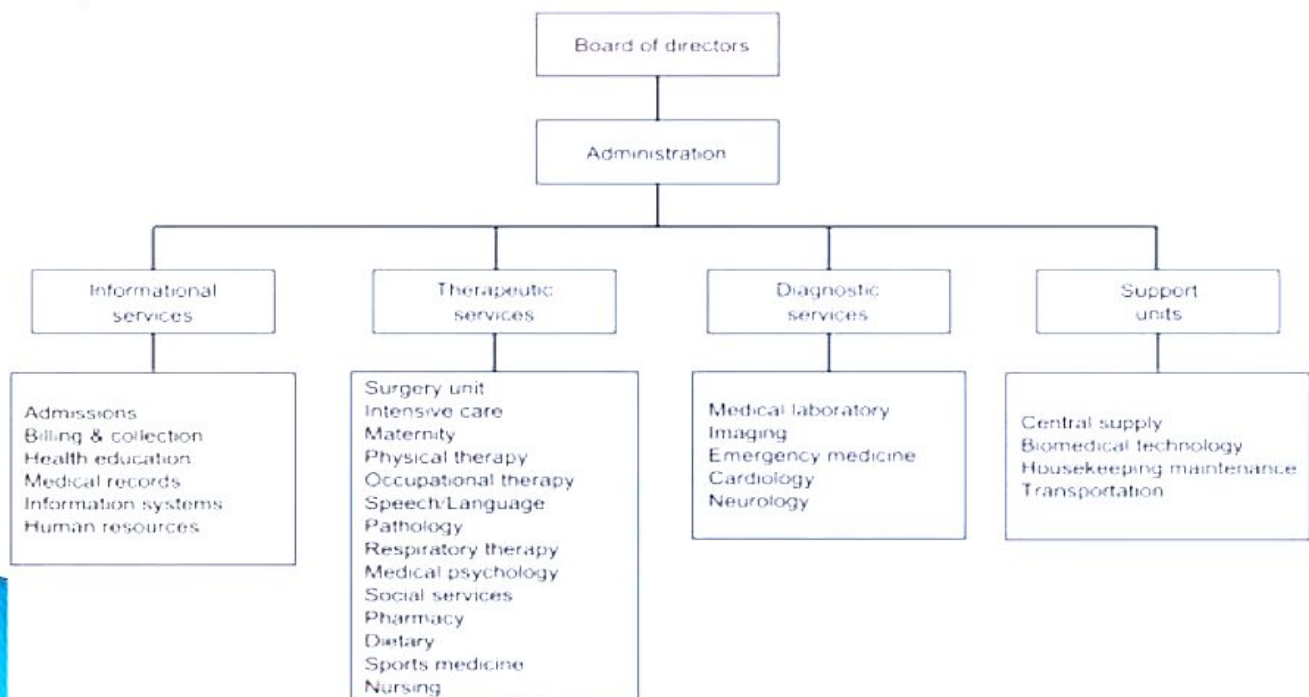
1. Elite Hospitals
2. Budget Hospitals

Type III: On the basis of System of Medicine

1. Allopathic Medicines
2. Ayurvedic Medicines
3. Homeopathic Medicines
4. Unani Medicines

ORGANIZATION

- Organization is a dynamic process in which various managerial activities brings people together and binds them together for the achievement of common objectives or common goals.
- The following block diagram depicts the organizational structure of hospital:



ORGANIZATION cont...

Common organizational categories might include:

1. Administration services:

Business people who “run” the hospital.

- Hospital administrators manage and oversee the operation of departments.
- Oversee budgeting and finance
- Establish hospital policies and procedures
- Perform public relation duties
- Generally include: Hospital President, Vice President, Executive Assistants and Department Heads.

2. Informational services:

Documents and process information.

Includes: Admissions, Billing and collection Departments, Medical records, Information systems, Health education, Human resources.

ORGANIZATION cont...

3. Therapeutic Services:

Provides treatment to patients.

Includes: Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech/Language Pathology, Respiratory Therapy, Medical Psychology, Social services, Pharmacy, Dietary, Sports Medicine and Nursing.

4. Diagnostic Services:

Determines causes of illness or injury.

Includes: Medical Laboratory, Imaging and Emergency Medicine

5. Support Services:

Provides support to entire hospital.

Includes: Central Supply, Biomedical Technology, Housekeeping and Maintenance.

MEDICAL STAFF

- Every hospital must have medical staff responsible for all medical care to be provided to the patients as per ethics conduct and professional practices to their membership.
- The frame work of the medical staff varies from hospital to hospital.

(A) Associated Medical services:

- In addition to the medical staff involved in diagnosis and treatment.
- Such associated Medical services are as below:

1. Pathology and Clinical Biochemistry Services
2. Radiology
3. Blood Bank
4. Medical-Social Service Department
5. Anaesthesia Services



MEDICAL STAFF cont...

(B) Supportive Paramedical Services:

- Nursing department, dietary services, laboratory services, medical record department, pharmaceutical services are some of the supportive paramedical services without which the clinical departments cannot even function.
- Some other important non-clinical services includes maintenance and engineering departments.



FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL STAFF

- ✓ To advise the governing body on medical affairs.
- ✓ To accept accountability for the quality of care rendered to patients in the hospital.
- ✓ To request, review and act upon reports of medical staff committees.
- ✓ To scrutinize the professional ethics of its members and to initiate corrective action as indicated.
- ✓ To develop, implement, and review medical staff policies.
- ✓ To recommend action to the administrator on all medical administrative matters.
- ✓ To assure the medical services at personal and organisational level.