

Hospital care organization

Inpatient (hospital) medical care

- **The most resource-intensive health sector (It requires expensive buildings, equipment, vehicles). For the maintenance of hospitals spend an average of 60-70% of the resources allocated to health.Ъ**

Hospital care includes:

- **Comprehensive approach to diagnosis and treatment**
- **Intensive treatment and care**
- **Permanent (day and night) medical supervision**
- **The use of sophisticated techniques, expensive medical technologies**

Hospital

- **is a comprehensive health care facility providing all types of medical-diagnostic, a highly specialized hospital care to the population under the most severe diseases**

Hospitals are distinguished:

- **According to the administrative territorial location**
- **According to departmental affiliation**
- **According to the profile and capacity**
- **By order of hospitalization**
- **The intensity of observation and care**
- **According to the organization of work and type of ownership**

- I. According to the administrative-territorial location hospitals are: provincial (regional, national, district); city, district, rural district**

- II. According to departmental affiliation distinguished hospitals: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defense and others.**

- III. In profile: general and specialized (rehabilitation treatment, psychiatric, tuberculosis, ophthalmology, physiotherapy, etc.).**

IV. Hospitals are divided into capacity categories.

International Standard defines the optimal size hospitals of 600-800 beds

V. By the order of hospitalization: Emergency Hospital, the hospital for planned hospitalization, the hospital for the general (mixed) hospitalization

VI. According to the degree of intensity of observation and care: hospital intensive care, rehabilitation treatment, nursing hospitals, health and social care, hospices

VII. According to the rules of the organization hospital can be for children and adults; combined with the ambulance station (CRH); combined with the health center; unmerged

VIII. By type of property are distinguished public (budgetary) institutions, municipal institutions, private medical organization

Hospitals, which have the status of clinical institutions:

- If at least 50 percent is used for training by higher education institutions (faculties)**
- If used for scientific medical research organizations**

Functions of the hospital

WHO systematizes functions for all types of hospitals in 4 groups :

- **Restoration (diagnosis and treatment, care, rehabilitation and emergency care)**
- **Prophylactic (preventive maintenance of complications, chronic and infectious diseases, disability, etc.).**
- **Training (training of medical staff and postgraduate specialization)**
- **Research**

The structure of the hospital

Any hospital (without clinic) on a functional purpose has four sections:

- **Sector Hospital management (administration, stationery, medical statistics office and automation department, financial and economic department, accounting, medical files)**
- **Clinical sector**
- **Treatment and diagnostic sector**
- **Maintenance department**

Hospital Management branch is presented by the administration - chief doctor and his assistants:

- **deputy Medical**
- **deputy for the clinical expert work**
- **deputy for organizational and methodical work**
- **If the number of surgical beds more than 300. We introduce the post of deputy chief physician for surgery**
- **deputy for the clinic (United Hospital)**
- **position to work with the nursing staff (chief nurse)**
- **position of the economy**
- **post for administrative part**
- **the position of civil defense (special works)**
- **the position of Human Resources**

Clinical Hospital Sector :

- **Admission department**
- **Intensive care unit**
- **Clinical department of therapeutic and surgical profile (Chamber)**
- **Physiotherapy and physical therapy branch**
- **Department of Radiotherapy**
- **Branch of hyperbaric oxygenation**
- **Department of Hemodialysis and hemosorption**
- **Department of Blood Transfusion and others.**

Diagnostic hospital sector:

- **The X-ray department and the department of functional, endoscopic and ultrasound diagnostics**
- **Laboratory (clinical, biochemical, bacteriological, immunological, serological, radioimmunoassay diagnosis, etc.).**
- **Pathologic department**
- **Household hospital sector:**
- **energy system, heat and water supply, communication, catering department, pharmacy, laundry, transport, disinfection chamber, a central sterilization**

Ways of admissions to hospital :

- **In the direction of doctors clinics (planned hospitalization)**
- **Shipping patients ambulance (emergency hospitalization)**
- **Transfer from another hospital**
- **Self-treatment of patients in the admission department ("drift")**
- **Patients come to the admission department, which can be centralized and decentralized**

The structure of the front desk (Admissions Office):

- **vestibule, rooms for relatives**
- **Cabinet of registration applied patients**
- **Offices of medical examination**
- **Procedural, bandaging room**
- **Diagnostic Chamber**
- **Sanitary unit**

- **Near the front desk are: an X-ray room, the office of functional diagnostics, ultrasound diagnostics cabin, Express Lab**

Functions of the front desk:

- **Reception and registration of incoming patients, registration of necessary documents**
- **Medical examination and primary diagnosis**
- **Sort patients by disease severity, emergency care in the order determined by the doctor on duty**
- **Hour conducting the necessary consultations, laboratory, clinical and instrumental studies of emergency patients**
- **Monitoring of patients with unclear diagnoses**
- **Carrying sanitizing of people admitted to the hospital, the transmission of information about their sick to relatives**

Front desk documentation

- **Log of receiving patients and failure hospitalization (f.001 / y)**
- **"Medical card of the inpatient" (f.003 / y)**
- **"The temperature leaf" (f.004 / y)**
- **"Statistical card left a hospital" (f.066 / u-02)**
- **From the front desk the patient enters a clinical department or in the intensive care unit**

The structure of the intensive care unit:

- **Resuscitation room**
- **ICU (intensive care unit)**
- **Laboratory of urgent analyzes**
- **Rooms for the staff, the equipment room**
- **Number of posts are distributed on the basis of 1 post for 3 beds in intensive care units**
- **Resuscitation department carries out a complex of therapeutic measures aimed at restoring the vital functions of the body:**
- **(Resuscitation, intensive therapy and intensive care, functional and laboratory studies, hygiene assurance)**

The basic structural unit of the clinical sector - Clinical Department (Chamber)

- **Clinical department consist of 30 - 70 or more beds**
- **On one doctor has to 20-25 patients**
- **The treatment success in the hospital depends largely on the quality of patients care**
- **Care system in which directly relations to the patient only have doctors and nurses is called a two-stage**
- **Junior staff carries responsibilities for cleaning the premises and creating the proper sanitary-hygienic regime in office**
- **The head of the department shall be appointed and dismissed by order of the head physician**

Head of department functions :

- **The administration of the personnel**
- **Quality control of the diagnostic and treatment process**
- **Control of uniform admission and discharge of patients, the observance of the terms of stay of patients in hospital**
- **Selection of patients for planned hospitalization**
- **Total rounds (administrative and clinical)**
- **Phasing and final examinations of patients**
- **Daily inspections of the patients in critical condition**
- **Consultations**
- **Analysis of performance indicators**

The main functions of the attending physician hospital:

- **Diagnosis and treatment of patients**
- **Informing patients about the nature and objectives of the proposed treatment, about an associated potential risks, about alternatives to this kind of treatment and consent to medical intervention**
- **Keeping medical records**
- **Monitoring the implementation of appointments**
- **Organization of counseling and consultation**
- **Participation in rounds, clinical conferences**
- **Implementation of expertise disability**
- **Making writing out (medical check)**

Indicators of use of hospital beds:

- **The average annual occupancy rate**
- **beds turnover**
- **The mean duration of hospital stay**
- **The main elements of the rational use of hospital beds:**
 - **Improving the quality of the prehospital diagnostic and treatment process**
 - **Improving continuity in the activities of hospitals and clinics**
 - **The development of replacement hospital medical care forms**

Replacement hospital medical care forms

- **Day care clinics**
- **Division (chambers) day stay in the hospital, hospitals at home, etc.**
- **Replacement hospital medical care forms permit to unload the total fixed network at the expense of patients whose condition does not require round the clock care and treatment in hospital**

Advantages of replacement hospital medical care forms :

reduce the cost of medical care, the rational use of hospital beds, the possibility of providing medical and social assistance

Indicators of hospital care quality :

- **Distribution of patients on treatment time in hospital**
- **Terms of hospitalization of patients requiring emergency surgery**
- **Rehospitalization during the year**
- **Total mortality, postoperative mortality, mortality in up to 1 day**
- **Frequency differences of clinical and pathological diagnoses**
- **The frequency of postoperative complications**