

PROGRAMME – B.PHARM

COURSE – PHARMACY PRACTICE

COURSE CODE – BP 703 T

SEM - VIIth

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TOPIC – HOSPITAL AND ITS ORGANIZATION

SUB TOPIC – DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL, ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE OF HOSPITAL, MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL PHARMACY

UNIT 1

HOSPITAL- STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

HOSPITAL AND ITS ORGANIZATION

Hospitals provide various facilities to the patients alongwith their diagnostic and surgical facilities. Now-a-days tools like X-rays, ultrasound, E.C.G., etc., have become an integral part of the hospitals.

Definition:- Hospital can be defined as an institution of community health or a specialized complex organization which makes use of physicians, surgeons, and team of technical staff. It also provides facilities for diagnosis, therapy, rehabilitation, prevention, education and research.

Functions of a hospital

1. To raise the quality of law and general standards of medical practice.
2. To estimate the needs for facilities, supplies and equipment and then utilize these facilities for evaluation, control and maintenance.
3. It provides a common link between the general public and policy makers.
4. It lowers the incidences of disease through early detection and treatment.
5. It stimulates the growth of medical science whereby doctors and nurses receive their training in large teaching hospitals.
6. To develop and to maintain an effective system of clinical and administrative records and reports.
7. To participate in the financial plan for the operation of hospital.
8. To provide facility for continuing education for all the persons.
9. To participate in and put into practice, the safety programmes of the hospital.
10. To initiate, utilize and participate in research projects designed for improvement of patient care and other hospital services.

Classification of hospitals

A. On the basis of care

- a) Primary hospital:- Primary care is the day to day healthcare given by a healthcare provider. Typically this provider acts as the first contact and principal point of continuing care for patients within a healthcare system. It is generally regarded as the 'gateway' to receiving more specialist care.

e.g.Upazila health complex.

Primary health care also denotes the first level of contact between individuals and families with the health system. Primary hospital include care for mother and child

which include family planning ,immunization, treatment of common disease, health education etc.

b) Secondary hospital:-Secondary health care refers to a second tier of health system, in which patients from higher hospitals for treatment.

District hospitals and community health centre at block level.

c) Tertiary hospitals:- Tertiary healthcare refers to a third level of health system, in which specialized consultative care is provided usually on referral from primary and secondary medical care.

Specialized ICU, advanced diagnostic support services and specialized medical personnel.

B. On clinical and non-clinical basis

a) Clinical basis

- Medicine – Paediatrics, psychiatric and nervous diseases, T.B., general medicine
- Surgery – Orthopaedic, gynecology, ENT
- Maternity – Short term, long term

b) Non clinical basis

✓ Governmental

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Army hospital | 2. Navy hospital |
| 3. City hospital | 4. Civil hospital |
| 5. Big hospital | 6. AIIMS/PGI etc. |

✓ Non- governmental

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Private hospital for profit | 4. Non-profit hospital |
| 2. Church hospital | 5. Community hospital |
| 3. Missionary hospital | 6. Charitable hospital |

C. On the basis of size

a) Large hospital have 1000 and above beds.

b) Medium hospital have beds between 500-1000.

c) Small hospital have beds between 100-500.

d) Very small hospital have beds less than 100.

D. On the basis of cost

a) Elite hospitals:- These are symbols of high technology and advances in medical sciences. They have deluxe rooms. The room rates vary from rs. 500 to 1200 per day.

b) Budget hospital:- These hospital are meant for moderate budget and low budget persons.

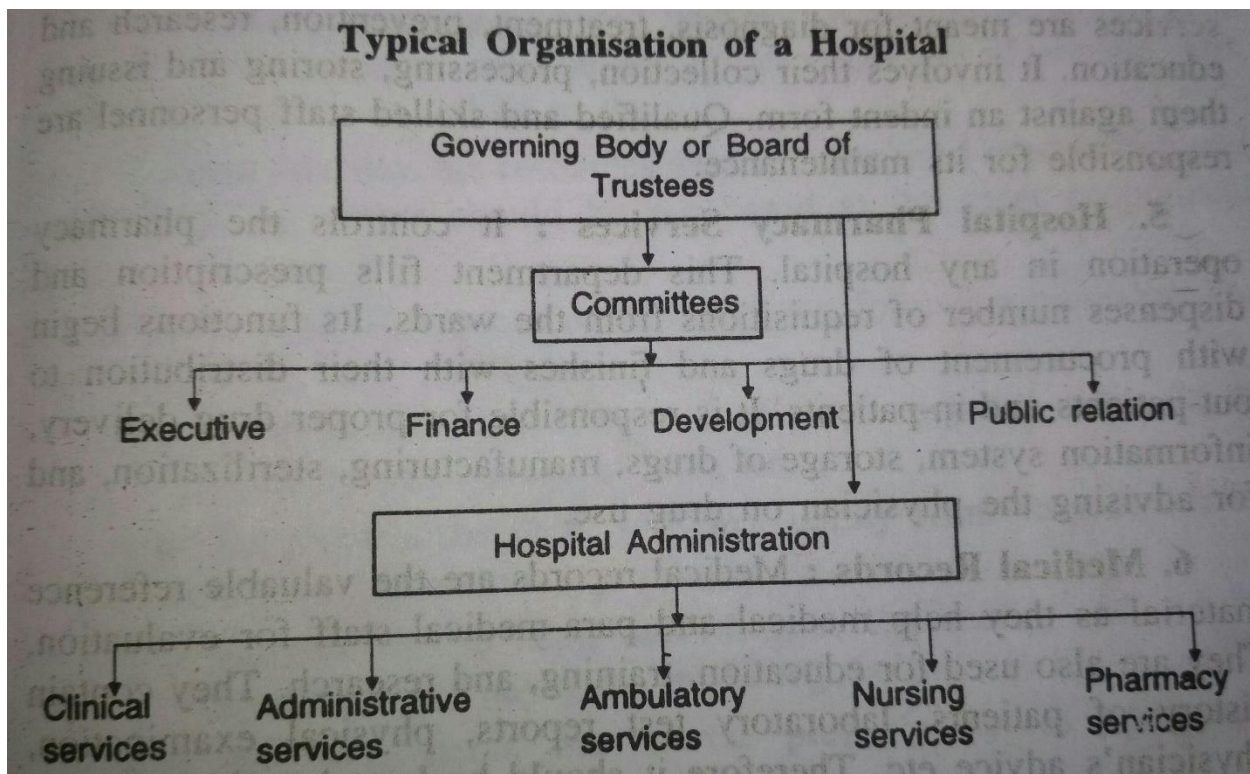
e.g. civil and charitable hospital

E. On the basis of system of medicine

- a) Allopathic hospitals
- b) Ayurvedic hospitals
- c) Homeopathic hospitals
- d) Unani hospitals
- e) Nature cure
- f) Veterinary hospitals

ORGANISATION OF HOSPITALS

Organisation is a dynamic process in which various managerial activities bring people together and binds them together for the achievement of common objective or goals. The most important body of any hospital is the governing body or board of directors or board of trustees. It comprises of various eminent personalities in the field of medical education, research and administration. It may also include politicians. The governing body is responsible for framing of all major policies, plans and programmes of any hospital. Various committees are appointed by governing body. It appoints a hospital administrator to get the various functions.



Detailed review of these services performed by any organization is given as under:

- ✓ **Nursing services**- This department is large and functions for all 24 hours. Nurses are assigned for specified no. of beds. They are trained for prenatal care, observation, comfort of patient during labour.
- ✓ **Out patient services**- It include comfort for out-patients as they come for their major or minor illness.

- ✓ Radiological services- These are performed under the direction of competent radiologist. It includes utilization of various equipments like sonography, X-rays, E.C.G, C.T. Scan etc.
- ✓ Central supply services- All medical and surgical supply services meant for diagnosis, prevention, research and education. It involves their collection, processing, storing and issuing them against an indent form.
- ✓ Hospital pharmacy services – This department fills prescription and dispenses no. of requisition from the wards. It is responsible for proper drug delivery, information system, storage of drugs, manufacturing, sterilization, for advising the physician on drug use.
- ✓ Medical records – Medical records are valuable reference material as they help medical and para-medical staff for evaluation. They contain history of patients, lab test reports, physical examination, physician’s advice etc.
- ✓ Stores – Stores generally store, receive and issue the material against requisition forms of various department and wards. They always maintain a buffer stock of certain articles.

Medical staff involved in hospital

The health care team consists of a group of people who coordinate their particular skills in order to assist a patient. The personnel, who comprise a particular team will depend upon needs a patient.

- ❖ Physicians
- ❖ Nurses
- ❖ Social workers
- ❖ Trained dais
- ❖ Village health guides
- ❖ Health assistants
- ❖ Auxiliary personnel

Physician: - In hospital, the physician is responsible for the medical diagnosis and for determining the therapy required by a person who is ill or injured. It is a person who is legally authorized to practice medicine in particular jurisdiction.

Nurse:- A number of nursing personnel may be involved in the health team and may have their own nursing team. Nursing team comprised of personnel who provide nursing services to a patient. “Head nurse” is responsible for delegation of duties to members of her team and care given to the patients.

The dietitian:- When dietary and nutritional services are required a dietitian may also the member of the health team. Dietitians supervise the preparation of meals according to doctor’s prescription. The nutritionist in a community setting recommends health diets for people and is frequently involves in board advisory services in regard to purchase and preparation of food.

The Physiotherapist:- it provides assistance to a patient who has problem related to musculoskeletal system. Their functions include; assessing mobility and strength, providing therapeutic measures and teaching patients new skills and measures.

The social worker:-The patient and his family member are assisted by social worker with such problems such as finances, rest home accommodation, counselling or marital problems, and adoption of children.

The occupational therapist assists patients with some impairment of function to gain skills as they are related to activities of daily living (ADL) and help with a skill that is therapeutic.

The paramedical technologist includes laboratory technologies, radio-logic technologists. The laboratory technologists examine and study specimens such as urine, faeces, blood and discharges from wound.

The pharmacist prepares and dispenses pharmaceuticals in hospital and community settings. The role of pharmacist in monitoring and evaluating the actions of medications on patients is becoming prominent.

The inhalation therapist or respiratory technologist is skilled in therapeutic measures used in care of patients with respiratory problems. These therapist are knowledgeable about oxygen therapy devices, intermittent positive pressure breathing respirators, artificial mechanical ventilators, accessory devices used for inhalation.

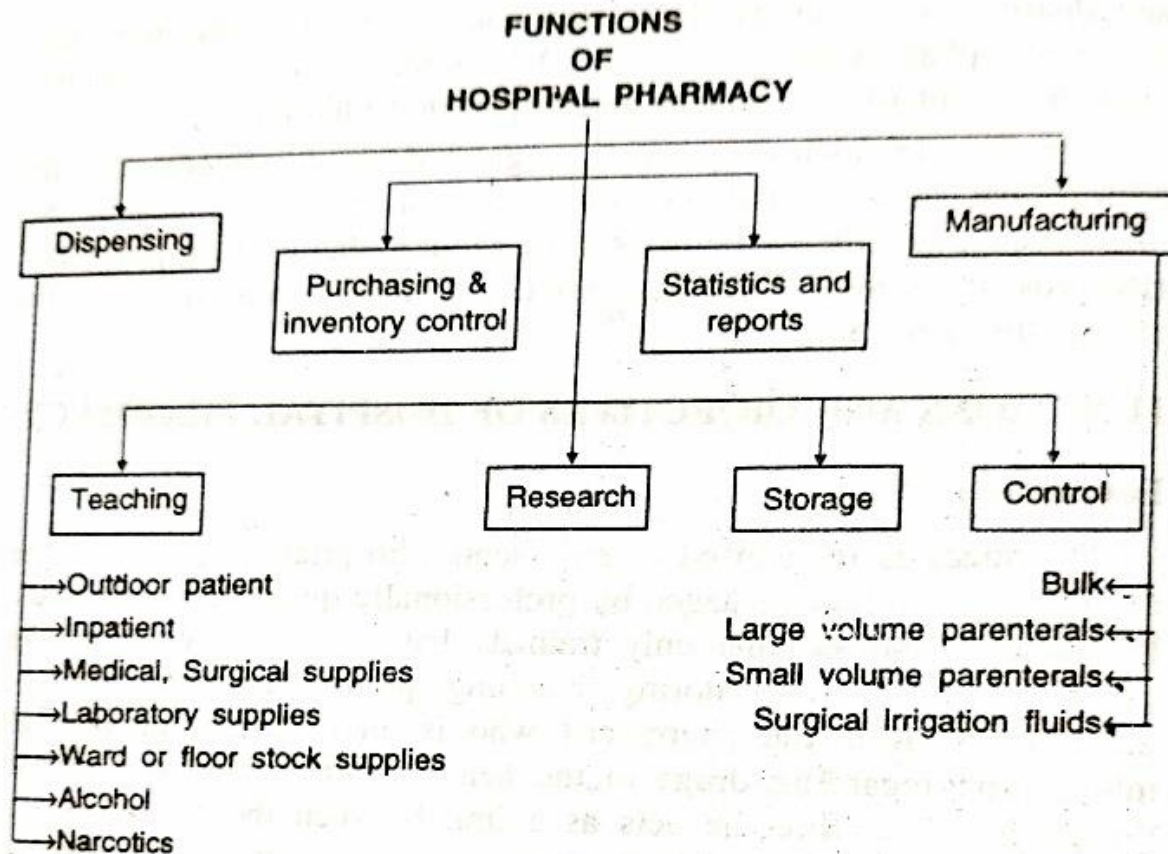
The clinical psychologist constitutes an important member in healthcare team.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY

Hospital pharmacy is one of the most important department among several departments of a hospital .Hospital pharmacy may be defined as that department of the hospital which deals with procurement ,storage ,compounding, dispensing,manufacturing ,testing, packaging and distribution of drugs.It is also concerned with education and research in pharmaceutical services.A hospital pharmacy is controlled by a professionally qualified pharmacist.

Functions:-Pharmacy is recognized as an essential hospital service in all the major hospitals .It has been realized that only trained pharmaceutical personnels are capable of purchasing,storing,handling,pricing and dispensing of medications.It is the pharmacist who is an expert to provide all information regarding drugs to the health professionals and also to the public .Therefore he acts as a link between the physician and the patient.

- 1)Providing specifications for the purchase of drugs, chemicals and biologicals etc.
- 2)Proper storing of drugs.
- 3) Manufacturing and distribution of medicament such as transfusion fluids, parentralproducts,tablets, capsules,ointment and stock mixtures.
- 4)Dispensing and sterilizing parentral preparations which are manufactured in hospital.
- 5)Dispensing of drugs as per the prescription of medical staff of the hospital.
- 6)Filling and labelling of all containers from which medicines are to be administered.
- 7)Managementof stores which includes purchase of drugs, proper storage condition and maintenance of records.
- 8) Establishment and maintenanceof 'Drug Information Centre'which will provide information regarding medications.
- 9) Patient counselling service while supplying drugs especially from out-patient department.
- 10) Providing cooperation in teaching and research programmes.



Objectives: - the practice of hospital pharmacy started in India in 1941. The objectives of hospital pharmacy are-

- To ensure the availability of the right medication, at the right time, in the right dose at minimum cost.
- To professionalize the functioning of pharmaceutical services.
- To act as a counselling department for medical staff, nurses and for patient.
- To act as a data bank on drug utilization.
- To participate in research projects.
- To plan, organize and implement pharmacy policy procedures.
- To implement decisions of Pharmacy and therapeutic committee.

Location and layout:-

The pharmacy should be located in the hospital premises so that patients and staff can easily approach it. In multi-stored building of a hospital, the pharmacy should be located on the ground floor especially the dispensing unit.

Out-patient pharmacy should give a pleasant appearance and must have enough space for seating of patients. Space must be provided for routine manufacturing of stock solution, bulk powders, ointment etc. medical stores of a pharmacy should be

adjacent to the pharmacy itself or should be directly connected with pharmacy. Pharmacy receives materials from two sources: Medical stores and manufacturing division of the hospital.

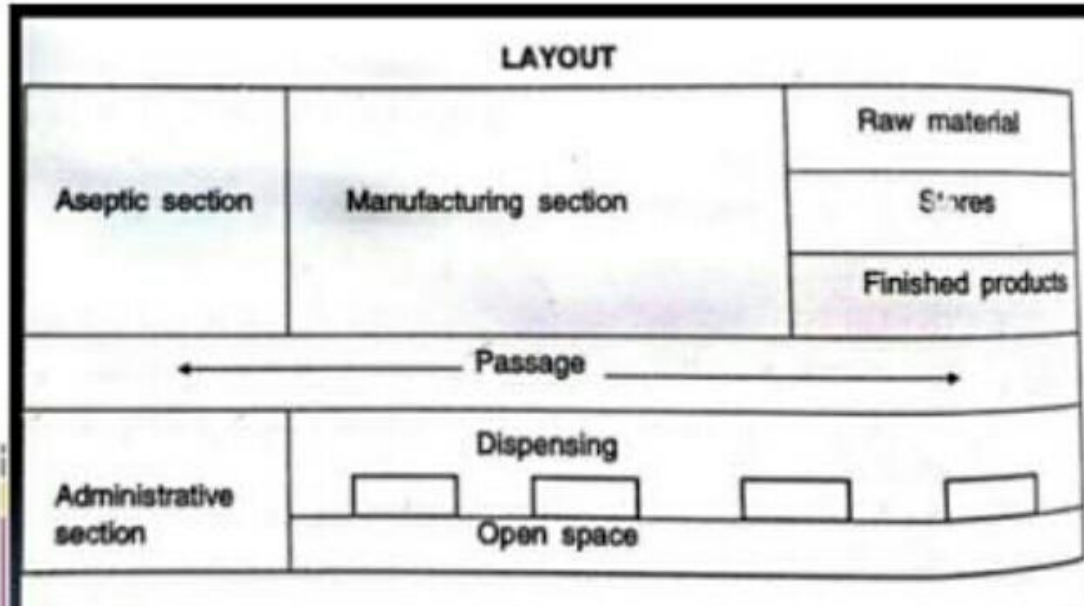


Fig:- A typical layout of hospital pharmacy

Medical stores and manufacturing units issue against requisition from various departments. Pharmacy department exercises quality control of materials.

REFERENCE:- Dr. Nand P, Dr. Khar Roop K; "A textbook of Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy", 15th edition, Published by Birla Publications Pvt. Ltd, Page no. 3 to 27.

OUTPATIENTS

Rx written by doctor

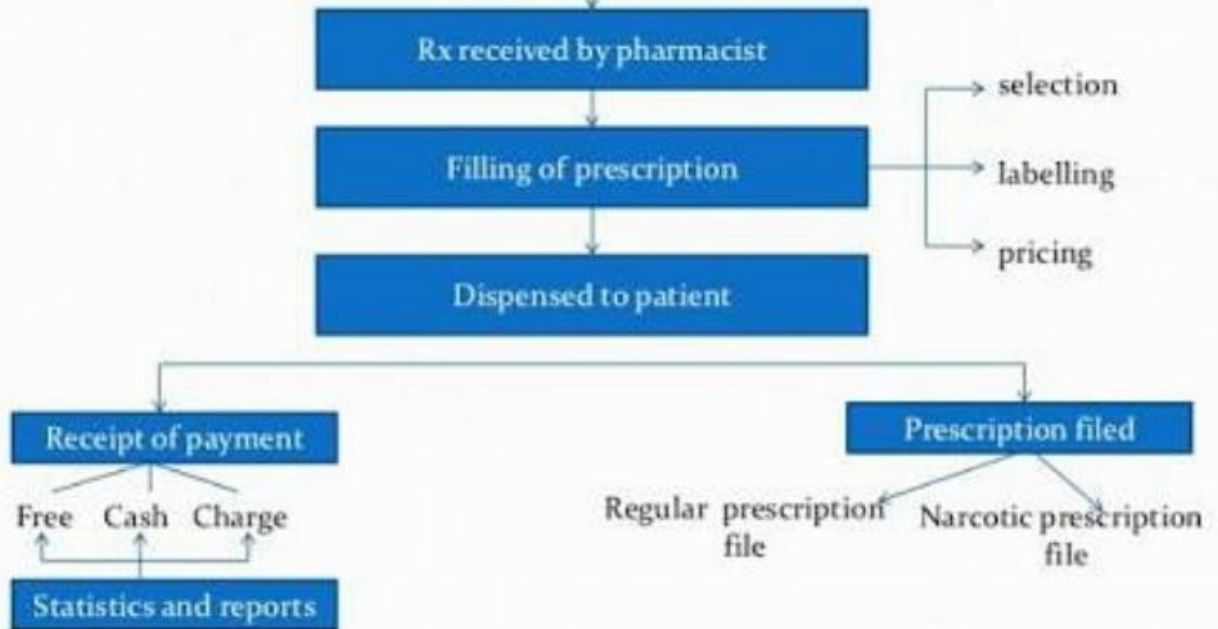


Fig:- General flow chart for outpatients

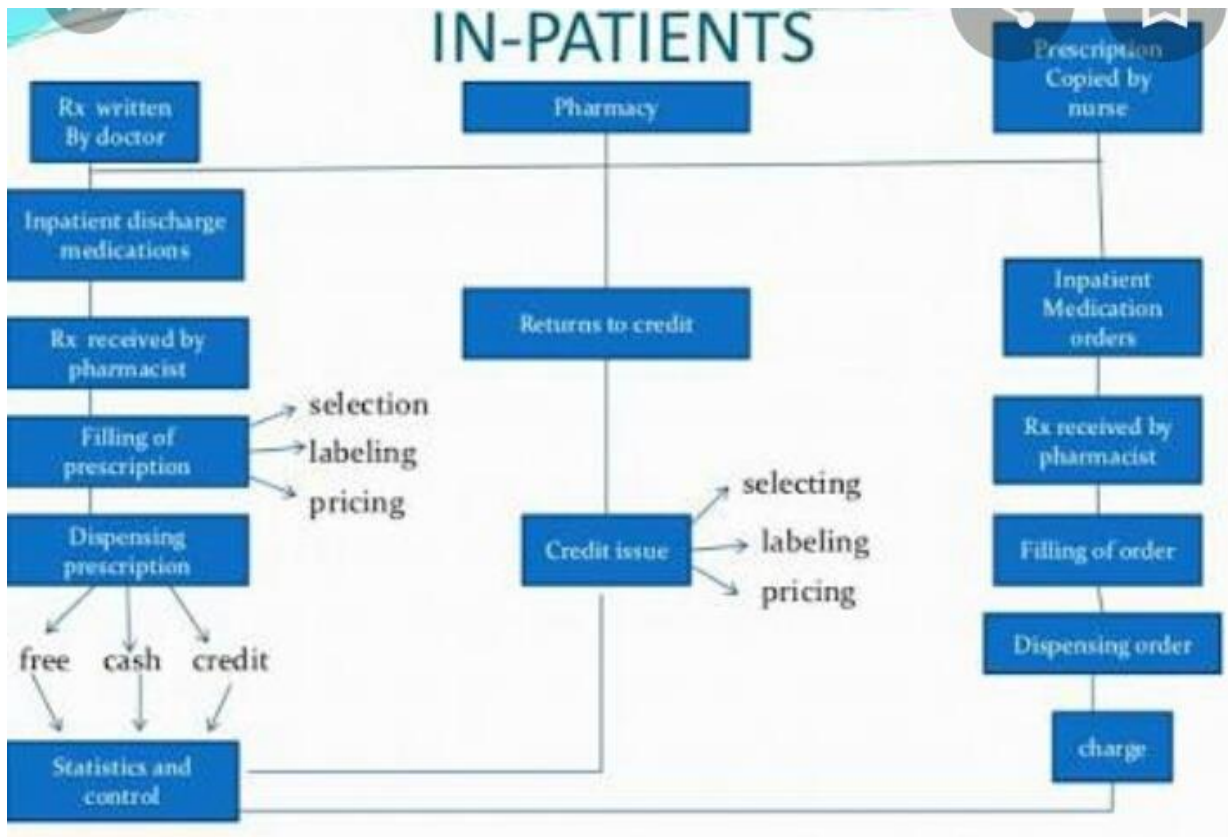


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