

HOSPITAL AND ITS ORGANIZATION

Chapter 2 Hospital Pharmacy Abuzar Khan PhD.

Hospital

- Hospitium
- Health care institution
- Patient treatment
- Specialized medical
- Nursing staff and
- Medical equipment.







Classification Of Hospitals

Classification of Hospital

on services

General

Specialty









Classification of Hospital

Numbers

Small hospitals

Medium hospitals

Large hospitals







Classification of Hospital

DHQ THQ

RHC

BHU









Classification of Hospital Based on Ownership

1. Government

2. Private

3. Teaching

4. Charity









Organizational Pattern Of Hospital

Organization

• A formal system of interaction and coordination that links the tasks of individuals and groups to help achieve organizational goals.

Purpose

- Channel information to managers
- Distribution of Authority
- Interrelationship among different units









Unique Features of Hospitals and Health Care Organizations

- Measuring Out is difficult
- Work is variable and complex
- Urgent and Nondeferrable work pattern
- No Chances for errors

- Work Need specialization
- Personnel must be loyal to profession
- No Managerial control
- Highly inter dependable









Structural components of organizations

1. Formalization

• Rules, Guidelines, Policies

2. Centralization

Distribution of power

Decision making

3. Specialization

• Division

Medical and Nursing staff

4. Complexity

Multiple disciplines

5. Configuration

 How these different disciplines work together



Organization of Hospital

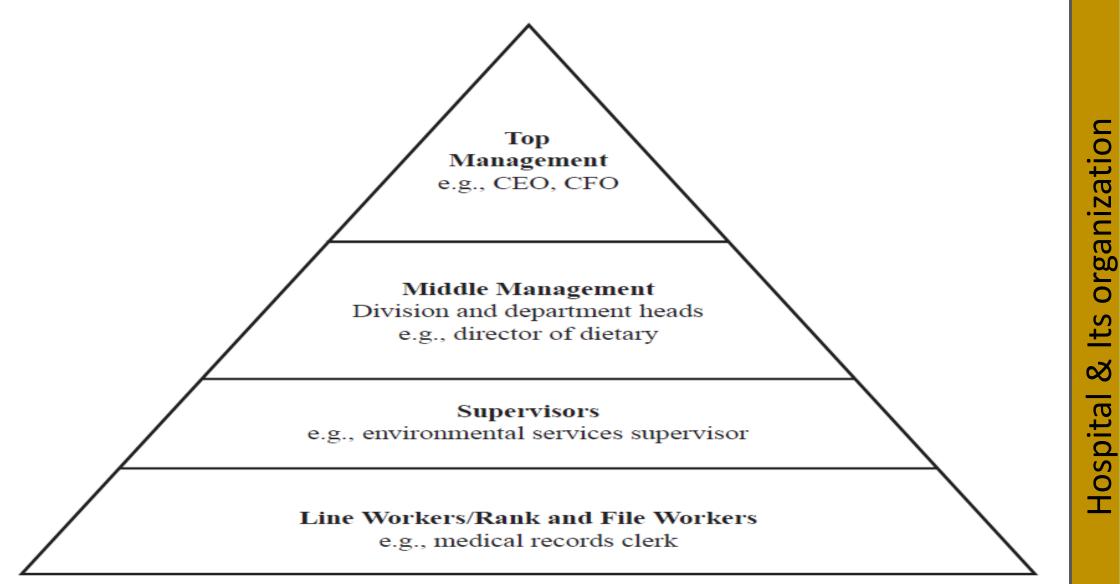


Figure 3-1 Pyramid organization.









1. Strategic Apex

2. The Operating Core

3. The Middle Line

4. The Technostructure

5. The Support Staff







Organizational Design

1. Functional Design

2. Divisional Design

3. Corporate Design







Organizational Design

4. Matrix Design

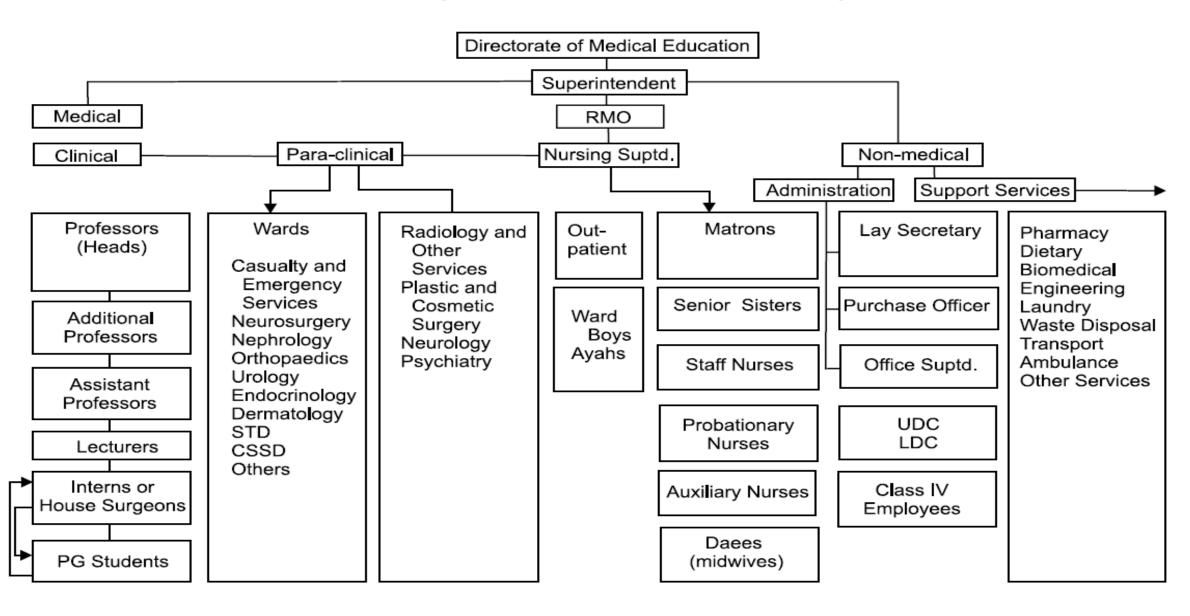
5. Parallel design





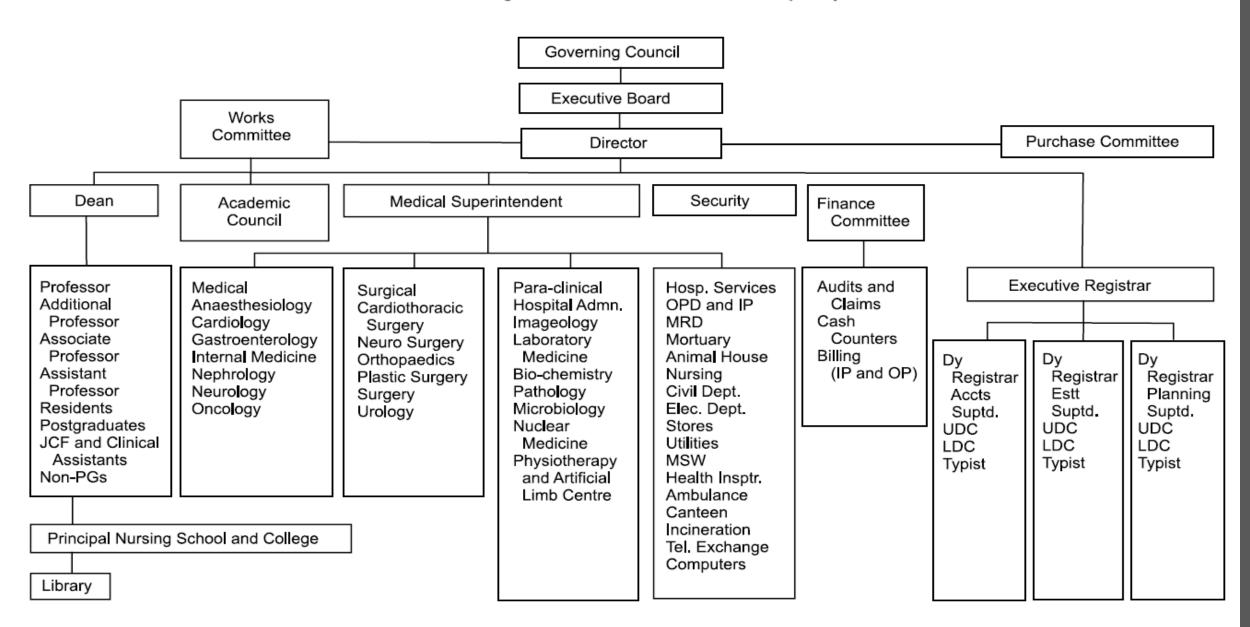


FIGURE 3.1 Configuration of a 1000-bedded Government Hospital

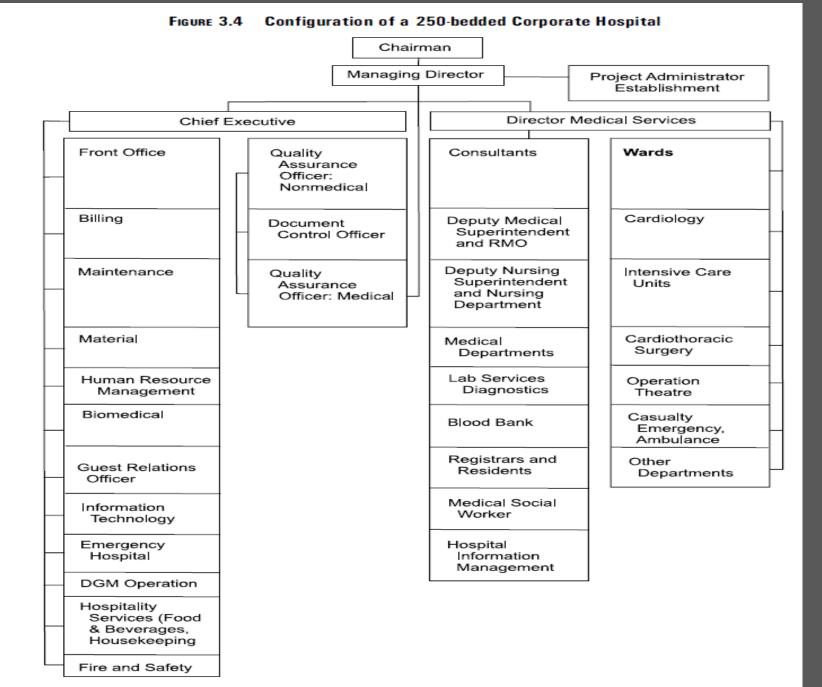


Note: CSSD Central Sterile Services Department; LDC Lower Division Clerk; PG Postgraduate; RMO Resident Medical Officer; STD Sexually Transmitted Disease; UDC Upper Division Clerk.

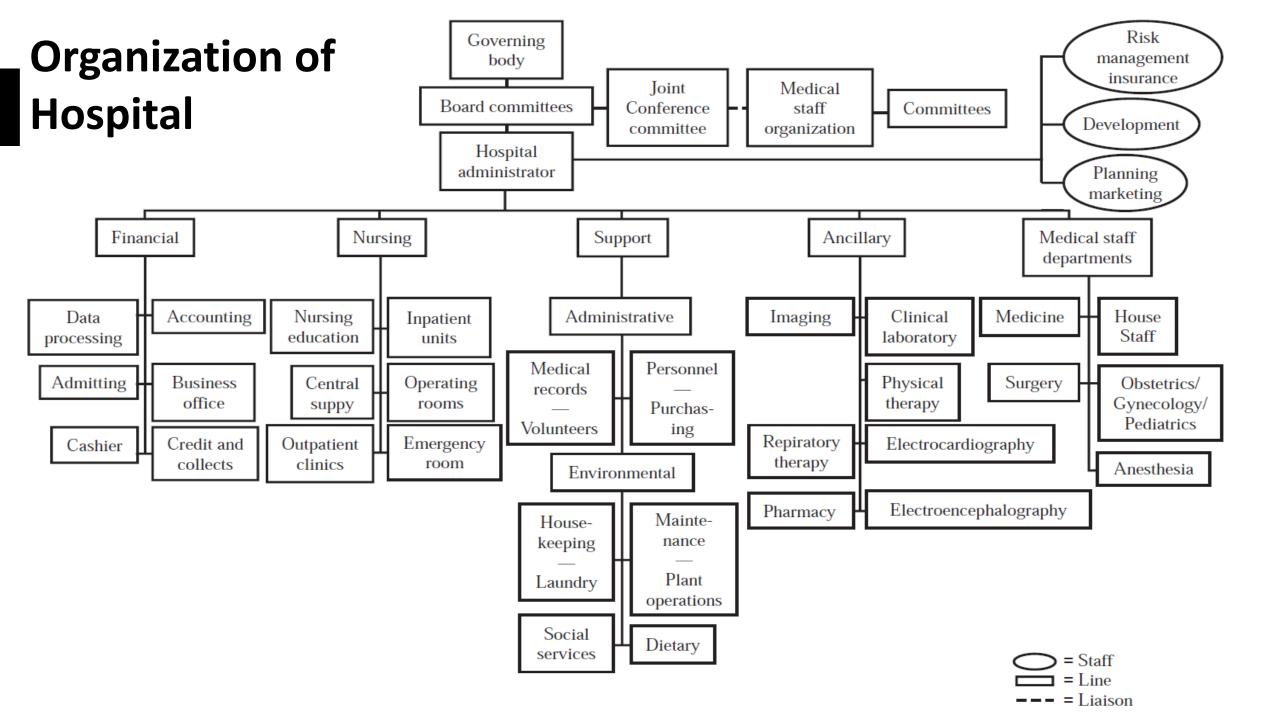
FIGURE 3.2 Configuration of a 700-bedded University Hospital



Note: IP In-patient; JCF Junior Clinical Fellow; LDC Lower Division Clerk; MSW Masters in Social Work; MRD Medical Records Department; OP Outpatient; UDC Upper Division Clerk.



Note: DGM Deputy General Manager.



Administration

Board of Governors

- Members
- Private hospitals (Owners)
- Chairperson
- Tenure of Members
- Decisions (fiduciary)
- Functions
 - Policy for MTI
 - Procedure for appointment
 - Annual budget approval
 - Compliance to Govt policies
 - HD appointment









Hospital Director

- Hospital administrators All non clinical functions
- Qualifications
- Trained in
 - Hospital administration and business
 - Health care system and services
 - Functions of hospitals
- Inside activities
- Information
- Look after facilities in hospitals
- Meeting with staff
- Budget allocation
- Outside activities









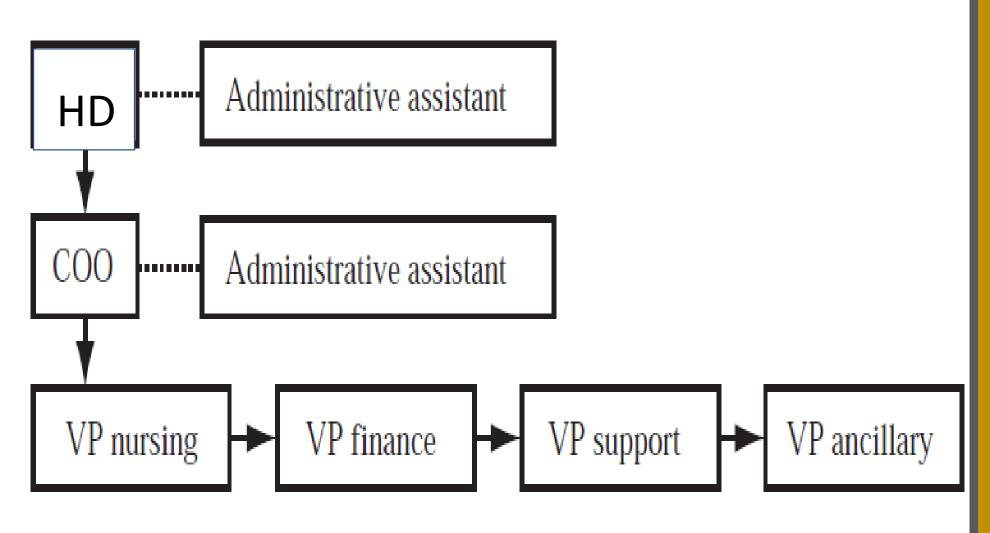
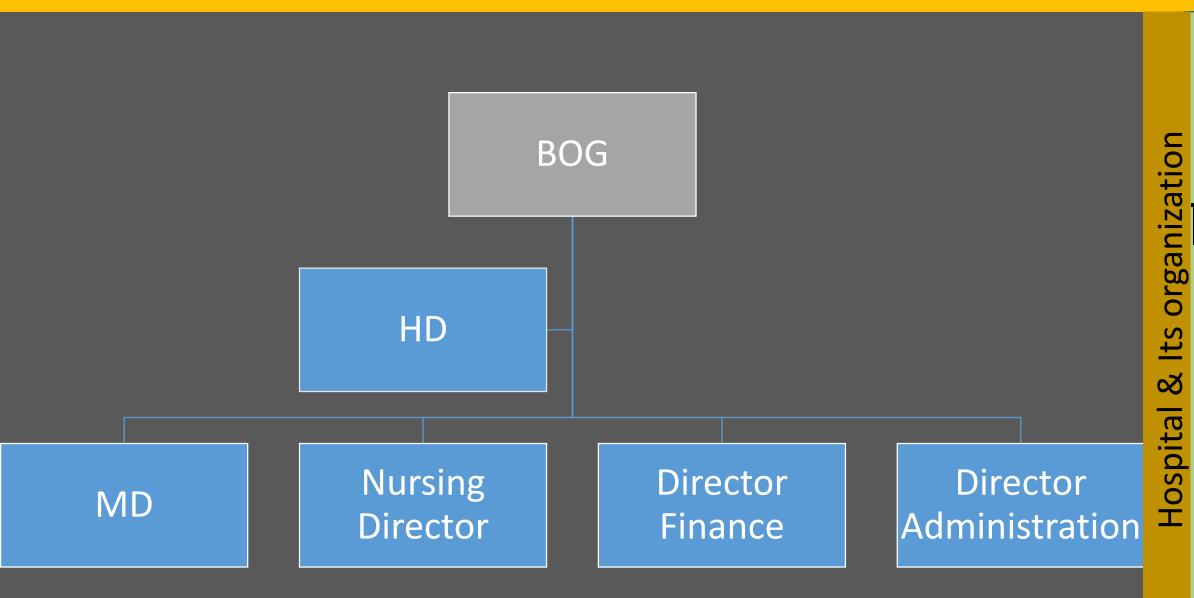


Figure 5-1 Typical organization of vice presidents.

Administration











- Backbone
- Accountable to BOG
- Responsible for medical services
- Ethical practices
- Structure of medical staff will vary from hospital to hospital depending upon its size.







Medical staff Categories

1. Active Medical Staff

2. Associate Medical Staff

3. Courtesy Medical Staff

4. Consultants

5. Honorary Medical staff









1. Active medical Staff

- Meets Basic Requirements
- All time Available to the Hospital to provide quality care to patients; and
- Regularly admits patients
- Regularly involved in the care of patients
- Enjoys full privileges







2. Associate Medical Staff

- Incomplete privileges
- Working toward active staff designation.
- They may have to be in this designation for a number of months while their colleagues evaluate their care, or they may have
- a limited number of admissions per month.







3. Courtesy Medical Staff

• A hospital may classify a physician as a courtesy staff member if that physician does not often admit patients to that hospital.







• These physicians do not admit patients, but rather they are called in to consult on particular patients who have been admitted by other physicians.







5. Honorary Medical staff

- Emeritus professor
- National awards



Grouping

Various sections and divisions according to

Same nature of services

Depends on the extent of specialization

Departments

1

ClinicalDepartments

2.

Support Services



1. Clinical Departments

- Depends on Hospital Type
- BHU, DHQ, Tertiary Care
- Specializations Of Medical Staff

Department of Medicine

- General medicine
- Dermatology
- Psychiatry
- Pulmonology
- Neurology
- Pediatrics
- Endocrinology
- Rheumatology
- Gastroenterology

Department of Surgery

General Surgery

Neurosurgery

Opthmology

Orthopedic surgery

Obs and Gyne

Dental mand Oral surgery

Urology

Cardiothoracic surgery

Plastic surgery





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Support Services

1. Pharmacy

2. Nursing

3. Food and Nutrition Services

4. Medical Records

5. Pathology









Support Services

6. Blood bank

7. Radiology

8. Nuclear Medicine

9. Radiotherapy Department

10. Material Management department









12. Central sterile Services

13. Finance dept









- Public sector hospitals.
- Subsidized rates
- Finite Resources
- Director Finance (CFO)
- Business office manager
- Accounts manager
- Accountants cashiers auditors







Resources Vs Expenses

Budgeting

• MIS

Auditing

Financial Efficiency









- The hospital's Finance dept functions and responsibilities includes:
- 1) Maintenance of adequate accounting systems for all income and expenditures;
- 2) Development and coordination of the budget control mechanism;
- 3) Credit and collections procedures;
- 4) Collection of cash and banking procedures;
- 5) Maintenance of internal controls;
- 6) Preparation of financial reports that can be invaluable tools for the chief financial officer (CFO).









• Financial Resources

- Government health department
- Patients out of pocket money
- Insurance Plans
- Donations and charity
- Teaching and Research

Expenses

- Overhead Cost
- Human Resource
- Equipment
- Patient Services







Hospital Finances (BUDGET)

1. Statistical Budget

2. Revenue Budget

3. Expense Budget

4. Operating Budget









Hospital Finances (BUDGET)

	•		•	•	
Total Patients	Statistical Budget	Revenue Budget	Expense budget	Operating Budget	on
Adults	400	400*20= 8000	400*10 = 4000	8000 – 4000 = 5000	organization
Children	700	700*20 = 14000	700 * 10 = 7000	14000 - 7000 = 7000	Hospital & Its
Flu shots	1100	8000 + 1400 = 22000	4000 + 7000 = 11000	11000	Ho

- MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS)
- Patients records
- Costing procedures
- Medical Bills
- Credits and Debits information
- Staff payrolls
- Hospital purchases
- Automated order generation



PATIENT ACCOUNTS AND BILLING DEPARTMENT

- The primary functions of this department are to
- Manage patient accounts
- Hospital accounts, and receivables, and to
- Monitor patient bills.

• THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

- Chartered Accountant
- Annual Audit
- Monitors hospitals internal control
- Verifies the values of the hospital's assets, and traces accounting transactions
- Second opinion on the hospital's financial situation
- Auditors helps hospitals in Reimbursement







• Measurement of the Financial efficiency of hospitals

- 1. Average length of stay
- 2. Age of the plant
- 3. Bad debts
- 4. Free-patient ratio
- 5. In-and out-patient mix
- 6. Inventory turnover
- 7. Labour yield





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