

Definition & Classification of hospitals



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INTRODUCTION



- The word “**hospital**” derived from the Latin word **hospitalis** which in turn derived from french word “**hospes**” that means “ a host or a guest”
- A hospital is a health care institution providing treatment to patients with specialized staff and equipment.

HOSPITAL

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 and for parturients . It may or may not also provide services for ambulatory patients or an out patient basis.



FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL

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- *Patient care*
- *Diagnosis and treatment of disease*
- *Out patient services*
- *Medical education and training*
- *Medical and nursing research*
- *Prevention of disease and promotion of health.*




CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS


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Hospitals are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary based on bed capacity.


1. **Primary hospital**

- Primary hospital is typically a hospital that contains less than 100 beds They are tasked with providing preventive care, minimal health care and rehabilitation services.
 - They are a basic level of contact between individuals and families with the health system
 - They include general practitioners, family physicians and physiotherapist .The basic services provided by them are immunization, maternal and child health services, curative care services and prevention of diseases are provided by PHC.
 - The staff in PHC includes a medical officer, a staff nurse and paramedical support staff.
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2. Secondary hospital

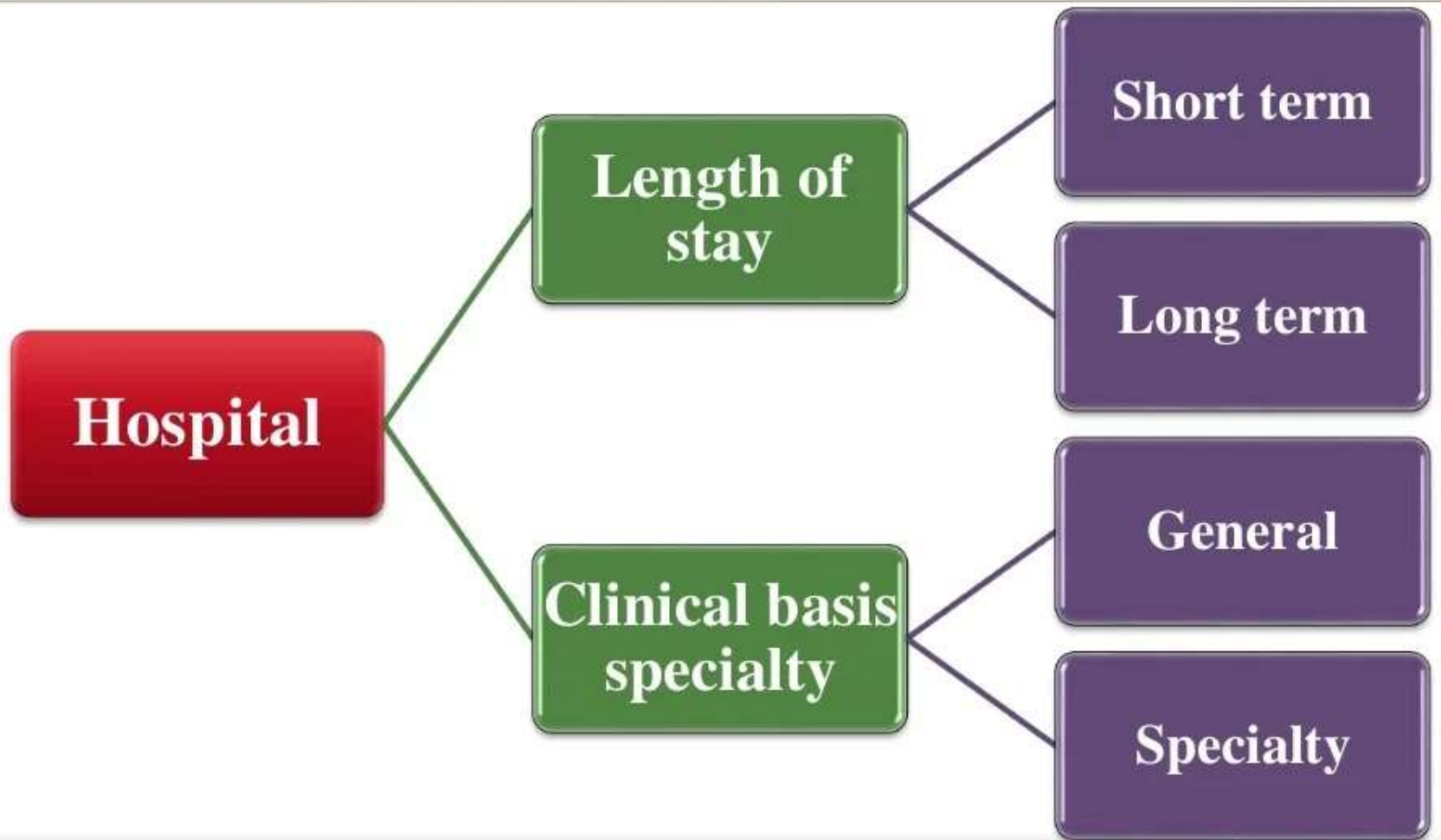
- Secondary hospitals are preferred with a medium size city, country or district and contain more than 100 beds but less than 500.
 - They are responsible for providing complete health services and medical education and also conduct research on regional basis.
 - These hospitals include cardiologists, urologists, dermatologists and other such specialists. The services are provided by medical specialists.
 - The services include acute care, short period stay in hospital emergency department for brief but serious illness.
 - There may be providers who remain in contact but do not work in hospitals such as psychiatrists, physiotherapists, respiratory therapists etc.
 - District hospitals and community health centres at the block level are the examples of secondary hospitals
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3) Tertiary hospitals

- These are comprehensive or general hospitals of the city at national or provincial level with the bed capacity exceeding 500.
 - They are responsible for providing specialist health services and play a vital role with regard to medical education and scientific research and they also serve as a medical hub providing care to multiple regions.
 - The Patients are admitted into these centres on a referral from primary or secondary health professionals.
 - They offer personnel facility as well as facilities for advanced medical investigation and treatment.
 - They provide advanced diagnostic support services, specialized intensive care and special services such as neurosurgery, cancer management, cardiac surgery etc that cannot be provided by primary and secondary health centres.
 - The examples of tertiary hospitals include 3 medical colleges and advanced medical research institutes.
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CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

- They classified according to ,
 - *Length of stay of the patient*
 - *Clinical basis*
 - *Ownership /control basis*
 - *Objectives*
 - *Size*
 - *Management*
 - *System of medicine*



Hospital

Based on ownership

Public hospitals

Voluntary hospitals

Voluntary nursing homes

Corporative hospitals

Hospital

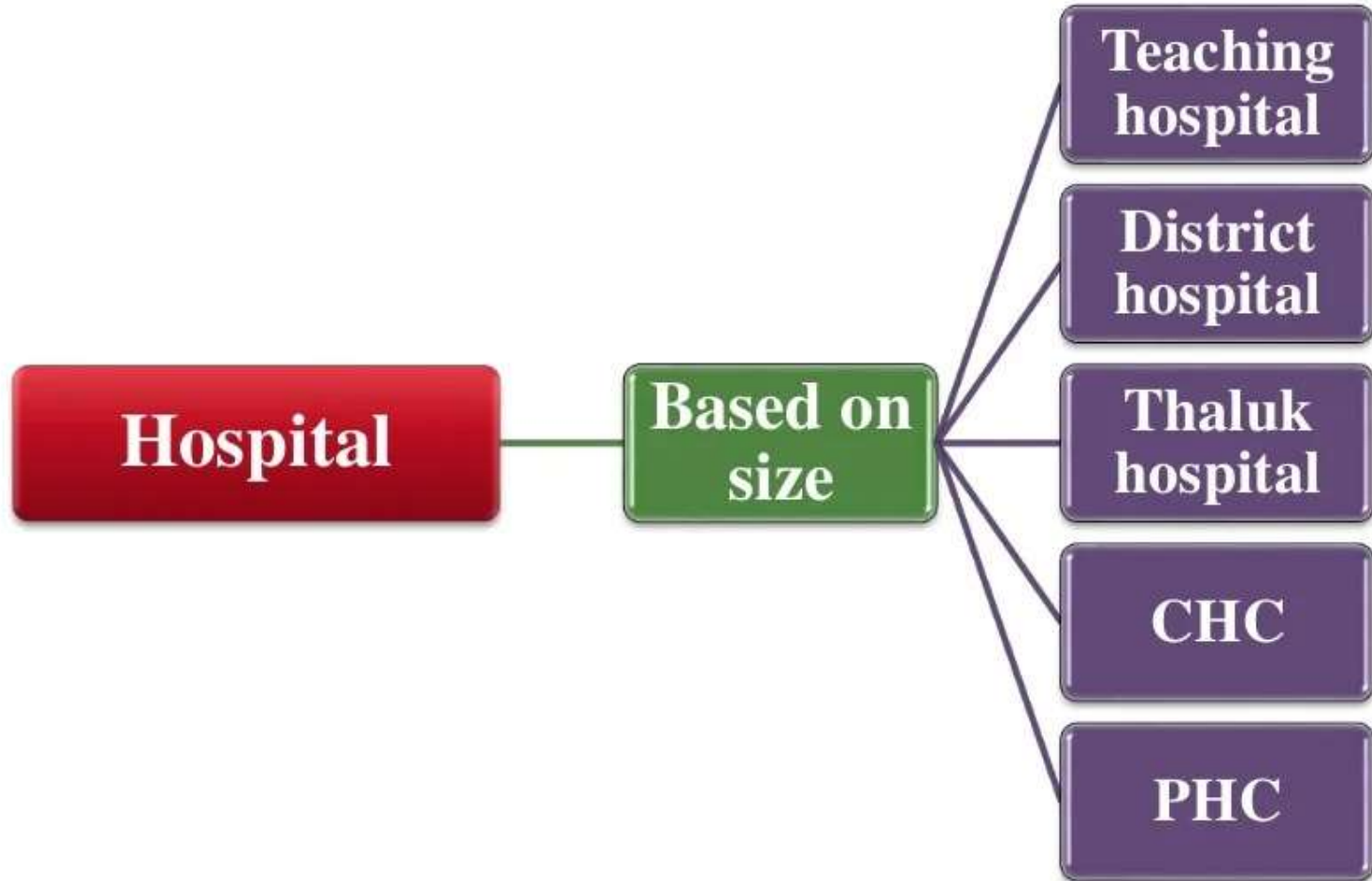
Based on objectives

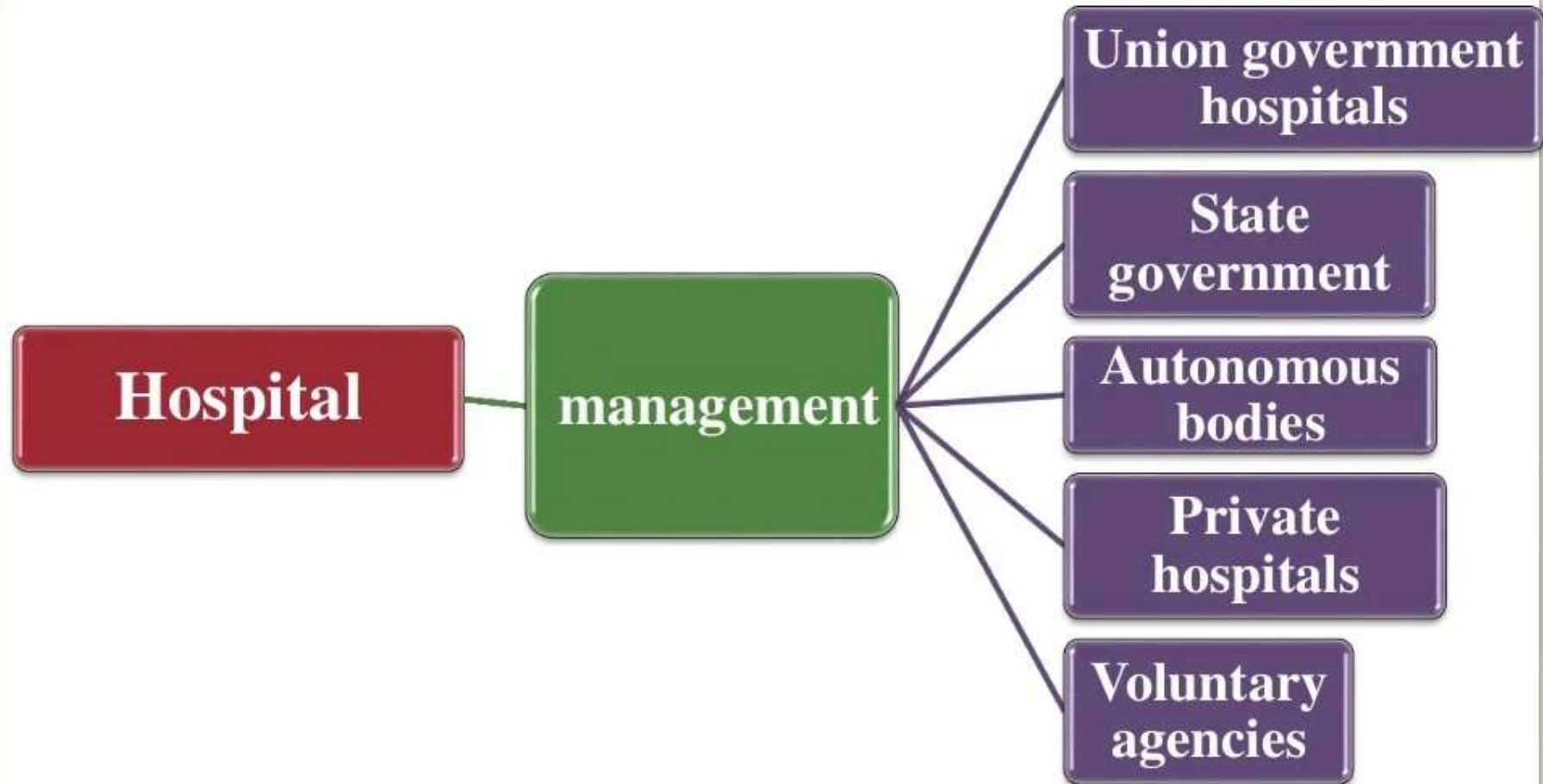
Teaching cum research hospitals

General hospital

Specialized hospitals

Isolation hospitals





Hospital

**Based on
system**

**Allopathic
hospitals**

**Ayurvedic
hospitals**

**Homeopathic
hospitals**

**Unani
hospitals**

**Other
system**

ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT



- *Consultation with doctor*
- *Undergo investigations*
- *Minor procedures*
- *Health education*
- *Receive specialty services*
- *Rehabilitation services*

- *Medical*
- *Surgical*
- *OB and Gynec*
- *Ophthalmology*
- *ENT*
- *Pediatrics*
- *Orthopedic*
- *Cardiology*
- *Urology*
- *Neurology*
- *Psychiatry etc*

EMERGENCY/CASUALTY DEPARTMENT

- *Victims of accidents*
- *Patients with cardiac arrest*
- *Patients with breathing difficulty*



- *located in an area which is Easily accessible to patients*
- *Should have sufficient medical and nursing personnel*
 - *Supplies and equipments and facilities for meeting*

INPATIENT SERVICE (IP)

- Patient who require **continuous** medical care and attention
- Stay **over night** or for several days or weeks or months for diagnosis, treatment and therapy
- Patients are given the **facilities** for lodging, medical and nursing care



Services

- ✓ Dietary dept
- ✓ Pharmacy
- ✓ Other paramedical services (radiology and laboratory)

NURSING DEPARTMENT

- Consist of **nursing service** and **nursing education service**
 - **Nursing service**
 - *Most important dept*
 - **Head** : *nursing officer / nursing superintendent*
 - *Other personnel*
 - *Assistant nursing supdt*
 - *Nursing supervisors*
 - *Head nurses*
 - *Staff nurses*
 - *All nurses should possess registration/license to practice as a nurse in the hospital*



- **Nursing education service**

- *Attached nursing educational institutions*
- *Nursing courses : ANM, GNM, BSc nursing, Post basic BSc nursing, MSc nursing*



PARAMEDICAL DEPARTEMENT

- **Laboratory** : various **investigations** are carried out in the laboratories
 - Urine
 - Feces
 - Blood etc
- Different sessions:
 - *Hematology*
 - *Biochemistry*
 - *Bacteriology*
 - *Parasitology*
 - *Pathology*
 - *Blood bank*



PARAMEDICAL DEPARTEMENT

- **Radiology** : Radiological examinations and treatment are provided to the patient
 - *This department should have **safety precautions** to prevent radiological exposure to the patients and staff of the hospital.*



PARAMEDICAL DEPARTEMENT

- **Dietary** :Meets the dietary requirements of the patients
 - *Special diets are served according to the condition of patients.*
Eg : Salt restricted diet, fat restricted diet, diabetic diet etc
 - *Dietician is the responsible person for his department*



PARAMEDICAL DEPARTEMENT

- **Pharmacy** :this department is responsible for storing and dispensing medicines and IV fluids



OTHER DEPARTEMENTS

- **Administration and accounts**
- **Housekeeping**
- **Maintenance**
- **CSSD**
- **Laundry department**



THANK YOU