

Steps involved in Hospital Health Care Planning

Chapter 2



Steps involved in Hospital Health Care Planning

- Planning cycle:
- It is defined as a process of analyzing a system or defining a problem
- Assessing the extent to which the problem exist

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- Planning cycle also defined as
- Formulating goals and objectives to alleviate or ameliorate those identified needs, examining and choosing from among alternatives intervention initiating the necessary action for its ensure proper implementation of plan and evaluating the results of interventions to match with the stated objectives.

Analysis of health situation:

- It is the first step in health planning
- It is done to get clear picture of the present (i.e. existing) health care facilities and strategy (i.e. future) health care facilities which may be required say twenty years in future.



Analysis of health situation:

- The following items of data are the minimum essential requirement for health care planning
- Demography of location (i.e. population, age and sex etc)

Analysis of health situation:

- Statistics of morbidity (i.e. diseased states or diseases) and mortality i.e. death
- In present scenario - large no. of young individual are dying of CVD. Due to change in life style and faulty eating habit.



Analysis of health situation:

- The epidemiology and geographical distribution of different diseases example tropical diseases like TB Polio Malaria is very common not in USA
- Existing medical facilities available at both public and private hospitals like pressure of large corporate hospitals Vs Municipal hospitals.

Analysis of health situation:

- Existing technical manpower related to health care - like doctor s nurses, medical engineers. pharmacist etc.



Analysis of health situation:

- Existing training facilities - like reproductive and child care training available with each district hospitals.
- Hospital's attitudes and beliefs of population towards disease its prevention.

Analysis of health situation:

- Like awareness among the commercial sex worker to use Condoms
- The analysis and interpretation of above data brings the common health problems ,the heath needs and health demands of the population



Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Objectives and goals are needed to guide efforts.
- If not properly planned, all health care activities will become hap hazard, uneconomical and there will be loss of both and manpower.

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Objectives must be established at all levels.
- At upper levels, objectives are general
- At successively lower levels, they become more specified and detailed.

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Objectives may be short term or long term.
- In setting objectives. there must be judicious use of health resources and work should be executed in such way that. it gets completed in Stipulated time

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Objectives not only guide to action but also a yard stick to measure work after it is done.
- For example: National tuberculosis control program launched in I 962. has both long term and term objectives

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Long term objectives
- The prevalence of infection in age group below 4 years is brought down to 1 percent, against about 30% at present.

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- Short term objectives I operational objectives
- To detect maximum no. of 'TB cases among OII)patient based on
- symptoms and to provide effective Rx for them

Establishment of objectives and goal :

- To vaccinate new born and infant with BCG
- To undertake the above objectives in an integrated manner through all existing health institution in the country

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Assessment of hospital resources: :

- The term resources in health care implies to
 - a) Manpower . (Medical and paramedical staff)
 - b) Money (funds)
 - c) Materials : (Hospital equipments)
 - d) Skill and knowledge

Fixing priorities:

- In fixing priorities, attention is paid to financial constraints, mortality data
- Diseases which can be prevented at low cost, saving the lives of younger people

Fixing priorities:

- Once the problem is identified resources have been determined, the next most important step is planning is establishment of priorities in order of importance or magnitude
- Since the resources always fall short of the total requirement. In fixing priorities ,attention is paid to financial constraints mortality and morbidity data. diseases which can be prevented at low cost‘

Write up for formulated plan :

- The next major step in the planning process is the preparation of detailed plan
- For each proposed health program, the resources (inputs) required are related to the results (output) expected

Programming and Implementation :

- Once the health plan has been selected and approved by the policy making authorities. programming and implementation begin
- The organization structure must incorporate well defined procedure to be followed and sufficient delegation of authorities to the fixation of responsibilities

Monitoring & Evaluation :

- Monitoring is day to day follow up activities during their implementation to ensure that they are proceeding as planned and are on schedule
- It is a continuous process of observing ,recording and reporting on activities of the organization or project

Monitoring & Evaluation :

- The purpose of evaluation is to assess the achievement of the stated objective of a program ,its adequacy, its efficiency and its acceptance by all parties involved
- Good planning will have a built in evaluation to measure the performance and effectiveness and for feedback to correct deficiencies or fill up gaps discovered during evaluation

Summary

- Planning cycle aims at analyzing the extent to which a particular health problem exist in community
- Based on that different measures are taken with the aim to alleviate the health problem

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End of Chapter 2



Thank you