

Internship at
Indraprastha Apollo Hospital Jasola, New Delhi

By

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INDRAPRASTHA APOLLO HOSPITALS, NEW DELHI



OVERVIEW

In 1971, Dr. Reddy (Father of Apollo Group) left his successful clinical practice in Boston and came back to India. On his return from Boston, he founded that the medical horizon in India was full of loopholes in organization structure, services, delivery of the services and affordability to the patients. Situation took a turn when his young patient died who did not have enough money to go abroad for his own treatment. This incident marked impact in his life and enhanced his determination to get best quality healthcare to India. He made design to build India's first tertiary care hospital.

Unconcerned and unfazed about the hurdles he has to face, Apollo Hospitals unlocked its ways in 1983 and ever since encouraged a goal which read as "Our mission is to bring healthcare of international standards within the reach of every individual. We are committed to the achievement and maintenance of excellence in education, research and healthcare for the benefit for humanity".

In these 30 years, it has been stated as one of the most glorious stories of success that India has never seen. Not only is the Apollo Group being one of the major cohesive healthcare groups in the whole country, it also catalyzed the private healthcare uprising in the India. Apollo has made every characteristic of their patronizing mission into a reality. The journey has affected and supplemented 42 million patients who came from 120 different countries.

THE JOURNEY OF APOLLO HOSPITALS

- The Apollo Hospitals Group was started by Dr. Prathap C. Reddy in 1979.
- The Group started its first hospital at Chennai in 1983 with the initial bed strength of 150.
- The bed strength today stands at over 9000.
- With over 54 owned hospitals, Apollo today is Asia's largest Corporate Hospitals Group.

Apollo Bhubaneswar 2010
Apollo Aragonda 2000
Apollo Vishakhapatnam 1999
Apollo Madurai 1997
Apollo specialty Chennai 1993
Indraprastha Apollo Delhi 1996
Apollo Chennai 1983
Apollo Hyderabad 1988

54 locations in India
and outside India, over
9000 beds, more than
55,000 employees and
serving its millions of
patients across the
world

Apollo Bilaspur 2001
Apollo Ahmadabad 2003
Apollo Dhaka 2005
Apollo Ludhiana 2005
Apollo Agra 2006
Apollo Bangalore 2007
Apollo Kakinada (AP)
Apollo Kolkata

ACCREDITATION



NABL

JCI

NABL - National Accreditation Board for Testing and Celebrations Laboratories.

JCI - Joint Commission International

COMMITTEES AT APOLLO

The Committees that guide the smooth functioning of the hospital and help building the painstaking attitude in the employees:

- ❖ Quality Steering Committee
- ❖ Infection Control Committee
- ❖ Safety Committee
- ❖ Credentialing Committee
- ❖ Authorization Committee
- ❖ Appraisal Committee
- ❖ Medical Audit Committee
- ❖ Ethical Committee for Clinical Trials
- ❖ Ethics Committee
- ❖ Code Blue Committee
- ❖ Drug Committee
- ❖ Transfusion Committee
- ❖ Death Review Committee
- ❖ OT Committee

CODES

Blue:	Individual disaster	Call 66
Grey:	Internal disaster	Call 5555, 1926, 1983
Pink:	Baby disaster	Call 5555, 1926, 1983
Purple:	Fight likely	Call 5555, 1926, 1983
Black:	Bomb Threat	Call 5555, 1926, 1983
Red:	External Disaster	CMO to Activate

Orange: Indication of deterioration in patient's condition Call 66

FIRE SAFETY

Upon determining a fire, Noise out the code word - Code Grey

In case of fire, first inform 5555 and then remember the pneumonic: **RACE**

R	:	Rescue
A	:	Alarm
C	:	Confine the fire
E	:	Extinguish (if trained) and evacuate

Type of Extinguishers:

1. WATER CO₂ TYPE–

Used for 'A' CLASS FIRE – Used for general fire by wood, Cloth & Paper.

2. CO₂ TYPE–

Used for 'BCE' CLASS FIRE – Used for fire by Flammable Liquid, Burnable Gas, Metals & Electrical appliances.

3. Dry Chemical Powder (DCP) Type –

Used in any type of fire including gaseous / electrical / fire.

