



INTERNSHIP TRAINING

At

Soni Manipal Hospital
Jaipur

DISSERTATION TOPIC

Comparison of Issue Procedure of Housekeeping Consumables of Soni Manipal Hospital



PREVIEW

- Introduction
- Aim & Objective
- Types of Distribution Method
- Factors Affecting use of Consumables
- Housekeeping Store Issue Procedure
- Methodology
- Observations
- Limitations
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

AIM

To carry out comparison of issue procedure of housekeeping consumables by linking it with patient flow.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the relationship between patient load and consumption of housekeeping consumables.
- To identify scope of improvements within the same.
- To recommend effective solutions that is cost effective if any.

TYPES OF DISTRIBUTION METHOD

- Requisition System
- Topping up System
- Total Supply Cart Exchange System
- Clean Exchange

FACTORS AFFECTING USE OF CONSUMABLES

- **Patients Flow**
- **Weather**
- **Seasonality**
- **Budgetary allocation**

HOUSEKEEPING STORES ISSUE PROCEDURE

- Central Store for issue of Consumables
- Stores procured based on annual demand as well emergent demand and taken on charge
- Stores issued as on required basis
- Demand generated by the user
- Bulk housekeeping stores issued to HK Cell
- Stores further issued and accounted for in a register(Adhoc arrangement)

METHODOLOGY

- **Research Question-** Can there be linkage between housekeeping consumables issue procedure and patient flow?
- **Study Type-** Analytical and retrospective
- **Selection of Period of Study-** Apr 2013 to Jan 2014
- **Sample Population-** All types of items of housekeeping consumables being procured by the central stores . 94 items formed part of the sample population

METHODOLOGY

- **Sampling method for selecting items-** Systematic sampling method was used. The items were put through VED and ABC analysis.
- **Sample size-** Sample size was limited to 10 items from total inventory of housekeeping stores
- **Tools used for data analysis-** Initial data was collected in MS Excel sheet and then SPSS 16.0 was used to carry out further analysis of selected data like correlation of variables and their significance.

OBSERVATIONS

VED Analysis

- VED analysis was carried out on 94 housekeeping consumables.
- 90 items which were issued from the central store during the period of study.
- 4 items which were issued in more than 1000 nos
- one item which was issued more than 500 but less than 1000,
- 21 items were issued more than 100 but less than 500,
- 64 items were issued in less than 100 quantity.
- After VED analysis 40 items were shortlisted on the basis of more than 50 units of the items issued by central store during the period of study.

OBSERVATIONS

ABC Analysis

- ABC analysis was carried out for 40 items which were shortlisted based on their usage and quantity consumed
- cost price of 40 items were obtained and same multiplied with the total quantity of item issued by the central store to arrive at the total cost incurred on the item during the period of study. The figure so arrived of all the items of consumables was placed in descending order which gave out cost wise ranking of the items. The
- total cost of 40 preselected items came out to be Rs 7, 51,565 out of which
- 30 items only made up the 99 % of the expenditure in the overall cost however
- 70% of the cost was incurred on 8 items and the balance 30% cost was made up by 22 items.

OBSERVATIONS

Selection of items for further analysis

- 10 items out of the total 94 items which would represent the housekeeping consumables fairly both in terms of volume/quantity and cost incurred.
- Top 10 items which would form part of further analysis were selected from the items which had greater/higher representation in both the VED and ABC analysis,
- This was done to have only those items which had a major share in quantity and as well budget of housekeeping consumables.
- Total cost of these items was Rs 6,09,990 and the percentage share of these items was 81.16%

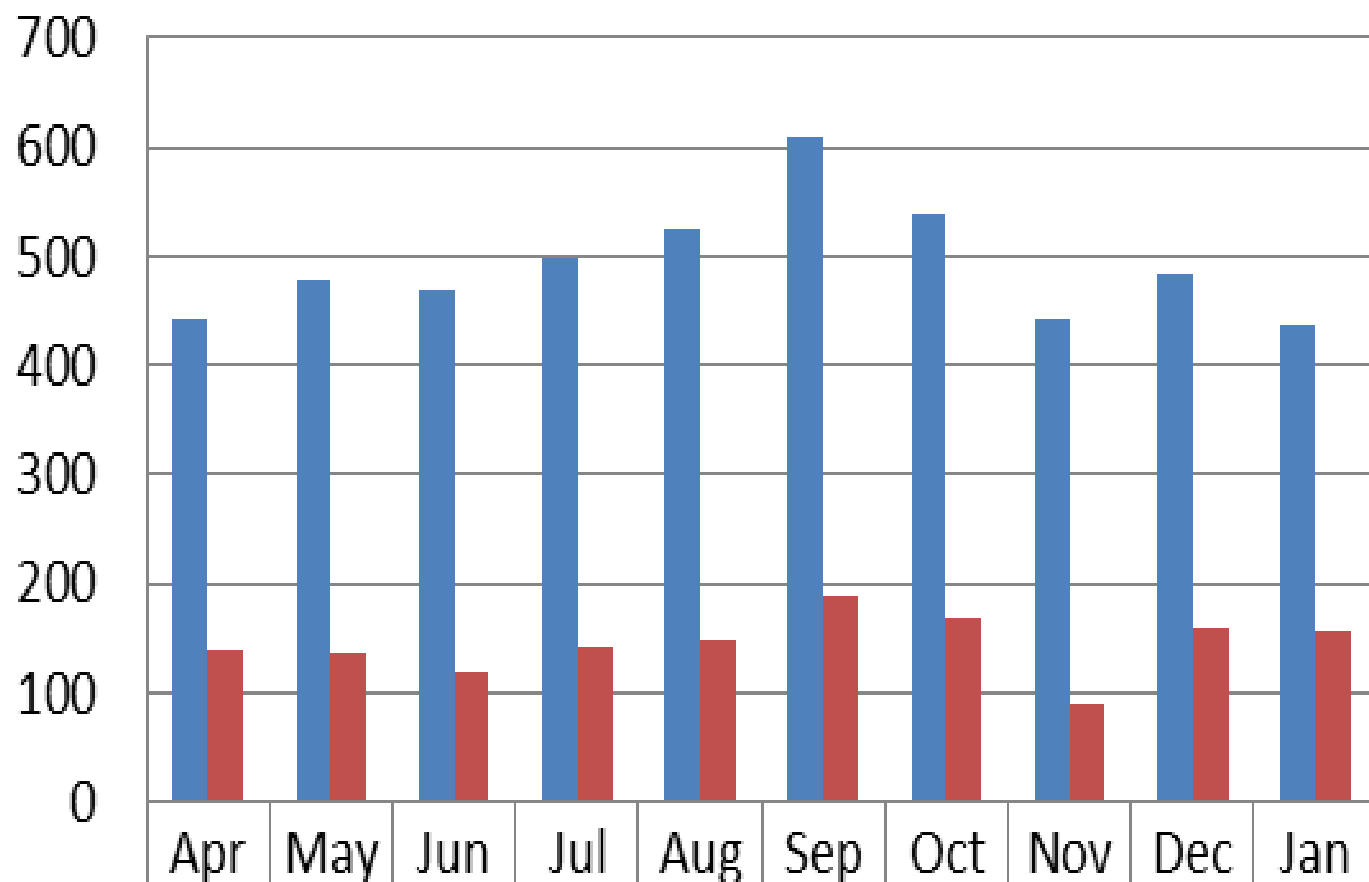
OBSERVATIONS

Comparison of selected items with monthly patient flow

- The selected 10 items of consumables were put through comparison with the monthly patient inflow in the hospital from Apr 2013 to Jan 2014 as was the data available for monthly consumable usage for the same period.
- The details of the patients comprised of sum total of OPD patients, repeat OPD patients and IPD patients

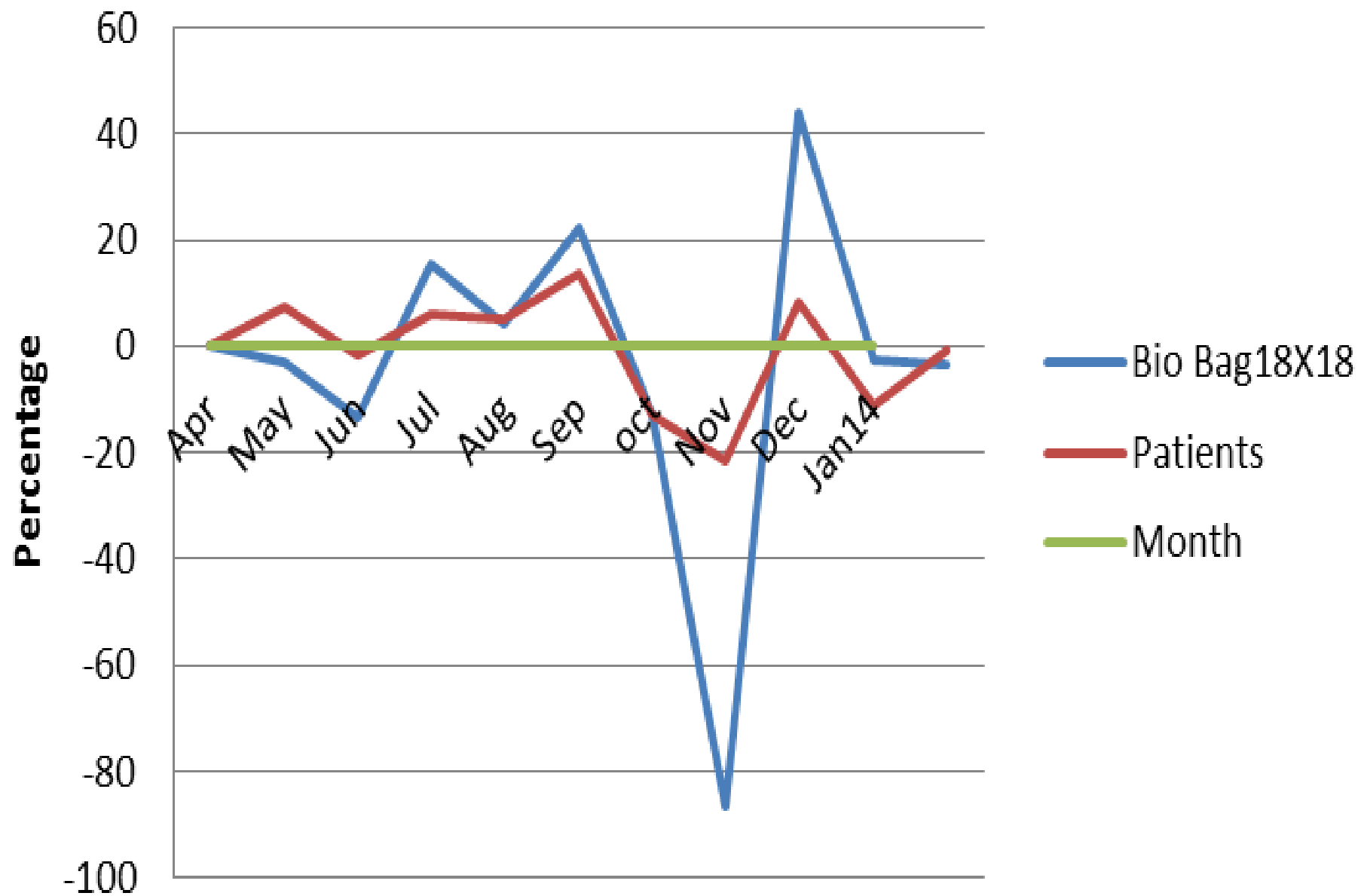
Monthly Patients Flow& Bio Bag Black(18X18) Consumption

No of Patients/Bio Bag Black



■ Patients(In Tens)	441.8	476.5	469	498.4	524.2	607.8	538.8	442.8	483.9	436.2
■ Bio Bag Black (18x18)	140	136	120	142	148	190	168	90	160	156

Monthly Incr/Decr of Patients & Bio Bag Black(18X18)



CORRELATION AND SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN PATIENTS AND CONSUMABLE ITEMS

Item	Quantity	Pearson Correlation	Strength of Correlation	Significance
Bio Bag Black (18x18)	1450	0.712	Very strong +	Significant
Bio Bag Black (29x36)	1296	0.419	Strong+	
Phenyl White	4235	0.226	Weak +	
Bio Bag Yellow (18x18)	471	0.207	Weak +	
Bio Bag Yellow (29x36)	394	0.249	Weak +	
Sodium Hypochloride	3900	0.279	Weak +	
Bio Bag Red (29x36)	427	0.05	No/negligible	
Bio Bag Red (18x18)	283	0.735	Very strong +	Significant
Bio Bag Blue (18x18)	284	0.259	Weak +	
Room Freshener	170	0.038	No/negligible	

LIMITATIONS

- First limitation of the study started with the change in the management of the hospital from Soni Group to Manipal Group in the mid of Feb 2014, due to this change the data was not readily available therefore the study period was also restricted within the period of Apr 2013 to Jan 2014.
- The data pertains to monthly usage where stores were drawn on any day of the month and there was no fixed issue dates.
- The quantity of stores issued were not based on any standards fixed but were issued based on the demand generated by the housekeeping cell or the user.
- Lack of documentation at the user level was not able to give out the precise usage of housekeeping stores.
- The factor of non-availability of store or in short supply has not been taken into consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ample scope of improvement if linked to patient flow, would result in savings in term of procurement cost but also help in better inventory management.
- Setting up standards for use of different type of stores like floor area to be covered by a ltr of phenyl or sodium hypochlorite, no of waste bags to be issued per room, hand wash usage based on per patient or no of employees
- HMIS based issue of stores from procurement till the end usage would result in optimal utilization and accounting of the housekeeping stores.
- A large no of stores have significant or strong linkage with patient flow for which a detailed prospective study can be carried out to find out association of high value stores with patient and accordingly set their scales of issue.

Give us due importance, we do matter.....a lot.....!

THANK YOU

