
DISSERTATION PRESENTATION on

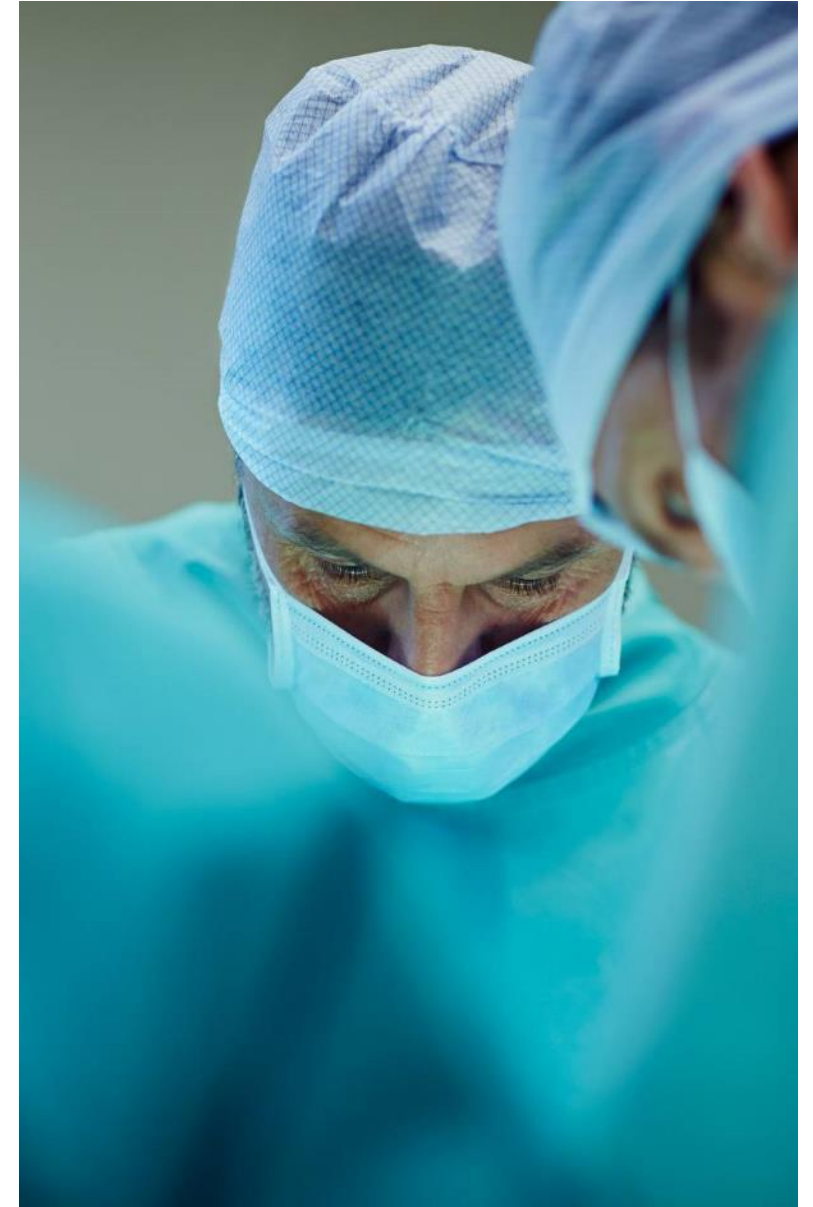
TURNAROUND TIME FOR INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF INPATIENTS BY DOCTORS AND NURSES AT FORTIS HOSPITAL, GURUGRAM.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The initial evaluation of an inpatient is critical in determining the appropriate treatment plan, involving an assessment of the patient's current condition, medical history, and symptoms.
2. Turnaround time of initial assessment in inpatient patient is the time between patients arrival at the bed and completion of initial assessment by the a doctor/nurse.
3. The process may involve a team approach, including a doctor, and nurses to ensure a thorough evaluation and accurate diagnosis.
4. The duration of the initial assessment can vary depending on the patient's condition and severity of symptoms, with critical cases possibly requiring immediate and more rapid evaluation.
5. Factors such as resource availability, staffing levels, and patient volume at the hospital can also influence the time taken for the initial evaluation.



INTRODUCTION

6. Comprehensive evaluations are essential, considering all relevant aspects of the patient's health including full medical and surgical history, family and social background, and any potential risks.
7. Additional diagnostic tests and consultations with specialists may be necessary to complete a thorough assessment.
8. Effective communication with the patient's family or caregivers is crucial for building trust and ensuring adherence to the treatment plan.
9. Safety concerns must be addressed promptly by the medical officer to implement necessary preventive measures and safety protocols.
10. Accurate documentation of the initial assessment and treatment plan in the medical record is vital for maintaining continuity of care and enhancing patient outcomes.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the time for initial assessment of IPD patients by doctors and nurses in inpatient department.
2. To identify all those factors that significantly contribute to the delay in initial assessment by doctors and nurses.
3. Developing and implementing an intervention that will reduce the time spent on initial assessments by doctors and nurses in hospitals.
4. Identify the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing the initial assessment time by doctors and nurses in inpatient departments.
5. Identification of challenges and barriers encountered during the implementation of the intervention and suggestions on how to overcome them.
6. Recommend strategies for reducing the time of initial assessment by doctors and nurses in inpatient departments.



Study Design:	Cross-Sectional Study
Study Duration:	2 Months
Study Sample:	100 Elective Inpatients
Sampling Technique:	Convenience
Sampling Study Tool:	Real time tracking and data documented in MS Excel
Inclusion Criteria:	All active Inpatients admissions.
Exclusion Criteria:	Patients admitted in Emergency, Day care,ICU, Chemotherapy & Dialysis

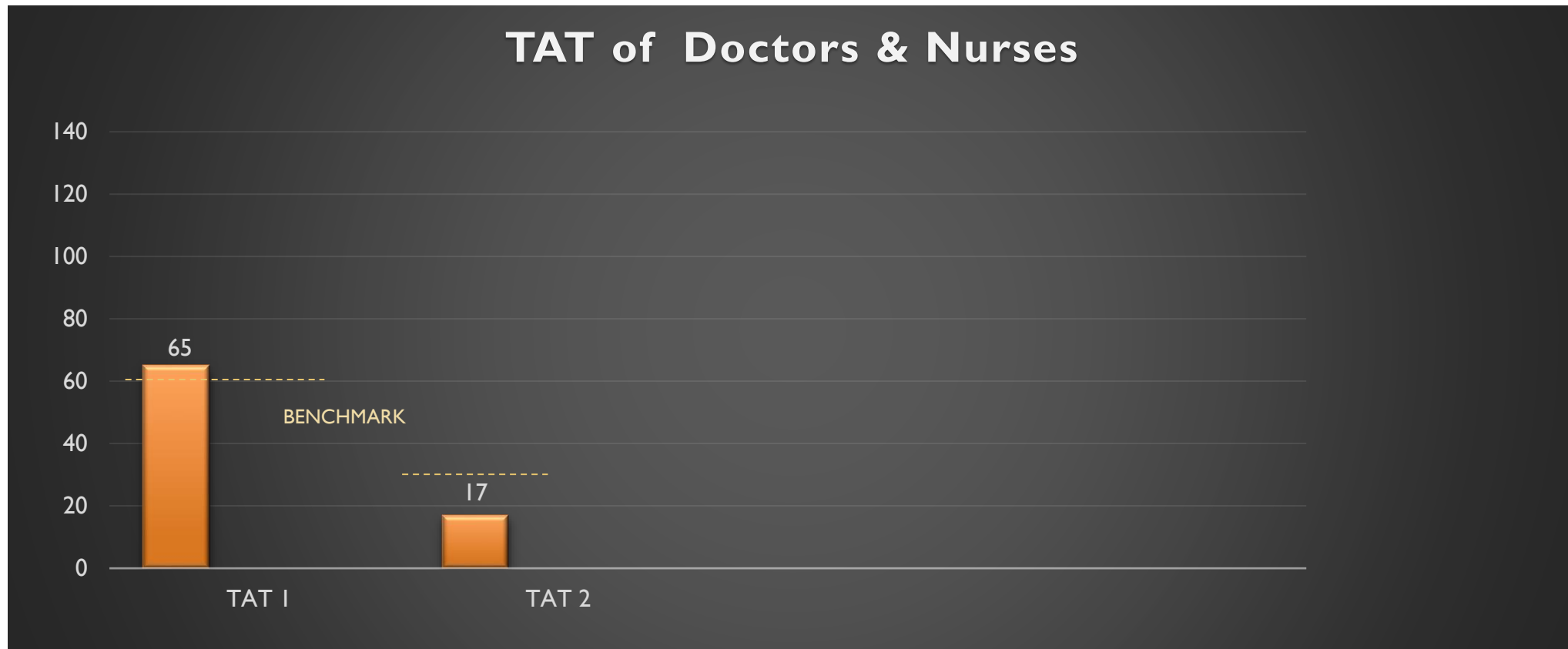
DATA COLLECTION

- Data was collected by reviewing patient files and electronic media and taking the relevant data of the patient and doctor/nurse along with the time when the patient had arrived at the bed of the ward (T1) and time of completion of assessment by doctors and nurses (T2). Turnaround time ($T3 = T2 - T1$) was calculated from the above taken data and relevant results and conclusions were drawn from them.



RESULTS

OBJECTIVE I -To assess the time for initial assessment of inpatients by medical officers in inpatient department.



AVERAGE TURN AROUND TIME OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT BY DOCTORS AND NURSES



OBJECTIVE 2 -to identify all those factors that significantly contribute to the delay in initial assessment.

Staffing and workload

Communication Challenge

Triage and Prioritization

Resources and equipment availability

Documentation requirements and administrative procedures

Organizational Constraints

Knowledge and Capabilities



OBJECTIVE 3 - Developing and implementing an interventions that will reduce the time spent on initial assessments by medical officers in hospitals.

Streamline Triage Process

Standardised Assessment procedures

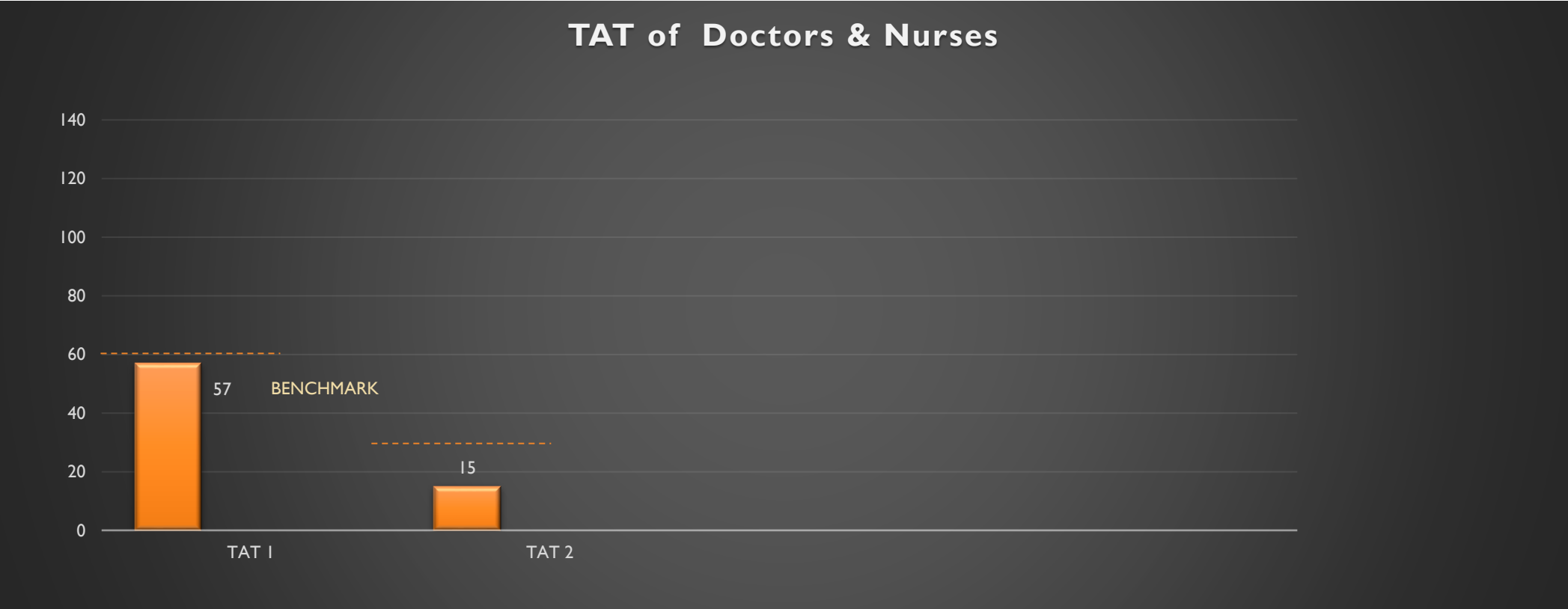
Optimise Staffing and Workflow

Improve Information Accessibility

Enhance Communication and Collaboration

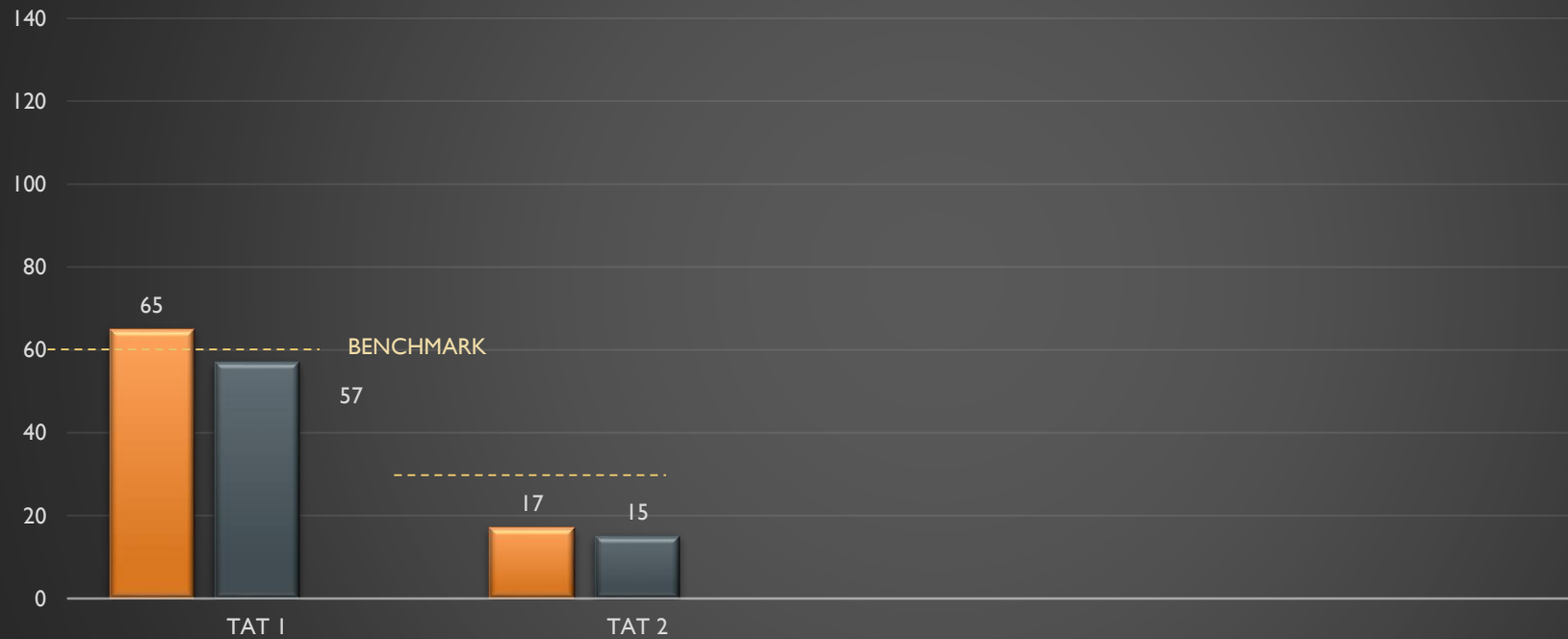
Provide Education and Training

OBJECTIVE 4TH - Identify the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing the initial assessment time by medical officers in inpatient departments.



AVERAGE TURN AROUND TIME OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT BY DOCTORS & NURSES POST INTERVENTIONS.

TAT of Doctors & Nurses



AVERAGE TURN AROUND TIME OF INITIAL ASSESSMENT BY DOCTORS & NURSES BEFORE AND AFTER INTERVENTION.

OBJECTIVE 5TH - Identification of challenges and barriers encountered during the implementation of the intervention and suggestions on how to overcome them.

**Word load and
Time
Constraints**

Workflow Optimization

Staffing Optimization

Time Management Training

Delegation and Teamwork

Evaluation and Feedback

**Communication
and
Collaboration**

Standardization of Communication Protocols

Interdisciplinary Teamwork

Clear Responsibilities and Roles

Communication training

Continuous Feedback and Improvement



OBJECTIVE 6TH - Recommend strategies for reducing the time of initial assessment by medical officers in inpatient departments

Effective Triage Process

Simplified admissions process

Appropriate Staffing

Application of Technology

Standardised Assessment Procedures

Collaboration Across Disciplines

Systems for Effective Communication

Continuous Learning and Training

Process review and monitoring

Constantly Improving Quality

CONCLUSION

- Enhanced initial evaluation improves patient care, workplace effectiveness, and hospital performance.
- Constant monitoring and evaluation are crucial for reducing turnaround time and identifying improvement opportunities.
- Regular data gathering and analysis help hospitals identify issues and make necessary changes.
- Speeding up initial physician evaluation turnaround times is a key focus of this quality improvement activity.
- Recognizing shortcomings in the workflow and implementing proper interventions can effectively improve initial assessment.
- Solutions suggested include effective triage, streamlined admissions, ideal staffing, technology use, standardized protocols, interdisciplinary collaboration, effective communication, ongoing training, process monitoring, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement.

THANK YOU

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