

SYNOPSIS FOR DISSERTATION

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“A Study on Turn Around Time for Initial Assessment of Inpatients by Doctors and Nurses at Fortis Hospital, Gurgaon”

Introduction –

Efficient and timely medical assessments are critical in the healthcare system, particularly for inpatients who require immediate and continuous care. The initial assessment conducted by doctors and nurses is a pivotal step in the patient care process, as it sets the stage for subsequent diagnostics, treatment planning, and therapeutic interventions. This study aims to evaluate the turnaround time for these initial assessments, focusing on the time taken by both doctors and nurses to complete their evaluations after a patient is admitted.

The significance of this study lies in identifying potential delays and inefficiencies in the initial assessment process, which can impact patient outcomes, satisfaction, and overall hospital workflow. By understanding the factors contributing to prolonged turnaround times, healthcare facilities can implement targeted strategies to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of patient assessments, ultimately improving the quality of care delivered.

In an era where patient-cantered care and operational efficiency are paramount, this research will contribute valuable data and recommendations to help healthcare institutions refine their practices and achieve better health outcomes for their patients.

Research Objective –

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

Material and Methods

- **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 admission
- **Exclusion Criteria:** Patients admitted in Emergency, Day care, Chemotherapy & Dialysis

Data will be collected by taking the relevant data of the patient and doctor/nurse along with the time of arrival/admission time (T1) of the patient and time of completion of assessment by doctors and nurses, and time of delivery of treatment by nurse(T2). Turn around time (TAT=T3) will be calculated from the above taken data ($T3 = T2 - T1$).

Result and Conclusion

After collecting the aforementioned data, it will be analysed to derive appropriate conclusions. These conclusions will be used to develop and implement interventions aimed at improving the turnaround time for initial assessments. Additionally, the effectiveness of these interventions and any challenges encountered during their implementation will be documented. Based on the findings, strategies will be recommended as necessary to further enhance the assessment process.

Annexure - For collection of Data and Analysis

3 separate forms shall be made and TAT would be calculated for doctors, nurses and Tx

S.No	Patient ID	Practitioner name	Assessment done by Doctor/ Nurse	Time (Mark Arrival): T1	Time (Assessment Completed/ delivery of Tx): T2	T3(TAT) = T2 – T1

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