

SYNOPSIS

Title: Quality Assurance Of Labour Room and Maternity OT at District Hospital Gandhi Nagar, Jammu, J&K

Introduction:

The LaQshya (Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative) program was introduced by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, to enhance the quality of care in labor rooms and maternity operation theatres in public health facilities. This study aims to evaluate the adherence to LaQshya guidelines in maternal and newborn healthcare services in the public health facilities of Jammu division, Jammu & Kashmir (J & K).

Objectives:

- i. To assess the compliance of District Hospital Gandhi Nagar, Jammu with LaQshya guidelines regarding infrastructure, equipment, and human resources for maternal and neonatal health services.
- ii. To identify gaps and challenges in implementing LaQshya guidelines in Jammu Division's public health facilities and propose recommendations for improvement.

Methodology:

Aim of Study:

The proposed study aims to understand the availability and accessibility of essential maternal and neonatal health services at healthcare facilities. The study also aims to suggest the scope of improvement in the management process by understanding the levels of quality and its effect on hospital performance.

Study Design:

This study will be an observational cross-sectional study.

Study Universe/Setting :

Government Hospital Gandhinagar -Tertiary care public hospital in the city, Jammu district of J&K.

The hospital, where the project is done, is a district hospital which caters to the needs of the patients coming from the urban as well as rural areas of Jammu Province. It also covers the patients if referred from other districts. The hospital is sanctioned with 200 beds and functional beds are 160; which almost remain occupied all through the year.

All sorts of basic facility like Lab tests, X-Rays, ECG, Ultrasound, CT-Scan, Audiometry, Physiotherapy, Blood Bank etc. are available in the hospital with a good team of Doctors & Paramedics comprising of almost all the specialties required at District Level. Approximately 1300-1400 patients are examined in an average on daily basis & provided quality treatment including medicines, operations, deliveries etc. All

types of surgeries including Laparoscopic, Gen. Surgery, Orthopaedics, ENT Surgery, Eye Surgery, Dental Surgery, Gynaecological Surgeries etc are being performed successfully in the hospital by Surgeons of repute.

Study Duration:

3 months

Study Population:

Inclusion Criteria:

Inpatient General Ward Patients and their relatives. Available staff during the period of conduct of study in the maternity ward of the hospital.

Exclusion Criteria:

Critically ill, unsound patients in the general ward and Patients in the ICU were excluded.

Data Collection Technique/Methods:

- SI - Staff Interview
- OB - Observation
- RR - Record Review
- PI - Patient Interview

Sampling Frame/Source of Data Collection:

Patients, their care takers, Staff Nurses, Department in charge, Hospital Managers, Administrative staff.

- Key Informants: Patients, their care takers, Staff Nurses.

Tool for Data collection:

Laqshya Checklist for Labour room and Maternity OT (As provided by NHSRC)

[NHSRC_LR_Tool](#)

[NHSRC_MOT_Tool](#)

Data Analysis:

Scoring of the data will be done based on the guidelines provided under the assessment checklist used for the study as a reference.

Ethical consideration:

An Informed Consent will be taken from the respondents as well as the authority of the hospital and the same will be ensured about the confidentiality in the information that they provide.

Dimensions considered for studying quality assurance are categorized into the following areas of concern (AOC) in the hospital:

1. Service Provision
2. Patient Rights
3. Inputs
4. Support Services
5. Clinical Services
6. Infection Control
7. Quality Management
8. Outcome

Expected Outcomes:

The study is expected to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current state of maternal and newborn healthcare services in the Jammu division, specifically in relation to LaQshya guidelines. Anticipated outcomes include:

Identification of strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of LaQshya.

Major gaps observed in the implementation of LaQshya guidelines in the facility

Recommendations for policy and practice improvements to enhance service delivery.

Enhanced understanding of the impact of quality improvement initiatives on maternal and neonatal health outcomes.

Significance:

This study will contribute to the broader objective of improving maternal and child health in India by providing evidence-based insights into the effectiveness of the LaQshya program. It will also inform policymakers and healthcare administrators about the critical areas needing attention and resources to ensure high-quality care for mothers and newborns.