

SYNOPSIS REPORT
SUBMITTED



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by

Mr. Mukesh Kumar Dudi

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. Alok Mathur

SYNOPSIS

Introduction

Hospital length of stay (LOS) is a critical healthcare metric, especially in surgical disciplines such as urology. It reflects healthcare quality, resource utilization, and can indicate surgical outcomes and efficiency of postoperative care. Shorter hospital stays may reduce costs and risk of hospital-acquired complications, but must be balanced against ensuring adequate recovery.

Research Question

What is the average length of hospital stay for patients undergoing urological surgery, and what factors influence this duration?

Study Objective

To determine the average hospital stay duration for patients undergoing various urological surgical procedures and identify associated demographic and clinical factors influencing LOS.

Hypothesis

1. Null Hypothesis (H_0):

There is no statistically significant relationship between patient-specific variables—such as age, sex, type of diagnosis, and method of payment—and the average length of hospital stay among individuals undergoing urological surgeries.

2. Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):

There is a statistically significant relationship between patient-specific variables—such as age, sex, type of diagnosis, and method of payment—and the average length of hospital stay among individuals undergoing urological surgeries.

Methodology

1. Descriptive Study

The study uses a descriptive design to summarize the length of hospital stay among urological surgery patients over a defined period. Data include patient demographics, surgical procedures, and length of hospitalization.

2. Observational Study

This is an observational study utilizing existing hospital records. No interventions were applied. The study observes and records patient outcomes passively.

3. Analytical Study

Data are analyzed to determine patterns and associations between length of stay and variables such as type of surgery, patient age, and presence of comorbidities.

Purpose

To provide baseline data for improving hospital resource planning, enhancing surgical care, and identifying opportunities to reduce unnecessary prolonged hospitalizations in urological surgery.

Study Setting

The research was carried out in the Urology Unit of a tertiary-level healthcare facility, analyzing patient records from a defined timeframe at that institution.

Data Collection Tool

Patient medical records and surgical logs were used to extract data on demographics, surgery type, and hospital stay duration.

Ethical Consideration

Approval for the study was granted by the hospital's ethics review committee prior to data collection. Throughout the research process, strict measures were implemented to protect patient privacy. All personal identifiers were removed to ensure anonymity, and the collected data were handled with the highest level of confidentiality in accordance with ethical research standards.

Implications of Research

Findings can assist in optimizing hospital stays, improving patient outcomes, and enhancing efficiency in urological surgery services. It also offers valuable data for healthcare policy planning and resource allocation.

Conclusion

The study identified the average hospital stay duration for urological surgeries and highlighted the key factors contributing to longer stays. It emphasizes the need for protocol development and patient management strategies aimed at reducing unnecessary hospitalization while ensuring quality care.