



Gap Analysis against National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) Standards in a 200+ Bedded Super Specialty Hospital



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Vision

To emerge as a premier institution in super specialty healthcare, setting benchmarks in compassionate, inclusive, and innovative patient care, and to transform lives through accessible excellence in advanced medical care.

Mission

To provide high-quality, patient-centric, affordable super-speciality medical services with dignity and empathy and to ensure transparency, accountability, and excellence in hospital governance and service delivery.

Practical Exposure

- Real world hospital observation
- Audit and monitoring
- Technical software like IHMS, Chiranjeevi
- Miscommunication and staff- patient relationship

STRENGTHS

- Tertiary-level super specialty services
- Affiliation with GMC Kota
- Government support and funding

WEAKNESSES

- Inadequate Documentation and Records
- Poor Complaint and Feedback mechanism
- Infrastructure Gaps

OPPORTUNITIES

- Technology Integration
- Public Health Programs collaboration
- NABH Accreditation Readiness

THREATS

- Resistance to Change
- Public Perception Issues
- Competition from Private Hospitals

Key Learnings

- Working culture of a government organisation
- Quality and NABH Accreditation
- Technical software like IHMS, Chiranjeevi
- Communication Skills

Objectives

- To determine and evaluate the gaps in current procedures with the established NABH criteria for efficient hospital management.
- To offer suggestions based on gaps that have been found during analysis.

Results

- AAC (Access, Assessment and Continuity of Care): 6.21
- COP (Care of Patients): 5.29
- MOM (Management of Medication): 6.93
- PRE (Patient Rights and Education): 4.59
- IPC (Infection Prevention and Control): 6.78

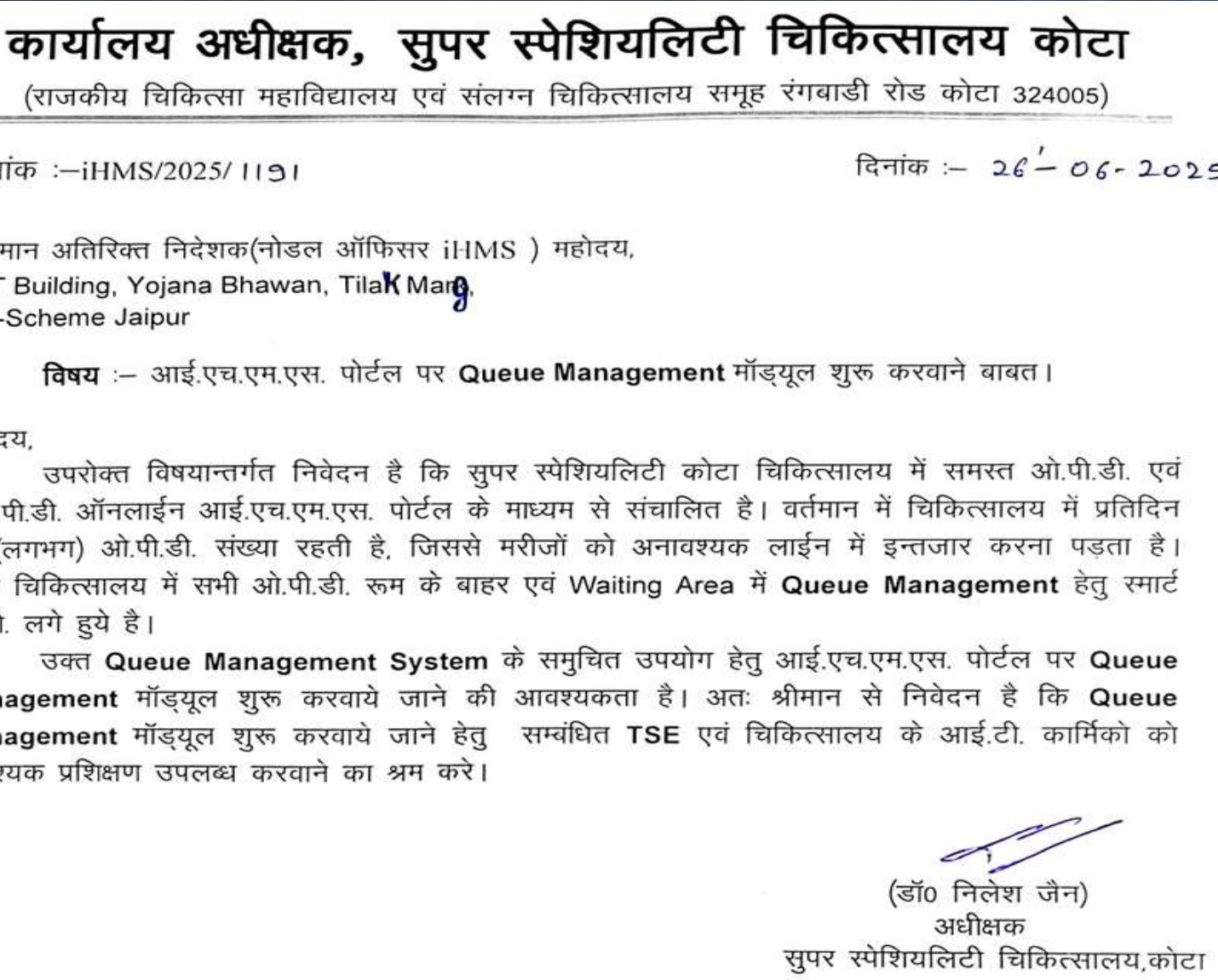
It is crucial to establish consistent documentation formats and make sure that every department has up-to-date records in compliance with NABH regulations. Clinical, nursing, and support workers should undergo frequent training and sensitisation sessions. Furthermore, putting in place a strong grievance redressal and complaint management system will support patient-centred care by assisting in gathering patient input.

Suggestions Accepted

- Proposal for queue management system through IHMS software.
- Signage for radiation hazard, pregnancy, and metal checks in Radiology department.
- Signage stating “ Do not use lift in case of fire” and fire exit signs.
- Patient is not required at both admission and discharge in case of emergencies for biometric verification and photograph; TID can be updated within 72 hours.
- Sending information of frequently used medicines purchased locally over Rate Contract, and not available in the RMSCL Drug list.

Challenges

- A single intern carried out the, which limited the capacity to thoroughly evaluate every NABH objective aspect.
- Many scores were given based on verbal assurance from staff members due to a lack of documented documentation.
- It was sometimes challenging to obtain information about documentation procedures due to staff members' uncooperative behaviour.



Methodology

Type of Study: Non-experimental, cross-sectional, and observational study
Period of Study: June 1, 2025, to July 20, 2025 (50 days)
Study respondents: Doctors, Nurses, Staff
Instruments used: Questionnaire based on NABH 6th edition chapters
Methods of data collection: Document Review, Physical Observation, Informal Interviews

Formula to Calculate Scores

Score of Individual Standard = Maximum Applicable Points/Total Number of OEs in that standard

Usefulness

- NABH 6th Edition standards are nationally recognized and the project uses them as a framework which makes it academically sound and practically relevant.
- It touches clinical, administrative, operational, and support services showing understanding of hospital systems as a whole.
- Scoring and Mapping make it measurable, by creating a scoring system, and compliance checklist, which allows to quantify readiness.