

A TIME MOTION STUDY TO PROBE IN THE REASON FOR DELAYS IN INPATIENT DISCHARGES



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INTRODUCTION-

DISCHARGE IS DEFINED AS, “A RELEASE OF A HOSPITALIZED PATIENT FROM THE HOSPITAL BY THE ADMITTING PHYSICIAN AFTER PROVIDING NECESSARY MEDICAL CARE FOR A PERIOD DEEMED NECESSARY.

OBJECTIVES/ASSIGNED TASKS-

- 1) IDENTIFY THE ROOT CAUSES FOR DELAYS IN DISCHARGES.
- 2) TO SUGGEST THE SOLUTIONS AND METHODS TO REDUCE THE TURN-AROUND TIME.

METHODOLOGY

A. STUDY TYPE

OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

B. SAMPLE TYPE

SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

C. SAMPLE SIZE

130 cases

D. SOURCES OF DATA

PRIMARY-DIRECT OBSERVATION

SECONDARY-HIS

E. STUDY POPULATION

PATIENTS OF VARIOUS
INPATIENT WARDS AT MAX
MOHALI

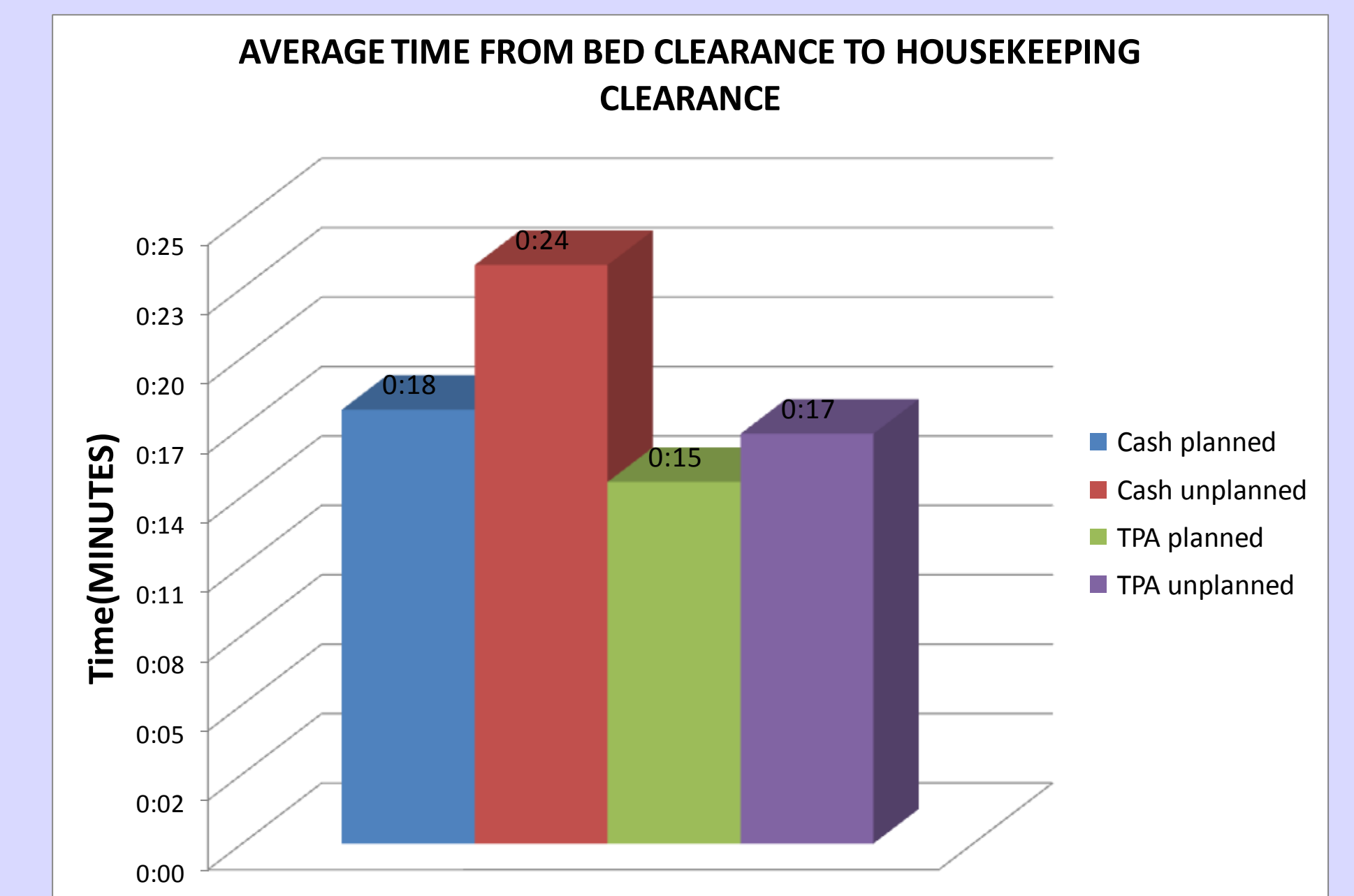
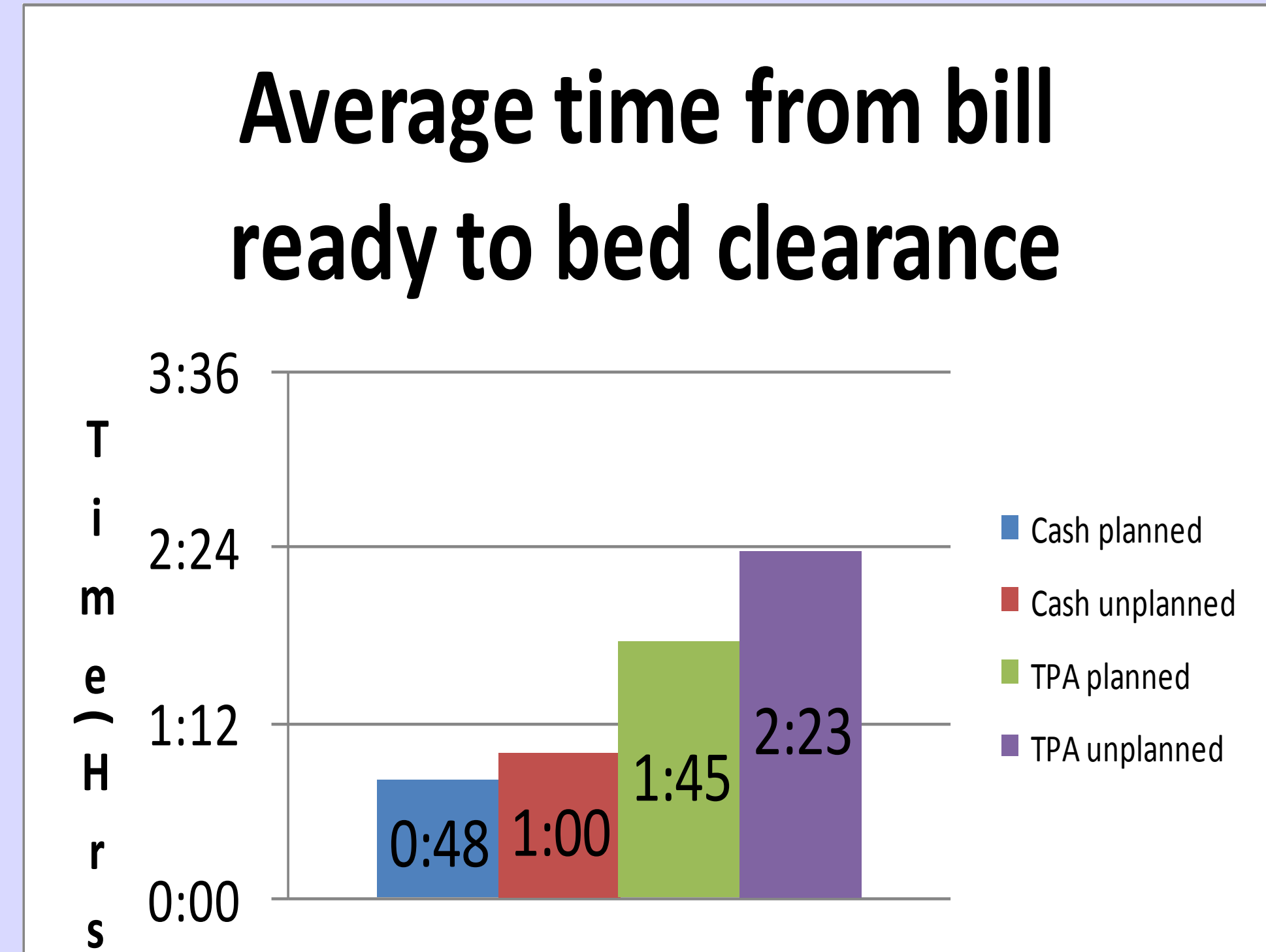
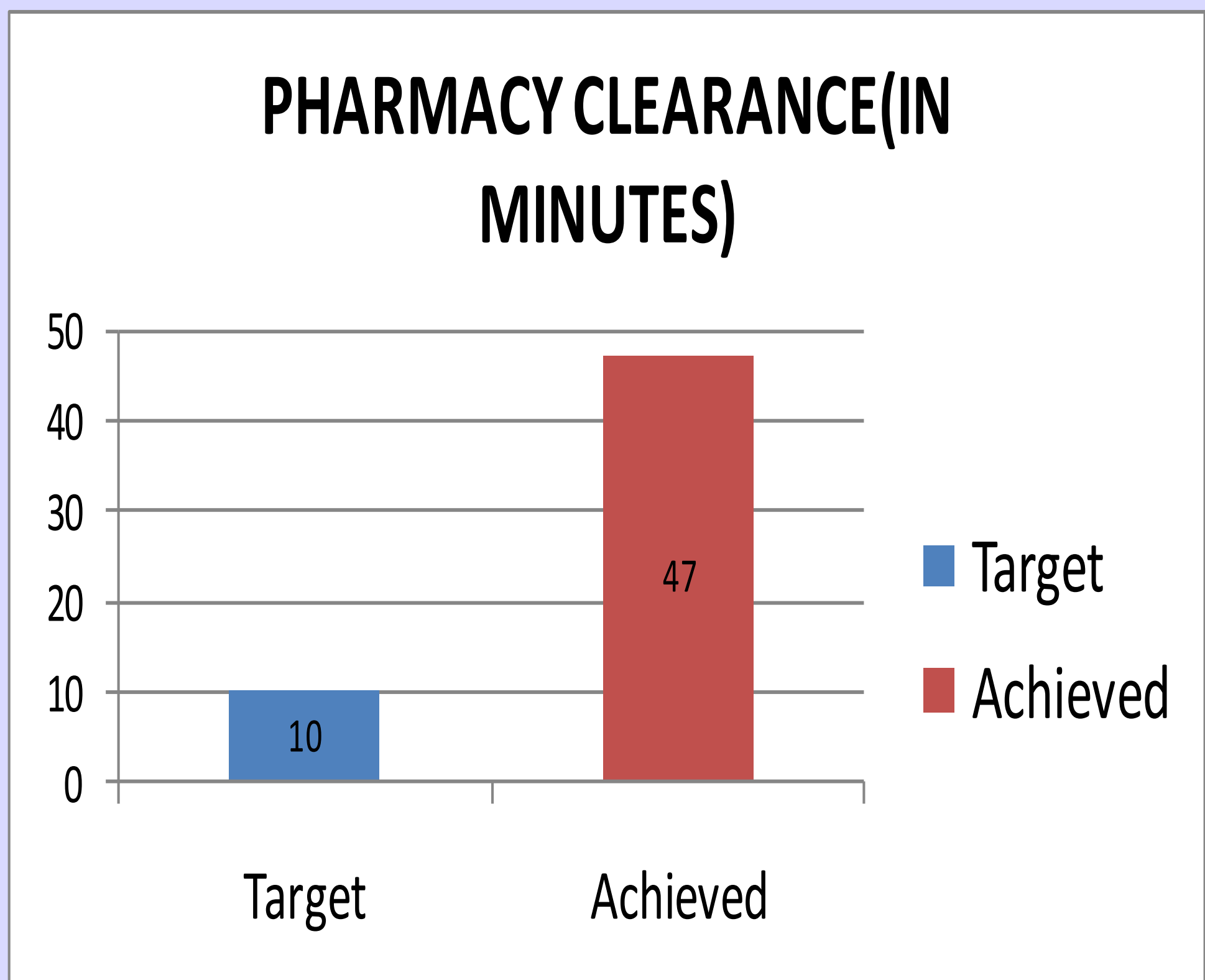
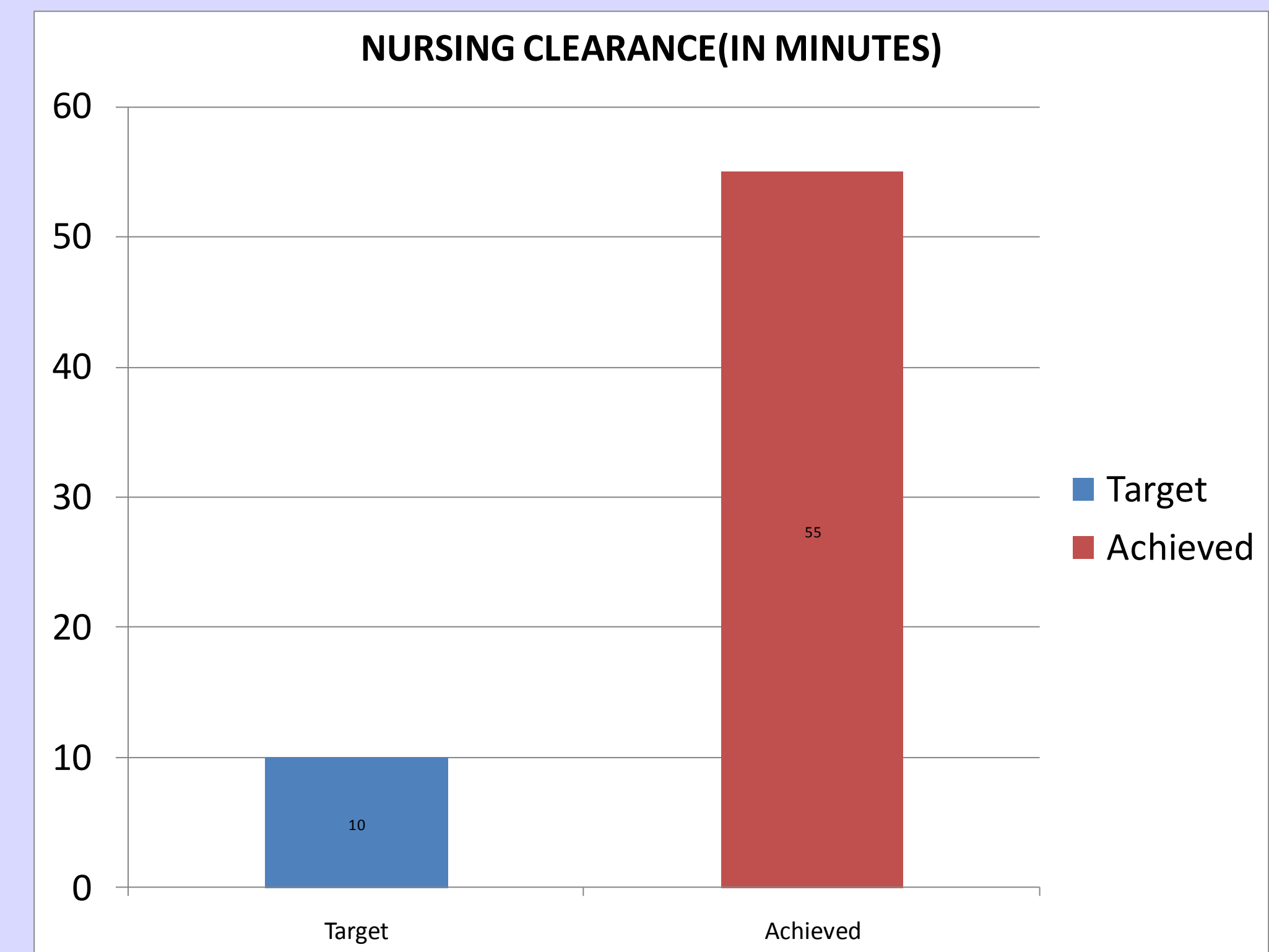
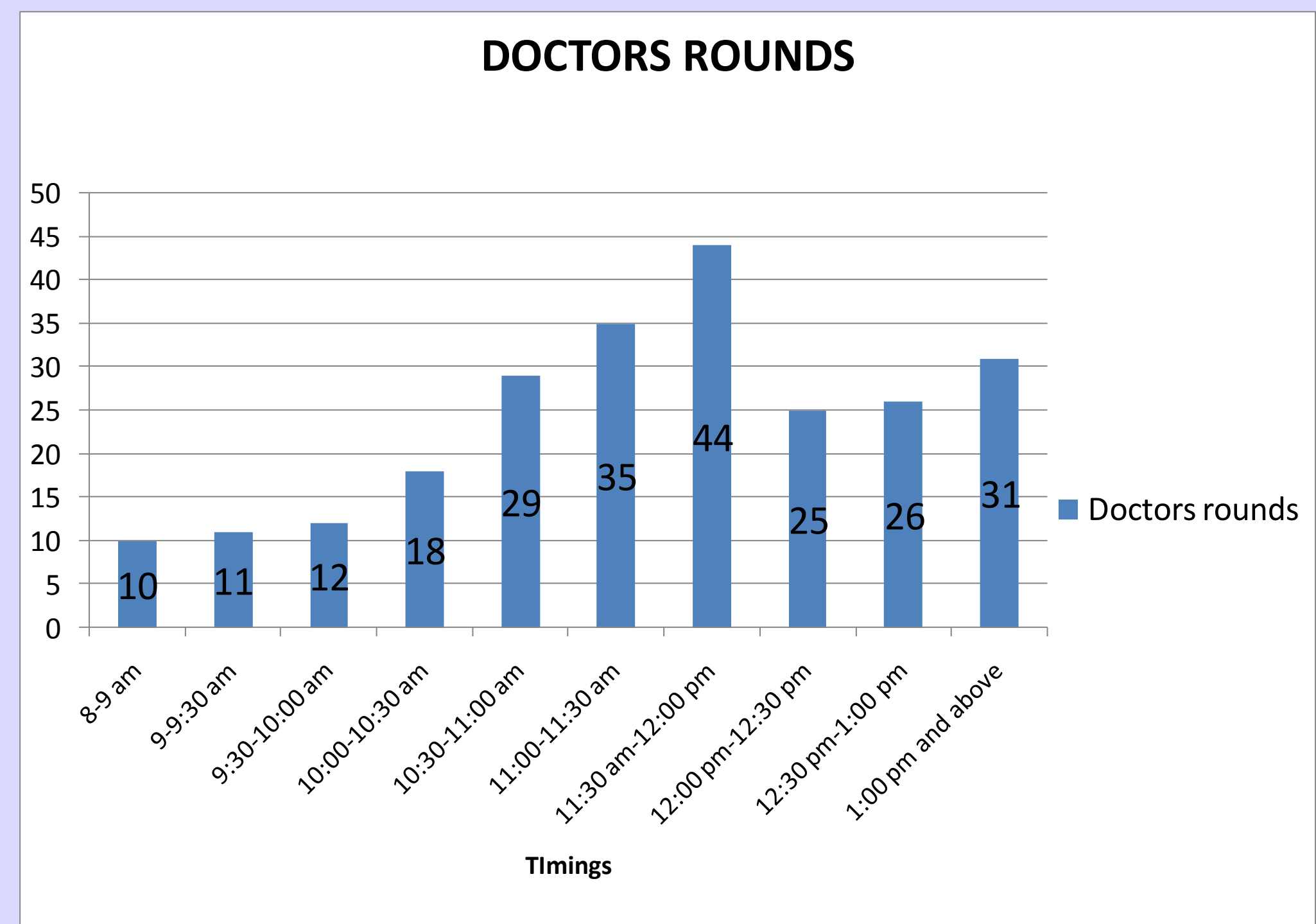
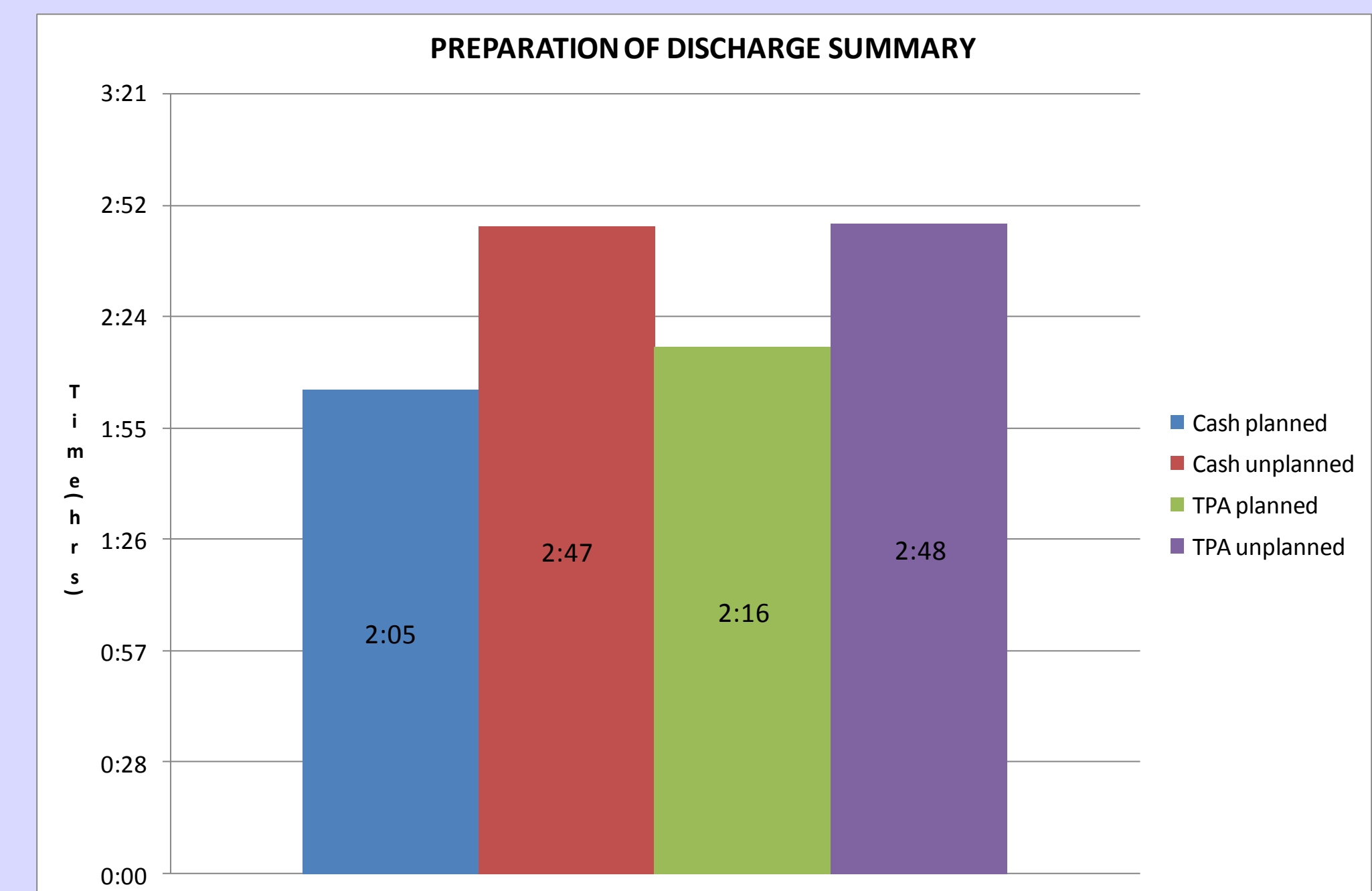
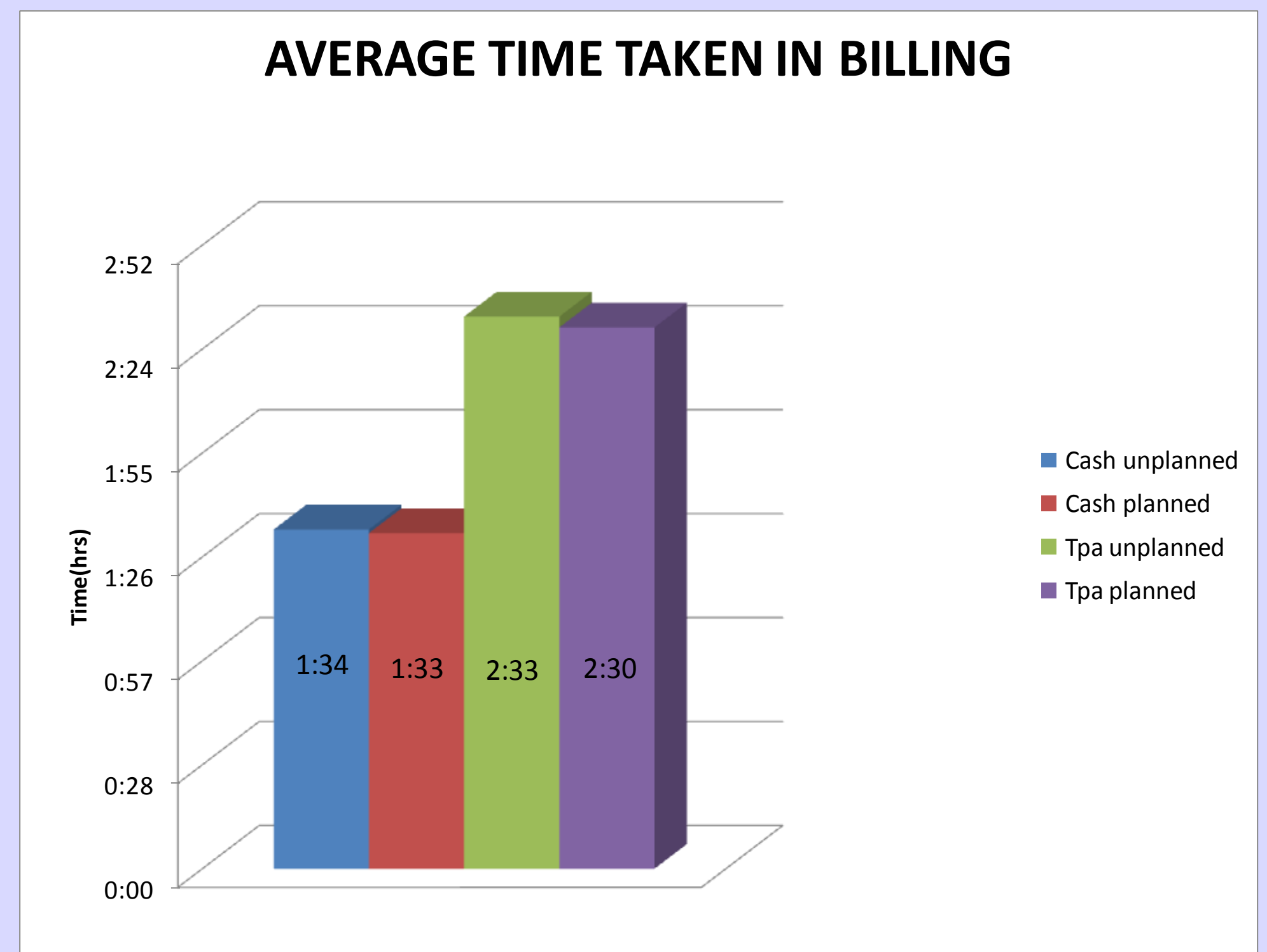
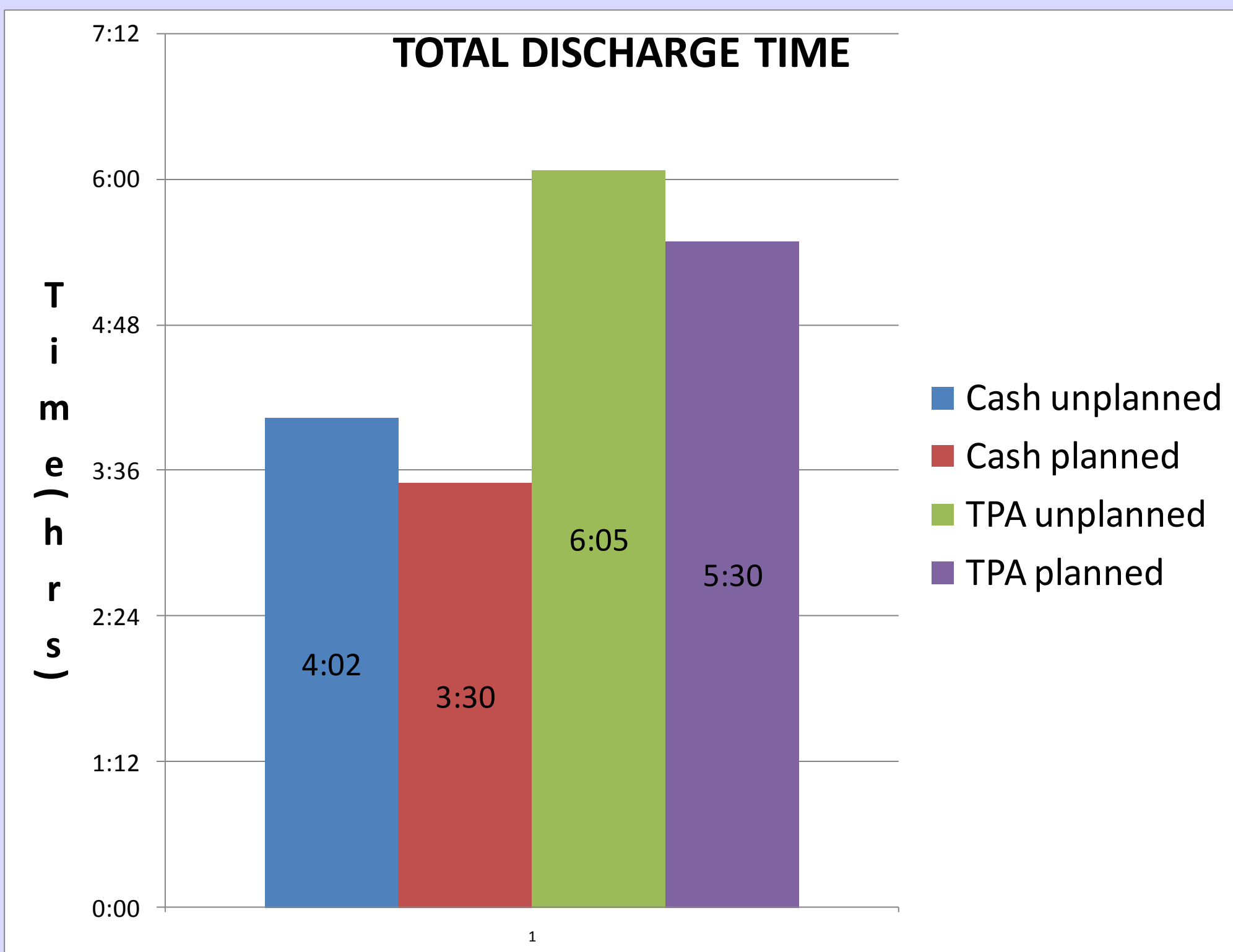
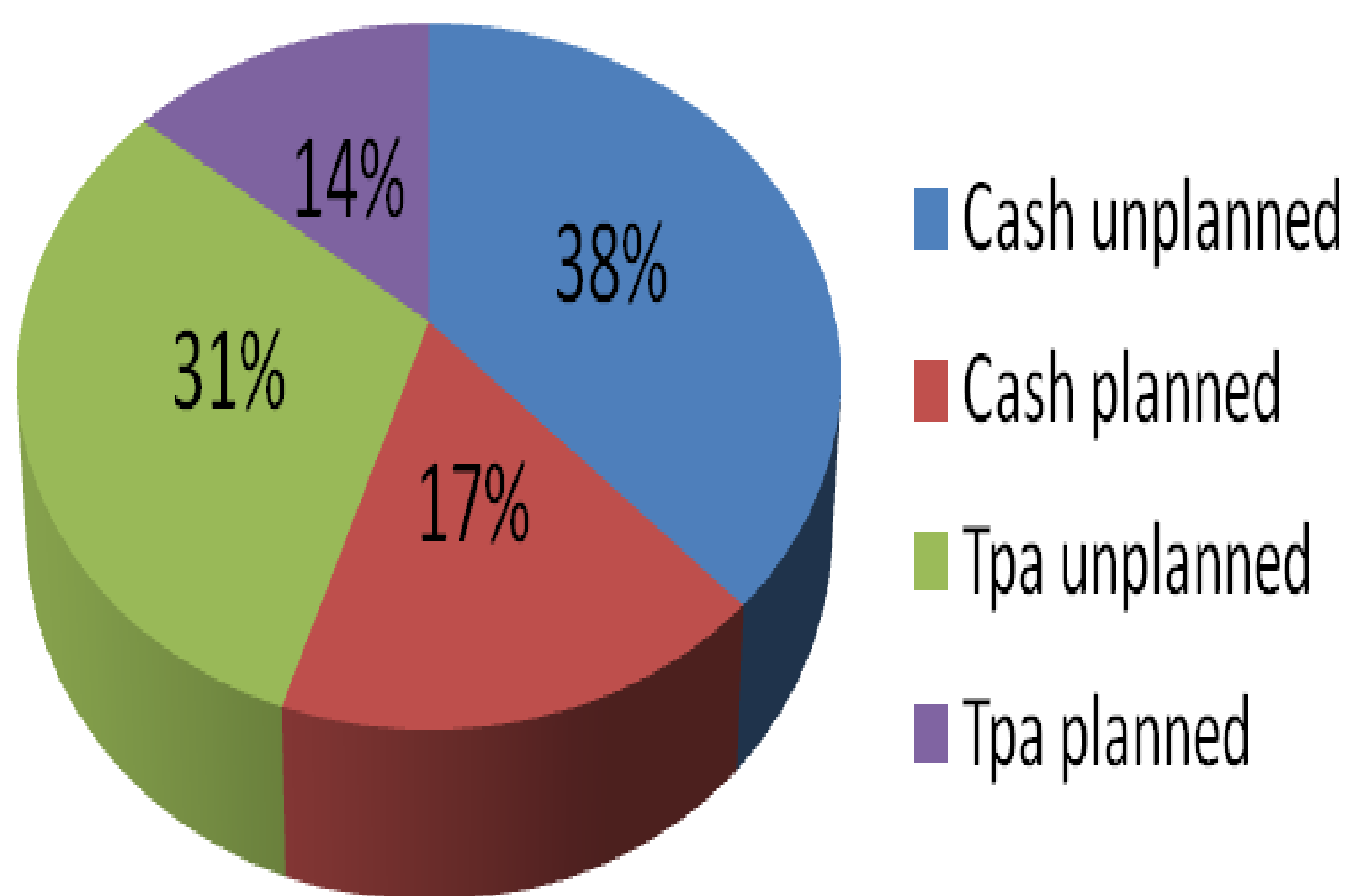
F. METHODS OF DATA

COLLECTION

DIRECT OBSERVATION

FINDINGS

Sample distribution



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Short discharge summary can be prepared for every patient by the RMO depending upon the patients estimated stay, which can be updated on a daily basis.
- Increase the number of Planned discharges (Planned discharges: these are the discharges that are pre planned a night before the discharge, it includes discharge summary preparation, doctor's notes to be put in system and the physical drugs are returned to the pharmacy, financial counseling regarding the final bill a day prior to the discharge.
- Doctor's rounds should happen on time.
- Hospital should keep medical transcriptionists.
- GDA should be assigned to each nursing station specifically for delivering and receiving important documents such as investigation reports and medicines.