

INTRODUCTION

• Dialysis a technique of removing fluid and waste products from body. Primarily used to provide an artificial replacement for lost kidney function in patients with renal failure.

Works on the principles of the diffusion of solutes and ultra filtration of fluid across a semi-permeable membrane.

Type of Dialysis:

- 1) Peritoneal dialysis
- 2) Hemodialysis

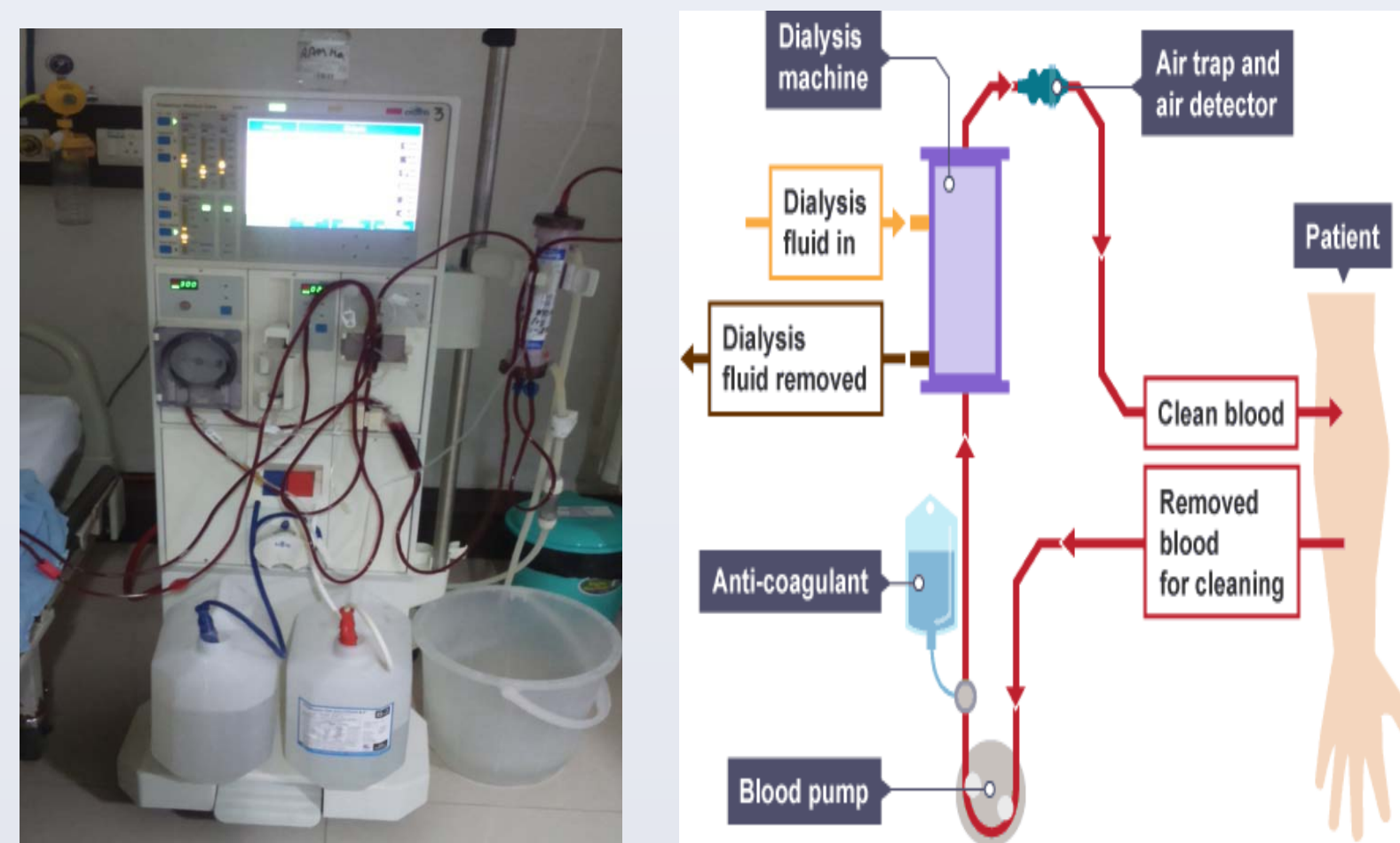


Fig 1.1:Diagrammatic representation of functioning of a dialysis machine

OBJECTIVES

- To get Orientation of dialysis centre
- To analysis the secondary data of documents available
- To study the gap in processing of dialysis unit

MATERIALS & METHODS

- Type of study-Phase I Descriptive study, Phase II Analytic study
- Location of study- Dialysis unit, Ground floor, Paras hospital, Gurgaon
- Duration of Study- Phase I April month, phase II in May month
- Population size: - 44 Patients of Dialysis
- Inclusion criteria - Acute and chronic dialysis patients
- Data collection method –
 - Primary data is collected through questionnaire filled by dialysis patient and care takers.
 - Secondary data analysis from the patient file and document maintained by Dialysis staff
- Data analysis tool- Mean and percentage was calculated in MS Excel

Data representation-Pie ,bar and line diagram is used for representation

RESULTS

1.Functional capacity:

Functional capacity% =
Actual (total patient treated per week)

Capable(total dialysis machine in use x shift x 6 day in a week)

- >100% - Over capacity
- 100% - Full capacity
- 85-99% - Near capacity
- <85% - Under capacity

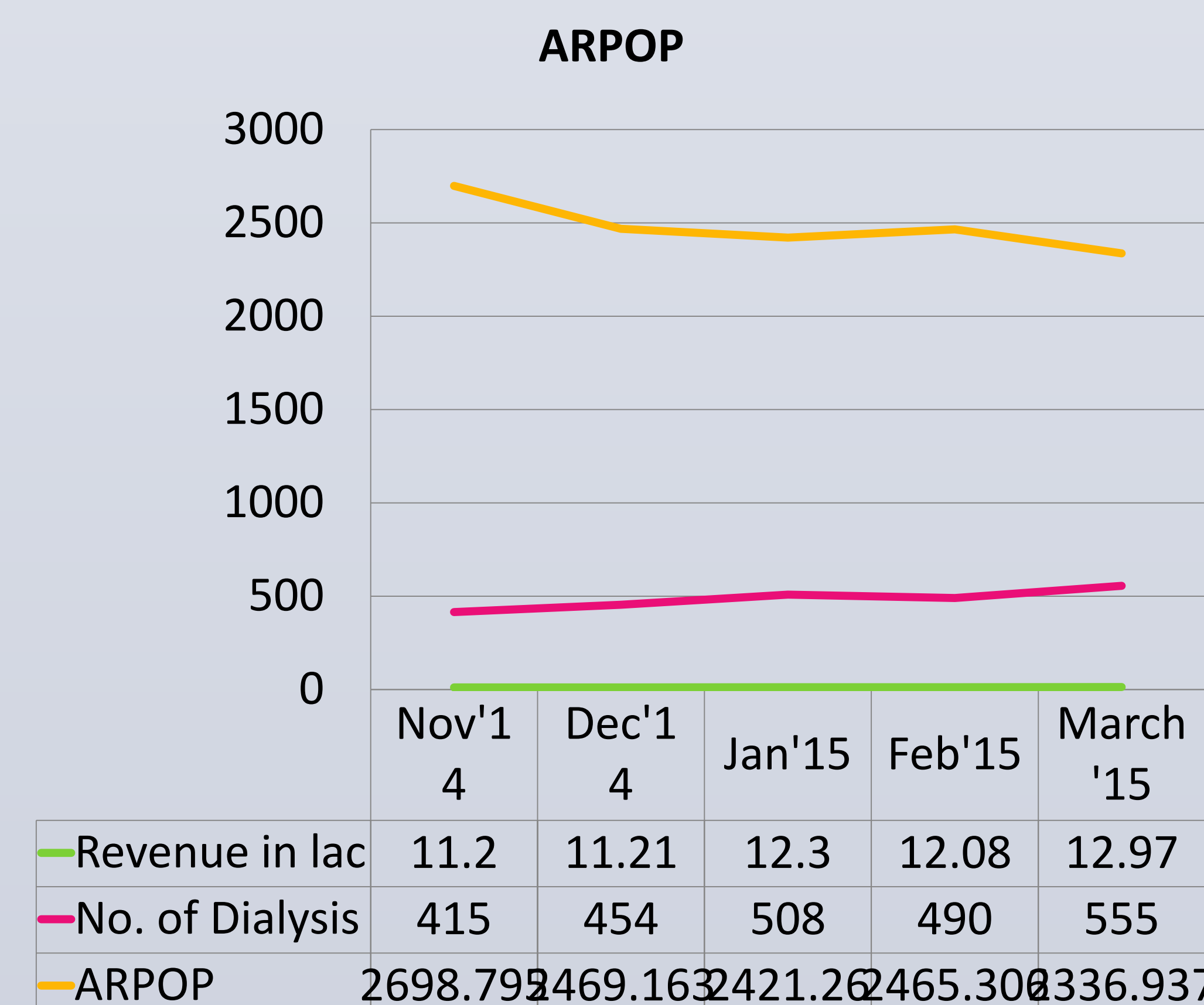
Functional capacity(FC) of dialysis centre at Paras hospital:

- Average patient per week - 122 patient/week
- Capability- 5 x 4 x 6= 120 patient/week
- FC= 122 x 100 /120 =101.6%

Result- as actual no of Dialysis is exceeding the capacity of the dialysis machine, it means dialysis machine is overused.

2. Average revenue per occupied patient (ARPOP) (data obtain from hospital record)

ARPOP= Total revenue/ No of dialysis in a month



RESULTS

3.Cost Analysis of April month:

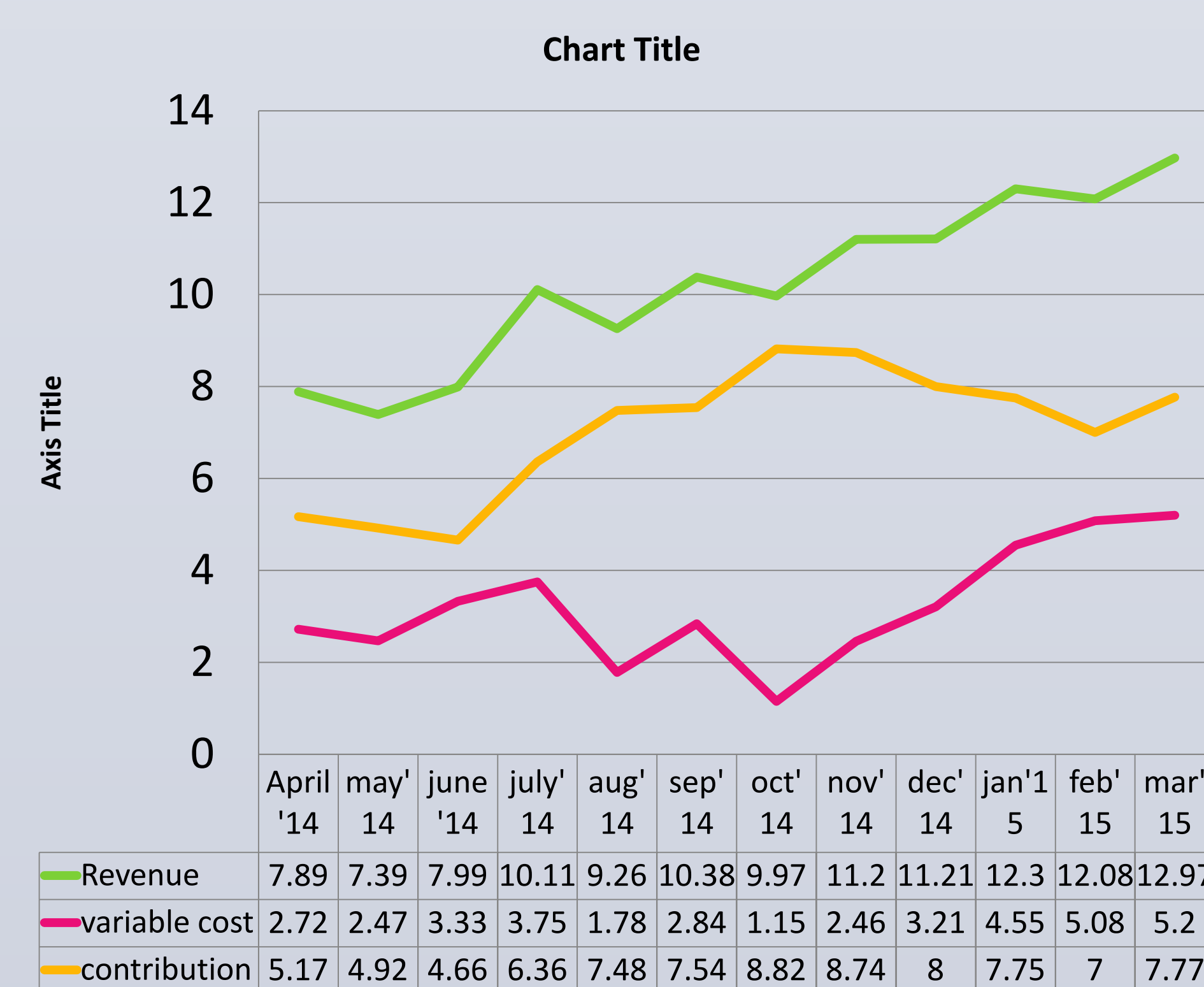
Gross Profit		Gross Expenses	
OPD Dialysis (n=550)	12,07,650/-	Consumable per patient x 550	1063.65x550 =585007.5/-
IPD Dialysis (n=8)	90880/-	Equipment maintenance -	12,230/-
Investigations	30175/-	Total Salary of staff per month	1,75,000/-
Total Gross Profit	1328705/-	Total gross expenses	7,72,237/-

Approximate revenue in April month:

Gross Profit- Gross Expenses 13, 28,705- 7,72,237
= 5,56,468/-

4. Annual trend of Revenue of dialysis centre (April'14-March'15)

Revenue -Variable cost = Contribution factor



KEY FINDING

- Annual trend of revenue graph shows that although revenue is increasing but the variable cost is increasing more proportionately either because of increasing cost of consumables or salary of staff or other reason, so the contribution to the fixed cost is decreasing.
- There is no separate reprocessing room.
- There is no standby dialysis machine for emergency cases.
- There is over capacity of dialysis machine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be one standby dialysis machine for any emergency cases
- There is need for expansion of dialysis centre

CONCLUSION

Dialysis unit in a hospital is one of the important areas. It also contributes a significant part in revenue of hospital. By improving the facility and removing the gap, we can increase the patient number and improve patient satisfaction because these patients are chronic patient and attach to the hospital for a long time period.

REFERENCES

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