Title page

Healthcare management

Plan for proposed healthcare facility

I. Type of healthcare facility

The plan is forced on enhancing the emergency services by improving the delivery system. The purpose of this department is to reduce the burden of illness or disability and improve the health of patients. This type of facility is focused on meeting the need of the patients who are arriving at hospitals in the emergency situations. Inadequate staff, lack of facilities and technology posits the risks of deaths. Delay in response from the staff threatens the life of patients. It is thus crucial for the healthcare to invest and expand the emergency services and improve delivery system. The high turnover of patients poses risks of providing quality service to the patients at emergency. The common causes of reaching emergency are chest pain, abdominal pain, injuries, dislocation and respiratory infections. In America the number of reported cardiac arrests increase each year causing increase in the death rates. This increases the challenge for the staff having direct encounter with the patients at out-of-hospital. The emergency staff receiving calls from so many locations, are facing the pressure of rescoring them on earlier basis. Lack of access to equipment or facilities in such situation adds to their stress because handling more patients is difficult for the available staff. The staff is sometimes so anxious about saving maximum number of people that they fail to perform the procedures accurately. Also it is difficult to provide timely response in complex situation. This further minimize the chances of patient’s survival (Halperin, 2009).

Emergency care is offered to the patients 24/7 for the urgent medical conditions that ranges form minor to complex. Trauma and emergency care is offered to the patients on immediate basis. The staff taking care of patients in emergency department includes Registered Nurses, senior nurses, experts, doctors, physicians, physiotherapists, social workers, radiographers and support staff. Trained nurses staff is responsible for addressing the needs of patients by responding them instantly. They require RN licensing for operating in the hospitals and joining hospitals or clinics. The physiotherapists and the social workers also must fulfill the state’s criteria for working in emergency departments (Rega & Fink, 2016).

II. Financing the organization

Budget management remains one of the crucial part in improving emergency services. This require Total budget approved for the enhancement of the emergency care is $3 million. It will be allocated for assuring the implementation of changes that will lead to improved emergency services and delivery of healthcare services. Funds are allocated efficiently that will assure high probability of saving the lives of patients.

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| Expenses  | Budget amount  |
| Nurses, physiotherapists, social workers and staff salaries  | $500,000 |
| Salaries of experts and doctors  | $250,000 |
| Healthcare equipment & supplies  | $500,000 |
| Tests  | $500,000 |
| Education and training of staff | $500,000 |
| Technology enhancement EHR | $500,000 |
| Maintenance  | $250,000 |

There are numerous benefits of investing in the Electronic Healthcare Record (EHR) because it allows healthcare institutes to attain efficiency in operations. The staff in the emergency departments can use accurate and updated data information before examining the patients. This will save the time of staff as they don’t need to identify the past medical complexities of the patients. Quick access to patient records improves staff’s competency of meeting the needs of patients on earliest basis. This also leads to the promotion of coordinated care among staff members. relying on electronic records is more reliable and its removed misinformation or delays in information. The staff can share information with the experts and doctors that will save time. Investing in the electronic systems improve patient diagnosis and also minimizes the chances of medical errors. The staff can perform operations with more efficiency. These changes will lead to provision of enhanced quality care and improve the public image of the hospital (Counte, Howard, Chang, & Aaronson, 2018). Prescription will also become safer due to the integration of electronic healthcare records. It is also possible to maintain privacy and security of the patients’ data. Similarly, productivity of nurses and other staff is also improved because they don’t need to spend time unnecessarily on collection of patient’s information.

III. Medical technology

Adoption of technology in healthcare settings specifically in emergency wards will improve patient’s care. The central argument claims that technology has become crucial for recusing humans because it increases efficiency of performing procedures with more accuracy. Implementation of Electronic Healthcare Records (HER) is essential for meeting the standards of future healthcare. Technology innovations have impacted delivery of care in the hospitals of United States. The most visible advantage includes efficiency in managing patients and responding them. Information of patients is recorded and maintained in real-time data which allow nurses to access it immediately and respond efficiently. Nurses don’t need to ask patients their past medical history because they can retrieve from data. The second important change include development of fast billing methods. Today hospitals have developed software for managing different hospital related activities such as processing billing. This saves the time of both patients and the service providers. This allow hospital administration to access information about health insurance or other health benefits in efficient manner.

Technology has made tracking more easier for the nurses. Now they can keep a vigilant eye on the patients for 24/7. This will prevent patients from falling because the nurse can respond immediately for assisting patients. This has also improved the outcomes of treatment and assures fast recovery of the patients. The patient wears a tracker on his/ her wrist which informs the nurse about patient’s movements. The patient takes off the tracking device only at the time of discharge (Counte, Howard, Chang, & Aaronson, 2018). Manual compression devices consume more time for the performance of simple tasks, delaying the response towards patient that increase risks of death. Compared to the manual devices, mechanical compression tools are aimed at enhancing the quality of care by providing timely response to the patients who arrive in emergency departments in critical situations. Mechanical compression devices are designed to provide uninterrupted CPR to the patients that increase the chances of patient’s survival (Aygun et al., 2016).

The quality of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitate (CPR) is linked with the type of compression device selected for responding to the patients with experiencing cardiac arrest. The patients encountering cardiac arrest are brought to the hospitals at the eleventh hour where the chances of survival depend on the ability of staff to provide timely response. One of the major issues faced by the staff is of slow ventilation provided by the manual compression devices as it causes death of many patients. Facts reveal that at least 460,000 patients die each year for out-of-hospitals cardiac arrest (Keseg, 2012). The examinations conducted by the medical studies reveals that the inefficiency of compression devices has been the major reason behind these deaths. It further states that the standard CPR has been employed only to save 5-15 percent of the patients with cardiac arrest (Keseg, 2012). Saving the lives of patients depends on staff’s ability of providing uninterrupted CPR, with appropriate procedures and standards. The performance of compression devices has significant correlation with quality of resuscitation (Barr, 2012).

Mechanical compression devices hold high potential of maintaining high-quality cardiopulmonary resuscitation that will increase the possibilities of providing appropriate rescuing to the patients. More deaths occurring with cardiac arrests is due to the incapability of the manual devices because they do not provide uninterrupted resuscitation. The situation can also be conferred as; installation of more mechanical devices will save lives of more people (Aygun et al., 2016). The meta-analyses uncover the benefits of mechanical compression devices. The emergency teams have identified many incidents where they managed to rescue the patients of cardiac arrest with mechanical compression. The analysis conducted by Navarro states, “the team also measured and reported on a number of secondary outcomes, such as return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) in the field, survival to hospital discharge and favorable neurological outcome at discharge” (Navarro, 2016). The purpose of performing resuscitation is to allow patients to return to their normal lives as soon as possible. Only a small population is saved each year with the manual tools, that makes them obsolete. The analysis this depicts that integration of technological tools is essential for maximizing the possibilities of saving patients.

IV. Ethical and legal considerations

The legal considerations of integrating electronic healthcare records depicts the need for providing adequate training to the staff about their responsibility. The legal considerations emphasize on assuring safety and confidentiality of patients information. It is essential for the healthcare institutes to prevent access to non-medical staff or selling the data to vendors. The legal considerations states that clinics have legal responsibility of protecting the data of patients. The hospital must also integrate auditing programs that will assure maintenance of legal standards (Keseg, 2012). The institutes has legal responsibility of maintaining accountability by purchasing sophisticated computers that prevents unnecessary errors. In case of abnormal results the organization must take measures for resolving the issue. American Medical Association has published the guidelines for the implementation and use of electronic healthcare records. The guidelines states that the healthcare institutes must avoid electronic malpractices. Their involvement in malpractices increases risks of lawsuits that are imposed in the form of penalties and fines.

A medical error can be seen as a malpractice that deteriorates the reputation of hospital. Improper claims or billing are also restricted by the laws. The physicians who are practicing privately must pay for the hardware, installation and technical support according to Stark Law (Counte, Howard, Chang, & Aaronson, 2018). Legal considerations also states that the institutes must not charge excessively from the patients or put the payment burden on them. The hospitals must also protect client’s data information against breaches by limiting unauthentic access. Ethical considerations also state that the hospitals and staff has responsibility of protecting the information of patients. It is unethical and illegal to disclose their information without taking consent. In integrating changes the healthcare institute must assure that the legal and ethical conditions are fulfilled. Human error and loss of records also reflects the legal and ethical concerns that the hospital must address. Balance of cooperation between physicians and the IT is also crucial for preventing misuse of technology.

Reflection

The program allowed me to learn about healthcare management and need for integrating changes for assuring provision of best quality care to the patients. I learned the significance of building healthcare plan for respective departments and factors that must be integrated in it. I learned the need for enhancing the delivery care system of the emergency department because it is encountering the complex situations that can help hospitals to save patients life. Financial of healthcare facilities is one of the significant issues that must be addresses appropriately. An efficient budget provides proper allocation of funds including staff salaries, investments in technology and training of nurses. I also learned that role of legal and ethical considerations in integration of new technology.

This task provided me opportunity to realize the significance of technology in healthcare settings. The best benefits can be realized by offering training to the nurses. I also learned that old technology becomes inadequate for providing quality care with time. There are also some challenges of integrating technology in healthcare such as sophisticated technology is expensive and involve high cost for the institutes and the patients. Hospitals in order to integrate technology needs to provide training to the staff which require huge investments. Another threat posed by technology is of susceptibility of hacking. Huge information is stored in hospital databases, which can be accessed by hackers. This may include personal information and banking details. The reputation of the hospital is threatened if the hacked conduct data breach because institutes are liable to keep the information of patients safe and concealed.

I believe that the nurses must be given adequate education on understanding the patients and their cultural values. I would like to add some more recommendations. I think that the work performance and efficiency of the nurse will increase when she would be taught cultural competency. This indicates that the nurse will be bold enough to handle all patients in the clinical settings. I think another important recommendation is the adoption of effective communication styles. Nurses must possess the quality of understanding the patients and their concerns. building a nursing network is an effective method used for removing the threats such as administration of wrong medication or attending the wrong patient.

References

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