

Assessment of Work System at Internal Me

INTRODUCTION

Services are becoming

The patient is not jus

Rational of the study:

In Egypt, the health care infrastructure is reasonable in terms of facilities and personnel. The real challenge is to improve staff performance and patient satisfaction in order to minimize rework wastage, delay and costs. Today, we recognize that quality as perceived by the health care recipient is vitally important. As a result of this new focus, measurement of customer satisfaction has become important.

Introduction about the hospital:

The University hospital was opened inside one of the University buildings; where it is treated architecturally to fit with the function of the hospital.

The vision of the hospitalT

parastatal sector is governed by its own set of rules and regulations, has separate budgets, and exercises more autonomy in daily operations. However, from a political perspective, the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) has a controlling share of decision-making parastatal orgtri"(i) Tj/F6 11.7928f73j-0 Tj-0Tj0.12/F4 11.7928f3.6(m) Tj0. (n) Tj4Wj0.36 Tc (o) Tj008 Tc

s iie thi sae $T_j - 0.1n T_c$ (t) $T_j - 0.1g T_c$ (d) $TD 0.09072 T_c$ (t) $T_j 0.12 T_c$ (h) $29j 0.05856 T_c$ (e $T_j - 0.1n T_c$ (s)

the domestic pha stisl tidesal icmedti ti dov tiv l ti s dti dti a

The Curative Care Organizations

11

multiple jobs, followed by universities with 14%, and HIO with 11%. The remaining physicians include well-established and qualified senior physicians who are usually faculty members in the major medical schools or shareholders in modern private hospitals. These physicians have the technology, the resources, and the visibility required to run very successful and profitable private practices.

Nongovernmentcc46c c 4 6 rrrcc1.87.62Tc f090725iTj-0Tjc00032c -5 Tj-0T2F3c2c46cc

§ Provide care to the nation's une

Cha

Chapter(2)

Principle 4: Proc(:) Tj2 :r(al) Tj0.29856 Tc (ep) Tj-0.05856 Tc (n) Tj856 Tc ((:a) Tj2) Tj-0.06 Tc ()-2

Chapter(2)

Cha

perceive as important has resulted in increased dissatisfaction of patients with the health care system (*Meehaniw*

Chapter (4): Employee Satisfaction

of the organization and provide stellar service to all customers, which add to the total experience and are in turn perceived as high quality by patients (*Selberg2007*)

Emp

Definitions:

A heightened emotional connection that an employee feels for his or her organization, that influences him or her to exert greater discretionary effort to his or her work (*Gibbons and Woock, 2006*). Another definition is a state of aroused, situation specific motivation that is correlated with both attitudinal and behavioral outcomes (*Thomas and Christopher, 2007*).

Dimensions of engagement: intellectual engagement: thinking hard about the job and

how to do it better, affective engagement: feelini0.36 Tc (n) Tj-j-po856 Tc (n) Tj0 Tc (l) Tj-0.14928 Tc (a) Tj0.

management positions. Conversely, this would suggest that organizations that do not foster employee empowerment may experience problems retaining and attracting middle level managers

for 0:3
 (08/10/2015, 12:52 PM) Patrick and G. Schinger, 2006).11.76 Tf 46.7620 TD (.09072 Tc (w)ATj 0.05856 Tc (c

By allowing employees to provide higher quality c2 Tc (ll) Tj0T725.28 TD 0.r0.12 Tc (d) Tj0.058

There's a chain of connectivity such that internal conditions and environment affect the service capability of staff, which in turn affects the service quality of the organization.

information, leads to errors because even conscientious professionals tend to ignore potential red flags and clinical discrepancies. They view these warning signals as indicators of routine repetitions of poor communication rather than unusual, worrisome indicators (Bach, 2002).

Although po (ca)

Chapter 5: Review of literature

Chat (6: aet athi

must R



The entitlement of patients' rights is accompanied

Patient empowerment**Concepts and Definitions:**

The patient empowerment concept, a recent outgrowth of the natur eraTc (f) Tj1.62 Tc (r) Tj-0.26928 Tc

Real definitions of patient empowerment are hard to find. "The term "patient empowerment" describes a situation that citizens are encouraged to take an active part in their own health management. Patient empowerment is considered as a philosophy of health care that proceeds from the perspective that optimal outcomes of health care interventions are achieved when patients become active participants in the

Pa

Having patients to ask questions.

6. Quality of Basic Amenities

clean surroundings

regular procedures for cleaning and maintenance of hospital building and premises

adequate furniture

sufficient ventilation

clean water

clean toilets

clean linen

healthy and edible food

Chapter(7)

Improve community care: Tj0.12 Tc (a) Tj/F3 11.76 Tf146.160.2980.36 Tc (b) Tj-0.36 Tc (y) Tj1.86 Tc ()

(Postl, 20 w

Limits tr .36l.12 T (imitj-0.l2.5) dj tj0.12 T5e (o)1.j-0.36;.j-0.0.210a072 (i Tj-0-0-.5)c (6

11-month-old male is 5.02 times more likely to visit than a 55- to 59-year-old male, whereas a 35- to 39-year-old female is half as likely to visit as a 75- to 79-year-old female (*Murra d 435 c 909-3j0.tTjE*

A plan had been presented as a solut- (&) Tj-0.06 T84Ell

Subjec

Table (B): Number of staff of internal medicine and genera

Subjects & M

chart

|]

1st day
2ndday
3rdday
4thday
5thday
6thday

1st day
2ndday
3rdday
4thday
5thday
6thday

|]



Subjects

Table (C): Total General internal medicine and General surgery out patient clinic attendants as compared to selectr() Tj0.04392 Tc () Tj0.12 Tc (o) Tj-0.05856 Tc nsh s (

The questionnaire consisted of 60 close-ended e

§ Observational check list for work area at the clinic

It was done for 3 areas and was covered by 71 questions (61 close-ended questions and 9 open-ended questions) as follow:

ü Observing clinics of Internal Medicine and General Surgery was covered by 30 close-ended questions and 6 open-ended questions.

ü Observing clinics of Pediatrics was covered by 10 close-ended questions and 3 open-ended questions.

ü Observing clinics of Obstetrics and Gynecology was covered by 10 close-ended questions and 3 open-ended questions.

ü Observing clinics of Emergency Medicine was covered by 10 close-ended questions and 3 open-ended questions.

Results

The results of the study will be displayed in the following sequence according to the findings derived from the survey cs

- I. Rcsults of **patient satisfaction** s
- II. Time of **catient flow** cycle
- III. Rcsults from interviewing **the health cace providers** ct the clinic
- IV. SWOC cnalysis of the **system of work** ct the clinic
- V. System cnalysis of **outpatients clinic** ccording the resecrcher observctions

- c72 Tc (P) Tj0.12 Tc (a) Tj-0.09888 Tc (r)
2. Communication
3. Access anc Continuity of cace
4. Tc72 Tc (P) Tj0.12 Tc (a) Tj-0.09888 Tc (r)

Tabl

Table (3): The above table showed that patients were satisfied for the following points as: (59.2%) were satisfied from the hospital location; (59.2%) from organization in taking tickets; and (53.7 %) (56.6%) of patients were satisfied from entry in an organized manner for imaging investigation and examination respectively. Accessibility of transport to the hospital was agreed by (60.4%) of patients. (48.7%) of the patients were satisfied from giving the referral paper and (52.3%) assignment an appointment by the physician for follow up visit.

Other patients (79.8%) expressed dissatisfaction from no cho44 Tc (a) Tj012 Tc (o) Tj-0.Dmio0.05856 Tc (Othissnmrt (79.ttsexpennd dissat-0.14928 Tc () Tj-0.-0.07608 sc (n) Tj Tj0.66 Tc () Tj-0.12 T (t) Tj-0.14928 T

90% **100%** **60%** **70%**g along time for taking102 ...Waiting a long time for taking ...Waitin

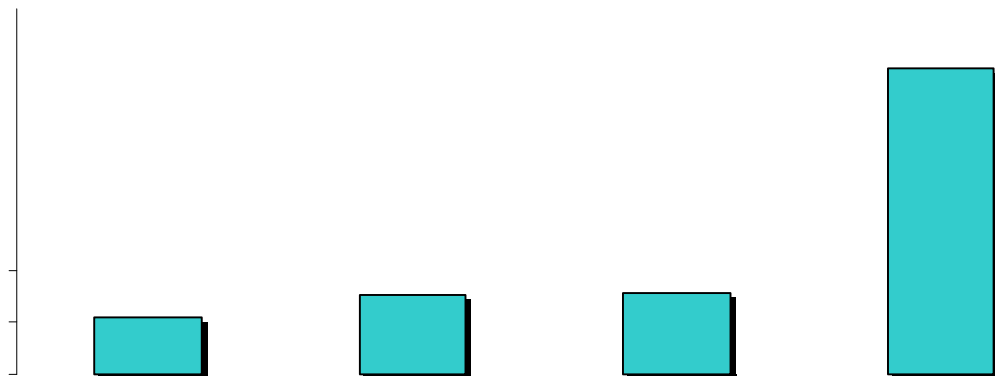


Figure (5): Distribution of patients regarding the time spent for laboratory investigations

Figure (5): The patients were distributed regarding the time taken for laboratory investigation as
 $T_j = 0.05856 T_c$ (a) $T_j = 0.149 T_c$ () $T_j = 0.09072 T_c$ (l) T_j

Table (7): Distribution of patients according to the degree of severity of the disease

Table (11): Mean satisfaction score of patients according to their perception to the provided Services(N=495)

Table (11): The mean s Tj-0.3164928 Tc (t) Tj0.09072 Tc (i) Tj0 Tc (s) Tj-0.31608 Tc (f) Tj-0.18144 Tc

Figure (

Ta

Resu

Table (17): Observation of physicians at outpatient clinic of General Surgery and Internal Medicine reg

Part IV:**Tab**

	information	
	- Both the outpatient clinic o	

Part V**Table (22): SWOC Analys8**

Discussion

The present study aimed to assess the work system at outpatient clinics of General Surgery and Internal Medicine at Fayoum University Hospital and addressed the i-0.12 Tc (p) Tj0.36 Tc (o) Tj-0.3

care providers, no collaboration between the nurse and the physician during patient examination (nurse registers the patients only) (table 1)

A classic study was done by (Goor K. et al., 2008) showed that when faculty physicians personally examined patients card for by rd Tc (s) Tj0.09072 Tc (i) Tj- d

Rainer SB et al.

difficulties in inter-personal relationships, changing roles, and concerns about body image. Medical consultations can be influenced by different expectations concerning the doctor-patient'sipa

Fornazari (2006) referred to that post-visit quality is one of the factors that may affect service satisfaction and efficiency. The continuity establishii () Tj0.09072 TcTc (y) Tj3.3 Tc () Tj0.0585

The study conducted by **Olgu et al., (1999)** on patient satisfaction in Turkey had shown that satisfaction from physician's performance achieved the highest score, followed by nurses .Such finding observed in both the public and private hospitals.

Delman and Beineke, (t

of the patients by the Medico Social Workers and 40% of patients by the security staff and nurses were perceived as friendly by 61%.

Thes u e

Regarding the time management the a tneg eeaea ied that t.05856 (a) Tj55.12 T28 T ac

hour a

the non-significant find

These satisfaction scores are comparable

demanding (**Banaszaea**emaemeeeesdeeneaj0.1188 Tc (s)jd-0.38928 4c (i) Tji-0.3856 5c (e) Tjc-0.320sij0

experi

These agree with observations of the researcher. the researcher observed that the doctor didn't give enough time to (61.1%) of patients to describe their complain, The doctor sometimes ignore what the patient told (7.%) of patients, The doctor didn't prescribe medications for (85.2%) of patients, The doctor didn't give choices when deciding the treatment for any of the patients, The doctor didn't explain

Thee 5j0.097(n) Tj0.090.07608 e 5j0-0.31608 Tc (r) Tjeen eh14928 Tc (t) Tj0.2253h0.66 Tc (5j0.0i072
e t s144 Tc (e) Tj() Tj0.26Tj-0.18m0.18144 Tc (e) Tj0.36 Tc () Tj-0i ng ngs 5j0.09ogafseo(
e n

A

Aome health care providers expressed dissatisfaction that most patients are of l4928 Tc (w as it is paid

Aoumerai et al. (2006) has shown that high financicwn () Tj0.12 Tc (h) Tj0.09356 Tc (e) T

A stu

Some of Health care providers expressed dissatisfaction from lack of a we record system and

The current study delineated that nurses are not the source of information to the patients. The doctor has the major responsibility to communicate information about the disease condition and management strategy with the patient. The nurse didn't help the doctor during examination in the all observed patients. The patient privacy not well maintained.

io r hed072 Tc (io) Tj-0.29856 Tc (eb.1960d) T6.12 Ty072 Tc 5856 Tc (TjTj0.22 Tc (a) T1009

Conclusion &(n) $T_j - 0.06 T_c$ () $T_{j0} T_c$.Jxom



Recommendations

Short term plan:

v Political and programmatic support to the outpatient services through development of an updated documents including ;policies, strategies and procedures for outpatient services as follow:

- Develop goal, mission, and objectives for each clinic.
- The supervision system and on-the job training.
- Policies and regulations related to manpo

2. Training the house officers will optimize the benefits of the man power resources and expand the scope of

Capitalize on nurses through shifting from job oriented tasks to comprehensive services.

- Establishment of WITS: Work improvement teams responsible for strict making.
- Study
- vi
- pr

v Organize t

Long term plan:

Patient flow long term plan:

Review vf e loeloen eo inle viel eeeei c26(e) Tj d0.2928sj8 Tc Tj -0.149091.T26(e) Tj d0.2928sje c Tj -0.

involved to remove any road-blocks financial or otherwise. Policies may be subsequently derived from pilot studies that do well.

- Establishing a culture that is grounded in metrics based and data driven decision-making at all T

Summary

This current study focus on study of patient as well as health care provider's satisfaction with services offered at Internal Medicine and General Surgery out patient clinics in Fayoum University Hospital. It explores the factors that may affect the quality of services provided by observing the performance of health care providers (doctors andurses) at out-patient clinics.

y -050 Tc (ce) TTj0330.12 796HndTc (p) Tj-0.07608 0 T (due) TT.92-0.1 Tj-0.3892c (n) Tj-0.u

centered care,difficulty for follow up cases to reach their physicians,most patients are of low socioeconomic class so they may not do all investigations as they are paid, lack of a well recording system. The majority of house officers expressed dissatisfaction from many cases escape from diagnosis and come after that with complications, most of the doctors at the clinic prescribe high price medications, lack of experience of f ce

tf 8 Tc () Tj0.05856 Tc (c)42fnsc (n) Tj0..05856 Tc (ce) Tj1.38 Tc (o) Tj-0-0.3 Tcstmesg

patients and to improve the communication bet

11. **Al-Sakkak M.R. and Al Nowaiser N.A. (2008):** Patient satisfaction with primary health care servi
12. **American Medical AssociatiwR26 T4.2 (e) Tj0.aaaahTc 0T2 (e) TTgw0T2 (e) TTgeaaw**

35. **Bodenheiger T.(2008):** Transforming Practice. The New England Journal o

47. **Carlson B. (2002):** Same-day appointments promise increased productivity. *Ma*

56. 6.

66. C

78. **Ellen Fox (2011):** “Predominance of the Curative Model of Medical Care: A Residual Problem,” *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol

91. **Fox J.G. and Storms D.M. (1981):** A different approach to sociodemographic predictors of satisfaction with health care. *Social Science and*

103. **Greene M.G., Adelman R.D., et**

136. **Joint Com**

145. **Katz A., et**

165. **Lockwood Nancy R. (2007):** Leve

176. **Matiti M.R. and Trorey G.M.**

187. **Moret L., Rochedreux A., et al. (2008):** Medical information delivered to patients: Discrepancies concerning roles as perceived by physicians and nurses set agai0.18 Tc () Tj
-

228. **Press Ganey (2012):** Guide to interpreting. Satisfaction measurement. Available
[http://ww](http://www)

a1311344Ea (a) Ti0133T6 141TTi-4aeA

-
262. **Sodahi P.R., Kumar R.K., et al. (2010):** Measuring Patient Satisfaction: A Case Study to Improve the Quality of Care at Public Health Facilities. India. J. Comm. Med. 2010; 35(1): 52–56.
263. **Sohail M. (2003):** Service quality in hospitals: more favourable than you might think. Manag. Ser. Qual. 13(2):197-206.
264. **Sodahi P.R., Kumar R.K., et al. (2010):** Measuring Patient Satisfaction: A Case Study to Improve the Quality of Care at Public Health Facilities. India. J. Comm. Med. 2010; 35(1): 52–56.

286. **Trisha Torrey (2009):** patient rights. About.com Guide - Available at:<http://patients.about.com/od/empowermentbasics/a/patrt>

-
297. **Williams B. (1994):** Patient satisfaction: a valid concept? *Soc Sci Med* 38(4):509-516.
298. **World Health Organization (1996):** *Measuring patient satisfaction*. Geneva: World Health Organization. (1996) 1-10.

- study Birhanu et al. BMC Health S4 13.2 re h W n Tc (.2 re h W n Tc2 Tc (l) Tj-0.3v) Tj0.09
[:http://www.biomeental.com/1472-6963/10/78](http://www.biomeental.com/1472-6963/10/78)
309. **Zineldin M. 2006** Th.23.78 Tc () Tj-0.12 Tc (q) Tj0.12 Tc (u) Tj0.0e h W n ality o.23.
 linics.” Int. J. H

