

The Frequency of Medication Administration Errors is affected by the type of Manual Medication

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Description

Hospital administration refers to the management and oversight of healthcare facilities, specifically hospitals, to ensure their effective operation and delivery of quality care. It involves a wide range of administrative and managerial responsibilities, aimed at maintaining smooth operations, optimizing resources, and providing excellent patient care.

Hospital administrators develop long-term goals, objectives, and strategies for the hospital, taking into account factors such as patient needs, community health, technological advancements, and financial considerations. Strategic planning involves forecasting future healthcare trends and aligning the hospital's resources and services accordingly.

Hospital administrators are responsible for the financial health and sustainability of the institution. They oversee budgeting, revenue management, and cost control measures to ensure the hospital operates within financial constraints. This includes monitoring expenses, analyzing financial data, negotiating contracts, and implementing strategies to enhance revenue generation.

Hospital administrators oversee day-to-day operations, ensuring the efficient functioning of various departments and services. This involves coordinating staff schedules, managing patient flow, optimizing resource allocation, and implementing operational protocols to enhance workflow and patient care. Hospital administrators play a vital role in maintaining and improving the quality of care provided by the hospital. They establish quality improvement initiatives, monitor patient outcomes, implement patient safety protocols, and ensure compliance with regulatory standards and accreditation requirements.

Establish Staffing Levels

Hospital administrators oversee the recruitment, training, and development of hospital staff. They establish staffing levels, maintain appropriate employee-to-patient ratios, and create a positive work environment to attract and retain skilled healthcare professionals. Hospital administrators work closely

with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to ensure the effective implementation and utilization of healthcare information systems. They oversee the adoption of Electronic Health Records (EHRs), data security measures, and technology integration to improve patient care, data management, and operational efficiency.

Hospital administrators act as liaisons between the hospital and the community it serves. They establish relationships with local organizations, engage in community outreach programs, and promote the hospital's services and initiatives to enhance community awareness and support. Hospital administrators stay abreast of healthcare regulations, policies, and laws, ensuring the hospital's compliance with legal and ethical standards. They establish policies and procedures that promote patient privacy, safety, and ethical conduct within the hospital.

Hospital administration requires strong leadership skills, business acumen, and a deep understanding of healthcare operations. Administrators collaborate with clinical staff, department heads, and stakeholders to ensure the hospital runs efficiently, provides quality care, and meets the evolving needs of the patients and community it serves.

Quality Care in Healthcare

The delivery of quality care in healthcare refers to the provision of effective, safe, patient-centered, and evidence-based services that meet the healthcare needs and expectations of individuals. Quality care encompasses various dimensions, including clinical effectiveness, patient safety, patient experience, and care coordination. Quality care is based on sound clinical practices and evidence-based medicine. It involves providing appropriate and effective interventions, treatments, and procedures that have been proven to yield positive outcomes. This includes following clinical guidelines, utilizing best practices, and continuously monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of care.

Ensuring patient safety is a crucial aspect of quality care. It involves minimizing the risk of harm or adverse events to patients during their healthcare journey. This includes implementing patient safety protocols, medication safety

measures, infection control practices, and robust reporting systems for identifying and addressing safety concerns. Quality care places the patient at the center of decision-making and care planning. It involves engaging patients in their care, respecting their preferences, values, and cultural beliefs, and involving them in shared decision-making processes. Patient-centered care emphasizes communication, empathy, and dignity in all interactions with patients.

Quality care requires effective coordination and integration of services across different healthcare providers, specialties, and settings. It involves facilitating seamless transitions between care settings, ensuring information exchange, and promoting collaboration among healthcare teams to ensure continuity and avoid gaps in care. Quality care is delivered in a timely manner, recognizing the importance of prompt access to services and minimizing waiting times for appointments, tests, and treatments. Timeliness also includes timely communication of test results, follow-up care, and timely response to patient concerns or emergencies.

Quality care optimizes the use of healthcare resources, including staff, equipment, and facilities, to maximize outcomes while minimizing waste. It involves effective management of resources, streamlined processes, and the use of evidence-based practices to deliver efficient and cost-effective care. Quality care is an ongoing process of monitoring, evaluating, and improving healthcare delivery. It involves collecting and analyzing data, implementing quality improvement initiatives, and using feedback to enhance care processes and outcomes. Continuous quality improvement ensures that care remains current, responsive to patient needs, and aligned with best practices.

Quality care involves measuring and tracking patient outcomes to assess the effectiveness and impact of

interventions. This includes monitoring clinical outcomes, patient satisfaction, and other relevant indicators to identify areas for improvement and drive evidence-based decision-making. By focusing on delivering quality care, healthcare providers and organizations strive to improve patient outcomes, enhance patient satisfaction, and promote better health and well-being. It involves a commitment to excellence, a culture of safety, and continuous efforts to enhance the delivery of care based on the best available evidence and patient preferences.

Patient-centeredness is an approach to healthcare that prioritizes the needs, values, preferences, and perspectives of the individual patient. It places the patient at the center of decision-making and care planning, recognizing that each patient is unique and has a vital role to play in their own healthcare journey. Patient-centered care respects and promotes the autonomy of patients. It recognizes their right to make informed decisions about their health and healthcare, and actively involves them in discussions about their treatment options, risks, benefits, and alternatives.

Patient-centered care emphasizes collaboration between healthcare providers and patients. It involves engaging patients in shared decision-making processes, where healthcare providers share their expertise and patients contribute their values, preferences, and goals. This collaborative approach helps ensure that treatment plans align with the patient's unique circumstances and desires. Clear and open communication is essential in patient-centered care. Healthcare providers strive to communicate effectively, using plain language and avoiding medical jargon. They actively listen to patients, address their concerns, and provide information and education in a way that patients can understand.