



# GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

Name of the Students:

Turveria, Kameez, Alkan

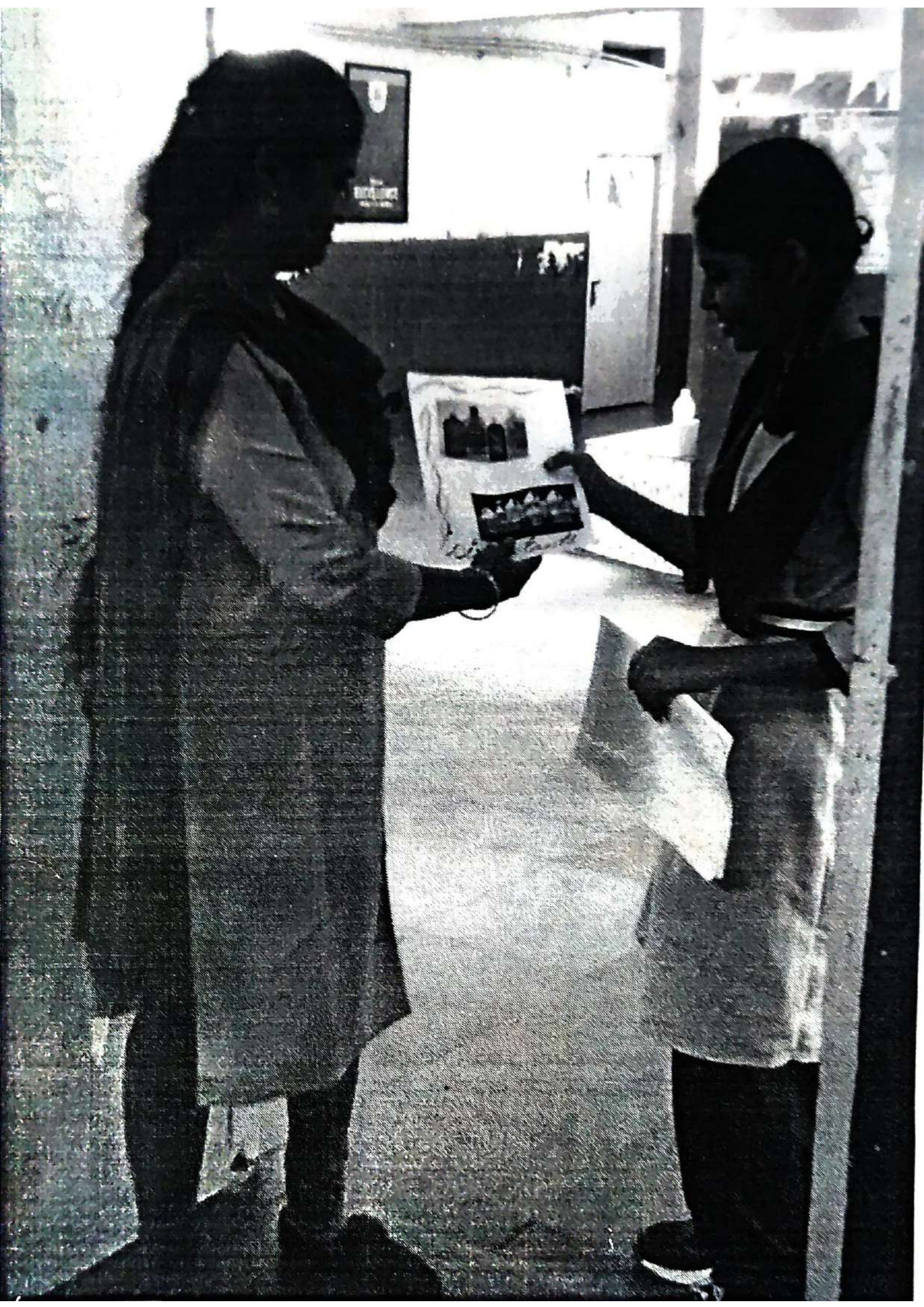
Category: Government  
Hospitals

Resources: Self Study  
and Newspapers

Name of the School:

T.M.R.E.I.S

ORGANISE BY "COVA"

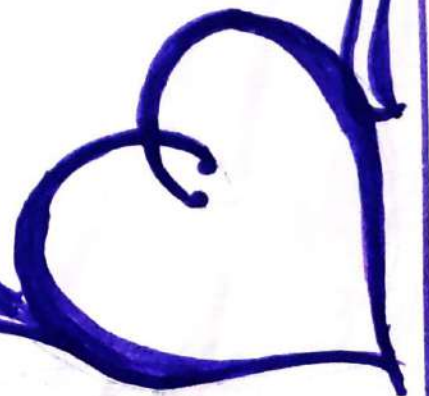


# Topic:

A study on government hospital in relation to cleanliness, facilities available and their drawbacks.



Government  
- rd  
Hospitals



# Hypothesis

We assume that now-a-days government hospital are focusing more on cleanliness, they are giving more facilities to the citizens, despite having few drawbacks.

## Related Studies:

The result of this study are consistent with studies by Kara Hanson and Barbara McLean, where in their study they also showed that by the patient's perspective....

The ultimate purpose of the hospital visit is the quality of service and examination, where patients are willing to wait longer or pay higher costs to get best services.

# GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

## Introduction

A government hospital is a hospital which is owned by a government and received government funding.

This type of hospitals provide medical care free of charge, the cost of which is covered by government reimbursement. These hospitals are funded by the central government. State hospitals are run by state government and may be dispensaries, district hospitals or medical college hospitals (hospitals with affiliated medical college).

# Focus Area

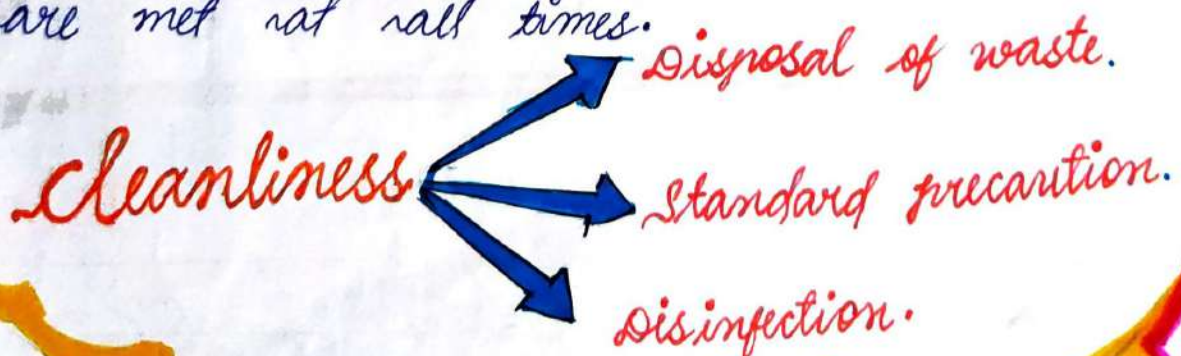


1. Cleanliness.
2. Facilities Available.
3. Drawbacks.

## 1. Cleanliness.

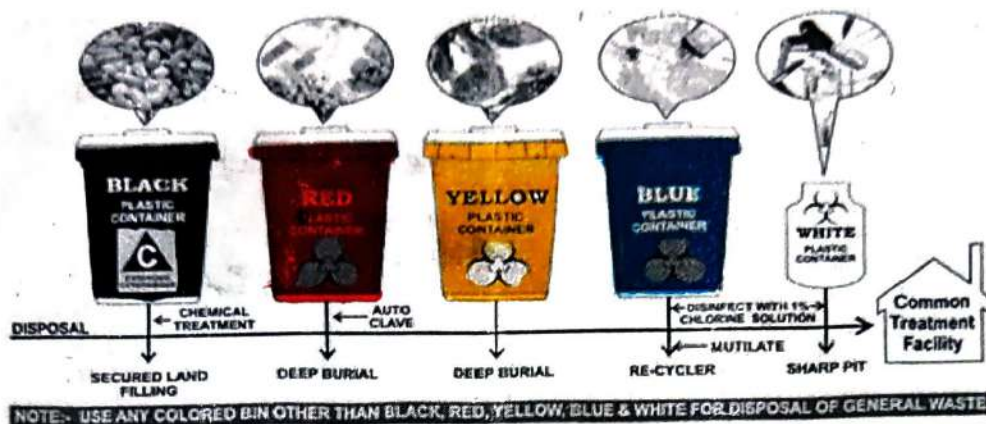
### Introduction:-

Cleaning is an essential part in helping to reduce the risk of infection in hospital and providing a clean and safe environment. All the areas within the hospital should be safe, welcoming and comfortable to patients to feel reassured when they visit the hospital and to ensure that the standard of cleaning are met at all times.



# Disposal of waste :

## Bio medical waste management



### Black Bag:

carbon needles  
without syringes  
Blades sharps  
All metal  
articles

### Blue Bag:

all type of  
glass bottles  
Broken glass  
articles.  
out dated,  
discarded  
medicines

### Yellow Bag:

Infection waste,  
Bandages,  
gauze, cotton  
or any other  
object in  
contact with  
body fluids.

### Red Bag:

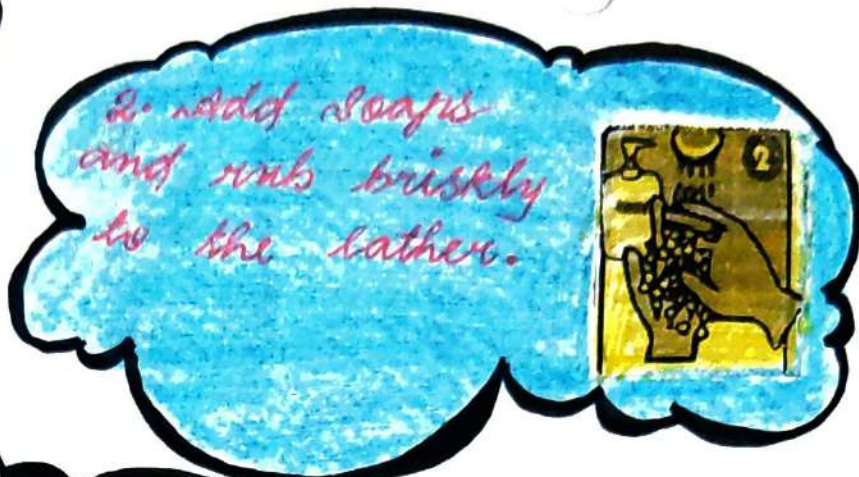
plastic waste  
such as catheters,  
injection syringes,  
tubing, iv bottles.

# STANDARD PRECAUTION

1. Wet hands with water.



2. Add soaps and rub briskly to the lather.



3. Rub hands, wrists and under finger nails for atleast 25 seconds.



4. Rinse hands under running water.



5. Dry with paper towel.



6. Turn off hand tap with towel on both sides of hands.



# USAGE OF MASK & GLOVES.

## Masks:

A mask is an object normally worn on the face, typically for protection, disguise and spread. Injections masks have been used since antiquity for both ceremonial and practical purposes.

## Gloves:

Gloves help keep your hands clean and lessen your chance of getting germs that can make you sick.

wear gloves every time when you touch blood, bodily fluids, bodily tissues; mucous membranes, or broken skin. you should wear gloves for this sort of contact even if a patient been healthy and has no signs of any germ.



# Disinfection:

The process of cleaning something, especially with a chemical, in order to destroy bacteria by using Sanitizers are substances that simultaneously clean and disinfect. which is used in dental surgeries, wards, Bathroom to kill infectious organisms.



## Auto Claving.

# Auto claving

Auto claving is for sterilizing and disinfecting the medical devices / equipments in hospitals / laboratories, the auto clave is the preferred equipment. Auto clave uses moist heat for sterilizing medical equipments and surgical instrument.

Many auto claves are by subjecting them to pressurize saturated for around 15-20 minutes depending on the size of the load and the content.



# Disinfectants.

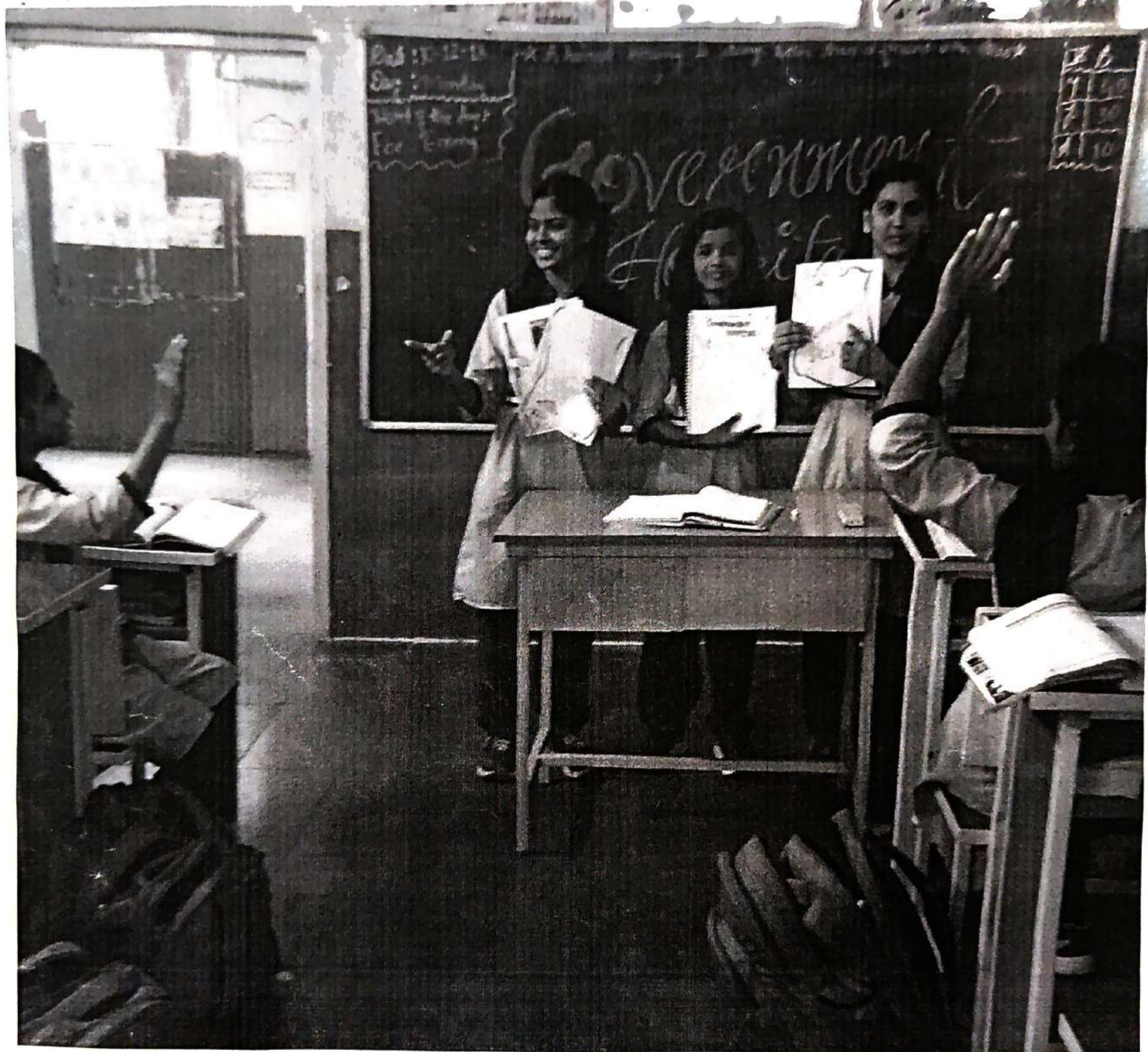
Disinfectant are nothing but antimicrobial agents that we apply to the surface of non living objects to destroy microorganism that are living on.

Some disinfectant products:

1. Chlorox health care bleach.
2. Germicidal cleaner.
3. Distol clean room.
4. Formalhyde, paraformaldehyde.
5. Glutaraldehyde.
6. Zephiran.
7. Hydrogen peroxide.
8. Monoperoxid succinic.
9. Chloroxyperdenzoic acid.
10. Peracetic acid.



Disinfectants.



# Facilities:-

Chief Minister K. Chandrashekhar Rao has given his green signal for constructing of four new 1000 new bedded multispeciality hospitals in GHMS limit

KCR plans to encourage deliveries at Government hospitals by announcing that the state government will sanction Rs 13,000 to a girl child and Rs 12,000 to a boy child.

KCR announced that the much awaited KCR kits scheme will be implemented from Saturday, starting with pelaburi hospital

KCR kits for over 2.5 lakhs pregnant women in Telangana to be distributed on June third.

KCR launches free eye testing programme in Telangana in hospital and its became profitable to 3-70 Crores of population



Government hospitals and clinics set up maintenance procedures and preventive for managing health care and hospitals facilities and equipment in the following areas.

## Public Health System in the Colonial

- ① Dental facilities
- ② ward
- ③ minor OT.
- ④ OPD
- ⑤ physiotherapy
- ⑥ laboratory services
- ⑦ ECG services
- ⑧ pharmacy
- ⑨ Radiology.
- ⑩ indoor facilities

Pics

# Drawbacks of Govt Hospitals

Drawbacks to india's public health system today include low quality care, corruption, unhappiness with the system, a lack of accountability unethical care, overcrowding of clinics, poor co-operation between public.

- Doctors are not quite qualified
- Sanitation problem
- ambulance, doesn't arrive on time
- Lack of proper Communication
- proper medical checkup is not available
- Staff is irresponsible
- they work in rough way.
- No safe drinking water

## News

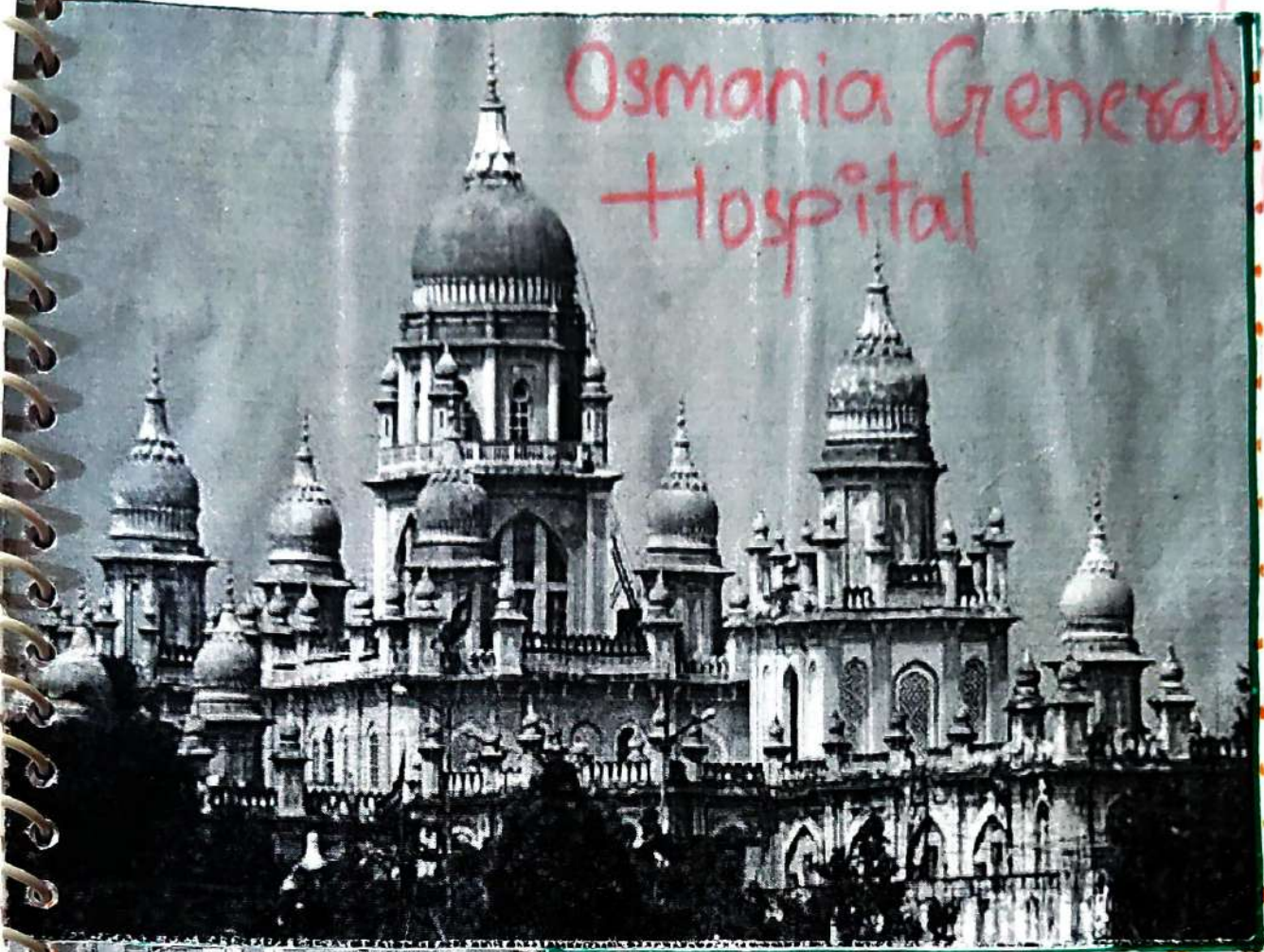
- ① wards by rape house wife in dark of Osmania hospital in between 200 Staff memb.
- ② more than 70 children die due to lack of oxygen in gorakhpur hospital under the Bjp

# HIGHLIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

## 1. Osmania General Hospital...

- The new osmania general hospital building will be a replica of the old one.
- It ~~will~~ be constructed with a budget of 100 crores.
- The hospital will be developed into a super specialty hospital, which will be on par with the corporate hospitals.
- The capacity of bed has increased from 1100 to 2000
- The construction has been completed in one and half year.
- It was build during the time of last nizam, "osman ali khan" and is named after him
- It is also a biggest teaching hospital in the state.
- The Osmania general hospital is a referral centre to three districts - Medak, Nalgonda and Hyderabad.

# Osmania General Hospital



Wards



Emergency wards

# QUESTAINNAIRE

10. Do you face problems in admitting your patient?
20. Do you think lack of money is the reason for your problems?
3. Do you think you have utilize the Government hospitals correctly?
4. Do you that think, government is Supporting to Government hospitals in improving?
50. Is Government hospitals are only for poor people?
60. Are all the Staff of Government hospitals Qualified?
70. Do you think there is difference between polivate hospital and Government hospitals?
80. Do you agree with the facilities available in Government hospitals?
90. Do you See cleanliness in government hospital?
100. Do you agree that every thing is having its strength and drawbacks in its own way?

# Analysis Of Questionnaire

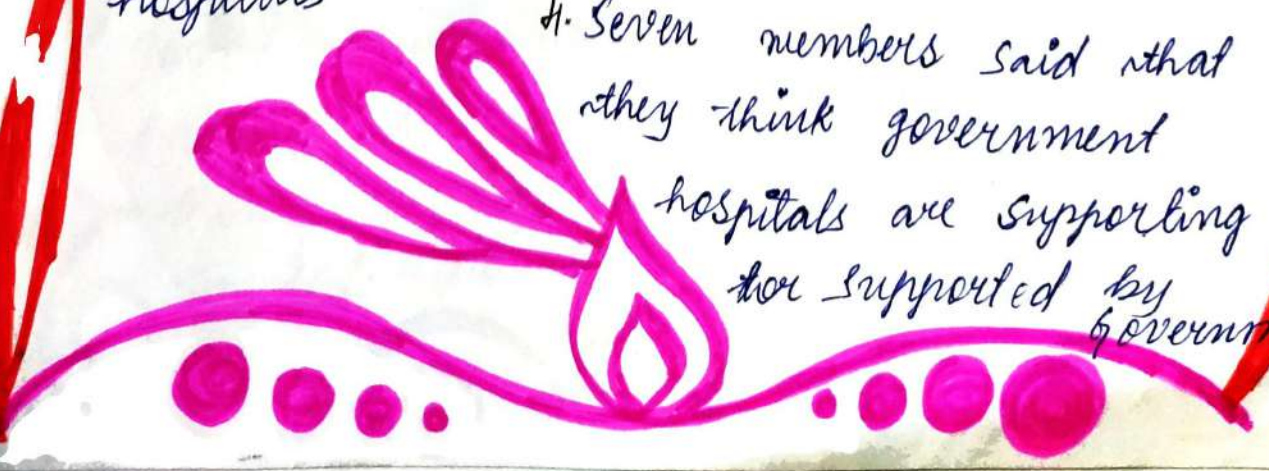
| S.No |         | Q <sub>1</sub> | Q <sub>2</sub> | Q <sub>3</sub> | Q <sub>4</sub> | Q <sub>5</sub> | Q <sub>6</sub> | Q <sub>7</sub> | Q <sub>8</sub> | Q <sub>9</sub> | Q <sub>10</sub> |
|------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.   | Sumayya | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | No             | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes             |
| 2.   | Masrifa | No             | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes             |
| 3.   | Uzma    | No             | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes             |
| 4.   | John    | Yes            | Yes            | No             | No             | No             | No             | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes             |
| 5.   | Rafath  | Yes            | No             | No             | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes             |
| 6.   | Ali     | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes             |
| 7.   | Amer    | No             | Yes            | No             | No             | Yes            | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes             |
| 8.   | Qutija  | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | No             | Yes             |
| 9.   | Omer    | No             | Yes            | No             | No             | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | No             | Yes             |
| 10.  | Atifa   | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes            | Yes            | No             | Yes             |

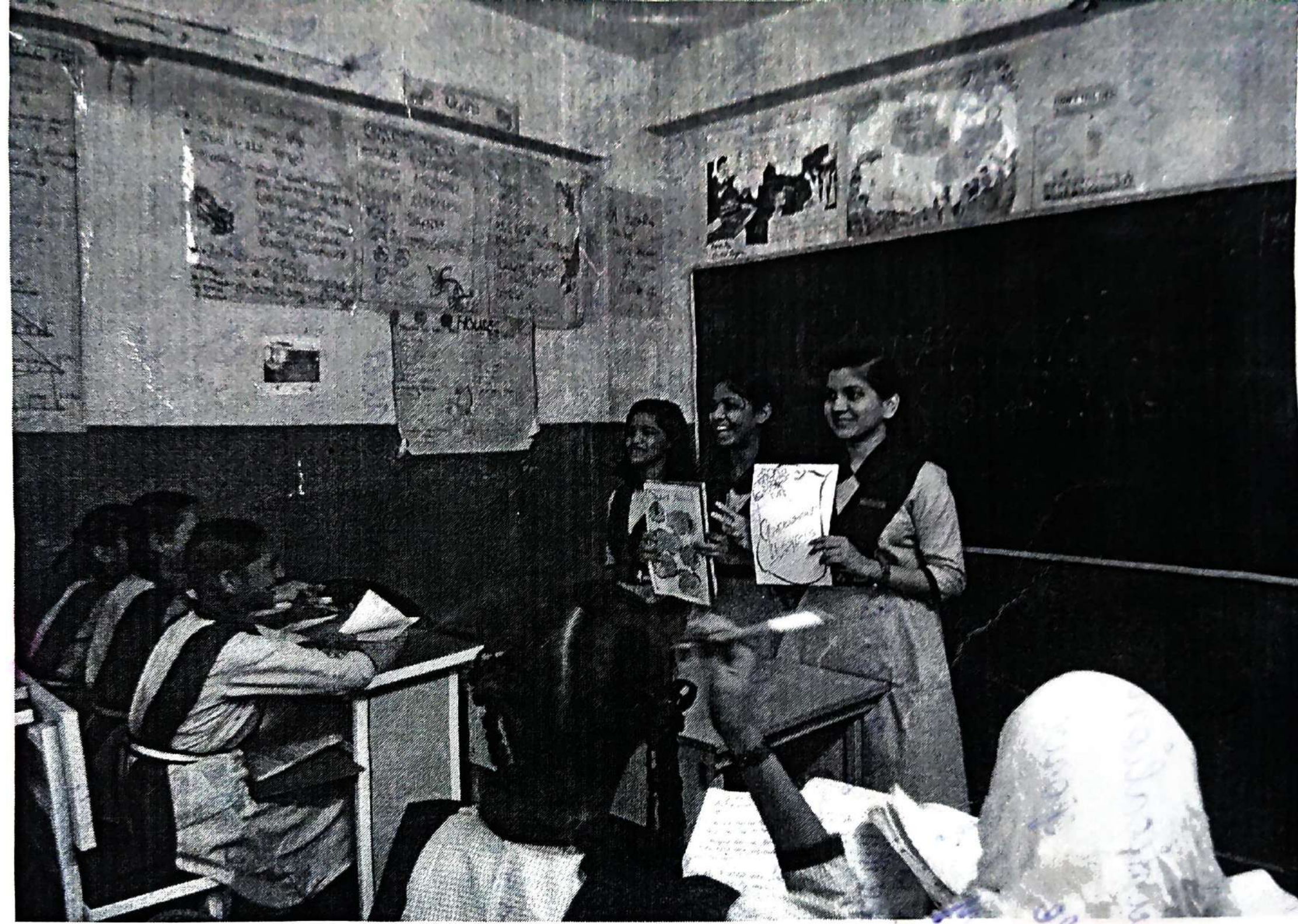
1. According to the analysis of our questionnaire, we have observe that six members out of ten agreed that they face problems in admitting their patients because of lack of communication in emergencies cases, while four member disagreed that they face problems in admitting their patients.

2. In Second question we have observe that nine members agreed that lack of money is a reason for the problems.

3. Nine members said that they haven't utilize the government hospitals correctly where one of them said that he got full of facilities in government hospitals.

4. Seven members said that they think government hospitals are supporting or supported by government.

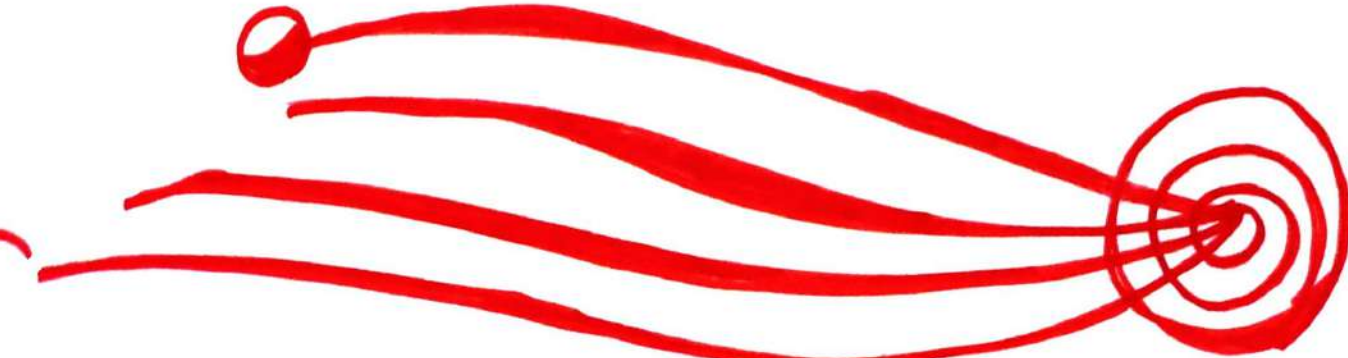




5. Six members disagreed that government hospitals are only for poor people because there is no where mentioned that government hospitals or their facilities are for poor people only but it is for all individual citizens of a country they live in.

6. majority people (six) said that the staff of government hospitals are qualified because they said it's not a cake walk to reach the level the staff is in, where four members mentioned that some of them are disqualified in their behaviour they handle the patients.

7. In seventh question we all with the members who answer agree that government hospitals and private hospitals having a huge difference between them. So, all the ten members agree on this point of view.

- 
8. Again in the eight question we asked about facilities but poorly they answer came that four members out of ten said that they won't think the facilities are available in government hospitals.
9. In this question we got to know that six members complain against cleanliness in government hospital. Because they have experienced in hospitals when they admitted they patients.
10. Ten on ten members said that everything is having its strength and dranebacks in its own way.
- 

# Analysis



My hypothesis proved right so that government hospitals are focusing more facilities on cleanliness, they are giving more facilities to the citizens, despite having few drawbacks.

# CONCLUSION



After Careful examination of Case Study and administration of questionnaire, we conclude that, now-a-days- government hospitals are focusing more on cleanliness and providing services.

However we found few drawbacks which can be overcome by taking required necessary steps.

# Acknowledgement

We would like to thank to COVA Institution for giving us such a knowledgeable project and I would specially thank to my teacher and friend who helped me to complete my tough project on time and put their efforts to help us in the endeavour - & last but not least the success and final outcome in an positive way. I humbly thanks to many people to give me a lot of guidance and assistance and we would not forget to thank them for their help.

# Suggestions

- ① Install ~~Reverse~~ RO+UV water plants for public attenders and patients
- ② Availability of Ambulance in every area should be provided for avoiding the problem of transportation of an emergencies.
- ③ Best infrastructure should built.
- ④ Passionate, Qualified and Caring Staff should be appointed.
- ⑤ fully secured environment must be provide to public
- ⑥ free health benefits Schemes should be published through Newspapers, T.V, Social media, magazines and pamphlets.

# Implementation:-

- ★ We distributed pamphlets on highlighting the available facilities in government hospitals.
- ★ We displayed poster on the creating awareness on schemes and facilities available in government hospitals.
- ★ We conducted awareness campaigns to use public health facilities in our surrounding areas.
- ★ We wrote a letter to state health ministers highlighting the problem faced by patients like lack of cleanliness, rude attitudes of some hospital authorities.

To

The health and family welfare minister  
New Delhi, India

From,

Laneez, Inveria and Alkaam  
T.M.R.E.I.S Charminar Girls-I.  
Shalibanda, Hyderabad

Subject:- complaint regarding lack of  
cleanliness in public hospitals  
and rude attitude of public  
health officer.

Respected Sir,

We the students of T.M.R.E.I.S Charminar  
Girls-I, surveyed few government hospitals,  
of Hyderabad district. We would like to  
appreciate the administration and facilities  
available to poor people of our state.

Apart from this, we have observed that  
below mentioned issues, which are as follow

- lack of cleanliness and proper health and  
hygiene
- provision of safe drinking water

→ Irresponsible behavior of administrative authorities in government hospital

We would like conclude that, kindly address the above mentioned issues, at the most earliest possible.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully

Surez, Tuvria and Alkan.