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PREVIEW

 PART – I REPORT ON INTERNSHIP AT CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, DELHI CANTT

PART- II DISSERTATION/PROJECT REPORT
 STUDY ON EXISTING LEVEL OF I.T
 PENETRATION IN THE MEDICAL STORES OF
 CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL

PART-I

 REPORT ON INTERNSHIP AT CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, DELHI CANTT

INTRODUCTION

- Cantonment Board Hospitals available in all Cantts to look after the civilian population.
- DCB maintaining a 100 bedded, Cantonment General Hospital.
- Modest beginning made from one of the barracks of old Base Hospital.
- Was shifted to its present loc in 1963.
- The hospital has not developed any separate Mission, Vision or Value Statement

FRONT VIEW OF HOSPITAL



LAYOUT OF THE HOSPITAL

3 Storied building

Ground Floor:

- Reception and Registration centre
- Emergency / Casualty
- Orthopaedics
- Gynae
- Eye
- > ENT
- Medical

- Skin
- Psychiatry
- > Ayurvedic OPD
- > Homeo OPD
- Minor OT
- Radiology(X ray & USG), ECG
- Immunization & Injection Room

- Family Planning Counselling room
- Labour room
- Physiotherapy room
- DOTS Centre
- Dispensary
- Dressing Room and Plaster Room

LAYOUT OF THE HOSPITAL

• First floor:

- Administration Block
- Dental
- Pathology Lab
- Medical Store
- Ayurvedic Store
- Female ward
- **Conference Room**

Second floor Basement

- Major OT
- ➤ VIP Rooms (06) ➤ Linen Store
- Private ward
- Male ward
- > CSSD

- > AC plant
- Furniture store
- Pump house
- Genset

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE HOSPITAL

- General OPD
- Paediatric
- Dental OPD
- Psychiatry
- Specialist OPDs
- Skin
- Obs & Gynae
- Radiology
- Orthopaedics
- Anaesthetics

Medicine

Ayurvedic OPD

ENT

- Homoeopathy
- Ophthalmology
- Emergency

OPD

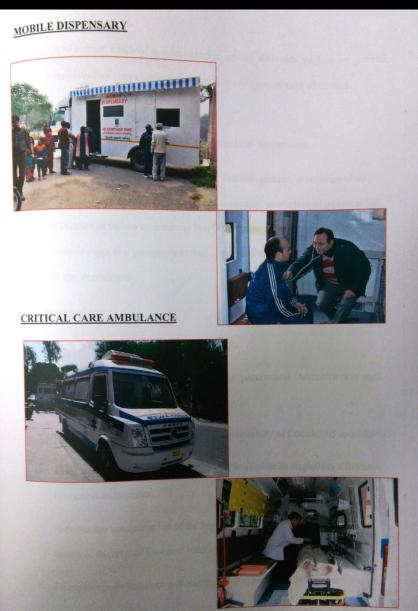
Surgery

- Major OT 01
- Minor OT 01
- DiagnosticServices
- Physiotherapy
- Indoor Services
 - IPD 100 beds

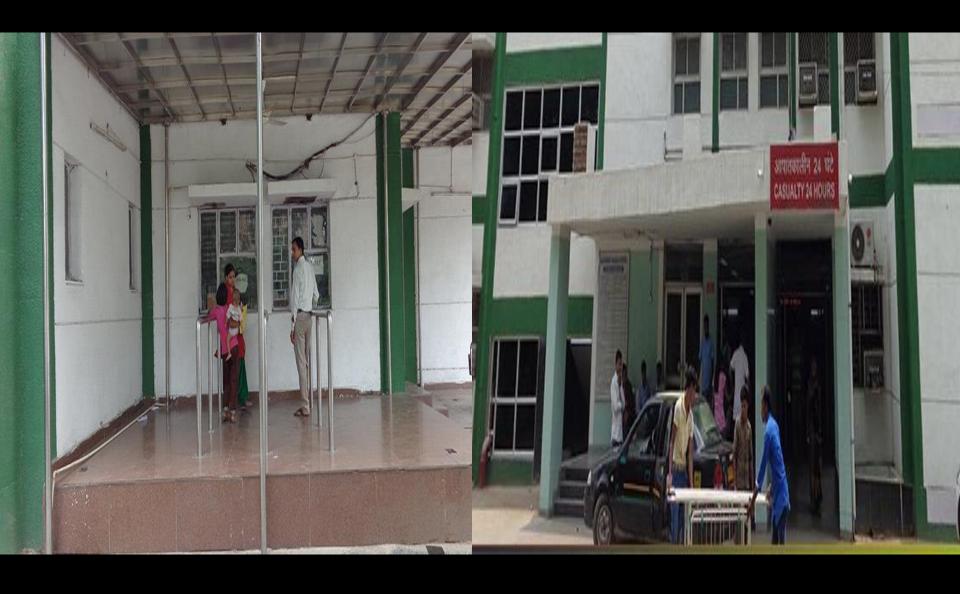














DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS

	Gen Medicine	16	
•	Surgical Ward	16	
•	New Born	03	
•	Obs & Gynae (Maternity)	18	
•	Paediatrics	06	
•	Casualty & observation	04	
•	Isolation	04	
•	Post OP	18	
•	ICU*	06 allotted	*(ICU under construction)
•	Private Ward	09	
•	TOTAL	100	

DETAILS OF HR

The hospital is headed by a CMO

- Permanent –
- Doctors -13 (4 including 1 x dentist)+ 9 Newly inducted specialists
- \rightarrow ANM -02
- ➤ Tech 02
- Pharmacists -02
- ➤ Adm Staff 18

- Contractual –
- Docs -35 (Splst Docs -19 Addl GDMO-11, SR-3, JR-2)
- Nurses 39
- > Tech -21
- ▶ Pharmacists 02
- Outsourced services
- Security 30 pers
- HK and waste disp 60 pers

OTHER SERVICES

- Pulse Polio Immunization
 B & D Registration
- Immunization Programmes
- Health Post Maternity and Immunization Services
- DOTS Centre
- Maitri (HIV/AIDS)

- Senior citizen
- Kishori Clinic
- School Health
- Special children
- Medical camps

TASK ASSIGNED

 During the Internship period I was tasked to visit various departments of the hospital.

 Was provided an opportunity to learn about various aspects of Hosp, from Clinical to Administrative aspects.

CHALLENGES FACED

- Being a busy place, with lots of crowd, nobody has time to spare.
 It's your initiative & perseverance which can be of use.
- Interaction with the CMO most difficult because of public dealing w.r.t births and deaths.
- Saw a clerk having a show down with the CMO.

Procurement for CGH dealt by DCB clerk.

 Like typical Govt organisations, organisational culture, is of postponing things.

KEY LEARNING

- Treatment open to all.
- OPD Registration, a yellow card(payment of Rs 5/-) is physically filled and given to the patient directing him to report to the specialist or to a general physician.(validity 7 days)
- A white card issued for staff of CGH, DCB & IDES. A light green card for Senior citizens.
- Footfall of 500-800 patients from middle class / lower strata.
- OPD 0800- 1500 hrs
- Huge rush at Regn counter & OPD area. Lesser rush is seen at the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy OPD areas as they are in different location.

REGISTRATION COUNTER



OPD BLOCK



KEY LEARNING

- Patients mostly <u>illiterate</u> are unable to describe their problem, leading to wastage of time at the registration counter as well at the OPD.
- OPD registration number is started afresh on 1st of April, each year. The numbers run into lakhs & become unwieldy as the year progresses.
- The registration number is <u>common for all OPDs</u>. The OPDs don't have any separate ID other than the common Registration number given manually at the registration counter.
- <u>ICU is not yet functional</u>. Space has been allocated but further construction is held up for want of funds.

KEY LEARNING

• The clerk dealing with procurement for CGH, in DCB office, is also responsible for many other institutions run by the DCB. Leads to <u>delay in procurement of items</u>.

- <u>Stock out of drugs</u> /Vendors under rate contract issued show cause notice/blacklisted/Pharmacy can issue reminders only.
- CMO is the Registrar of births & deaths for the entire cantonment area, no fixed time for public dealing.

 Requirement of Automation at Registration, to reduce the rush and for ease of data management and billing.

 Requirement of bigger waiting area with electronic token number display system to streamline the OPD system.

Requirement of <u>additional sign boards</u>.

- Need for introduction of <u>EMRs</u> in the hospital.
- Citizen charter and Patient charter to be displayed.
- Reassessment of HR requirement of the hospital.
- Need to increase the ratio of <u>Permanent vis-à-vis</u> Contractual staff.
- Need additional Pharmacists.

 Hospital Infection Control Committee needs to be earmarked and need to brief all concerned regularly.

• Mock drills w.r.t fire fighting and disaster management need to be periodically conducted and documented.

 Basic Pharmacy Management System software needs to be procured and installed for smooth functioning of Medical Stores.

- The functioning of CMO is challenging with <u>several</u> responsibilities with no administrative powers.
- The CMO has <u>no financial powers</u>, financial powers are with the CEO only.
- DCB is a self financing body under the MoD. Budget allotted is limited. Many times <u>procurement gets</u> stalled for want of funds.
- Addl funds should be released, <u>delegation of</u> <u>administrative & financial powers</u> to CMO should be looked into.



PART- II STUDY ON EXISTING LEVEL OF I.T PENETRATION IN THE MEDICAL STORES OF CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL



RATIONALE

 Role of pharmacists has evolved from compounder & supplier of pharmaceutical products

 to that of a clinical pharmacist who is provider of Pharmaceutical care.

 Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015 & EHR Standards, 2016 have necessitated this study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- WHO Report 1994 The Role of Pharmacists in the Health Care System, Modern role: Care Giver, Decision Maker, Communicator, Leader, Manager, Lifelong Learner, Teacher.
- Indian Pharmacopeia, 2014, Addendum 2016
- National List of Essential Medicines, 2015
- National Formulary of India, 2016
- Cochrane Collaboration (Database).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015.

• EHR, Standards, 2016.

 A roadmap for implementation of EHR,2016 by Sunil Kumar Srivastava, Ph.D 31 Oct 2016.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

 To study the existing level of I.T penetration in the Medical stores of Cantonment General Hospital and suggest achievable changes

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To obtain information on the role of the present day hospital pharmacies.
- To obtain information on the level of automation and the degree of use of I.T in hospital pharmacies in India and other developed & developing countries to perform their present day role.
- To study the organisation, functions & role of the medical stores of the hospital under investigation.
- To determine the level of automation & the degree of use of I.T in Medical Stores of the hospital under study.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

 To investigate the feasibility of implementation of modern I.T in the hospital pharmacy.

 To identify the barriers in implementation of automation and adoption of modern I.T in the hospital pharmacy.

To recommend strategies for adoption of modern I.T
 & automation in the hospital pharmacy.

METHODOLOGY

• Study Setting: The study has been carried out at the Medical Stores of Cantonment General Hospital.

METHODOLOGY

- Materials & Methods: The following methodology was adopted for the study:
- Review of Literature
- Document Study
- > Ledgers of the Consumable items
- ➤ Indent cum issue vouchers (Convenience Sampling)
- > Indenting Procedure (Policy document)
- >SOP for Local Purchase of Consumables

METHODOLOGY

- Interview with the functionaries:
 - Structured Interview with the help of a Questionnaire to obtain data regarding:
- Organisation of Medical Stores
- > HR of the Medical Stores
- Education Level
- ➤ Job Description & Role
- Availability of Computer Hardware & Software
- View of pharmacy functionaries regarding automation & adoption of Modern I.T

METHODOLOGY

- By Observation –
- Procedure to carry out various functions in the Medical Stores
- Availability of Computers & Printers
- Availability of Software
- Networking with Hospital LAN
- > Availability of Automation Equipment
- > Availability of Internet connection

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

• The Pharmacy deals with all types of Medical stores – both consumables & non-consumables.

The study is restricted to <u>only Consumable</u> Medical Stores.

• The aspects of <u>functioning of Medical stores</u> that <u>impact the actual & potential use of I.T & automation have been studied.</u>

CONSTRAINTS

 Availability of time has been a constraint as this is a Single Investigator Study.

 Most quantitative data has been collected on the basis of Convenience Sampling.

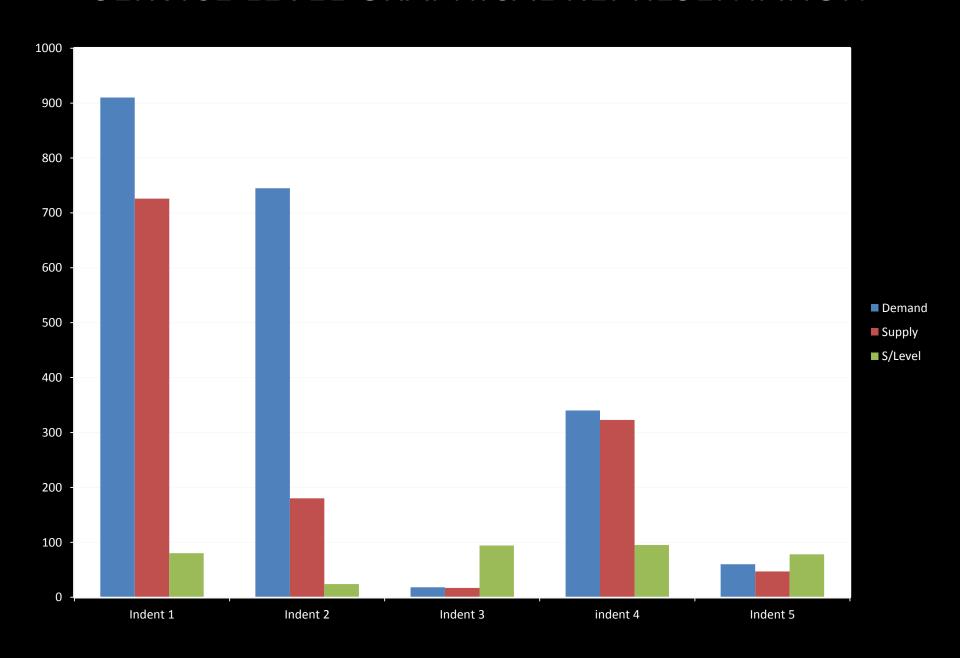
FINDINGS

- Stock out of drugs:
- Stock out of common drugs do occur.
- > Reminders/Show cause/black listing of vendors.
- ➤ Details of Stock out drugs was told not to be included in the study.
- Stock out of drugs also occurs due to <u>paucity of funds</u>.
- Service Level

FINDINGS

Sr. No of Voucher	No. of Units demanded	No of units supplied	Service level
00515	18200	14520	80%
00516	14900	3600	24%
00517	356	336	94%
00518	6800	6450	95%
00519	1200	940	78%

SERVICE LEVEL GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



FINDINGS

• Traditional Role:

- The medical stores of the hospital under study performs only the traditional role of procurement & distribution.
- ➤ I.T is used for supporting functions of the organisation.
- Even the compounding functions that were performed by the pharmacists are no longer in vogue in most of the hospital pharmacies.

• Situation in Developed Countries:

- ➤ Modern role of the pharmacists is to provide pharmaceutical care linking patient safety through medication management.
- To discharge these functions & to practice EBM, access to I.T is essential.
- Pharmacists are now members of the Care Delivery Team & involved in patient care for a better patient outcome.
- The pharmacists have <u>access to the EHR</u> & full access to information, enabling them to plan, advice & monitor the medication management aspect of the care.
- ➤ CPOE along with the CDSS is integrated with the Pharmacy Information Management System.

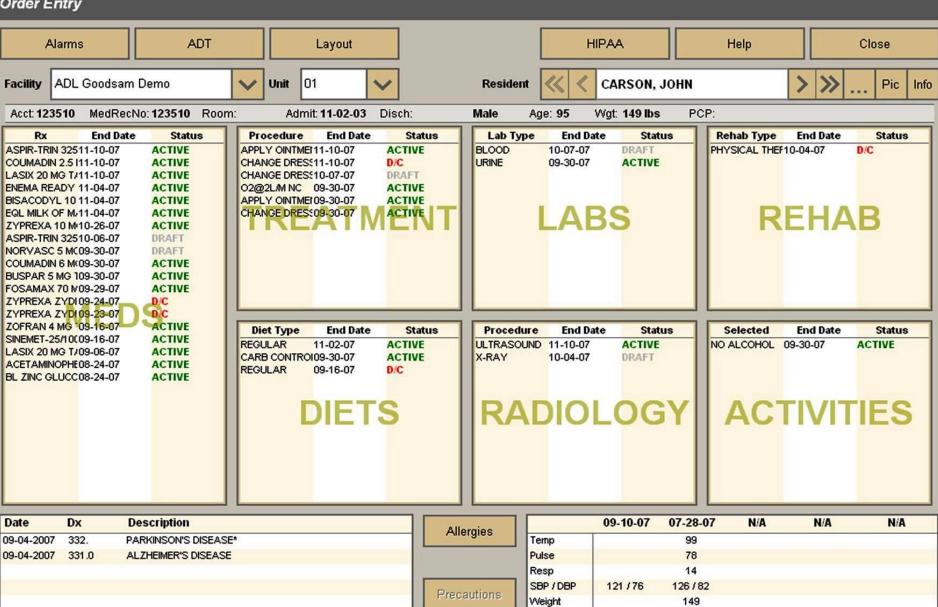
CPOE

Order Entry

Virtual Body

Care Plan

Progress Notes



ADLs

Visits

Notifications

Summary

Need for better Trained & Qualified Pharmacists

- To perform their role effectively & to gain confidence of the clinicians for their acceptability as a member of the patient care delivery team, the pharmacists have to be better trained than what they are now.
- The PCI,GOI has notified the Pharm.D Regulations which is a 6 year integrated course after class 12th, dealing with Clinical Pharmacy & is different from the 4 year B.Pharma course/1 year Diploma in Pharmacy(D.Pharma).

Patient Safety/Medication Errors

- The biggest patient safety concern is that of <u>medication errors</u> that occur at the <u>Prescribing stage</u>.
- The physician is required to <u>remain updated</u> on a large number of medical products which are available in the market today, which is a difficult proposition.

- Pharmaceutical Care: Indian Context
- ➤ The <u>PPR, 2015</u> was enacted by MOHFW/ PCI to train pharmacists to deliver <u>Pharmaceutical care</u>.
- ➤ A total of 30 seats for Pharm.D & 10 seats for Pharm.D (Post Baccalaureate) per institution has been sanctioned.
- ➤ 222 colleges/institutions spread over 13 states of the country, have been approved by the PCI for running these courses till date.
- Development of training facilities & infrastructure development is <u>still required</u>. In this infrastructure need, I.T will have a major share.

Pharmacy Automation

- This hospital medical stores <u>lacks Pharmacy automation</u>, which is essential to improve patient safety, eliminates manual intervention which are prone to errors.
- Automation/Technology Available

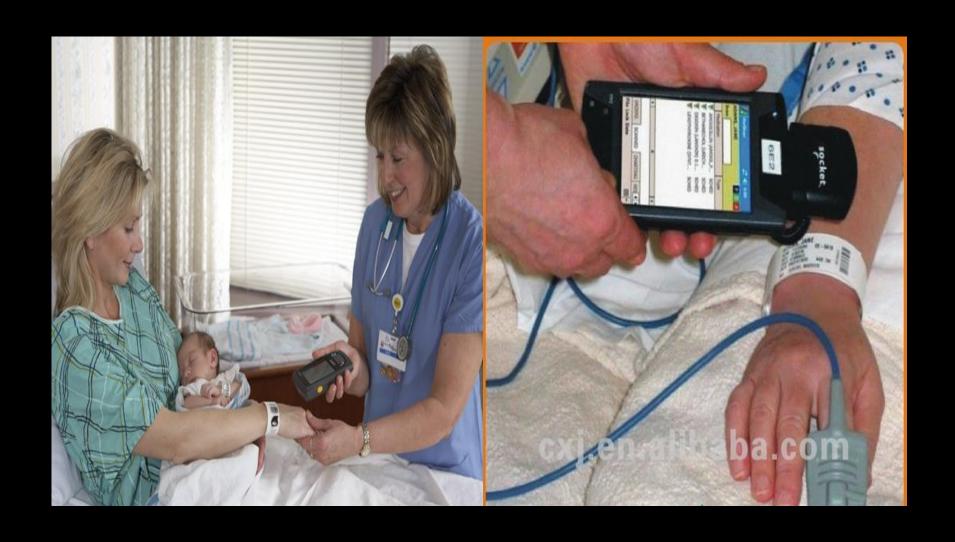
✓ **BCMA**

➤ Use of Barcode Medication Administration is the least costly amongst the IT based automation system for medication management.

✓ RFID

The RFID technology though simple in concept, is costly to implement. It has a great potential in inventory management.

BCMA & RFID IMAGES



• <u>UDDS</u>

- Unit Dose packaging & dispensing is an I.T based on robotics & has great role in <u>reducing medication</u> <u>errors.</u>
- ➤ Hospitals like Aster Medcity, Kerala has adopted this automated system of UDDS in India.

Pneumatic Tube Transportation System

- Logistics is another area which can improve efficiency, considerably.
- ➤ Many corporate hospitals in India have adopted PTTS. Its operation & control is through use of I.T.

UDDS/ROBOTIC PHARMACY AT ASTER MEDCITY

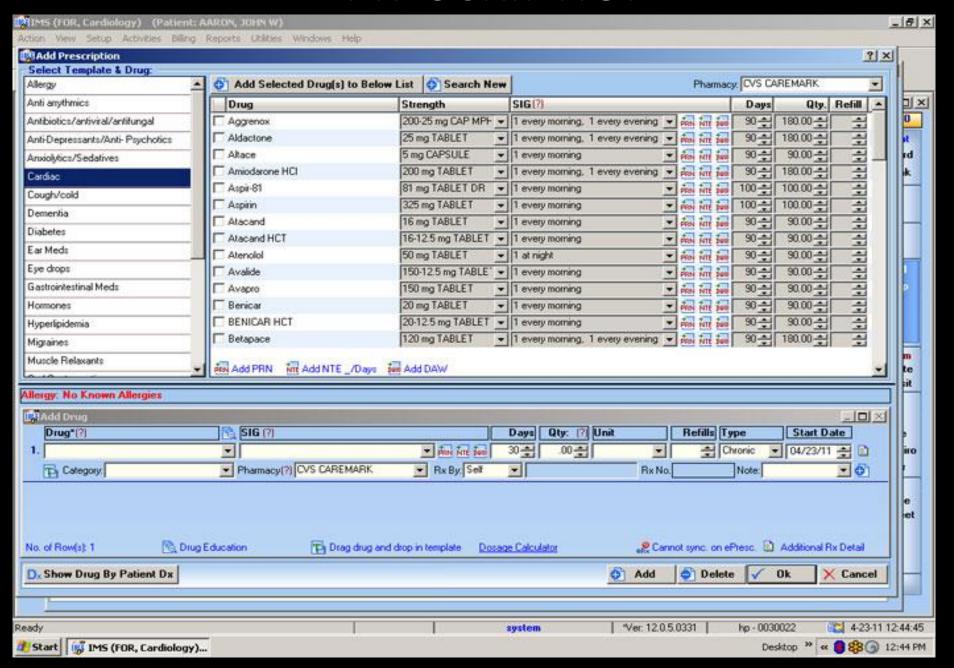


PNEUMATIC TUBE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM



- E prescribing can be implemented in hospitals. IMA has advocated for e-prescribing of medicines on voluntary basis.
- ➤ Needs some system & cultural change, among Physicians.
- Initially more time will be required, for writing a prescription & transmitting to the pharmacy.
- As the clinicians use it for some time, they will become more conversant in its use.
- In this hospital, however, a policy change will be required from Ward based dispensing to pharmacy based dispensing of drugs.

E- PRESCRIPTION



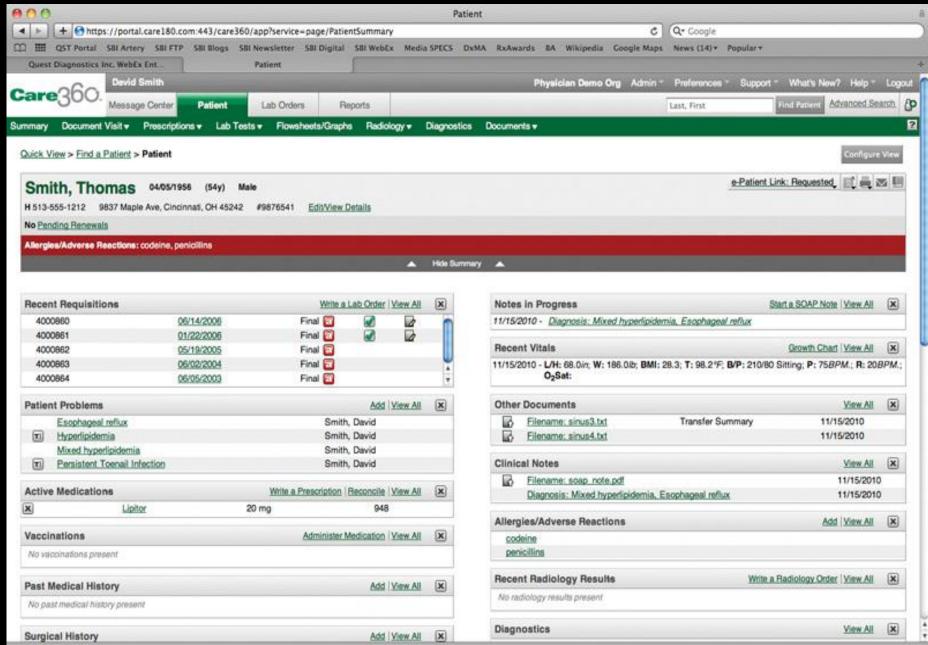
Pharmacy Management System

- ➤ Medical stores is one of the most important support deptt for efficient delivery of patient care.
- ➤ Most Corporate Hospitals in India have <u>introduced PMS</u> and this is integrated with their HMIS.
- > This level of automation improves the efficiency of operation.

• EHR Standards,2016

- > EHR Stds, 2016 have been published by MOHFW, GOI.
- It will take time to be fully implemented & become operational in all hospitals of the country.
- A research paper on "Roadmap for implementation of EHR Standards, 2016 in India", has been published by Sunil Kumar Srivastava, Ph.D, on 31 Oct 2016, gives a holistic approach.

EHR IMAGE



Adv of automation

- All functions of IM can be automated.
- improve efficiency
- reduce wastage
- lower inventory carrying cost
- improve consumer satisfaction
- lead to better patient care

Feasibility of Implementation of I.T

- Review is required to examine the <u>feasibility</u> of implementation of I.T in this hospital, to bridge the gap between what <u>presently exists</u> & what should be.
- ➤ Both <u>internal & external environment</u> have their influence on the feasibility of implementation of I.T in the Medical stores.

External Environment

- Influencing the feasibility:
- ✓ Technology
- ✓ Socio- economic system
- ✓ Education level

Internal Environment

- Acceptance of need
- Priority in patient safety
- Availability of funds
- Need for change in Organisational culture
- Availability of Support services external to this organisation.

- Acceptance of Need at Decision Making Level
- ➤ Bigger & radical measures for implementation will need <u>support at a higher level</u>.

The <u>less costly implementation</u> needing less education & training & <u>shorter time lines</u> can be implemented at the hospital level itself.

Provided the <u>need is accepted</u> at the <u>decision</u> making level.

SHORT TERM & LONG TERM STRATEGIC DECISIONS NEED TO BE TAKEN

SHORT TERM

- Inventory Management:
- ✓ Can be implemented w/o any major cost effect.
- ✓ Training required for use of software is small.
- ✓ First the <u>Idea</u>, the <u>Implications & its Benefits</u> need to be sold to the Stakeholders of the proposed system.

BCMA:

- ✓ Barcode Medication Management System can be implemented w/o much of cost effect.
- ✓ Training need is also very small.

E-Prescribing

➤ E- prescribing can be implemented at the basic level.

Policy Change

- All aspects can be gradually introduced as the system matures & the users gain confidence in the system.
- Change in Policy decision, to dispense medication from the Pharmacy instead of the Ward Store.

LONG TERM

- Assessment to be made about :
- ✓ the availability of the technology in the Indian market
- ✓ Its Support Facilities
- ✓ Cost Implications
- ✓ Training Needs.

> ADOPTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CARE

- ✓ Major initiative taken by the GOI by introduction of Pharm.D courses since 2008.
- ✓ Inclusion of "Pharmaceutical care aspect".
- ✓ Pharmacists trained in Pharm.D/ Pharm.D(Post Baccalaureate) courses vide PPR,2015.

- ✓ <u>Major change effort</u> needed at the implementation level.
- Recruiting these Doctors of Pharmacy trained in Clinical Pharmacy aspects
- ❖ Availability of EHR, CDSS & CPOE.

> ACCEPTANCE BY PHYSICIAN

- ✓ The greatest barrier <u>acceptance by the Physician</u> who is the leader of the patient care team.
- ✓ Of the new role of the Pharmacists/Doctors of Pharmacy & their being a member of the Care Delivery Team.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE !!!!

FINALLY IT'S OVER, YOU MAY PROCEED NOW



CONVOCATION 02 JUNE 2017