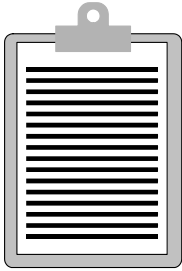


Acute Care Hospitals



- Organizational Structure
 - and
- Regulatory Agencies

Organizational Chart



- Board of Trustees
- Administrator
- Nursing Management
- Medical Director
- Ancillary Services
- Management
- Business Management
- Patient Care
- Unit Leadership
 - Respiratory Therapy
 - Physical Therapy, etc.

Lines of Authority ACNA takes direction from



- Licensed Nurse (LVN/RN)
 - who takes direction from:
- The Charge Nurse-
 - who takes direction from
- The Nurse Manager-
 - who takes direction from
- Nursing Supervisor-
 - who takes direction from
- Chief Nursing Officer
 - who takes direction from
- The Administrator (CEO)
 - who takes direction from
- The Board of Trustees

Hospital Organization

- **Governing Board-** or board of trustees or board of directors. Persons from business/professional communities and all socioeconomic groups. Duty is to establish policies, provide financing, oversee personnel standards.
- **CEO** – Chief Executive Officer directly in charge of hospital and answers to board.
- **COO** – Chief Operating Officer answers to CEO and is responsible for day to day operations.
- **Vice President** or **Director** of each service: reports to COO

Lines of Authority on Nursing Units



- Chief Nursing Officer
- Assistant CNO
- House Supervisor
- Unit Managers
 - ER, OB, OR, RT, PT, Peds, ect
- Staff Nurses
 - Nursing Assistants
 - Patient Care Technicians
 - Unit Secretaries



Regulatory Agencies

- **Accreditation of acute care hospitals:**
- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations (JCAHO)
- Department of Health Services (DHS, Title 22)
- **Regulatory Agencies:**
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Board of Registered Nurses (BRN)
- Licensed Vocational Nurses/Psychiatric Technicians
- Medical Board
- Department of Consumer Affairs
- HICFA- Funds for Medicare for Acute Care Hospitals

Accreditation

- JCAHO accredited means hospital has been surveyed, graded, and approved by the Joint Commission of the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations.
- Participation in JCAHO is voluntary.
- Several other accrediting agencies conduct surveys, according to the services provided by the hospital.
- License to operate is granted by the Department of Health Services of each individual state.

The Hospital Environment Care and treatment of sick, education, research, prevention of disease, or local health center

- In small communities it could also function as a local health clinic. General Hospital use to offer this.
- Only large hospitals perform all 5
- Functions performed depends on location, population, size of facility.
- The trend today is prevention of disease

Hospital Classifications

- **The type of Patient Service Offered**
General Hospitals most common, specialized hospitals like childrens, psychiatric, rehabilitation, etc.
- **The Ownership of a Hospital**
Federal Government (veterans, military, Native Americans)
States, counties, cities, churches, fraternal, Proprietary for profit owned by a group or corp.
Most hospitals today are part of a health care system.
- **By Accreditation** meaning that a hospital has met an official standard.

Hospital Departments/Services

- Business Services – deal with financial aspects
- The Admitting Department
- Purchasing
- Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services – includes cardiovascular, central service, diagnostic imaging, dietary, neurodiagnostics, endoscopy, gastroenterology, pathology, pharmacy, physical medicine, respiratory, radiology.
- Support Services – records, quality assurance, risk management, social service, home care, outpatient, pastoral, communications, transportation, patient advocate, public relations, volunteer services.
- Operational Services – environmental, mechanical, laundry, human resources, security.

Managed Care

- The provision of health care services efficiently to a designated group of members by managing patient access to and across a spectrum of health care settings.
- HMO's Health Maintenance Organizations – has management responsibility for providing health care on a prepayment basis to voluntarily enrolled persons. To keep people healthy so that cost of health care is reduced.

Provider Reimbursements How Americans pay for health care

- Private/group-paid health – through employers, require a copayment and deductible. Premiums paid through payroll deductions or direct. Example Blue Cross/Blue Shield.
- Health Maintenance Organization – form of insurance as well as a method of delivering health care. Capitation is where the providers of care receive a set dollar amount regardless of the number and type of services enrollees need.
- Medicare – Government plan for persons over 65. Part A is hospital insurance, Part B is for outpatient.
- Medicaid – low income, federal and state funded.

Case Management

- Coordination of patient's care with insurance provider.
- Patient advocacy – to appropriately utilize benefits and coverage of health insurance policy.
- As soon as a patient is admitted to Acute Care a Case Manager is assigned.

The Medical Staff

- Attendings- are physicians appointed by the board to admit patients to hospital and are not hospital employees, MD or DO.
- Doctors on staff include pathologist, director of radiation, or director of medical education.
- Medical School Graduates 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year residents or house staff or house officers.
- Specialists spend 3-5 yrs in specific residency program after passing test are Board Certified.
- Fellows- After residency 1-2 yr. Fellowship
- Undergraduate medical student – serves clinical clerkship. Performs admission physical exams, writes medical histories.. Junior or Senior clerk
- The term intern is rarely used anymore.

Summary

- Knowledge of the hospital, its personnel, and the services that it renders is needed by nursing assistants to carry out and understand their assigned tasks.
- Each of our acute care hospitals in our county specialize in particular services. Learn what they are.
