

Organization of a Doctor's Work in a Public District Hospital: India's Experience

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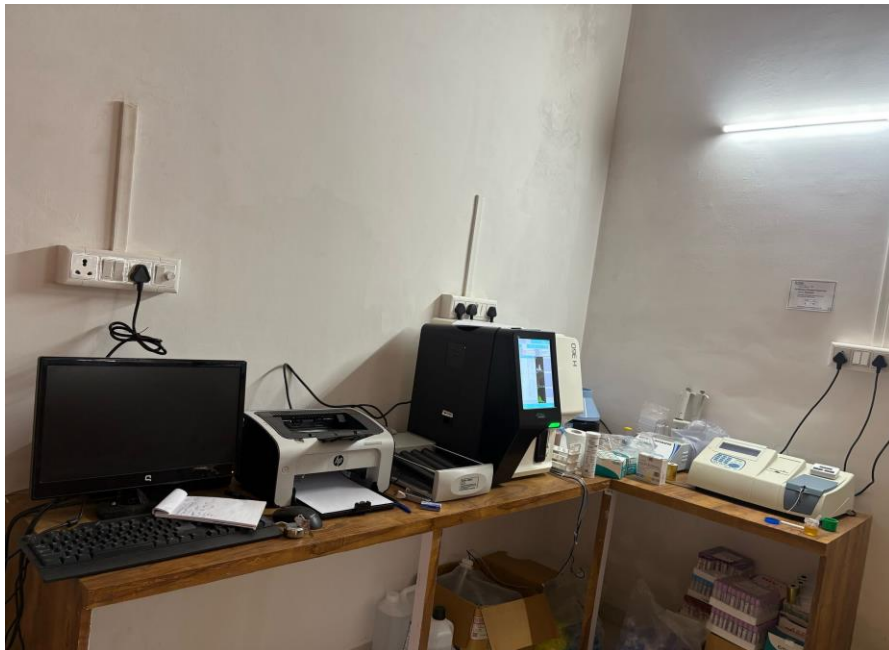


Overview

- Introduction to the healthcare system in India.
- Role of district hospitals.
- Significance of public healthcare delivery.

Structure of District Hospitals

- Departments: Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Emergency.
- Support units: Laboratory, Pharmacy, Radiology.



Doctor's Roles

- Clinical care.
- Administrative duties.
- Teaching & training.
- Community outreach.



Daily Workflow

- OPD services.
- IPD management.
- Emergency handling.
- Documentation and reporting.



Patient Flow in District Hospital

- Referral from PHCs/CHCs.
- Direct walk-in patients.
- Emergency cases.
- Follow-up visits.



Flowchart: Patient Care Process

- Registration → Consultation → Diagnostics → Treatment → Follow-up

विरंजीवी
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मूल प्रति
निःशुल्क

5/01/24
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जन आधार कार्ड लाना अनिवार्य है।
कृपया चिकित्सालय में दोबारा आने पर पुरानी पर्ची या MID साथ लावें।

- चिकित्सालय में दी गई सेवाओं के लिये 'मेरा अस्पताल' वेब पोर्टल पर अपना फीडबैक दर्ज करावें।
- जॉब-टिपोट व ऑनलाईन पंजीकरण हेतु वेबसाइट <https://ihms.health.rajasthan.gov.in> या IHMS Rajasthan मोबाइल एप लॉग-इन करें।
- चिकित्सालय में आते समय जनआधार कार्ड/भामाशाह कार्ड/आधार कार्ड या गणपत साथ लावें।
- लिफ्ट परिक्षण की शिकायत 104/108 पर निःशुल्क दर्ज करावें या 104/108 पर निःशुल्क दर्ज करावें या 104/108 पर निःशुल्क दर्ज करावें।

मुख्यमंत्री निःशुल्क जांच योजना
REQUISITION FORM
राजकीय चिकित्सालय समूह, विरंजीवी (राज.)

Patient Name: Sahela Date: 23/12/24
Age: 54 Sex: 79 Referred by Dr. Chahar Singh
OPD/Ward Unit: _____ Reg. No. _____
Diagnosis: _____ OPD/Inward No. _____

BIOCHEMISTRY (बॉयोकेमिस्ट्री)

S. No.	Name of tests	(F)	(PP)	(R)
1	Blood Sugar - ग्लूकोज			
2	Blood Urea - यूरिया			
3	Serum Creatinine - सीरम क्रिएटिनिन			
4	Serum Bilirubin (T) - सीरम बिलिरुबिन (T)			
5	Serum Bilirubin (D) - सीरम बिलिरुबिन (D)			
6	SGOT - एल.टी.ओ.टी.			
7	SGPT - एल.टी.टी.			
8	Serum ALP Phosphatase - सीरम एल.पी.फॉस्फेटेज			
9	Serum Total Protein - सीरम टोटल प्रोटीन			
10	Serum Albumin - सीरम अल्बुमिन			
11	Serum Calcium - सीरम कैल्शियम			
12	Serum CK-MB - सीरम सी.के.एम.बी.			
13	Serum CK-MB - सीरम सी.के.एम.बी.			
14	Serum LDH - सीरम एल.डी.ए.			
15	Serum Amylase - सीरम एमिलेज			
16	Serum Uric Acid - सीरम यूरिक एसिड			
17				

Mention S.No. of The Advised Test

Signature & Name MO/Consultant

क जांच योजना
REQUEST FORM
राजकीय चिकित्सालय समूह, विरंजीवी (राज.)

Patient Name: Sahela Date: 23/12/24
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रिपोर्टिंग

Chest X-Ray
PA view

Signature & Name MO/Consultant

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रिपोर्टिंग

Chest X-Ray
PA view

Signature & Name MO/Consultant

Doctor–Patient Ratio

- India's average doctor-patient ratio: ~1:1500.
- WHO recommended: 1:1000.
- District hospitals often face shortage.

Table: Department-wise Doctor Allocation

- Medicine – 10
- Surgery – 8
- Pediatrics – 6
- OBG – 7
- Emergency – 5

Administrative Responsibilities

- Duty rosters.
- Coordination with nursing staff.
- Report submission to health authorities.
- Duty timing 8am to 2 pm daily on Sunday and govt holidays 9am to 11am

Challenges

- Overcrowding.
- Limited resources.
- Staff shortages.
- High patient load.



Use of Technology

- Telemedicine.
- Electronic health records.
- Mobile health apps.



Community Health Programs

- Maternal & child health.
- Tuberculosis & malaria control.
- Vaccination drives.



Multidrug therapy (MDT) cures leprosy, stops transmission of the disease and prevents deformities.

www.leprosymission.in



Check yourself for signs & symptoms of

Leprosy



- Skin patch with loss of sensation, no pain or itching
- Thickened / red skin patch
- Thickened / painful nerve
- Tingling sensation in hand / foot / nerve
- Dryness (no sweating) on palm of hand / sole of foot
- Painless wound or ulcer in hand or foot
- Weakness or deformity in hand or foot
- Inability to close eyes completely
- Nodules on the skin
- Thickened / nodular ears

Case Study: Mumbai District Hospital

- Daily OPD: 2,000+ patients.
- Emergency admissions: 150/day.
- Key health programs implemented.

Flowchart: Referral System

- Sub-centers → PHCs → CHCs → District Hospitals → Tertiary Hospitals

Collaboration with NGOs

- Public-private partnerships.
- Awareness campaigns.
- Mobile health clinics.



Impact of District Hospitals

- Accessibility.
- Affordability.
- Reduction in disease burden.
- Improvement in maternal & child health.

Future Prospects

- Digital health expansion.
- AI in diagnostics.
- Better doctor-patient ratio.
- Strengthening primary care.

Conclusion

- District hospitals are the backbone of India's public healthcare.
- Doctors play multifaceted roles.
- Sustained improvements needed.