

HSCC 311

Systems and Trends in Health Care Delivery

Hospitals

HSCC 311 Hospitals

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Objectives

- Upon completion of this section, the student should be able to:
 - discuss the historical developments of hospitals
 - identify key utilization measures
 - describe hospital classifications
 - describe hospital status
 - describe hospital governance
 - identify licensure, certification, and accreditation procedures

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Hospitals

- AMA definition
 - 6+ beds
 - Deliver patient services
- Licensure
- Physicians
- Nurses

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History of American Hospitals

- Almshouses & Poor Houses
- Voluntary hospitals
- Factors transforming hospitals
 - Germ theory
 - Technology
 - Urbanization
 - Professional nursing
 - Health insurance

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1900-1915

- Flexnor Report
 - Medical schools closed
 - Stringent standards
 - Scientific medicine
 - Reform

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1920's

- Physician licensing
- Restricted hospital privileges
- Nursing role

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1930's

- Private health insurance
- Pharmaceuticals
- Cures

1940's

- Increased numbers of physicians and nurses in training
- Skills improvement
- Hill-Burton Act

1950's

- Vaccines
- Antibiotics
- Increased demand for private insurance

1960's

- Medicare and Medicaid
- Investor-owned, for-profit hospital system development

1970's

- Growth in a number of areas
- Increasing health care expenditures
- Rate-setting legislation
- Certificate of need

1980's

- Decline in a number of areas
 - Capacity
 - Occupancy rates
 - Length of stay
- DRG's

1990's

- Managed care
 - Cost containment
 - Efficiency
 - Alternate delivery settings
 - Capitation
 - Risk sharing

Characteristics of Hospitals

- Governing body
- Chief executive
- Medical records
- Pharmacy
- Food services

Utilization Measures

- Admissions
- Discharges
- Inpatient days
- Average length of stay
- Capacity
- Average daily census
- Occupancy rate

Hospital Classifications

- Variety of institutional forms
 - Voluntary
 - State and local government
 - For-profit
 - Federal

Classification by Ownership

- Public hospitals
- Voluntary hospitals
- Proprietary hospitals

Public Hospitals

- Federal
 - Special groups
- State
 - Mental and tuberculosis
- Local
 - Open to general public

Voluntary Hospitals

- Non-government
- Privately owned
- Nonprofit basis
- Mission is to benefit community

Proprietary Hospitals

- For-profit
- Investor-owned
 - Individuals
 - Partnerships
 - Corporations

Classification by Length of Stay

- Short term
 - Less than 30 days
- Long term
 - Over 30 days

Classification by Type of Service

- General
 - Variety of services
- Specialty
 - Service niche
 - Admit certain types of patients

Classification by Public Access

- Community hospitals
 - Non-federal
 - Short stay
 - Mission is to serve community
- Non-community hospitals
 - VA
 - Prisons, infirmaries
 - Long term hospitals

Classification by Location

- Urban
 - 50,000 or more
 - Higher costs
 - Inner cities
- Rural

Classification by Size

- Small
 - <100
- Medium
 - 100-500
- Large
 - 500+

Other Types of Hospitals

- Teaching hospitals
 - Medical training
 - Scope of services
 - Inner city areas
- Church-affiliated hospitals
- Osteopathic hospitals

Profit Status

- Federal (not-for-profit)
- Non-federal
 - Public (not-for-profit)
 - State
 - Local
 - Private
 - Voluntary (not-for-profit)
 - Proprietary (for profit)

Hospital Administrative Structure

- Non clinical services
 - Finance
 - Facilities and equipment
 - Human resources
 - management

Hospital Governance

- CEO
- Board of Trustees
- Chief of Staff

Licensure, Certification, Accreditation

- Licensure
 - State governments
- Certification
 - Participation in Medicare/Medicaid
- Accreditation
 - JCAHO

Profiles and Proportions

- Of all hospitals:
 - 5% Federal
 - 95% Non-federal
- Of Non-federal:
 - 8% Specialty
 - 87% Community

Profiles and Proportions

- Community Hospitals have:
 - 87% of all hospitals
 - 82% of all beds
 - 93% of all admissions
 - 73% of all daily census

Profiles and Proportions

- Community Hospitals:
 - 59% are private voluntary
 - 25% public
 - 16% private proprietary
 - 46% have 99 beds or less
 - 25% have 100-199 beds
 - 29% have 200+ beds
 - 45% are in non-metropolitan areas
 - 15% are in areas under 400,000
 - 12% are in areas of 400,000-999,999
 - 28% are in areas over 1,000,000

Hospital Regulation

- Many different sources
- See Handout

In Conclusion