

Hospital Departments

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Hospitals

- Hospitals vary widely in the services they offer and therefore, in the departments they have.
- Hospitals may have acute services such as an emergency department or specialist trauma center, burn unit, surgery, or urgent care.
- These may then be backed up by more specialist units such as cardiology or coronary care unit, intensive care unit, neurology, cancer center, and obstetrics and gynecology.

Hospitals

- Some hospitals will also have outpatient departments and whilst others may have chronic treatment units such as behavioral health services, dentistry, dermatology, psychiatric ward, rehabilitation services (Rehab), and physical therapy.

Hospitals

- Common hospital support units include a dispensary or pharmacy, pathology, and radiology, and on the non-medical side, there often are medical records departments and/or a release of information department.
- Nursing services are considered one of the most important aspects in the process of distinguished medical care.

Accident and emergency (A&E)

- Also called Casualty Department, where you're likely to be taken if you have arrived in an ambulance or emergency situation.
- American English ER – Emergency Room

Admissions

- At the admitting department (admission lounge), the patient will be required to provide personal information and sign consent forms before being taken to the hospital unit or ward. If the individual is critically ill, then, this information is usually obtained from a family member.

Anesthetics

- Doctors in this department give anesthetic for operations and procedures. An anesthetic is a drug or agent that produces a complete or partial loss of feeling.
- There are three kinds of anesthetic: general, regional and local.

Breast Screening

- Screens women for breast cancer and is usually linked to the X-ray or radiology department.

Burn Center (Burn Unit or Burns Unit)

- A hospital specializing in the treatment of burns.
- Burn centers are often used for the treatment and recovery of patients with more severe burns.

Cardiology

- Provides medical care to patients who have problems with their heart or circulation.

Central Sterile Services Department (CSSD)

- Sterile Processing Department (SPD) - Sterile Processing - Central Supply Department (CSD) - Central Supply)
- A place in hospitals and other health care facilities that performs sterilization and other actions on medical equipment, devices, and consumables.

Chaplaincy

- Chaplains promote the spiritual and pastoral wellbeing of patients, relatives and staff.

Coronary Care Unit (CCU):

- Cardiac intensive care unit (CICU)
- A hospital ward specialized in the care of patients with heart attacks, unstable angina, cardiac dysrhythmia and other cardiac conditions that require continuous monitoring and treatment.

Discharge Lounge

- Patients who don't need to stay in a ward are transferred to the lounge on the day of discharge.
- Many hospitals now have discharge lounges with facilities such as TV's, radio, puzzles, magazines, books and newspapers.

Finance Department

- Performs all works related to budget and ideal use of the items of such budget.
- It prepares payrolls and monthly wages, and concludes contracts of operation and maintenance and purchases.
- In addition, it makes available all amounts of money required for procurement of all materials and equipment.

Gastroenterology

- This department investigates and treats digestive and upper and lower gastrointestinal diseases.

General Services

- Support Services include services provided by Departments such as Portering, Catering, Housekeeping, Security, Health & Safety, Switch, Laundry and the management of facilities such as parking, baby tagging, access control (fyzické zabezpečení a zabezpečení informací), CCTV (closed-circuit television – kamerový systém) etc.

General Surgery

- Covers a wide range of types of surgery and procedures on patients.

Gynecology

- Investigates and treats problems relating to the female urinary tract and reproductive organs, such as endometriosis, infertility and incontinence.

Hematology

- These hospital services work with the laboratory. In addition doctors treat blood diseases and malignancies related to the blood.

Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

- Intensive Therapy Unit, Intensive Treatment Unit (ITU), Critical Care Unit (CCU)
- A special department of a hospital or health care facility that provides intensive treatment medicine and caters to patients with severe and life-threatening illnesses and injuries, which require constant, close monitoring and support from specialist equipment and medications.

Human Resources

- It's role is to provide a professional, efficient and customer focused service to managers and staff and in turn facilitate the delivery of a professional, efficient and customer focused service to patients.

Maternity

- Maternity wards provide antenatal care, delivery of babies and care during childbirth, and postnatal support.

Medical Records

- Includes a variety of types of "notes" entered over time by health care professionals, recording observations and administration of drugs and therapies, orders for the administration of drugs and therapies, test results, x-rays, reports, etc.

Neurology

- A medical specialty dealing with disorders of the nervous system.
- Specifically, it deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of disease involving the central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous systems, including their coverings, blood vessels, and all effector tissue, such as muscle.
- Includes the brain, spinal cord, and spinal cord injuries (SCI).

Oncology

- A branch of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors. A medical professional who practices oncology is an oncologist.
- The Oncology department provides treatments, including radiotherapy and chemotherapy, for cancerous tumors and blood disorders.

Radiology

- The branch or specialty of medicine that deals with the study and application of imaging technology like x-ray and radiation to diagnosing and treating disease.
- The Department of Radiology is a highly specialized, full-service department which strives to meet all patient and clinician needs in diagnostic imaging and image-guided therapies.

Social Work

- Clinical social workers help patients and their families deal with the broad range of psychosocial issues and stresses related to coping with illness and maintaining health.
- Social workers, resource specialists and advocates form a network that addresses the challenges families face, increases accessibility to health care and other human services, and serves as a bridge between the hospital setting and a patient's family life, home and community.

Urology

- The urology department is run by consultant urology surgeons and investigates areas linked to kidney and bladder conditions.

VIDEO – The London Independent Hospital

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NoVv-5az9ns>