Tuesday, 12 July 2022, Time: 2:30 pm – 3:30 pm

Topic : Problem Discovery in Healthcare Sector

Google Meet joining info

Video call link: https://meet.google.com/ooz-agaj-fgp

Minutes of the meeting:

Priority of the hour is to go step by step, will have to start with problem identification first, then onto problem solving

Possible problem areas:

- 1. Diagnosis
- 2. Rare diseases
- 3. Hospital infrastructure
- 4. Hospital staffing
- 5. Doctors
- 6. Finance
- 7. Patient issues
- 8. Doctor to patient ratio
- Global situation with regard to doctor visits
- Inhibitors of enhanced medical services
- Issues dealing with the storage and safety of patient data
- Deaths due to Non-communicable Diseases
- Possible ideas for new problem assessment
- Assigning of tasks to teams, planningor next assignment in a week's time.

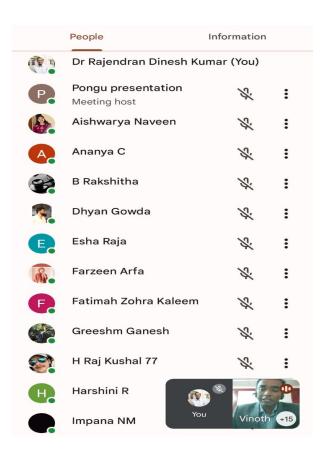
Problems in Diagnosis



Chronic degenerative diseases

- ★ Lack of access to correct diagnosis on right time
- ★ Wrong diagnosis
- * Delayed diagnosis
- ★ Missed diagnosis
- ★ No right balance between underdiagnosis and overaggressive diagnostic pursuits.
- ★ Lack of specialists





Problems faced by Hospitals



- * Staffing cost
- ★ Workforce shortages
- * Increased patient acuity
- ★ Higher demand for care
- ★ Low employee morale
- * Supply chain issues thanks to pandemic



Doctors to patient Ratio



- India's doctor-population ratio is 1:834, assuming 80 per cent availability of registered allopathic doctors and 565,000 Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and homeopathic doctors.
- ★ There are 1,301,319 allopathic doctors registered with state medical councils and the National Medical Commission as of November 2021.
- ★ There are 3.3 million registered nursing personnel according to Indian Nursing Council records.
- This includes 2,340,501 registered nurses and midwives and 1,000,805 nurse associates. The nurse-population ratio in the country at present is 1.96 nurses per 1,000 population

Problem 2: Existing Siloes in the Healthcare World



The healthcare professionals in the world are disconnected and are seen to be working in silos. There is a missing platform that can bring the healthcare industry on a single page, where they can discuss their learning and share knowledge, wisdom and create notes.

Solution 2: Social Networking App for Healthcare Professionals



Problem 3: Managing Patient-Related Big Data



Problem Statement: Huge Volumes of data are generated from health care providers, public and private payers, ancillary service providers such as labs and pharmacies, and healthcare consumers alike. The challenge is not just in storage and access, but also in making this data usable.

Solution 3: Health Data analytics Capabilities: These solutions provide healthcare professionals with real-time access to patient-related data like registrations, medical history, diagnoses, treatments, appointments, and more...And since the storage and retrieval are cloud-based, the records are updated in real-time and appropriately secured.





- ★ On Global average, doctor see only 20 patients daily.
- ★ But in India Doctors see 30, some 100 and some over 200 patients daily.
- ★ This is in addition to the in-patients he has to see, admitted in the hospital



Deaths due to NCDs in India HEALTH REPORT 58 LAKH DIE DUE TO NCDs IN INDIA Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are the leading global cause of death and are responsible for 70% of deaths worldwide THE INDIA PICTURE In India, 61% At risk of premature **ESTIMATED ANNUAL** of deaths are from **DEATH IN INDIA** death from NCDs in India non-communicable DUE TO diseases NON COMUNICABLE Cancer, diabetes and DISEASES heart diseases account 58.17 lakh for 55% of the premature Total number of NCD mortality in India in the deaths in India age group of 30-69 years COMMUNICABLE, MATERNAL, PERINATAL & NUTRITIONAL OTHER NCDS (3)