com, for detailed information on hospital administration books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on hospital administration books

HOSPITAL

Patient Care

Relationship Coordinator



GD Mogli

JAYPEE

Contents

1. Introduction to Hospital Patient Care Relationship Coordinator **1**

Allied Health Services *1* • Allied Healthcare Workers *2* • Hospital Patient Care Relationship Coordinator *3*

2. Anatomy and Physiology: Human Body **7**

Structure of Cell *7* • Functions of the Cell *8* • Cell Division *9* • Tissue Fluid *10* • Tissues *10* • Organs *12* • Systems *13* • Body Cavities *16* • Anatomical Divisions of the Body *16* • Clinical Divisions of the Abdomen *18* • Anatomical Divisions of the Back (Spinal Column) *18* • Planes of the Body *20* • Positional and Directional Terms of the Body *21*

3. Medical Terminology **22**

Objectives in Studying the Medical Language *22*

Chief Sources of Medical Words

Anglo-Saxon (Old English) *23* • Greeco-Roman (Greek and Latin) *23* • Arabic *23* • Modern German *23* • Colors *24* • Numerals *24*

Elements of Medical Terms

• Suffixes and Compounding Elements *25* • Roots *29* • Prefixes *33* • Common Abbreviations *36*

4. Laboratory Investigation Cookbook **39**

Description of the Laboratory and Radiological Investigations (Systemwise) *40* • Selected Diagnosis with Required Investigations *46* • Normal Values for Laboratory Investigations *62* • Urine Investigations *69* • Semen Analysis *71* • Cerebrospinal Fluid *72* • Variations of Investigation Values with Normal Values and Resulting Diagnoses *73*

5. Radiology **90**

X-rays *90* • X-radiation *92* • Photostimulable Phosphors *97*

6. Radiation Therapy **108**

Mechanism of Action *109* • Dose *110* • Effect on Different Types of Cancer *111* • Types of Radiation Therapy *112*

7. Optometry **121**

Background *121* • History *122*

8. Pharmacology **123**

Drugs *123* • Administration of Drugs *123*
• Classifications of Drugs *124*

9. Pharmacy **127**

Pharmacists *128* • Pharmacy Informatics *133*
• Issues in Pharmacy *133* • Future of Pharmacy *134*

10. Oncology **136**

Differences between the Malignant and Benign Neoplasm *136*
• Mixed Tissue Tumors *137* • Staging *137*
• Grading *137* • Cancer Treatment *138*

11. Psychiatry **140**

Psychiatry Disorders *141*

12. Medical Psychology **144**

Abnormal *144* • Clinical *145* • Cognitive *146*
• Community *147* • Comparative *147* • Counseling *148*
• Critical *148* • Developmental *148* • Educational *149*
• Evolutionary *149* • Forensic *150* • Global *150* • Health *150*
• Industrial/Organizational *151* • Occupational Health
Psychology *151* • Personality *152* • Quantitative *152*
• Mathematical Psychology *153* • Social Psychology *153*
• School Psychology *154* • Research Methods *154*
• Qualitative and Quantitative Research *155* • Practice *156*

13. Nursing Services **157**

Definitions *157* • Objectives *158* • Policies *159*
• Procedures *160* • Functions *161* • Professional
Nursing Practice *162* • Organization *162* • Documentation
of Records *164* • Performance Appraisals *172* • Problems *172*

14. Physical Therapy **173**

Specialty Areas *174* • Cardiopulmonary *174*
• Geriatric *175* • Neurological *175* • Orthopedic Physical
Therapy *175* • Pediatric Physical Therapy *176*
• Integumentary Physical Therapist *176*

15. Occupational Therapy **182**

Occupation *182* • Occupational Form *183*
• Occupational Performance *183* • Physical Health *184*
• Mental Health *187* • New Emerging Practice Areas for
Therapy *190* • Occupational Therapy Approaches *190*
• Activity Analysis *191* • Theoretical Frameworks *192*

• United States *193* • Challenges for Occupational Therapy *194*
• Occupational Therapy and International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health *195* • Outpatient Department *196*

16. Nutrition **201**

Overview *201* • Nutrients *202* • Other Nutrients *211*
• Intestinal Bacterial Flora *214* • Advice and Guidance *215*
• Healthy Diets *217* • Sports Nutrition *218* • Processed Foods *224* • History *225* • Plant Nutrition *226*

17. Medical Social Work **232**

Qualifications *233* • Medical Social Worker's Profession *235*

18. Medical Records **237**

Role of Medical Records in Healthcare Delivery *237*
• Needs and Management of Medical Records Department *240*
• Standards for Medical Records Services *241*
• Hospital's General Rules and Regulations *243*
• Personnel Requirement and Job Description *268*

19. Public Relations **272**

Methods, Tools and Tactics *272* • Others *275*
• Hospital or Health Institution Public Relations *277*

20. Medical Secretarial Profession **278**

Succeeding in the Profession *278* • Professional Development *280* • Tools of the Profession *281*
• Competent Secretary *284* • Secretarial Specialties *288*
• Special Employment Situations *294* • Secretary's Day *295*
• Future *299* • Minutes of a Meeting *300*
• Office Memorandums *301*

21. The Patient **303**

Who, What, Why, How, When and Where of Patient Care *305*
• Patient Suicide *327*

22. Patient Safety and Satisfaction **333**

Background Information on Adverse Outcomes *333*
• Definition of Patient Safety *334* • Where the Safety of Patient is Affected? *334* • Why the Patient Safety is Affected? *334*
• Raising Rate of Litigation and Finance *336* • Studies on Patient Safety *336* • Tools Design to Prevent Errors and Adverse Events *337* • How it can help in Preventing Adverse Effect? *338*
• Patient Safety Solutions *340* • Patient Satisfaction *342*
• Relationship with the Care and Patient Satisfaction *343*
• Patient Experience with Caring Hospital Team *343*
• Frequently Asked Questions *346* • Communication Skills *346*
• The Young Professionals *347*

23. Communication Skills **351**
Telephone Techniques *351* • Office Mail *371*

24. Leadership **378**
Trust Building *381* • Effective Listening *381*
• Leadership Talk *383*

25. Motivation **385**

26. Terms and Definitions **391**

27. Electronic Health Record Terminology **414**
Glossary of Terms *414*

Index *421*

4 Laboratory Investigation Cookbook

INTRODUCTION

The author has taken care to incorporate this chapter especially for the benefit of users of the *Paramedics 6-in-1 Handbook*. When we talk of general and special investigations that includes test of laboratories such as pathology, microbiology, serology, biochemistry, radiology, diagnostic therapies, electrocardiogram (ECG), electroencephalogram (EEG), ultrasound, CT scan and MRI. Investigations as such are vital part of dynamic medicine. Without these tests detecting, proper diagnoses would not have happened and without established diagnoses, there would not be in any remedial treatment. Precisely, appropriate investigation carried out in patient on time would reveal the health problem of the patient that will help the doctors and medical care providers to plan and treat the disease/injury promptly that remedies the sick and injured not only saves live but also prevents further aggravation and complications. It is hard to measure dimension and role of investigation.

The role of investigations have tremendously increased in curing preventing, promoting and rehabilitating the sick and injured despite of medical education, sophisticated equipment, supersonic technology and extensive global medical research. Hence, investigations find a place in vital part of healthcare delivery system and the professionals especially nursing and paramedical should have a good background picture of names of investigations that are required to establish accurate diagnosis/injuries.

Almost all-important investigations are classified and presented in the following manner to serve as quick 'cookbook' to users:

1. Description of some investigations commonly used to establish diagnoses
2. Selected diagnoses and required investigations
3. Variations of investigations (increase and decrease) with normal values and resulting diagnoses
4. List of normal values of investigations in alphabetical order.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

This list will be of great value for all those who are involved in analysis of ambulatory, discharge record analysis, quality assurance, case mix studies, diagnostic related group, cost calculation for investigation and justification of diagnoses, and deviation of investigation studies, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LABORATORY AND RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (SYSTEM WISE)

Blood and Lymphatic System

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
1.	Hemoglobin	Measurement of the amount of hemoglobin in blood sample
2.	Hematocrit	Percentage of erythrocytes (RBC) in a volume of blood
3.	White blood cell count	Number of white blood cells or leukocytes per cubic millimeter
4.	White blood cell differential count	Numbers of different types of leukocytes (immature and mature forms)
5.	Platelet count	Number of platelets per cubic millimeter of blood
6.	Red blood cell count	Number of erythrocytes per cubic millimeter of blood
7.	Erythrocyte sedimentation	Speed at which erythrocytes settle out of plasma
8.	Prothrombin time	Ability of the blood to clot
9.	Partial thromboplastin time	Determination of the presence of important clotting factors in the blood
10.	Antiglobulin test	This test demonstrates whether the patient's erythrocytes are coated with antibody and is useful in determining the presence of antibodies in infants or 'RH' women

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
11.	Bleeding time	A small stab wound is made in the earlobe or forearm and the time required for it to stop bleeding is recorded. This test evaluates the vascular and platelet factors associated with hemostasis. Failure of either of these components leads to a prolonged bleeding time. An increase in noted in thrombocytopenia, ingestion of anti-inflammatory drugs, and infiltration of bone marrow by primary or metastatic tumors
12.	Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)	A plasma protein found normally in some embryonic tissue. It is also present in the blood of adults with hepatocellular carcinoma and germ cell neoplasms. The AFP levels are used to monitor the effectiveness of cancer therapy in patients with these types of malignancies

Musculoskeletal System

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
1.	Rheumatoid factor	The serum of a patient with rheumatoid arthritis contains this antibody in elevated levels. The test, however, is not specific since rheumatoid factor is present in aging, scleroderma, acute pulmonary tuberculosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, and other disorders

Skin

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
1.	Bacterial analysis	Sample of purulent (pus-filled) material or exudates (fluid which accumulates in a space or passes out of tissues) is sent to the laboratory for examination to determine what type of bacteria is present
2.	Fungal tests	Scrapings from skin lesions are placed on a growth medium for several weeks and then examined microscopically for evidence for fungal growth

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Endocrine System

S. No.	Name of the test	Description	
1.	Serum tests	The measurement of the following substances in serum (blood) is important in diagnosing endocrine disorders:	
		Substance	*Endocrine gland function*
		Calcium	Parathyroid gland
		Cortisol	Adrenal cortex
		Electrolytes	Adrenal cortex
		Estradiol (estrogen)	Ovaries
		FSH	Adenohypophysis
		HGH	Adenohypophysis
		Insulin	Pancreas
		LH	Adenohypophysis
		Parathyroid hormone	Parathyroid gland
		Prolactin	Adenohypophysis
		T3	Thyroid gland
		Free thyroxin (not bound to protein)	Thyroid gland
		Testosterone	Testis
		TSH	Adenohypophysis
		The following substances are measured in the urine as indicators of endocrine function:	
		Substance	*Endocrine gland function*
		Calcium	Parathyroid gland
		Catecholamines	Adrenal medulla
		Free cortisol	Adrenal cortex
		Electrolytes	Adrenal cortex
		17-hydroxycorticosteroids	Adrenal cortex
		17-ketosteroids	Adrenal cortex
		Ketones	Pancreas
		Glucose	Pancreas

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
2.	Blood sugar	Blood sugar determination helps to estimate the amount of glucose in the blood when the patient is fasting and after the food is consumed. High percent of glucose in the blood indicate the presence of diabetes mellitus and low percent indicates hypoglycemia.
3.	Fasting blood sugar	Used to detect abnormalities of glucose metabolism. The level of glucose in the blood is determined after the patient has fasted for 8 hours
4.	Glucose tolerance test	This test measures the glucose level in a blood sample from a fasting patient (fasting blood sugar) and in specimens taken 50 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, and 3 hours after ingestion of 100 g of glucose
5.	Radioimmunoassay	This test measures hormone levels in plasma

Cardiovascular System

S. No.	*Name of the test*	*Description*
1.	Serum enzyme tests	During a myocardial infarction, enzymes released into the bloodstream from the heart muscle can be measured and found as evidence of an infarction
2.	Lipid tests	Lipids are fatty substances found in food and in the bloodstream. Lipid tests measure the amounts of these substances in a blood sample
3.	Lipoprotein electrophoresis	Lipoproteins are fats (lipids) and protein molecules bound together. Protein electrophoresis is the process of physically separating lipoproteins from a blood sample

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Respiratory System

S. No.	Name of the test	Description
1.	Pulmonary function tests	This group of tests evaluates ventilation capabilities of the lungs
2.	Tuberculin test	Antigens such as PPD (purified protein derivative) are applied to the skin with multiple punctures (tine tests) or intradermally (mantoux test). A local inflammatory reaction is observed in infected persons after 48–96 hours
3.	Sputum culture and sensitivity (CS)	Bacteriological procedure used to isolate the organism causing disease, especially pneumonia. When the caustic organism is isolated, this test determines which antibiotic will be effective for treatment

Digestive System

S. No.	Name of the test	Description
1.	Liver function tests	Serum glutamic oxyacetic transaminase (SGOT) Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT) These tests reveal the levels of enzymes (SGOT and SGPT) in the blood serum. Enzyme levels are elevated when there is damage to liver cells
2.	Alkaline phosphate (ALP)	This is another enzyme test done on serum. An increased level of alkaline phosphatase is found in liver disease
3.	Serum bilirubin	High level of bilirubin in the blood produces a jaundiced condition in the patient. This test indicates excessive hemolysis, hepatic disorders, or obstructive conditions of the bile ducts. Serum bilirubin is formed from the breakdown of hemoglobin. In the liver, bilirubin is secreted into the bile and then excreted into the intestinal tract through the bile ducts
4.	Stool culture	Feces are placed in a growth medium to test for the presence of microorganisms
5.	Occult blood	Determines bleeding in gastrointestinal disorders. Because this test is so sensitive, the patient is instructed to have a meat-free diet for 3 days before the test. The presence of undigested mean can give a false-positive reading
6.	Stool guaiac	Guaiac is added to a stool sample to reveal the presence of blood in the feces

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Urinary System

S. No.	Name of the test	Description
1.	Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)	This test measures the amount of urea in the blood Normally the urea level is low since urea is excreted in the urine continuously. When the kidney is diseased or fails, however, urea accumulates in the blood and this can lead to unconsciousness and death
2.	Urinalysis	One of the most widely used laboratory tests. It provides general information regarding the health of the body as a whole as well as specific information on the conditions of the urinary structures
3.	Creatinine clearance test	This test measures the ability of the kidney to remove creatinine from the blood. A blood sample is drawn and the amount of creatinine concentration is compared with the amount of creatinine excreted in the urine during a 24-hour period. If the kidney is not functioning well in its job of clearing creatinine from the blood, there will be a disproportionate amount of creatinine in the blood, compared with the urine

Female Reproductive System

S. No.	Name of the test	Description
1.	Pap test	Microscopic analysis of the cell smear (spread on a glass slide) can detect the presence of cervical or vaginal carcinoma
2.	Pregnancy test	This test detects the presence or human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in the urine or blood
3.	Endometrial biopsy	Used in screening high-risk patients for endometrial cancer. This test is done as an office procedure during the gynecologic examination. Following the administration of a small amount of anesthetic, a thin, hollow curette is used to remove endometrial tissue for laboratory analysis

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Male Reproductive System

S. No	Name of the test	Description
1.	Semen analysis	This test is done for fertility analysis and is also to establish the effectiveness of vasectomy. Sperm cells are counted and examined for motility and shape
2.	Venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL) test	This test is for syphilis. The patient's blood (serum) is placed with the syphilis antigen (spirochete)
3.	Fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption (FTA-ABS) test	This is more specific test for syphilis. The syphilis bacterium is actually searched for under the microscope

Cancer Medicine

S. No	Name of the test	Description
1.	Carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA) test	Carcinoembryonic antigen can be found in the blood-stream of patients with a variety of tumors of gastrointestinal origin. Measurements of levels in the blood-stream can lead to early identification, resection, and possible cure of some cases
2.	Alpha-fetoprotein test	This test detects the presence of the protein antigen (alpha-fetoprotein) in the serum of patients with liver and testicular cancer
3.	Beta-hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin) Test	This blood test detects the presence of a portion of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in the serum of patients with testicular cancer and is used as a marker for the presence of tumor cells in the body
4.	Estrogen (estradiol) receptor assay	This test measures the concentration of estrogen receptor site on tumor cells of breast cancer patients

SELECTED DIAGNOSIS WITH REQUIRED INVESTIGATIONS

S. No.	Diagnosis	System	Investigations
1.	Achalasia cardia	Gastrointestinal	X-ray, fluoroscopy
2.	Acne vulgaris	Skin	Skin test
3.	Acoustic neuroma	Ear, nose, throat (ENT)	ENT examination, lumbar puncture—CSF culture

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Diagnosis*	*System*	*Investigations*
4.	Acute alcohol intoxication	General	Toxicology test, BP, pupil examination, blood gas analysis, blood examination, blood alcohol level, urine analysis, stool test
5.	Acute bronchitis	Respiratory	Chest X-ray, blood gas analysis, sputum culture
6.	Acute cholecystitis	Gastrointestinal	WBC differential, X-ray
7.	Acute gastritis	Gastrointestinal	Endoscopy
8.	Acute glomerulonephritis	Nephrology	Renal function test, electrolytic examination, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), BP, 24 hours urine volume, blood culture, hyaline test, specific gravity, urine analysis
9.	Acute leukemia	Hematology	Hematological examination, total WBC, differential WBC, bone marrow test, lymph node examination
10.	Acute mesenteric lymphadenitis	Gastrointestinal	Lymph node aspiration or culture
11.	Acute mesenteric vascular occlusion	Gastrointestinal	WBC differential, hemoglobin
12.	Acute morphine poisoning	General	Toxicology test, BP, pupil examination, blood gas analysis, blood examination, stool test, urine analysis
13.	Acute organic small bowel obstruction	Gastrointestinal	WBC differential, X-ray
14.	Acute otitis media	Ear, nose, throat (ENT	ENT examination, ESR, swap culture, audiometry test
15.	Acute pancreatitis	Gastrointestinal	WBC differential, serum amylase, urine amylase, lipase

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Diagnosis*	*System*	*Investigations*
16.	Acute pyelonephritis	Nephrology	Renal function test, electrolytic examination, ESR, BP, 24 hours urine volume, blood culture, hyaline test, specific gravity, urine analysis and culture
17.	Acute renal failure	Nephrology	Renal function test, electrolytic examination, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), BP, 24 hours urine volume, blood culture, hyaline test, specific gravity, urine analysis and culture
18.	Acute respiratory failure	Respiratory	BP, chest X-ray, blood gas analysis, ESR, ECG, blood examination, blood and urine culture
19.	Acute retention of urine	Nephrology	Cystoscopy, ultrasound kidney, intravenous pyelogram, X-ray kidney, ureter, bladder
20.	Acute rheumatic fever	Pediatric	Pediatric examination, cardiological consultation, ESR, chest X-ray, differential WBC, ECG, RH factor titer
21.	Addison's disease	Nephrology	BP, total and differential WBC, hematological study, 17-hydroxy-corticoids level
22.	Adult respiratory distress syndrome	Respiratory	WBC total, ESR, X-ray
23.	Agranulocytosis	General	Total WBC, differential WBC, ESR, lymph node examination
24.	Alcoholic hepatitis	Gastrointestinal	Alkaline phosphatase, serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transminase (SGOT), liver biopsy, prothrombin time
25.	Amenorrhea	Gynecological	Irregular menstrual cycle, pregnancy test, tuberculin test, Hb count

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Diagnosis*	*System*	*Investigations*
26.	Amoebiasis	Gastrointestinal	Stool, sigmoidoscopy
27.	Anemia	Pediatric	Pediatric examination, Hb count, ESR, Liver function text (LFT), ultrasound spleen
28.	Anal fissure	Gastrointestinal	Stool, sigmoidoscopy
29.	Anaphylitic shock	General	Toxicology test, BP, pupil examination, blood examination, stool test, urine analysis
30.	Anemia	General	Hemoglobin, RBC, hematocrit
31.	Angina pectoris	Cardiovascular	ECG, angiography, radioisotope
32.	Aortic regurgitation	Pediatric	Pediatric examination, cardiological consultation, chest X-ray, barium X-ray, sputum culture, Rh factor titer, hematological study
33.	Aortic stenosis	Pediatric	Pediatric examination, cardiological consultation, chest X-ray, ECG
34.	Aortic stenosis	Cardiovascular	ECG, X-ray, Doppler echocardiography
35.	Appendicitis	Gastrointestinal	WBC differential, X-ray abdomen, liver function test
36.	Arsenic poisoning	General	Toxicology test, BP, pupil examination, blood gas analysis, blood examination, stool test, urine analysis
37.	Ascites	Gastrointestinal	Diagnostic paracentesis, protein analysis, blood count, blood culture, AFT, amylase, WBC total, WBC differential, LFT
38.	Atelectasis	Respiratory	X-ray, CT scan
39.	Atypical pneumonia	Respiratory	WBC total, sputum culture, X-ray

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Diagnosis*	*System*	*Investigations*
40.	Bacillary dysentery	Gastrointestinal	Stool culture
41.	Barbiturate poisoning	General	Toxicology test, BP, pupil examination, blood examination, stool test, urine analysis
42.	Bee sting	General	Skin test
43.	Bell's palsy	Neurology	Nervous conduction test, EMG, phenatine assay test
44.	Bronchopneumonia	Pediatric	Pediatric examination, chest X-ray, stool test, electrolytic test
45.	Bronchial adenoma	Respiratory	Bronchoscopy
46.	Bronchial asthma	Respiratory	WBC total, WBC differential, ESR, sputum culture, blood gas analysis, PFT, X-ray chest, allergic skin test
47.	Bronchiectasis	Respiratory	WBC total, sputum culture, X-ray, bronchogram
48.	Bronchiolar carcinoma	Respiratory	Sputum, chest X-ray, bronchoscopy, biopsy
49.	Bronchopneumonia	Respiratory	Blood culture, WBC differential, X-ray
50.	Burns	General	Electrolytic analysis, skin test, BP, blood examination
51.	Cancer cervix	Gynecological	Hb count, ESR, differential WBC count, blood culture, lymph biopsy
52.	Cancer colon	Gastrointestinal	Hemoglobin, sigmoidoscopic and X-ray
53.	Cancer esophagus	Gastrointestinal	Hemoglobin, barium swallow
54.	Candidiasis (Thrush)	Gastrointestinal	Skin test
55.	Carcinoma of body of uterus	Gynecological	ESR, urine analysis, Hb count, differential WBC count, pap smear, biopsy cervix, lymph node
56.	Carcinoma of liver	Gastrointestinal	Hemoglobin, liver function test, ultrasound and CT scan, liver scan

Contd...

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Contd...

S. No.	*Test name*	*Normal values*	*Increasing condition*	*Decreasing condition*
84.	Urobilinogen	Random urine less than 25 mg/dL 24 hours urine in 6.7 umol/24 hrs	Increased level are seen in liver diseases, biliary tract diseases and hemolytic anemias. Reduced excretions are seen in complete or nearly complete biliary obstruction, diarrhea, renal insufficiency	
85.	WBC (urine)	Nil	The presence of WBC in the urine designates an infectious process somewhere in the urinary tract	
86.	Widal test	Typhoid 'O' negative Typhoid 'H' negative Typhoid 'A' negative Typhoid 'B' negative	Typhoid positive titer is 1:160 or more and paratyphoid positive titer is 1:80 or more	Lower titers may be regarded as negative
87.	17-hydroxycorticoids in urine	Male: 3–9 mg/24 hrs Female: 2–8 mg/24 hrs	Cushing's syndrome	

JAYPEE BROTHERS

for detailed information on hospital administration books, visit our website **www.jaypeebrothers.com,** for detailed information on hospital administration books, visit

HOSPITAL Patient Care
Relationship Coordinator

This unique book deals with Hospital Patient Care Relationship Coordinator (HPCRC) containing 27 chapters; encompassing vital topics related to concerned paramedics services that will be grasped by the learners' mind much faster to enable him/her to coordinate with the medical and other related professionals that will lead to the diagnosis or to the treatment and its related issues. The book would be of immense value to the hospitals, hospital patient care coordinators, medical social workers, medical records, medical secretaries, law professionals, medical representatives, insurance companies, and healthcare software developers in their academic programs, professional career building, besides reference guide throughout. The special feature is when too many divergent people and departments in a healthcare organization are playing the role of patient care, it would be hard to locate real setback, while the HPCRC can be handy acting as a single "window" system concept to clarify and deal with the issue promptly.



GD Mogli PhD MBA FHRIM (UK) FAHIMA (USA) is Visiting Professor (Medical Informatics), Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra, India. He is the Fellow of American Health Information Management Association (FAHIMA), USA; Fellow of Health Record Information Management (FHRIM), UK; and Doctorate in Medical Record Administration, Chief Executive Officer of Dr Mogli's Healthcare Management Consultancy and Ex-Senior Consultant (eHealth Management) HEARTCOM Inc. (Branch Office in India and Main Office in USA). He served the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Visiting Consultant. He is having wide experience in the Healthcare Delivery System in general and Medical Records/Health Information Management in particular. During his four decades of career, received many distinguished awards and credentials from professional organizations and countries, wherever he served. In 2004, the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA) has awarded him as one of 2004 Triumph Award nominees for "Honoring Those Who Make a Difference". He is the first person to have HIM Fellow from UK and USA, First AHIMA Fellow outside USA. He is a listee of the International Biographical Centre (IBC) leading health professionals of the world (2008) and as such stands testament to the efforts made by said individual in the arena of eHealth Management. He has served as Senior Consultant Advisor and WHO Consultant to the Ministries of Health in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and UAE. During his course of work, he was involved in service, academic and scientific research, and published 10 professional books and 120 articles in national and international journals of repute.

Available at all medical bookstores
or buy online at www.jaypeebrothers.com

JAYPEE BROTHERS
Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.
www.jaypeebrothers.com

Join us on facebook.com/JaypeeMedicalPublishers

Shelving Recommendation
HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

ISBN 978-93-5270-068-4

9 789352 700684