

# HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

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# PLANNING

- most crucial and first step for any activity .
- “ organized conscious and continual attempt to select the best available alternative to achieve specific goals”

# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- “ continuous , systematic, coordinated, planning for the investment of the resources of a country for the rapid economic and social development of the country”

# HEALTH PLANNING

- Orderly process of defining national health problems, identifying unmet needs, surveying resources to meet them, establishing priority goals that are realistic and feasible to accomplish the purpose of any proposed health programme.
- Purpose: to improve the health services.

# PURPOSE OF PLANNING

1. To match limited resources with many problems
2. To eliminate wasteful expenditure
3. To get the best course of action with defined objective

# TERMS

- **HEALTH NEEDS/DEMANDS:** deficiency in health that call for preventive, curative and control measures.
- **RESOURCES:** manpower/ money/ time/ skill/ knowledge
- **OBJECTIVES:** precise and is a planned end point of all activities.
- **TARGET:** degree of achievement in terms of numbers.
- **GOAL:** ultimate desired state towards which objectives and resources are directed.

# NSP 2017-2025

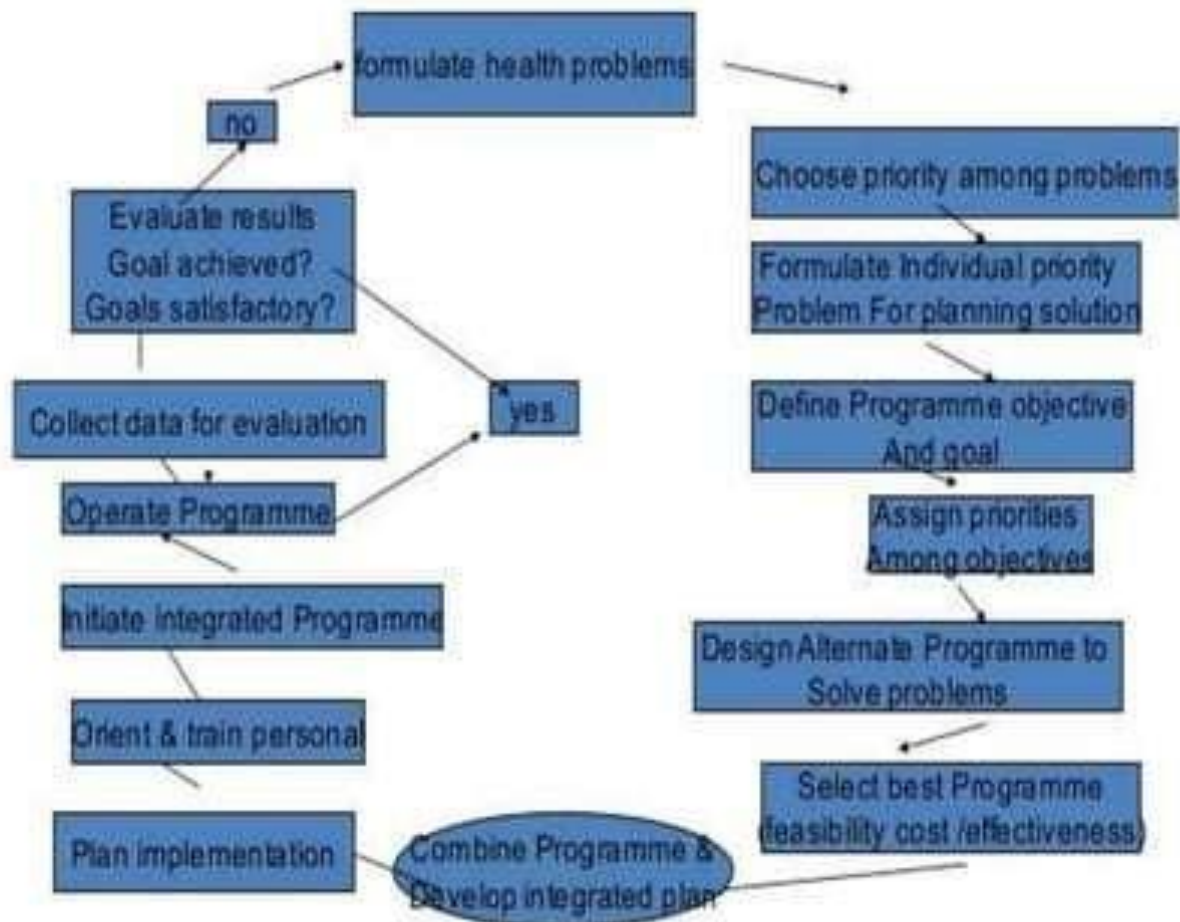
- GOAL: rapid decline in morbidity and mortality of TB and TB elimination by 2025.
- OBJECTIVES: 1. active case finding  
2. initiate treatment for all cases
- TARGET: incidence reduction by >90%  
mortality >90%

# PRE PLANNING

- PRECONDITIONS FOR ANY PLAN FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY ;
  1. Political will / government interest
  2. Translation into legislation
  3. Organization for planning: planning commission of INDIA
  4. Administrative capacity for proper coordination of activities : central and state ministries of health



# PLANNING CYCLE



# ANALYSIS OF HEALTH SITUATION

- Population: age and sex
- Statistics of morbidity and mortality
- Epidemiology and geographical distribution of diseases
- Availability of health care facilities
- Attitudes and beliefs of population towards disease

# ESTABLISH THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Yardstick to measure work after it is done.
- Guide to action
- Objectives set at all levels
- Upper level: general
- Lower level: more specific
- Time and resources are important factors to be considered

# ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES

- Balance between required and available resources.
- Resources: manpower/ money/ time

# FIXING PRIORITIES AMONG OBJECTIVES

- Depending on the magnitude of health problems, unmet needs and acceptability.
- Disease which can be prevented at lower cost
- Young individuals: social investment
- Associated with vulnerable groups
- Acute in nature
- Affecting large number of population
- ALTERNATE PLANS ARE ALSO ESTABLISHED

# WRITE UP OF FORMULATED PLAN

- Prepare the detailed plan
- Must be complete in all respects for the execution of a project
- Working guidance for those responsible for execution is must
- Must contain a built in system of evaluation.

# TIME FRAME

- time schedule represented graphically
- GANTT CHART
- X axis: time required for completion of activity
- Y axis: nature of activity

# Work schedule – Gantt chart

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	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
Identify research area	■							
Formulate research questions		■						
Formulate research strategy, research design and select methods		■	■					
Write research proposal			15th					
Negotiate access			■					
Literature review			■	■	■			
Data collection				■	■			
Data analysis					■	■		
Write first draft						■	■	
Write second draft							■	
Write final draft								■
Dissertation due								21st



# EXECUTION / IMPLEMENTATION

- Personnel are trained
- Responsibilities are fixed.
- Short comings are identified and tried to overcome.

# MONITORING

- Day-day follow up/ keeping track of activities
- Any deviations: corrective actions
- Reoriented and implemented in better ways.

# EVALUATION

- Assessment of the performance of the activities carried out in terms of the degree of achievements of the objectives and also in terms of cost effectiveness .
- Productivity of available resources to achieve the clearly defined objectives

# REPLANNING

- Planning is a continuous process
- Change in health situation
- Advent of newer knowledge
- Feedback obtained

# QUESTIONS ANSWERED THROUGH HEALTH PLANNING

S.NO	QUESTIONS	ACTIVITIES
1	WHERE ARE ALL WE NOW	SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
2	WHERE DO WE WANT TO REACH	GOAL, OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES
3	HOW WILL WE GET THERE	STRATEGIES, OPERATIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
4	HOW WELL WE HAVE DONE	MONITORINNG AND EVALUATION
5	WHAT ARE THE NEW PROBLEMS AND HOW CAN WE CAN TACKLE THEM	REPLANNING

# STRATEGIC PLANNING

- STRATEGY: plan and actions deployed to achieve the programme's mission, vision and objectives
- STRATEGIC PLANNING: process of defining strategies or directions and making decisions on allocating resources to pursue this strategy .

Eg ;

NSP TB 2017-2025

OBJECTIVE: ACTIVE CASE FINDING >90%

STRATEGY: 1. high efficiency diagnostic tools

2. strengthen surveillance systems

3. ensuring notifications through labs

form private sectors.

# HEALTH MANAGEMENT



# MANAGEMENT

- THE PURPOSEFUL AND EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES FOR FULFILLING A PRE DETERMINED OBJECTIVE
- ACTIVITIES :
  1. Planning
  2. Organizing
  3. Communicating: motivating people to do the work
  4. Monitoring : checking the progress

# LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

## 1. TOP LEVEL:

- Determine goals and objectives
- Planning and organizing
- Mobilization of resources

## 2. MIDDLE LEVEL:

- Problem solving
- Team building
- Interpersonal skills

## 3. LOWER LEVEL:

- Supervise

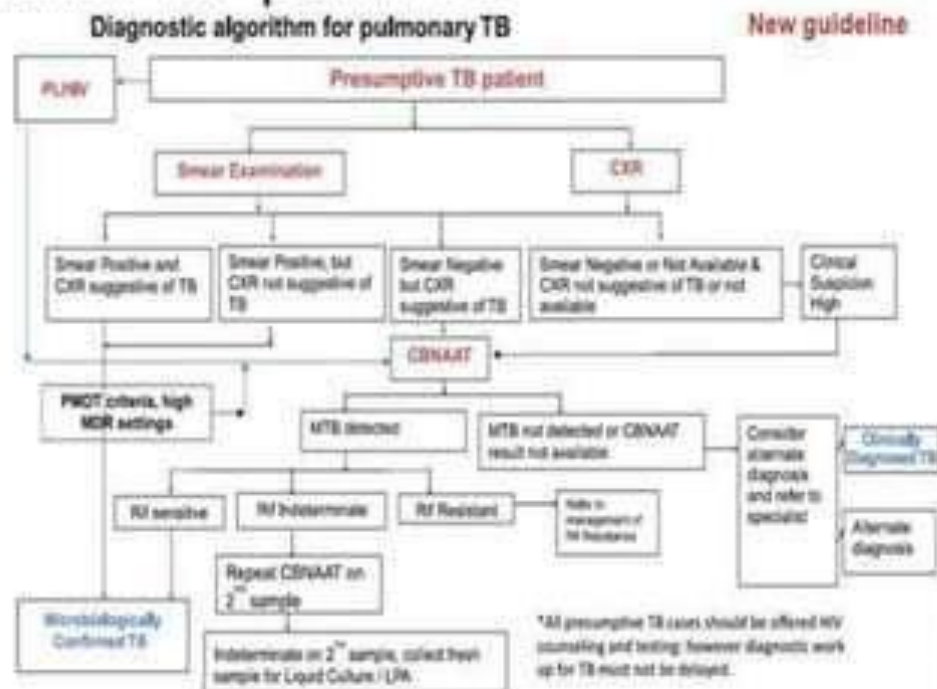
# MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

1. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES
2. ACTIVITY ANALYSIS
3. MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES
4. FINANCIAL TECHNIQUES
5. MISCELLANEOUS

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

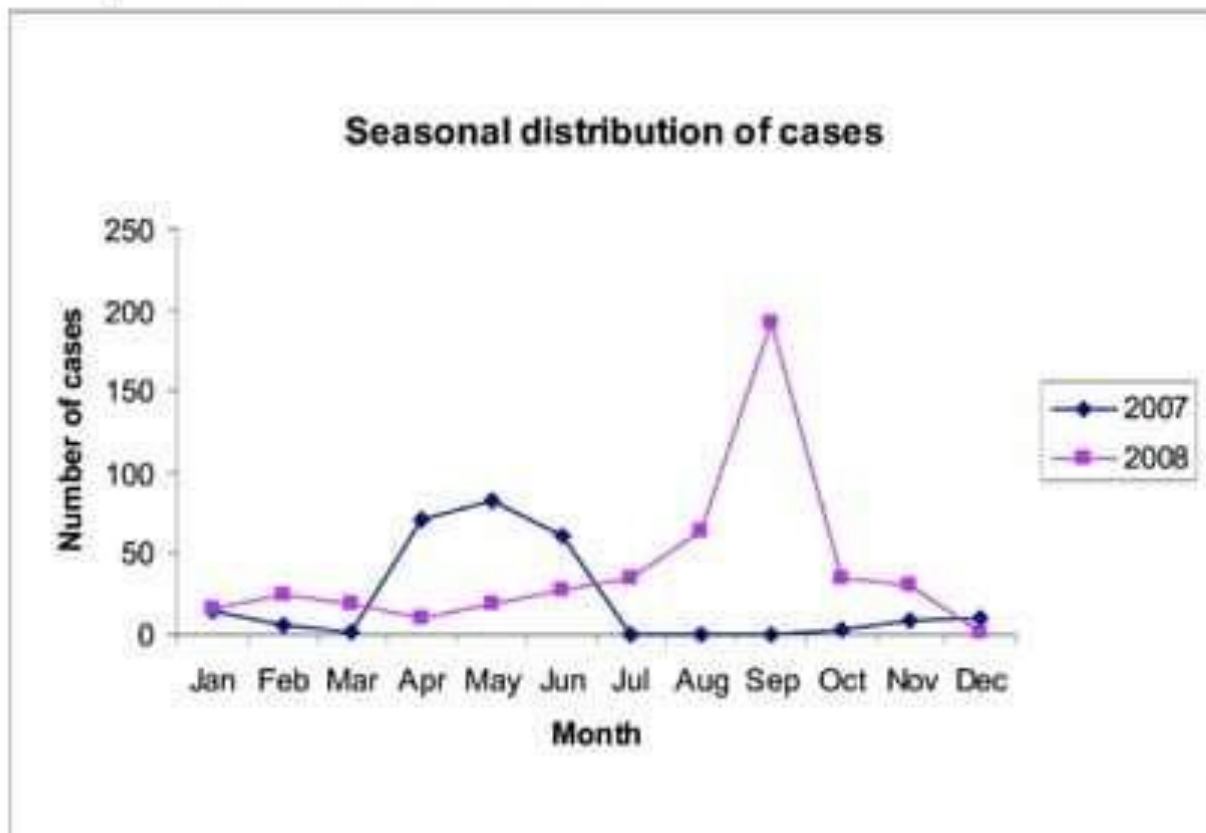
## 1. DECISION TREE:

- An algorithm which is made up of decision and its possible outcomes.
- Eg: diagnostic algorithm for pulm TB



## 2. TIME TRENDS AND FORECASTING:

- Based on the trends of the disease , the probability of similar future occurrence can be predicted.
- Prepared for potential outbreak



# ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

## 1. TIME MOTION STUDIES:

- Whole activity-> subtasks
- Time required for each task is noted using stopwatch.
- To decide how rapidly the activity is completed.

## 2. WORK STUDY OR JOB ANALYSIS:

- to check at what extent whether allocated job or work has been done.
- Estimate the utilization of resource and the activities done by health personnels during their course of work.
- Both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- Gives conclusion about the job description
- Eg: work of medical officer in PHC
- FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF DUTIES TO PROVIDE BETTER PATIENT CARE

### 3. GANTT CHART:

- for scheduling and monitoring tasks within a project.
- For communicating plans or status of project
- Helps to manage time based dependencies between activities
- How corrective measures can bring the project on track.



# MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES

## 1. SIMULATION MODEL:

- copying real life situation by making some kind of model or situation
- Eg: pilot test
- Comes to know the potential hurdles which might come.

## 2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

SYSTEM: arrangement and set of relationships among multiple parts functioning as a whole

SYSTEM ANALYSIS: study of inter relationship operating in various component within a system

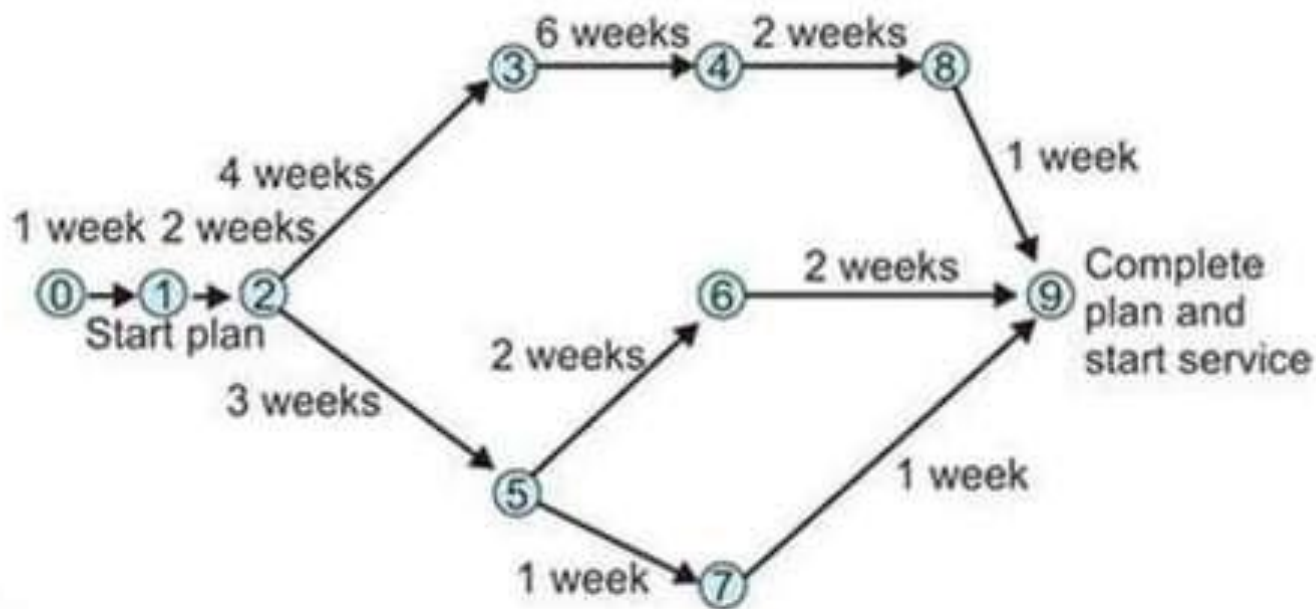
Eg: OPD, IP, MRD, community health services

### 3. NETWORK ANALYSIS:

- Graphical representation of all activities and operations to be completed in order to reach the end objective.
- PERT( Programme evaluation and review technique)
- CPM ( critical path method)

# PERT

- Logical sequence in which events occur.
- Considers only the time involved



# TIME ESTIMATED

= MINIMUM TIME+ MAXIMUM TIME+ 4 TIMES LIKELY

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# CPM

- similar to PERT model.
- Considers both time and cost for the events
- Increased cost= decreased time
- Low time consuming activities in critical path
- Slack period: time available to complete the activities in non critical path.
- Estimated time: from past experience

# DIFFERENCE BTWN CPM & PERT

PERT	CPM
Design based on events	Design based on activities
Time required is estimated	Time requirement : from previous experience
Main objective: time	Time and cost
Activity time is not subjective	subjective

# FINANCIAL TECHNIQUES

	investment	advantage	result
COST BENEFIT	MONEY	MONEY	COST:BENEFIT RATIO
COST EFFECTIVENESS	MONEY	SERVICES PROVIDED	COST PER UNIT OF ADVANTAGE EG: COST PER LIFE SAVED.



## INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS:

- INPUT: skill / resources
- OUTPUT: activities performed
- Each input= unit amount of output
- Eg: effect of MR campaign-> on morbidity and mortality of measles

## COST ACCOUNTING:

- basic data on cost structure of any programme/ services.
- Purposes:
  1. Cost control
  2. Planning and allocation of people and financial resources
  3. Pricing of cost reimbursement

# PPBS( planning programming budgeting system)

- Helps the decision makers in allocating resources so that the available resources are used in the most effective way.
- Calls for grouping of activities into programmes related to each objective

# MISCELLANEOUS

1. Organizational design: need for proper organization
2. Personal management: human resource development
3. Communication : better communication->better coordination-> better results

FAILING TO PLAN

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PLANNING TO FAIL

**THANK YOU !!!!!**