Profiles of Government Hospitals
Andhra Pradesh has fourteen teaching hospitals. The Osmania General Hospital (OGH) is the oldest and the biggest teaching hospital in the state located in the capital city Hyderabad with a bed capacity of 1168. The OGH is a referral centre to three districts, viz., Medak, Nalgonda and Hyderabad. However, in practice, it is admitting patients from all over the state and also some of the patients of adjoining districts of neighbouring states.

History of Osmania General Hospital (OGH):

The OGH, with a long history behind it has grown into a large hospital. Presently it offers medical care to hordes of patients and provides teaching facilities to various categories of medical and para-medical personnel. The OGH, first of its kind in the state, was established in 1866 as the government hospital at Afzal ganj with a bed-strength of 30 for a population of three lakhs to cater to all kinds of patients in Hyderabad city. The hospital was established primarily to meet the medical requirements of the royal family and the feudal nobility.
The bed strength had gone up to 175 in the year 1900 and in 1908 the great floods inundated half of Hyderabad city very badly damaging the government hospital. In a way the floods were a blessing in disguise to the hospital because the Nizam Nawab sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of a new hospital building at Afzalgunj. The present hospital building constructed in the year 1926, was declared open by the Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan, and was named after him as Osmania General Hospital. With the new building the bed-strength has gone up to 500 to serve a population of about 5 lakhs. In 1970, another three-storied block was setup which presently houses the administrative offices, stores and paying rooms. Recently the government constructed another building as a traumatology unit. In 1930 the hospital transformed itself from a clinical centre to a teaching hospital as it was attached to the Osmania Medical College. The hospital also had a nurse’s training school accommodated in one of the wings of its buildings.

**Administrative Affairs**

The DME is the administrative authority for the smooth functioning of all medical colleges and attached teaching hospitals, nursing schools and nursing colleges in the state. The directorate has very large general hospitals attached to each of the medical colleges. OGH, Gandhi Hospital and another twelve teaching hospitals in the state are under its control. It is the agency through which the government guides, supervises and controls the medical services and the health programmes of the government hospitals in the State. It is headed by the Director of Medical Education who supervises the functioning of the Principals of medical and nursing colleges, superintendents of General and Specialty hospitals and Chief Accounts Officers. The Director is assisted by an Additional Director, Joint Directors and Assistant Directors and Chief Information Officer.

**Hospital Development Society (HDS):** It is an advisory and governing board to the hospital As per (G.O MS no.874, 27th December, 2006) HDS is constituted with secretary to government finance and planning department and director general of health services as
chairman. The other members of the committee belong to different shades of public life like local MLA’s, other representatives. The Committee members can individually inspect the working of various units of the hospital. The society meets periodically and takes decisions to improve the hospital. Computerization of hospital administrative activities in a phased manner is one of the decisions taken up by the society.

**The Superintendent:** The hospital is headed by a Superintendent, who is appointed by the GAP on the recommendation of the health department, to which generally seniority and administrative experience will be taken into consideration. The senior most surgeon or physician in the hospital is appointed to the post. As head, the Superintendent coordinates the multifaceted activities. They are

- Gives directions to and by acting as a link between the various departments.
- Acts as liaison between the administration and other medical and Para-medical departments.
- Acts as the chief spokesman of the hospital and deals with the state government and all other external agencies. (Satyanarayana, 1986:119-137).

**The administrative wing (Technical):** The administrative wing includes all those personnel who manage the functions of internal coordination, office management, house-keeping and contacts with external agencies. The executive authority below the superintendent vests with the R.M.O-I and R.M.O-II. Besides the R.M.O’s several doctors, physicians and surgeons work round-the-clock in shifts.

**The administrative wing (Non- Technical):** The non-medical functions of the hospital’s administration are performed by the lay secretary and other ministerial staff. The lay secretary and treasurer grade-I is the chief of non-technical administration of the hospital, in-charge of medical stores, kitchen and diet arrangements for the patients. From lay secretary-II to office superintendents, and clerks, the whole ministerial hierarchy is under the supervisory control of the lay secretary and the treasurer grade-I.
The Nursing wing: In the administrative organization of the hospital, the nursing wing is given equal importance. Nursing superintendent is a member of the advisory Committee. The nursing superintendent has administrative control over all the nursing staff, working in the hospital and the school, from sanctioning leave to writing their confidential report.

Human Resources Affairs:

Direct recruitment mode is followed for the selection of assistant civil surgeons, staff nurses and non-gazette technical and administrative staff but for all other senior positions indirect method is followed. In recent years the government has been giving temporary appointments on contract basis. The present work force as on 12th, October, 2012 in the hospital is:

- Doctors-250 (professors 60, civil assistant surgeons 190)
- Nursing staff-530,
- class IV employees-800,
- House surgeons-300,
- Nursing students-240.

Patient Services in Osmania General Hospital:

The hospital presently provides clinical, teaching and training facilities


Besides, the hospital has well established departments such as medical records department, kitchen including therapeutic diet, linen department, a steam laundry, the glucose manufacturing plant and the blood bank.
The clinical services of the OGH are of three types, viz.,

1. Out-patient services: Attends to ordinary and common cases
2. Casualty and emergency services: Attends to seriously injured and emergency cases
3. In-patient services: Render medical care to all those who are hospitalized.

**Out-patient Services:** The out-patient service is an important function of the hospital. Daily about 3000 patients avail of this service. The hospital has three separate out-patient clinics for males, females and children. Besides, there are separate out-patient clinics for specialized services like venereal diseases and dental. There are four general surgical units and seven medical units in the OGH. Under the existing conditions, the out-patients face difficulties of standing for hours in a queue as there is no adequate place for sitting. Further, the rush at the out-patient clinics of the hospital is increasing because the out-patient clinics in the hospital are open only during the morning hours and it is opened in the evening only to check up old cases.

**Casualty and Emergency Services:** The Hospital has a casualty and emergency department which works round the clock. Casualty and emergency department is open only to those patients who are either injured or are in a serious condition that requires immediate attention. In addition to the one casualty medical officer on duty, the hospital always has one duty surgical officer, one duty medical officer and an anesthetist to shoulder the twenty-four hour duties of the department. The Casualty Medical Officers (CMOs) who are of the rank of assistant surgeons have an eight-hour duty and one officer must always be on duty. They are assisted by four house surgeons. Besides, the hospital has two R.M.Os I and II who reside in the premises of the hospital to attend to all the requirements of the patients and general public at any time.

**In-patient Service:** The in-patient services are the core services of the hospital. As soon as the doctors decide whether in the out-patient or in the casualty and emergency department that a particular patient needs hospitalization, they open a case sheet and record the details
of the case, the diagnosis, treatment and the medicines are prescribed. An admission slip is issued after necessary recording in the admission register. The patient is taken to the ward and allotted a bed. The in-patients are given medicines, diet and linen free of charge except for those admitted in paying rooms. There are forty-six in-patient wards in the hospital, they are thirty general medical wards (male and female), general surgical wards (four male, two female), nine wards of specializations and one paying-rooms ward. Out of the 1168 beds 100 beds are in the paying ward. Revenue generated out of paying rooms is very little; because the conditions of paying rooms are not good they need to be modified.

Every ward depending upon its bed-strength is served by two to four specialist doctors. Each specialist unit is headed by a civil surgeon. He is assisted by an assistant surgeon and a number of under-graduate and post-graduate house surgeons. The civil surgeons and assistant surgeons leave the ward in the afternoon and from then onwards the duty house surgeon will attend to afternoon and night calls in the ward. The para-medical and non-medical staff in the ward is under the administrative supervision of the ward in-charge. He/she is assisted by three staff nurses and one student nurse, one dresser, two ward-boys and three sweepers. At present the in-patients of the hospital face difficulties, lack of medicines and beds. The number of patients far exceeds the bed strength of the hospital, depriving them of the required attention of doctors and nurses. Medical education minister himself announced that there were 134 vacancies for doctors in Gandhi and Osmania hospitals (Hindu, 21-3-2013).
GANDHI HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD

Figure 3.8

PROFILE

Gandhi Hospital is located at Secunderabad, which is popularly known as twin city of Hyderabad. It is one of the premier hospitals having a very good infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh under the public sector. It caters to the health needs of the twin cities and other parts of the state. Besides hospital services, it has teaching facilities. The Gandhi hospital began as an infirmary in 1851. Developed with funds from philanthropists, the hospital was named King Edward Memorial hospital (KEM) in honor of King Edward VII. The hospital was renamed Gandhi hospital in 1958 to serve as the teaching hospital for Gandhi Medical College.

Initially Gandhi hospital was located at Secunderabad and the Medical College was located at Basheerbagh which is very far away. By keeping in view the problems of the
medical students and professors, the government of A.P has allotted vacant land in Musheerabad and accorded sanction for construction of building in 2001 which was inaugurated in 2003. So from the year 2003 both hospital and college are shifted to the new premises in Musheerabad. The new 9-storied building of Gandhi hospital has facilities on par with corporate hospitals. The hospital is spread over 30 acre land, occupies 31.4 lakhs sq. feet with 1600 beds capacity. At present the hospital has 1012 beds strength with 50 wards, out of which 5 paying wards with 60 beds. It caters to the needs of the twin cities and surrounding districts like, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizambad, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar and other districts of the state. Besides serving the needs of the patients this hospital serves as teaching hospital to graduate and post graduate students of the medical college. Gandhi and Osmania are the two super speciality teaching hospitals in Hyderabad the remaining all other government hospitals in the city are either general or specialty hospitals.

Gandhi hospital has almost all the major specialties and super specialties. It performs about 80,000 outpatient consultations and 42,000 inpatient admissions yearly and 11,000 major and about 15,000 minor operations are also being performed yearly; the first open heart surgery was performed in the hospital in 1976.

**Administrative - affairs:**

Like other teaching hospitals Gandhi hospital also has the following administrative machinery:

- **Directorate of Medical Education:** It is the administrative authority through which the Government guides, supervises, issues instructions from time to time and controls the medical services and the health programmes of the hospital.

- **Hospital Development society (HDS):** Like OGH, Gandhi hospital also has HDS which acts as an advisory and governing body to the hospital.

- **The Superintendent:** The hospital is headed by a superintendent, who is appointed by the General Administration Department on the recommendation of
the health department, to which generally seniority and administrative experience will be taken into consideration. The superintendent has the following powers:

a. He/She is in charge of general administration
b. makes periodical inspection
c. allocate duties to medical officers
d. submits periodical reports to DME about hospital working
e. He is convener of HDS

The administrative wing (Technical): This wing includes R.M.O-I and R.M.O-II, besides the R.M.O’s several doctors, physicians and surgeons work round-the-clock in shifts for internal coordination, office management and house-keeping.

The administrative wing (Non-Technical): The non-medical functions of the hospital’s administration are performed by the lay secretary and other ministerial staff.

The Nursing wing: The nursing wing, headed by the nursing superintendent, The nursing superintendent has administrative control over all the nursing staff, working in the hospital and the school.

Human Resources Affairs:

Doctors in Gandhi hospital are called civil surgeons; there are four levels of doctors serving in the hospital.

1. Civil surgeons
2. Assistant professors
3. Associate professors and
4. Professors.

The other staff like non-gazette nursing (head nurses and staff nurses) and technical personnel, non-gazette administrative staff are recruited by the APPSC. The superintendent of the hospital recruits class IV employees with the assistance of the medical officer. The
employees in this hospital work for 3 shifts i.e. 9am to 3pm, 3pm to 9pm and 9pm to 9am. The work force of the hospital as on 12th, October 2012 is:

- Doctors-300
- Nursing staff-300
- Paramedical staff-360
- Junior doctors-200 and
- Nursing students-150.

Patient Services:

Besides inpatients, daily about 1500 out patients visit the hospital for treatment. The hospital has 28 departments. They are:


There are two enquiries in this hospital, one for general issues and another for admissions. Treatment is provided freely to the patients, but for x-ray, MRI Scanning user charges are collected. Hospital collects fees from those admitted in paying rooms for all services. There are four types of paying wards, the rental charges of paying rooms per day are as follows: Cubical- 200/- Single room- 500/- AC single- 1000/- VIP suit- 1500.

Though the paying wards are well-built and equipped with good furniture, patients are not showing interest to stay in these wards. So the intention of generating revenue is not fulfilled. Hospital takes up all medico-legal cases. New open heart surgery equipment and integrated theatre systems by which one can perform the surgery to international standards in the world is available. All the departments equipped with CT scan MRI scan, color doppler and new cath lab. There are special units for HIV and burns patients. Gandhi Hospital has a very large AC mortuary with a capacity to preserve 400 dead bodies.
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