

# BEDS NECESSARY IN THE COUNTY OF SĂLAJ

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**Abstract:** The health system is representing a global phenomenon whose finality is to eliminate or least to reduce the differences between the health population's needs and the system's answer.

**Keywords:** reform, beds necessary, dependence index, hospital resource

**Rezumat:** Schimbările din sistemul de sănătate reprezintă un fenomen global care are ca finalitate eliminarea sau, cel puțin, reducerea decalajelor existente între nevoia de sănătate a populației și răspunsul sistemului la aceasta.

**Cuvinte cheie:** reformă, necesar de paturi, indici de dependență, resurse spitalicești

## INTRODUCTION

The priorities in reforming the health care systems in the Eastern and Central European countries are: decentralization of the health care systems, alteration of the methods of:

- Planning and management;
- Maintaining a large accessibility;
- Developing the community health services;
- Developing preventive services based on the prevalent risk factors;
- Improving the system for the health personnel training.

Within this context, it is imperious to establish the beds necessary as a result of the analysis of the use of the existing beds, the population's morbidity, the frequency of different diseases on age groups, gender etc., of seasonal and epidemic variations of morbidity.

## MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study material is represented by the statistical data of the National Institute of Statistics and the papers of CNOAS. The period of time taken into consideration is 2002-2006.

## PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

1. *Defining the territory of the hospital unit* – the "Dependence Index" is estimated, which gives information about the populations' addressability regarding a certain hospital unit on one hand and on the other, regarding the territory, which through its population, represents the resources of patients.

2. *Assessment of the beds necessary in the hospital*, in relation with the efficiency, according to the method formulated by the Sanitary Statistics Centre and Medical Documentation within the Ministry of Health.

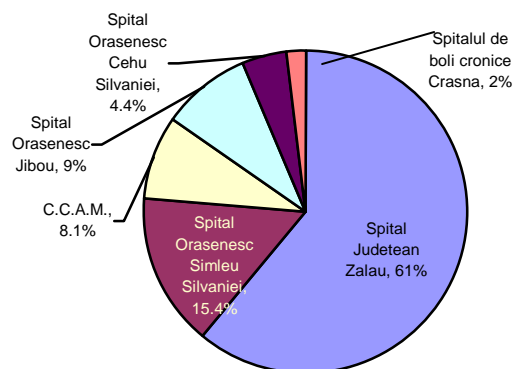
3. *Indicators of capacity and use of the hospital resources* – resources indicators, which were classified - Donabedian (1980) and R. Pyneault and CaroleDoveluy (1990) – in table 2.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table no. 1. Distribution on hospitals of the hospitalizations number, adresabilitz and population

Location	No. of hospitalizations	Addressability	Population
County Hospital of Zalău	29691	61.0	156952
Town Hospital of Simleu Silvaniei	7506	15.4	39679
C.C.A.M.	3940	8.1	20826
Town Hospital of Jibou	4377	9.0	23137
Town Hospital of Cehu Silvaniei	2143	4.4	11328
Chronic Diseases Hospital Crasna	995	2.0	5261

Picture no. 1. Distribution on hospitals of the hospitalizations number, adresabilitz and population



## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY MANAGEMENT

**Table no. 2. Hospital resources indicators and their use**

TOWN	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Average number of beds in use	Potential number of hospitalization days per year	Average number of occupied beds in one year	No. of hospitalization days /year related to the number of occupied beds	No. of hospitalizations per year	Occupation degree %	Average length of hospitalization	No. of hospitalizations to 1000 potential days of hospitalization per year	No. of hospitalizations per the average number of beds in use.	No. of hospitalizations per occupied beds	No. of unused days of hospitalizations per average bed in use
County Hospital of Zalau	849.9	310220	587.3	214365	29691	69.1	7.2	95.7	34.9	50.6	112.8
Town Hospital of Simleu Silvaniei	219.3	80057	152.2	55559	7506	69.4	7.4	93.8	34.2	49.3	111.7
C.C.A.M.	80	29200	84.0	30655	3940	105.0	7.8	134.9	49.2	46.9	-18.2
Town Hospital of Jibou	111.7	40758	94.2	34378	4377	84.3	7.9	107.4	39.2	46.5	57.1
Town Hospital of Cehu Silvaniei	54.7	19953	36.6	13375	2143	67.0	6.2	107.4	39.2	58.5	120.3
Chronic Diseases Hospital of Crasna	40	14600	28.9	10560	995	72.3	10.6	68.2	24.9	34.4	101.0

**Table no. 3. Results of beds necessary in the Country of Sălaj**

Location	Average number of beds in use	Average number of occupied beds/yearly	Latent reserve	Manifested reserve	Proposals
County hospital Zalău	849.9	587.3	12	181	Reduction of the number of beds within the manifested reserve. The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria.
Town Hospital Simleu Silvaniei	219.3	152.2	20	46	Reduction of the number of beds within the manifested reserve. The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria.
Town Hospital Jibou	111.7	94.2	14	6	The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria. Reporting analysis per DRG system/diagnoses codification.
Town Hospital Cehu Silvaniei	54.7	36.6	4	13	The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria. Reporting analysis per DRG system/diagnoses codification.
Chronic Diseases Hospital Crasna	40	28.9	3	8	The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria.
C.C.A.M. Simleu Silvaniei	80	84.0	16	1	The introduction of the patients' hospitalization criteria. Financing per DRG system

### CONCLUSIONS

At county level, a number of 250 beds could be reduced; beds that nowadays are not used, without affecting the quality of the medical services.

The patients who did not need to be hospitalized may be diagnosticated and treated ambulatorily or through one day hospitalization.

After analysing the data contained in table no. 3, a decision maker may proceed to:

- the cancellation of the beds contained in the illegal reserve;
- the cancellation of the beds contained in the latent reserve, where ambulatory cases are hospitalized or turning these beds in beds for the chronic patients and one-day beds etc.
- the decision maker will make efforts in order to render as objective as possible the proposed measures, in relation with the structure of the neighbouring hospitals, distances, latent reserve, intense traffic, accidents, factories etc.
- when estimating the number of the necessary beds, it is also very important to take into account the correctness character when assessing the proportion of the accepted patients, regarding their

real need for hospitalization. The analysis made by the Institute of Management (DRG) regarding the pathology hospitalized obviously shows that the proportion of 15% we have taken into consideration as representing the patients who could be treated ambulatorily and who did not require being hospitalized is modest.

With a view to make the proposals for down sizing the units with beds, we must take into account the nature and the profile of their activities, the distance towards the other medical units, the personnel structure (specialist physicians), infrastructure, financial and economical indicators and the quality of the medical services (weight of the expenses per budgetary items, debts etc.).

The planning of the county medical services should take into consideration the reduction of the number of beds, at the same time with the organization and development of the integrated ambulatories of the hospitals.

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