**QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH CARE**

**Introduction**

In the classical sense, quality refers to how well a good or service performs its intended function, including whether it satisfies the customer and has the desired features. Quality is "the extent to which health care services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired outcomes and are compatible with current professional knowledge," according to the Institute of Medicine (IOM). It is no longer a question of whether quality should be incorporated into the healthcare industry, but rather, how best to go about doing so in light of the fact that it is now more crucial than ever for organisations to raise the quality of their products and services in order to increase their competitiveness in today's highly competitive global market. Thus, it is now quite clear why quality is engrained throughout the healthcare system and why it is essential for the provision of healthcare services to each specific patient or client.

**Concept of quality management in health care**

Most experts now agree that the development and deployment of a quality management system in healthcare organisations represents a paradigm shift for the sector. The quality system, the ownership and customer (patient/client) relationships, as well as nearly all other systems and sectors of the business, are all impacted by quality management. In light of this, it makes sense that business organisation has advanced significantly over the past couple of decades, leading to a situation where firms are increasingly focused on processes rather than organisational structure. Over the past few decades, the world's top educators, researchers, and practitioners have been researching the role that quality plays in healthcare organisations. Many researchers have sought to create, improve, and implement various quality management systems that would help determine the most effective course of treatment for each individual patient. The literature on quality, however, indicates that the level of quality of healthcare services has not yet been fully established, despite its continued popularity. Despite the unknowns, there is still one essential strategy that needs to be discovered in order to eliminate all current medical mistakes and failure factors.

1. The healthcare services are unique due to the patients' physical and mental activity while providing services. To put it another way, the delivery of healthcare services is predicated on ongoing communication between medical professionals (such as doctors or medical technicians) and patients or clients.
2. Healthcare services are characterised by the intricate connections and interactions that exist between patients, clients, doctors and other healthcare providers, medical and non-medical suppliers of supplies and resources, healthcare insurance, governmental and other regulatory bodies, and healthcare providers.

**The Principles of quality management**

1. **Customer-focused:** Every private or public healthcare organisation, just like any other organization must adhere to the customer centric approach when providing healthcare services. As one of the primary forces behind the reform of healthcare services, this strategy is a crucial goal in the development of both public and commercial services. Customers are the reason such businesses exist, thus it is important to pay close attention to their wants, needs, and expectations. Indeed, as the renowned professor Deming often said, "everything starts and ends with the customer," earning him the moniker "the guy who helped the success of the Japanese revolution of quality." As a result, healthcare services need to be established and tailored to meet all of the needs of both the healthcare environment and the entire society.
2. **Stakeholder involvement-** Not merely the needs and wants of the customers should be met. For both the financial and non-financial aspects of a company's performance, "enough value must also be provided to employees, local and global communities, investors, and society at large”. The identification of the needs, expectations, and requirements of all the stakeholders and interested parties, including the patient or client, the physician, and the doctor in addition to the service provider and health insurance, is thus frequently necessary in order to establish the healthcare service.
3. **Leadership-** The management of healthcare organisations and the quality management system of those organisations that adopted a customer-centered approach both require strong leadership. The duty of leaders is to encourage, advance, and support the quality-oriented company culture. Doctors are not the only ones who improve the quality of healthcare services, claim Filipovi et al. According to the same authors, managers and doctors both contribute equally to quality improvement in their respective fields of professional activity and quality and safety of all healthcare services.
4. People and care vision- A man's life and job are characterised by the outstanding role that employees play in the organisation. Man forms values, ideas, and attitudes based on information, whether consciously or unconsciously, and makes decisions while being influenced by a range of outside factors. In this approach, employees—one of today's most important resources—become a potent lever for enhancing the competitive edge of the vast majority of modern healthcare firms.
5. Process Orientation- The majority of authors in recent years have agreed that healthcare services call for the execution of integrated and interdisciplinary processes that bring together various functions, clinical specialised activities, and the range of healthcare service providers [6]. It's important to comprehend some of the fundamental ideas that the process orientation carries in order to fully comprehend it. For instance, it's important to add new positions like process owner, process bearer, and process executor. Systems of evaluation and awarding must be put in place that will be based on the process's successful completion rather than the accomplishments of the various organisational components.
6. Guidance through information- With the help of contemporary information technology, healthcare organisations exchange a wide range of unique healthcare data and offer a wide range of healthcare services. A rising number of international standards have been developed in recent years regarding the use of specific information technologies in the healthcare industry, and the ISO organisation has even established many technical committees in this area. As a result of the standardisation of healthcare informatics, data are gathered and disseminated within the industry more effectively.
7. Partnership for quality across healthcare services- When providing healthcare services, coordination across a number of different healthcare institutions is sometimes required because the services are often complex. These could be two or three distinct healthcare organisations, and occasionally, in a regional context, we can talk about an entire network of healthcare organisations that, by networking at various levels, constitute a "partnership for quality throughout healthcare services." All of this has been done in order to give customers access to comprehensive healthcare and address all healthcare issues with suitable specialised medical knowledge.
8. Continual Improvement- "The organisation shall continuously enhance the appropriateness, sufficiency, and effectiveness of the quality management system." Therefore, this idea that promotes learning, helps with development, and leads to ongoing healthcare improvement must be a priority for all healthcare organizations.

 In order to continuously improve the performance relevant to patients, clients, and other stakeholders and interested parties, the healthcare organizations are regulated and managed according to these eight quality management principles.

**Standards of quality management**

1. **Quality management system-Requirements-**specifies requirements for a quality management system when an organization:

a) needs to show that it can consistently provide goods and services that meet customers' needs and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

 b) seeks to increase customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for system improvement and the assurance of conformity to customers' needs.

1. **Quality management system for health care-** It establishes standards for a quality management system when a healthcare organisation: a) A required to show that it can consistently supply healthcare products and services that fulfil customers' needs as well as applicable legal and regulatory requirements. b)The objective of this system is to improve customer satisfaction through the application of an efficient system, including processes for system improvement and the assurance of conformity to customer requirements, applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and requirements related to the quality characteristics, appropriate, correct care, availability, continuity of care, effectiveness, efficiency, equity, evidence-based care, and patient-centered care, including physical and psychological care.
2. **Medical laboratories-** The term "Medical Laboratories - Requirements for Quality and Competence" outlines the requirements that medical laboratories must adhere to in terms of both quality and competence.. All medical laboratories can utilise it to enhance their quality management systems and evaluate their own ability. Additionally, laboratory clients, various governing organisations, and accreditation bodies can utilise it to certify or recognise the proficiency of medical laboratories.
3. **Medical devices -** Requirements for Regulatory Purposes - Quality Management Systems - Specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organisation must demonstrate its capacity to consistently provide medical devices and related services that meet customers' needs and applicable regulatory requirements. A medical device's design and development, manufacture, storage, and distribution, installation, or maintenance, as well as the design and development or provision of related services, such as technical assistance, may be the focus of one or more of these enterprises.

**How the quality is measured**

Depending on the services an organisation offers, there are different ways to describe and measure great healthcare. For instance, a surgical centre would assess many parts of care very differently than a long-term nursing home or rehab facility. But the patient's experience and the results are what matter most in any assessment of quality.

The Institute of Medicine set six quality standards in 2001 that would influence how healthcare companies will provide treatment and function throughout the ensuing decades. The following are these six traits:

* Safe care is required.
* Care must be dependable and efficient.
* Timely care is required.
* Patient-centered care is required.
* Care needs to be effective.
* Care needs to be fair.

These high requirements for quality affect everything, including hospital infection rates and wait times for emergency rooms. In order to compare their results to those of other care facilities, organisations and facilities monitor the outcomes of any service they offer, including surgery, emergency care, chronic illness management, rehabilitation, and even end-of-life care.

**Health care quality domains**

The purpose of the healthcare system is to provide a particular patient with the best care possible from a certified practitioner in the right environment. To put it another way, the patient should receive the best care (i.e., evidence-based medicine's accepted standard of care) from a provider with the appropriate level of expertise in a setting that maximises the efficiency and minimises the risk and resource abuse, all the while treating the patient with respect and allowing them to participate in the care plan as they see fit. IOM has recently established six domains that contribute to achieving a high level of quality; these are: safe, effective, patient-centered, timely, efficient, and equitable health care. The core of quality management is addressing each of these domains. "Safe" refers to guarding against patient injury brought on by the treatment they are receiving. Utilizing resources properly while providing treatment that is "effective" "Patient-centered" care refers to treatment that accepts and takes into account the patient's preferences, requirements, and values to inform all clinical judgments. The emphasis of "timely" is on avoiding care delays. Efficiency is the reduction or avoidance of resource waste, including the wastage of materials and time. Finally, "equitable" refers to treating all patients equally, regardless of their social background, looks, or other features.

The "five D's such as ; death (mortality), disability (morbidity), disease (resolution or persistence of disease following treatment), discomfort (the process of providing medical care), and dissatisfaction (the patient's experience during the process of providing care—can be used to measure the success of health care in achieving these quality domains.

**Quality management models and approaches**

There are numerous concepts and methods for quality management. 64 different models were found in a recent analysis of quality management programmes for inpatient care, of which 17 were recognised as important to the way healthcare is delivered today. In the section below, we go over a few of the models and associated problems.

Quality Management System (TQM). An "integrated process encompassing all systems and people in a continual attempt to improve quality, lower costs, and increase service to [the] customer" is TQM. Researchers did a meta-analysis to discover critical components to TQM in healthcare success in order to uncover essential components of TQM in healthcare. Leadership, staff participation, training, process management, backing from higher administration, and planning were a few of these. It's interesting to note that a different meta-analysis found reasons why TQM implementation in healthcare failed.These include weak leadership, a lack of a culture that prioritises quality, insufficient education and training, insufficient resources, and a lack of staff commitment (particularly from physicians). The similarities between the two studies show what constitutes a fundamental healthcare institution. Success results from the creation of these elements, while deficiency will cause the implementation of TQM to fail.

Contineous quality improvement (CQI) entails the methodical application of tools and procedures to recognise and analyse weaknesses and obstacles inside an organisation, as well as to continuously test and improve results. After World War II, CQI techniques were first used in the business and technical sectors. Over the past few decades, they have been applied to healthcare. The CQI improvement methodology in healthcare enables the integration of the most recent best research with current procedures to improve patient outcomes. Some locations have discovered challenges with CQI while experiencing progress in various facets of healthcare .For e.g, the deployment of CQI programmes in endoscopy services discovered a considerable knowledge gap about nurses', patients', and managers' barriers and facilitators.

Healthcare Organizations Joint Commission on Accreditation. Another route to Quality Management has been the accreditation of healthcare institutions. An illustration is The Joint Commission, a voluntary process that upholds, oversees, and enhances the standard of healthcare both domestically and abroad. It is currently the largest accreditation group in the country, evaluating more than 20,000 healthcare companies. The Joint Commission assesses a facility's compliance with accreditation requirements for healthcare quality, including the inclusion of programmes that carry out quality measurement, evaluation, and patient outcome improvement.

**Conclusion**

Although some settings have seen a tremendous advance in the quality of healthcare, it is equally acknowledged that no one has yet identified the ideal niche. A fundamental strategy that would eliminate all current medical mistakes and failure factors still has to be unveiled in the face of uncertainties. There is a notion that the healthcare industry will adopt the concepts, principles, and standards of quality management. But in the interim, the authors believe that this paper will be useful for measuring outcomes and establishing a reliable and efficient quality management system in the healthcare industry.Moving forward, interprofessional teamwork and quality management should be emphasised in healthcare education. Students and practitioners in the medical, healthcare, and related professions will be more likely to benefit from better patient outcomes and satisfaction if they are exposed to quality improvement.

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