HOSPITAL STAFF

Aims:

Identify hospital services, staff, specialties, specialists by means of pictures and flowcharts.

Professor: Viviam Batista Pérez.
1. Consultants are appointed having gained a Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST) and having been successful at an Advisory Appointments Committee. The Consultant, the most senior grade in medical posts, has the ultimate decision on patient care.

2. Associate Specialists are doctors that have considerable experience. They are normally under the supervision of a consultant.

3. Staff grade is an untrained post that supports consultants. The Specialist Training Authority will not recognize time spent in a Staff Grade post as part of training.
1. **Specialist Registrars:** They undertake higher Specialist training. The duration of the training varies according to the speciality, E.g. 4 years for anaesthetics and 6 years for cardiology. A surgical Specialist Registrar will do the routine surgery, e.g., appendectomy, hernia etc, without the supervision of more senior surgeons but can perform major operations with a more senior surgeon present.
Trainee Grades (2)

2. Senior House Officers (SHOs): They undertake Basic Specialist Training. This lasts for 2-3 years until they are successful in obtaining a Specialist Registrar post. If unsuccessful, SHOs can apply for a Staff Grade posts. Appointments may be for periods of 6 months upward and such posts are frequently part of a rotating training scheme. SHOs look after the routine medical care of the patient.

3. Pre-registration House Office: He She has to serve a one year compulsory for newly qualified doctors. These doctors are considered in law to be doctors only for the purpose of a specific post. They have clinical responsibilities but under supervision.
Nursing Staff (1)

1. Chief Nurse has the overall responsibility for nursing policy and practice within hospitals. This is the most senior nurse in the hospital. The Chief Nurse has a seat on the Executive Board. The Chief Nurse can also be directed as Nurse Director, Executive Nurse or Director of Nursing.

2. Senior Nurses can be found in a hospital and they are responsible for the management of a group of wards or department within a specific service. Senior Nurses are responsible to General Managers for the day-to-day running of services and to the Chief Nurse for professional issues affecting nursing care.
3. Clinical Nurse Specialists are highly qualified and experienced and can be also called nurse practitioners mainly working in Accident and Emergency Departments where they have the authority to assess, treat and discharge patients with minor injuries.

4. Ward Sister (female) or Charge Nurse (male) have the responsibility for running and organizing a ward or department.

5. Staff Nurse are qualified and responsible to the Ward nurse. They often have specialist qualifications relevant to their ward area.
6. Enrolled Nurses are experienced and fully qualified nurses who perform nursing care rather than taking responsibilities for running a ward.

7. Student Nurses are in training in a university. They will be allocated to hospital settings to gain clinical experience.
There are other people who work in the allied professions in addition to the medical and nursing staff.

E.g.

- Dietitians are responsible for the preparation of special diets.
- Pharmacists are qualified people who are in charge of drugs in hospital.
- Physiotherapists are trained to give treatment by massages, exercise, hydrotherapy and electrotherapy to help restore specific bodily functions.
- Occupational Therapists are extremely important in the work of rehabilitation by training patients in activities which help restore their mental and physical capability.
Paramedical Staff

- Radiographers take x-rays and operate equipment in x-ray departments for diagnostic purposes.
- Medical Laboratory Scientific Officers are people who work in departments responsible for the analysis of specimens.
- Social Workers work with all social problems that have contributed to the patient’s illness or that arise as a result of it.
Administrative and Support Services staff

- There are many other groups of staff employed called *Support Service staff* within the hospital who are equally essential to the functioning of the hospital. Amongst these are the domestic, catering and laundry staffs, building and maintenance craftsmen and porters.

- And finally the *Administrative staff* who work in a number of departments: medical records, salaries and wages, accounts, personnel and general administration.
Important activities carried out in a hospital ward

to give / to provide IV fluid.
to take care of a colostomy.
to inject = to shot.
to check vital signs.
to order an X-ray test.
to bathe / to feed a patient.
to administer a sedative.
to apply a sterile dressing.
to give psychological support.
to cure a bedsore.
Identify some of the members of the hospital staff
Complete the Flow chart with the previous information

- Hospital Staff
  - Medical Staff
    - Clinical Nurse Specialists
    - Staff Nurse
    - Senior House Officers
      - Pre-registration House Officers
  - Administrative and Service Staff
    - dietitians
    - Pharmacists
      - Occupational Therapists
      - Medical Laboratory Scientific Officers
    - administrative

Complete the Flow chart with the previous information
THE BODY

System
- Gynecological
- Urinary
- Nervous
- Integumentary
- Digestive
  - Cardiovascular
  - Skeletal Muscular

Specialty
- Gynecology
- Urology
- Neurology
- Dermatology
- Gastroenterology
  - Cardiology
  - Orthopedics

Specialist
- Gynecologist
- Urologist
- Neurologist
- Dermatologist
- Gastroenterologist
  - Cardiologist
  - Orthopedist
Other important specialities and specialists

- Allergist
- Anesthesiologist
- Dentist
- Dietitian
- Endocrinologist
- Epidemiologist
- Genetician
- Hematologist
- Neurologist
- Obstetrician
- Allergy and Immunology
- Anesthesiology
- Dentistry
- Nutrition
- Endocrinology
- Epidemiology
- Genetics
- Hematology
- Neurology
- Obstetrics
Other important specialties and specialists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Professional</th>
<th>Specialty</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmologist</td>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oncologist</td>
<td>Oncology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pathologist</td>
<td>Pathology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pediatrician</td>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacologist</td>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychiatrist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychologist</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiologist</td>
<td>Radiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rheumatologist</td>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
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</tbody>
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Some specialties and their object of study

- Emergency Medicine (emergency care).
- Anesthesiology (pain control and care during surgery).
- Nephrology (kidney diseases).
- Neurosurgery (surgery of brain and nervous system).
- Obstetrics and gynecology (female reproductive system).
- Orthopedics (bones and joints).
- Otorhinolaryngology (ear, nose, throat).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Object of Study</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pathology</td>
<td>Diagnosis of tissues and body fluids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Surgery</td>
<td>Skin and body surface.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preventive Medicine</td>
<td>Public health and disease prevention.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Mental disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiology</td>
<td>Diagnosing using images; radiation therapy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatology</td>
<td>Arthritis and connective tissue disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urology</td>
<td>Kidney and urinary system.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Identify the system or organ these common diseases or medical problems may affect

- Alzheimer disease
- AIDS
- Asthma
- Bronchitis
- Colitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Down Syndrome
- Diabetes
- Gonorrhea
- Hepatitis
- Insomnia
- Jaundice
- Migraine
- Pneumonia
- Ulcer
- Yellow Fever
Some objects used for descriptions

tube

egg

bean

pear
Physicians sometimes prefer to compare referring to the similarity the organ, bone or part of the body has with objects we can find in our daily life.

E.g. The ears and the kidneys have a bean shape.

The small intestine is a long tubular organ.

The liver is wedge-shaped.
Identify the medical device shown in each picture and mention the specialty where it is mainly used.
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IMPORTANT AND USEFUL DEFINITIONS

1) **report**: description of patients’ condition
2) **lump**: protuberance.
3) **to complain**: to tell about a pain.
4) **sleeper**: a pill or tablet for sleeping.
5) **medication**: the act of administering medicine.
6) **to void**: to emit, send out urine. To pass water.
7) **shift**: a period of work during the day.
IMPORTANT AND USEFUL DEFINITIONS

8) medicine: something to take when we’re ill.
9) wound: hurt caused by cutting, shooting.
10) feverish: how you feel when your body temperature is high.
11) pain: suffering of mind or body.
12) insomnia: when you can’t sleep.
13) ward: place where in-patients are.
14) to breathe: to take air in and out through the nose or mouth.