

Making national system in all the hospitals in the uae thesis proposal examples

[Health & Medicine](#), [Hospital](#)



Introduction

The health sector of the UAE initially used to be an eyesore. The people relied on traditional medicine. And for the rich, they went abroad for better treatment. This used to be before the discovery of oil in the region. The quest for oil brought the world powers to the doorsteps of the emirates. With them came good health facilities and physicians which helped changed the scenery (Partridge et al., 2009).

The UAE since then has had a drastic turn over. With an increasing rate of hospitals opening and hospital personnel arriving every day, it now has a staggering number of over 2048 hospital beds, as of 2000, compared to 1421 in 1990. Still in 2000, the government of Dubai spent over £452 million on the health sector alone (“ Health System”, 2006).

In 2009, the Ministry of Health in the UAE presented a system which was aimed at promoting communication between patients and the medical community. This system was designed to better the relationship between patients and medical staff. The cost of which amounts to millions of dirhams, the project has spent, not less than, three years in the pipeline. And to unveil this system, they named it Wareed (Ammari, 2008).

The Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study cannot be overemphasized. It is to facilitate the ease with which patient data can be spread among hospitals. The purpose of this study is to see that hospitals progress in value, safety and proficiency.

This study would also see to the removal of mistakes to it minimum, increase in the rate at which the hospital can process tests, keep patients contented

and satisfy nursing processes too.

This study aims to see the end of the use of paper and the birth of a paperless system. This would also help to reduce rewriting, which could give birth to mistakes like not understanding ones handwriting and so on, and help keeping information more permanent and accessible. It would seek into ways of doing away with data lose, finding ways to save time and money, while also doing away with time delayed in wait for the medical appointments (Al Mashni, 2009).

This study is aimed at creating a network that medical and health information of the patient can be accessible by both the patient and doctors with ease. And can be easily transferred to other hospitals home and abroad (Ammari, 2008).

This system would give more contentment because patients would have the ease to do test in one hospital and go for treatment in another without having to be delayed for document transfer. The patients would also find it easy to follow up their medical records keeping them updated with the progress of the results (Al Hassani, 2012).

The Purpose of the Paper

The aim of this paper is to educate and enlighten people on the importance of a system whereby patient data can be accessed with ease by both patient and doctors by an electronic hospital data system. This paper is aimed at showing how this system, used effectively, can hasten the process of medicine. This paper would analyse, critically, every aspect of the system so

as to keep people abreast with the system. This paper is also aimed at fostering the utilization of the system.

Intended Audience

This paper seeks to educate students, government, NGOs, NPOs, and the masses at large. The paper does not have a limit to its audience. The audience could be anyone since every human being need and desire good medical and health care services.

Literature Review

The UAE is ranked the seventh largest economy in western Asia and that means there is enough to go round and the health sector is not left behind. The standard of health care in the UAE is been rated as high generally. The government had wisely invested heavily into the health sector at a time when the economy was good. The government spent over US\$436 million from 1996 to 2003 on health care and medical facilities alone. It is on record that in 2004, 2.9 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) was spent on health care and medical facilities while US\$497 was per capital expenditure for health (“Country Profile”, 2007). In the UAE, there are, not less than, 181 doctors to every 100,000 persons and, for the citizen of the UAE, health care is free (“Health System”, 2006).

Accident and injuries, malignancies, congenital anomalies and cardiovascular diseases are the main causes of death in the UAE, with cardiovascular diseases being the chief causal agent. Following Jordan; Dubai and Abu Dhabi have been rated as the second and third most popular medical tourism destination, respectively, in western Asia (“Health System”, 2006).

The Origin of Health Care in the UAE

Back in the days when the UAE used to be known as the Trucial Coast, its health care situation was nothing to write home about. They depended heavily on local and traditional medicine for health remedies while those who had the money travelled abroad. Back then the emirates were so poor, but they managed to build some small clinics and hospitals. Foreign investor, perceiving the possibility of this region becoming a world oil producer, scampered for a position in the hearts of the people. They tried to win their hearts by investing into, among other places, the health sector of the region (“ Health System”, 2006).

A clinic was established in 1943 in Al Ras, Dubai. The first phase of the Al Maktoum Hospitals was completed in 1951, which already had a British physician from the Indian Medical Service to initiate Modern Medical Service. This hospital had about 157 beds, when it was completed. A mammoth hospital, it was the first of its kind in the area. All these were done under the patronage of Sheikh Saeed bin Rashid Al Maktoum (“ Our History”, 2012).

The Health Care System at Present

At present the UAE has not less than 40 public hospitals not counting private clinics. It was believed that by 2010 the UAE would have produced a multimillion dollar program which would have been aimed at enlarging medical facilities in all the emirates. The Abu Dhabi government lunched a 143 bed capacity government hospital which had a trauma unit and the first home health care in the UAE. Dubai has developed a hospital free zone which caters for patients giving them world class standard of private health

care and also training students while at it. This is a health city aimed at reducing the rate at which nationals and expatriates travel abroad for health care services (“ Country Profile”, 2007).

Wareed

In an attempt to boost and promote the health sector, the Ministry of Health of the UAE, in 2009, invented a new project called Wareed. This project is aimed at transforming the healthcare sector. It would also help in the development of the health care system into an information desegregated system. This project came about because of the acknowledgment of the fact that information technology, incorporated into the health sector, would improve the safety, quality and proficiency of medical processes. Wareed is the birth of a system which would foster strategic objectives to be carried out by the Ministry of Health (“ MOH launches Wareed”, 2009).

The writer of the MOH launches Wareed (2009) article goes further to quote the Minister of Health for the UAE, His Excellency Humaid Al Qutami, saying that the launching of Wareed would be second to none in the region. And that the project would bring the healthcare sector of the UAE to world class standard.

The project which was to improve the quality of health care delivery across hospitals and clinics across the nation was to take not less than three years to be completed. This system was to be linked by practically all government owned hospital in the country (Al Mashni, 2009).

Methodology

The targeted population for this study is the patients in the hospitals and the masses at large. This is because the patients would be more enthusiastic towards this system. And for the masses, they would either have been to a hospital, one time or the other, in the past or would have relatives who have been to the hospitals.

The individuals would be selected from hospitals and clinics in the vicinity at random and different individuals would be given questionnaires with which they would be required to fill.

The questionnaires would contain information about their name, it would educate them briefly about the electronic hospital records system and then ask them what they think about the system. The questionnaire would further ask them to recommend how best the system can be upgrade to suit them. The reason for this research is to bring to their knowledge the existence of the system and to educate them about the system while finding ways to better the system.

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