

Sample research paper on copd

[Psychology](#), [Success](#)



Studies conducted in many areas relating to healthcare challenges and the proposals and recommendations made. The essence of studies and research is to come up with findings and solutions to problems encountered. It also improves the ways and methods used currently to enhance efficiency in the provision of services. In some occasions, such plans have failed to be implemented and resulting to wastage of ideas and solutions noted from the research. The main reason noted as a cause for such failures is failing to plan and incorporate the plans in the implementation faces of the research done. As the adage says, failing to plan is planning to fail, can occur even in health care institutions. Numerous healthcare concerns have various plans that have to be performed that differ depending on the challenge addressed and the resources available for the entire project, and COPD health care challenge is no exception. However, this paper presents case management plan of OCPD implemented in the community that links the stakeholders and results of the projects plan in the community.

Implementing case management protocol in community

Planning is an important part of any organization and projects that determine the success or failure of the projects implemented. Implementing a case management plan of OCPD within a community or institution entails more issues to be considered before, during and after the implementation.

Implementation plans are forward- looking procedural and methodological techniques that show and direct those responsible in the execution of an objective and goal the steps and procedures to follow to achieve desired results (Lynes, 2007). Implementation plans are the structure in a manner that displays the procedures and actions to be taken at different stages of

the process. Implementation plan has to categorize what were made at the initial stage referred to as the first-stage. Inter-mediate stage and phase then follow. At this stage, a review of the developments that happened in the first stage analyzed and both the positive and negative challenges encountered noted down. The positive lessons noted passed on to the next stage of the plan, and the negative lessons learnt used to shape and adjust processes in the inter-mediate stage. The final stage of the plan implemented that determines the success of the project or failure. The varied stages work systematically at all the phases and process of implementation and failure to structure and plan well at any one stage of the implementation process might result into the whole system crashing down, and the project failing to meet and achieve its initial goals (Sharma & Pitchforth, 2010). COPD involves many options that can be incorporated at the plan that might be targeting either the prevention, treatment or empowering the community with information, and depending on the issues that are on the plan, and the targeted results determine the design and approach of the plan produced. Implementing COPD plan for the community has to factor in the resources available, and the target desired, that is whether prevention, treatment or information and empowering of the community. The plan for the community would be constructed in two phases the first would target the prevention measures against COPD, and this would target the youths especially advocating against habits that can increase one's vulnerability to conducting the disease such as through smoking. The plan would be to pass on the message about COPD and how smoking can results into it and the associated dangers. The second phase would target

the age and adults. The plans would entail screening for infection and disease. It also educates the public at large on how best to avoid and prevent the risks and exposures that can result into the infection of the diseases.

How to get buy-in key stakeholders

While planning for any project, it is imperative to include stakeholders in order for the project to be successful. Stakeholders are all that have an interest over the subject and affected either directly or indirectly by the interests and issue presented. Stakeholders play and contribute greatly to the success of any project and process. Nash and Goldfarb (2006) in their piece *The quality solution: The stakeholder's guide to improving health care* reaffirmed that, in the healthcare sector, there are many stakeholders. The stakeholders come from either the government or the private sector that have to be involved either directly or indirectly in the course of the process. Key stakeholders in this case would entail the health facilities in the community both from the government and private sectors. Health insurance providers concerned greatly with health challenges such as COPD. It would make them an important part in implementing the project and plan of COPD in the community. Approaching key stakeholders has to be done tactically that would earn their confidence and participation in the process (Nash & Goldfarb, 2006). It is advised that stakeholders if possible have to be involved in the planning stage. They can be allocated special parts and roles to play and perform and, therefore, ensure that success of the project wholly. In this case, I would distribute roles and parts to the stakeholders to play in the implementation of the plan depending with the strengths and

resources of the stakeholders. For instance in the treatment and screening phases, the stakeholders can use their facilities such as hospitals and clinics as well as staff to perform the phase and, therefore, make the project successful. The health insurance firms can cater for the education and public information services and plans for the project. The approach, therefore, in this case would be to allow and give them a chance to participate in the project. Experts note that by involving and distributing roles to stakeholders at any stage of project implementation, they feel as part and parcel of the project and own the process, therefore, giving out their best.

Key results of this management plan

COPD among other health challenges impacted the community and the society negatively in many instances. Considering the costs incurred to acquire and access healthcare and the losses that result from such challenges, such management plans can prove to be critical and important in the entire process (Block, 2006). There are many possible outcomes that can result from such a project. The results target to address COPD and related concerns such as a reduced number of people getting infected with COPD; increased number of people that get screened and treatment. It also educates the public on the prevention measures and steps that empower the community. Upgrading of facilities to treat COPD cases in the community hospitals and clinics, and a general healthy population. The corporation and inclusion of key stakeholders have the possibility of future healthcare concerns to be addressed. It also increases the chances of succeeding because all parties get involved and work in a team. Healthcare challenges

require all parties to be involved. Everyone has the responsibility and role to play in one way or the other. Knowledge sharing enhanced between and among the parties and stakeholders involved in the process. Therefore, the entire community gets empowered with knowledge on how best to prevent, treat and manage COPD healthcare challenge. It also notes where information and help relating to COPD can be obtained as pointed out in Block (2006) article titled, Healthcare outcomes management: Strategies for planning and evaluation.

In conclusion, COPD healthcare challenge can be addressed effectively and efficiently by involving all the stakeholders and parties from the society. At any implementation phase of the project need proper and consistent measures and processes geared already to determined and set objective. Stakeholders are an important part of any successful project implemented and have to be involved at all stages before, during and after completion of the project. The above steps and processes when implemented present more chances and opportunities for a successful project. References

Block, D. J. (2006). Healthcare outcomes management: Strategies for planning and evaluation. Sudbury, Mass: Jones and Bartlett.

Lynes, D. (2007). The management of COPD in primary and secondary care: An introduction. Keswick: M & K Pub.

Nash, D. B., & Goldfarb, N. I. (2006). The quality solution: The stakeholder's guide to improving health care. Sudbury, Mass: Jones and Bartlett.

Sharma, A., & Pitchforth, D. (2010). COPD in primary care. Oxford: Radcliffe Pub.