

Patient's Right And Duties

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Abstract:

Back ground: *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been instrumental in enshrining the notion of human dignity in international law, providing a legal and moral grounding for improved standards of care on the basis of our basic responsibilities towards each other as members of the “human family”, and giving important guidance on critical social, legal and ethical issues. But there remains a great deal of work to be done to clarify the relationship between human rights and right to health, including patient rights. Recognizing this challenge, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) has designated a Special Reporters to provide it with a report that examines and clarifies the broader relationship between human rights and the right to health. This report has great importance for the World Health Organization, whose mission is to ensure “health for all”. Grounding this mission in a fundamental human right to health would be an important milestone, and a great step forward realizing this goal. Patients' rights vary in different countries and in different jurisdictions, often depending upon prevailing cultural and social norms.*

Methodology: *Research design - This research was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical survey on patients' awareness of their rights and duties.*

Population - *Research population was inpatients and the parents of pediatric ward.*

Sample size - *The sample size for the present study was 100.*

Sampling technique - *Non probability convenient sampling.*

Data gathering tool - *It was a questionnaire, categorized in 2 parts; the first part contained the demographic information including gender, age, educational level, and place of residency.*

The second part included 20 questionnaire based on NABH standards of patient's right and education. Based on average scales of questionnaires, total awareness of patients was classified as weak (0-5), moderate (6-10), and good (11-15) very good (16-20).

Validity & reliability - *The questionnaire validity was confirmed using content validity by receiving the ideas of 4 experts of NABH assessors. The reliability was done using test retest method and the required correlation, $r = 0.90$.*

Major findings of the study: *The data was analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics.*

Demographic data - *The majority of participants were female (56%), male (44%) inclusive parents of paediatric patients. Most patients were from urban areas (84%). Total mean score 10.8. In this regard, 16% of patients had weak awareness, average score 3, 40 % of them had moderate, average score 9 and 30% had good awareness, average score 13 and 14 % had very good awareness, average score 18.*

Conclusion: *Promoting patients rights is a multidimensional issue and in order to achieve it, comprehensive efforts should be done. World Health Organization has offered some strategies such as active participation of health care recipients and providers' policy making and extending educational programs for health care providers and entire community.*

Keywords: *patient's rights, patient's duties, awareness*

I. BACKGROUND

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been instrumental in enshrining the notion of human dignity in international law, providing a legal and moral grounding for

improved standards of care on the basis of our basic responsibilities towards each other as members of the “human family”, and giving important guidance on critical social, legal and ethical issues. But there remains a great deal of work to be done to clarify the relationship between human rights and right

to health, including patient rights. Recognizing this challenge, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) has designated a Special Reporters to provide it with a report that examines and clarifies the broader relationship between human rights and the right to health. This report has great importance for the World Health Organization, whose mission is to ensure "health for all". Grounding this mission in a fundamental human right to health would be an important milestone, and a great step forward realizing this goal. Patients' rights vary in different countries and in different jurisdictions, often depending upon prevailing cultural and social norms.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the knowledge of the patients regarding their rights and duties during the time of their hospitalization in a selected private hospital in Kolkata.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge of the patient regarding their rights.
- To assess the level of knowledge of the patient regarding their duties.

PURPOSES

To assure that the basic rights of human beings for independence of expression, decision and action, concern for personal dignity and human relationships are preserved for all patients, and to define the responsibilities of patients seen at different Health care sector.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research design: This research was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical survey on patients' awareness of their rights and duties

Population: Research population was inpatients and the parents of pediatric ward of selected hospitals except patients of ICU.

Sample size: The sample size for the present study was 100

Sampling technique: Non probability convenient sampling

Inclusion criteria: patients who are hospitalized, conscious and willing to participate

REVIEW OF LITERATURE: Patients' awareness of their rights based on PRC in two tertiary teaching hospitals affiliated with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (SUMS) in Iran.

RESULTS: In 30.5% of cases, the total awareness of patients was weak, in 59.4% was moderate, and in 10.1% of them was good.

DATA GATHERING TOOL: It was a questionnaire, categorized in 2 parts; the first part contained the demographic information including gender, age, educational level, and place of residency.

The second part included 20 questionnaire based on NABH standards of patient's right and education. Based on average scales of questionnaires, total awareness of patients was classified as weak (0-5), moderate (6-10), and good (11-15) very good (16-20).

III. VALIDITY & RELIABILITY

The questionnaire validity was confirmed using content validity by receiving the ideas of 4 experts of NABH assessors, and after collecting the comments, the relevant comments were applied. The reliability was done using test retest method. The validated questionnaire was given to 10 eligible study subjects for reliability and in both stages the questionnaire was completed with a 4-day interval and the required correlation of the first and second answers and confidence was obtained $r = 0.90$ and finally these people were excluded from the study population.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The data was analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics

Demographic data: The majority of participants were female (56%), male (44%) inclusive parents of pediatric patients. Most patients were from urban areas (84%). Total mean score 10.8. In this regard, 16% of patients had weak awareness, average score 3, 40 % of them had moderate, average score 9 and 30% had good awareness, average score 13 and 14 % had very good awareness, average score 18.

ETHICAL PERMISSION

This study was approved by the ethics committee of the hospital.

DELIMITATION

The study was delimited to the hospital patients only

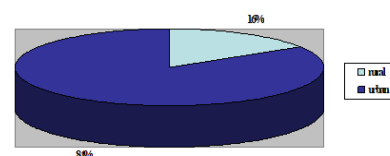
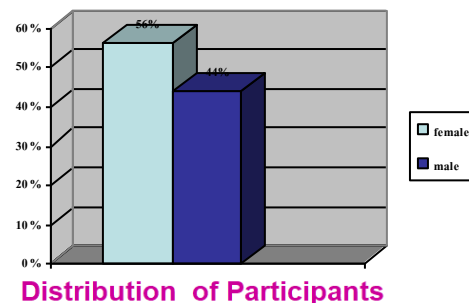


Figure 1: Distribution Of Male & Female Participants

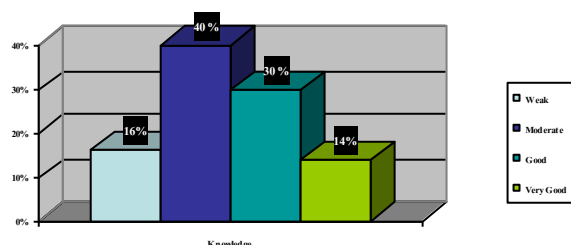


Figure 2: Percentage of Knowledge of Participants

IV. CONCLUSION

Promoting patients rights is a multidimensional issue and in order to achieve it, comprehensive efforts should be done. World Health Organization has offered some strategies such as active participation of health care recipients and providers' policy making and extending educational programs for health care providers and entire community.

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