

Chapter 1 : Therapy Dogs International

It can be difficult to visit a patient in the hospital, but you can have a positive influence on your friend or loved one's recovery if you follow some simple visitor guidelines.

Williams Hospital visitation is an important aspect of pastoral ministry. With approximately 38million Americans being admitted to hospitals annually, pastors can anticipate that some of their members will be among them. With this in mind, a hospital visitation card has been designed to provide ministers with hints and reminders concerning hospital visitation. Here are some ways pastors can increase the effectiveness of their hospital visits. Jesus, however, also said something about caring for the sick. In each of the Gospels the healing ministry of Jesus clearly illustrates His concern and compassion for the sick. Within the Pentecostal church the importance of meeting the physical needs of the sick is evident by the belief in and practice of divine healing. We earnestly believe that deliverance from sickness is provided for in the Atonement and is the privilege of all believers. Therefore, our understanding of the Christian responsibility for caring for the sick traces its origin not only to the earthly ministry of the Good Shepherd and His apostles, but is found in the doctrine and practices of the Assemblies of God. Compassion And Pastoral Care The foundation of pastoral care is compassion. Historically, the Church has valued ministry to the sick as an important component of pastoral care. Our understanding of pastoral care is critical and directly related to the effectiveness of our ministry when visiting church members who are hospitalized. David Switzer believes there is a link between caring, agape love, and empathy. If we desire to increase the effectiveness of our hospital visits, we must seek to exemplify the same traits of compassion, agape love, and empathy that characterized the ministry of the Jesus. The Pastor And The Healthcare Team Another factor that increases the effectiveness of hospital ministry is a collegial relationship with the hospital staff. A good place to start is the hospital chaplain who can arrange for introductions to key members of the hospital staff. If there is no staff chaplain, the director of the volunteer department or nursing service can usually assist. To become familiar with the layout of the hospital, the location of the waiting rooms, and nursing units, an orientation visit is recommended. During the visit, inquire concerning the policies for clergy visitation and access to critically ill patients. Recent regulations require healthcare providers to enact policies regarding confidentiality and sharing patient information. There are provisions, however, for the disclosure of directory information: Pastors are encouraged to determine the location of these directories and ensure their churches are included in the appropriate faith-group designations. It is important that you know yourself to be an effective caregiver in the hospital setting. As pastoral caregivers we should anticipate that some of our visits with patients and relatives will be exhausting and draining. It is essential therefore, that we know our emotional limits and avoid allowing our irrational emotions to gain control. In situations involving death and dying, it is vital that we have resolved our own issues concerning death and grief and are able to cope with these issues in a manner that will help the bereaved. It is critical that we are grounded in our faith so we can respond to questions about healing, suffering, and forgiveness that are raised by patients and relatives. The Visit Having examined some ways to increase effectiveness in hospital visitation, here are some helpful hints for pastoral visits to hospital patients. Dos Call the hospital prior to your visit to determine if the patient is well enough for a visit and what would be a good time. Observe any signs that may be posted on the door regarding infection control procedures. If you are uncertain about the procedures to be followed, ask the nurse for clarification. Monitor the length of time of your visit. Watch for cues from the patient that might indicate you need to leave. Sit, if possible, where you can maintain comfortable eye contact with the patient. Be cheerful and make pleasant conversation that focuses on the patient. Watch for doors that lead to the feeling level of communication and be alert for negative feelings. Listen attentively and be empathetic. Take notice of what is not said as much as what is said. Let the patient know he or she can talk about sensitive subjects. Offer to leave the room if medical personnel enter to perform a procedure unless requested to stay. Share Scripture and ask patients if they have special needs as you prepare to pray. A gentle touch on the hand or cheek lets a patient know you care. If you have not previously met the patient, ask permission. For more helpful hints, consult the resources mentioned

in the endnotes. Through the application of the above ideas and the empowerment of the Holy Spirit, our ministry to the sick can become more effective. Hospital Visits Call first to determine patient availability for a visit. Knock before entering a room and depend on the Lord to direct your visit. If possible, sit where you can maintain comfortable eye contact with the patient. Be cheerful, make pleasant conversation. Shape the tone and substance of your conversation from cues offered by the patient. Listen attentively by giving the patient your undivided attention. Excuse yourself when the doctor enters the room unless requested to stay. Inform the Pastoral Care Department of your visit if possible. Offer false optimism or participate in criticism about the doctor or treatment. Tell patient unpleasant news "including your troubles. Whisper when talking to family members or medical staff. Break hospital rules or violate confidentiality issues. Awaken the patient unless nurse gives approval. Arthur Becker, *The Compassionate Visitor*: Fortress Press, , Morehouse Publishing, , " Katie Maxwell, *Bedside Manners*: Baker Book House, , *A Practical Guide to Hospital Visitation*, revised ed. Morehouse Publishing, ,

Chapter 2 : Going to the Hospital

Mr. Bean's hand is stuck in a tea pot so he has to pay the hospital a visit. He doesn't want to wait in line so he tries to trick the other patients into giving up their spots!

Early examples[edit] View of the Askleipion of Kos , the best preserved instance of an Asklepieion. The earliest documented institutions aiming to provide cures were ancient Egyptian temples. In ancient Greece , temples dedicated to the healer-god Asclepius , known as Asclepieia functioned as centres of medical advice, prognosis, and healing. Fa Xian , a Chinese Buddhist monk who travelled across India ca. The heads of the Vaisya [merchant] families in them [all the kingdoms of north India] establish in the cities houses for dispensing charity and medicine. All the poor and destitute in the country, orphans, widowers, and childless men, maimed people and cripples, and all who are diseased, go to those houses, and are provided with every kind of help, and doctors examine their diseases. They get the food and medicines which their cases require, and are made to feel at ease; and when they are better, they go away of themselves. This text, which describes the building of a hospital is dated by Dominik Wujastyk of the University College London from the period between B. This is the earliest documentary evidence we have of institutions specifically dedicated to the care of the sick anywhere in the world. While their existence is considered proven, there is some doubt as to whether they were as widespread as was once thought, as many were identified only according to the layout of building remains, and not by means of surviving records or finds of medical tools. Byzantine medicine and Ancient Iranian medicine A physician taking the pulse of a patient. The declaration of Christianity as an accepted religion in the Roman Empire drove an expansion of the provision of care. Following the First Council of Nicaea in A. Among the earliest were those built by the physician Saint Sampson in Constantinople and by Basil, bishop of Caesarea in modern-day Turkey. Called the "Basiliad", the latter resembled a city and included housing for doctors and nurses and separate buildings for various classes of patients. Thus in-patient medical care in the sense of what we today consider a hospital, was an invention driven by Christian mercy and Byzantine innovation. By the twelfth century, Constantinople had two well-organised hospitals, staffed by doctors who were both male and female. Facilities included systematic treatment procedures and specialised wards for various diseases. A large percentage of the population were Syriacs , most of whom were Christians. Under the rule of Khusraw I , refuge was granted to Greek Nestorian Christian philosophers including the scholars of the Persian School of Edessa Urfa also called the Academy of Athens , a Christian theological and medical university. These scholars made their way to Gundeshapur in A. They were engaged in medical sciences and initiated the first translation projects of medical texts. During this period, hospitals were mainly confined to the domestic household or existed as small, military hospitals with the function of caring to the sick, travellers, and of the long-term infirm. Church-sponsored hospitals began to appear already after A. Over the next seven centuries, the hospitals gradually passed from Church to monastic control. Soon many Christian monasteries became centers of accumulation of the medical knowledge and practical experience in Europe. Benedict of Nursia A. Benedict , today the patron saint of Europe, established the first monastery in Europe Monte Cassino on a hilltop between Rome and Naples , that became a model for the Western monasticism and one of the major cultural centers of Europe throughout the Middle Ages, where he wrote the "Rule", containing directions for monks and Christians. The Rule of Saint Benedict is one of the most important written works in the shaping of Western civilian society because it included a written constitution, authority limited by law, and a degree of democracy. Besides, it mandated the moral obligations to care for the sick. In Monte Cassino St. Benedict founded a hospital that is considered today to have been the first hospital in Europe of the new era. The monastic routine called for hard work. The care of the sick was such an important duty that those caring for them were enjoined to act as if they served Christ directly. Since that time the Benedictines were very involved in healing and caring for the sick and dying, so in many cases early Medieval medicine was closely connected with Christianity and the Benedictines in particular. This is why very often the early Middle Ages are called "the Benedictine centuries". Medieval Islamic world[edit] Main articles: Medicine in medieval Islam , Bimaristan , and Dar al-Shifa Entrance to the Qawaloon complex which housed

the notable Qawaloon hospital. The earliest general hospital was built in Baghdad by Harun Al-Rashid. In Islam, there was a moral imperative to treat the ill regardless of financial status. Islamic hospitals tended to be large, urban structures, and were largely secular institutions, many open to all, whether male or female, civilian or military, child or adult, rich or poor, Muslim or non-Muslim. The Islamic hospital served several purposes, as a center of medical treatment, a home for patients recovering from illness or accidents, an insane asylum, and a retirement home with basic maintenance needs for the aged and infirm. Every department had an officer-in-charge, a presiding officer and a supervising specialist. The hospitals also had lecture theaters and libraries. Hospitals staff included sanitary inspectors, who regulated cleanliness, and accountants and other administrative staff. Cities also had first aid centers staffed by physicians for emergencies that were often located in busy public places, such as big gatherings for Friday prayers to take care of casualties. The region also had mobile units staffed by doctors and pharmacists who were supposed to meet the need of remote communities. The test had two steps; the first was to write a treatise, on the subject the candidate wished to obtain a certificate, of original research or commentary of existing texts, which they were encouraged to scrutinize for errors. The second step was to answer questions in an interview with the chief medical officer. Physicians worked fixed hours and medical staff salaries were fixed by law. The hospitals had male and female quarters while some hospitals only saw men and other hospitals, staffed by women physicians, only saw women. In Europe, Spanish hospitals are particularly noteworthy examples of Christian virtue as expressed through care for the sick, and were usually attached to a monastery in a ward-chapel configuration, most often erected in the shape of a cross. This style reached a high point during the hospital building campaign of Portuguese St. By the 11th century, some monasteries were training their own physicians. Ideally, such physicians would uphold the Christianized ideal of the healer who offered mercy and charity towards all patients and soldiers, whatever their status and prognosis might be. In the 6th–12th centuries the Benedictines established lots of monk communities of this type. And later, in the 12th–13th centuries the Benedictines order built a network of independent hospitals, initially to provide general care to the sick and wounded and then for treatment of syphilis and isolation of patients with communicable disease. The hospital movement spread through Europe in the subsequent centuries, with a bed hospital being built at York in and even larger facilities established at Florence, Paris, Milan, Siena, and other medieval big European cities. In the North during the late Saxon period, monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals functioned mainly as a site of charity to the poor. After the Norman Conquest of , hospitals are found to be autonomous, freestanding institutions. They dispensed alms and some medicine, and were generously endowed by the nobility and gentry who counted on them for spiritual rewards after death. The primary function of medieval hospitals was to worship to God. Most hospitals contained one chapel, at least one clergyman, and inmates that were expected to help with prayer. Worship was often a higher priority than care and was a large part of hospital life until and long after the Reformation. Worship in medieval hospitals served as a way of alleviating ailments of the sick and insuring their salvation when relief from sickness could not be achieved. Charity provided by hospitals surfaced in different ways, including long-term maintenance of the infirm, medium-term care of the sick, short-term hospitality to travellers, and regular distribution of alms to the poor. For example, some institutions that perceived themselves mainly as a religious house or place of hospitality turned away the sick or dying in fear that difficult healthcare will distract from worship. Others, however, such as St. James of Northallerton, St. Giles of Norwich, and St. Leonard of York, contained specific ordinances stating they must cater to the sick and that "all who entered with ill health should be allowed to stay until they recovered or died". Originally, hospitals educated chaplains and priestly brothers in literacy and history; however, by the 13th century, some hospitals became involved in the education of impoverished boys and young adults. Soon after, hospitals began to provide food and shelter for scholars within the hospital in return for helping with chapel worship. Giles in Norwich, St. Giles, along with St. St Giles, Norwich[edit] The ruins of St. Discrepancies exist among sources regarding the founding of St. Giles of Norwich, or the " Great Hospital " as it is known today. Some sources maintain that it was founded in The gardens were so productive that surplus goods were sold on the open market. St Giles of Norwich owned six manors and advowson of eleven churches. For example, in St Giles, the master and brothers ate in the common hall while sisters ate by

themselves. St Giles was also wealthy enough to maintain its own kitchen and staff. This allowed poor men to receive a dish of meat, fish, eggs or cheese in addition to the customary daily ration of bread and drink. To prevent its degradation, the hospital petitioned for a chapel on the bishop's terms. Giles, there was insufficient land at St. Some of the spices bought include, saffron, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, lavender, pepper and mustard. According to quarterly expenditure reports, fifty-eight percent of the quarterly budget was spent on meat, thirty-four percent on fish, three percent on pottage, two percent on dairy, one percent herbs and one percent on eggs. In addition to its reputation of spending lavishly on food, St. The pigs were fed through charity or by scavenging and later, when their condition improved, they were then taken by the hospital for use as food for the poor or sick. In , John Carpenter, the master of St. Anthony London, was able to finance a grammar school whose teachings were without fees to any student.

Chapter 3 : "Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em" The Hospital Visit (TV Episode) - IMDb

While Betty is in hospital, Frank makes a masterly mess of the kitchen and the shopping. Next he raids the flowers from the reception at the start of a bad hospital visit. Frank is scolded, confused with a depressive patient's neglecting husband, and carries out inappropriate instructions, for too many patients.

Free sample essay on a Visit to a Hospital Soumya Advertisements: A visit to a hospital is a whole lot of experience in itself. During the last summer, one of my friends met with an accident and was admitted to hospital. When I went to see him, I went to the hospital for the very first time in my life. As I entered the hospital, I saw people coming and going there. I went to the enquiry office and enquired about the wards to find where my friend was admitted. Firstly, I passed through the surgical ward, I saw patients lying silently on their beds. Some of the patients had their arms and legs bandaged and plastered. Various nurses and doctors were attending on them. The doctor was directing the nurse to give the necessary treatment and medicine. His way of talking itself was very consoling. Quietness was prevailing in the whole ward. In the next ward, patients were lying pensively on their beds. From their faces, I guessed their pathetic plight. The doctor came on round followed by other staff members. He enquired about the welfare of all the patients one by one and that too very sympathetically and patiently. He was also giving injections to some of the patents. To others, he prescribed medicines. Some patients who were accompanied by their relatives were also seen. The relatives were squatting in lawns of the hospital. Some of the people were going home after recovering completely from their illness and were in highly delighted mood. As a whole, the entire hospital presented a very gloomy look. The plight of the patients and the seriousness of the atmosphere prevailing there touched me deep within. The behavior of doctors and nurses was worthy of commendations. They acted most wisely and ably in handling problems of the patients. When I came out of hospital, I realized that there is a whole lot of difference in the atmosphere that prevails inside and outside the hospital.

Chapter 4 : Personal Health Journals for Any Condition | CaringBridge

Related FastStats. Emergency Department Visits; More Data. Trends in Hospital use from Health, United States; Hospitalization for Total Hip Replacement Among Inpatients Aged 45 and Over: United States,

You might go to the hospital if you become dehydrated and need IV fluids or if you need to have surgery to take out your tonsils. It may seem a little scary to go to a hospital, but doctors, nurses, and other hospital workers are there to help people who are sick or hurt feel better. Read on to find out what happens inside a hospital. Admissions Sometimes, your doctor decides you need to be admitted to the hospital that means you will stay overnight. He or she either needs to find out about something going on inside your body or has decided you need special medicine, surgery, or other treatment for a health problem. In the ER, the doctors and nurses will take care of you and help you feel better. If you need to stay overnight at the hospital, someone from the hospital staff will take you and your parents to your hospital room when you are finished in the ER. When you go into the hospital, you will probably see your mom or dad fill out a lot of different papers. You might be asked a lot of questions sometimes again and again like your name, your birthday, and if you have pain. Your room will have a bed, usually with buttons to push that will make the bed move up or down. There are usually lights that you can turn on and off, and there is a special button to push that will call the nurse if you need anything. You may want to bring your favorite pillow and blanket to be more comfortable. Your Clothes In many hospitals, you can wear anything you want – like your own pajamas or bathrobe. Sometimes you might have to wear a special hospital gown that makes it easier for the doctor or nurse to examine you. The hospital usually provides slipper socks or you can bring your own. They might even bring you balloons! You might meet as many as 30 people just on your first day! You might see your own doctor or a doctor who always works in the hospital and takes care of children. For instance, a cardiologist is a doctor who specializes in taking care of the heart. Another example is if you have asthma and need to be in the hospital, you might see a lung specialist or allergist who will help you with your breathing problems. Some hospitals have child life specialists. Child life specialists can help explain something a doctor or nurse will do, like place an IV or take someone to the operating room for surgery. They can help you feel more comfortable about these things. The doctor may order a blood test, which involves taking some blood from a vein in your arm. For other kinds of tests, you may need to give some urine pee or poop. These tests use a special machine to take a picture of parts of your body. This helps doctors see the bones and tissues inside your body and helps them to see if anything is wrong or is making you sick. The job of an anesthesiologist is to help you sleep during the surgery with special medicines. An IV is a tiny tube that carries medicine or fluids into your body through a vein, usually in your arm or hand. If you have any questions, you should always ask! Someone will be there to help you find something to do. Most hospitals have TVs or video games, and many have computers with games! Also, many hospitals for kids have special visitors stop by, like clowns or story characters. For shorter stays, if you feel up to it, your parents can have your schoolwork sent home or to the hospital. Your family will be with you. Lots of other kids in the hospital are going through the same kind of thing. Many people, like doctors and nurses, can answer any questions you might have. After spending time at the hospital, you should be on the road to feeling better!

Chapter 5 : Clifford Visits The Hospital by Norman Bridwell

Here it is!!! The Hospital Visit - a short film by Aaron Fisher - released on YouTube for the first time for all to see! Enjoy!

Email Last Updated Sep 15, 7: Since the publication of this story, the age and military service record of Luther Younger have been called into question. Younger had claimed he was 99 years old and served in the Marines during the Korean War. CBS News has been unable to confirm his age, and has put in a request with the National Archives to confirm his military service record. A reporter for the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, citing a spokesperson for the Marine Corps, reported that there was no record of Luther Younger serving in Korea. His name is Luther Younger, and he is deeply devoted to his wife, Waverlee, whom he calls the sweetest cup of tea he ever had. Luther walks six miles round-trip every day in the heat, rain and snow to visit Waverlee in the hospital. He has become a local celebrity in Rochester and many people recognize him from his daily pilgrimage. When I arrived at his home on Tuesday, he proved he was in tip-top shape and ready for the trek. He dropped to the floor and started doing perfect pushups. He warned me I would have to keep up with him. I started running behind him, trying to keep up as he led the way through the suburban streets. He prefaced our walk with one thing: Lutheta says both of her parents have remained extremely strong. Over the past nine years, Waverlee has been in and out of the hospital, sometimes for months at a time. Luther stayed by her side, walking to the hospital to visit every day and often sleeping there, sometimes on the floor. Luther Younger of Rochester, New York, walks six miles round-trip, no matter the weather, to visit his wife Waverlee in the hospital. CBS News With Waverlee in the hospital with pneumonia for the past three weeks, Luther has again made it a part of his daily routine to walk to her. I want to go up there to see my wife," he said during our walk. Several people recognized Luther during our journey and stopped to chat. He said people often offer him rides, but he declines. During the trek he reiterated his answer to this question several times. He said they met in a laundromat and got married at their home, adding that Waverlee looked beautiful on their wedding day. And I had to work," he told me. Lutheta Younger We walked through the University of Rochester campus, and Luther started running again when he spotted the hospital building. I told him to be careful, that it was hot out, but he just said, "Come on, we have to get there. When he walked in the door of her hospital room, he said to me, "Watch this He is proud his kiss can still make his wife happy after all these years. At the end of the day, Luther leaves the hospital to let Waverlee rest. He gave me a big hug goodbye and told me I was like a granddaughter to him. His six-mile round-trip journey would be too much for most people. Luther is sad to leave his love, but he knows that tomorrow, rain or shine, he will be walking to see his "sweet cup of tea" again.

Chapter 6 : FastStats - Hospital Utilization

A hospital visit requires a special trip, often hassles (and expense) with parking, finding your way around in unfamiliar surroundings, and other physical challenges.

Chapter 7 : Coding for hospital admission, consultations, and emergency department visits | The Bulletin

Your Hospital Visit Caring for Your Child Our staff will check in on your child hourly during the day and every two hours at night, which we call "rounding."

Chapter 8 : FastStats - Emergency Department Visits

The readmission measures are estimates of the rate of unplanned readmission to an acute care hospital in the 30 days after discharge from a hospitalization.

Chapter 9 : Man walks 6 miles a day to visit his wife in the hospital, proving true love does exist - CBS News

DOWNLOAD PDF THE HOSPITAL VISIT

A visit to a hospital is a whole lot of experience in itself. During the last summer, one of my friends met with an accident and was admitted to hospital. When I went to see him, I went to the hospital for the very first time in my life. As I entered the hospital, I saw people coming and going there.