

Evaluating Project Outcomes

Name

Institution

Methods Used to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Proposed Solution

The method used to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed solution is survey. Survey involves the viewing to examine any improvement in the factors and participants involved directly in addressing CHF patients. Surveys were conducted to track any health improvement related to the condition. Through the survey, the researcher was able to examine the staff attitudes and job satisfaction and dissatisfaction factors and situations in the hospitals. Before the implementation of the proposed solution, staff members had a less motivating attitude, a negative attitude towards the patients and the nature of the work itself. This relates to the congestion that the patients caused following the increase in the numbers of congestive heart failure patients and insufficient numbers of trained doctors dealing with heart related diseases. The staffs felt overwhelmed and frustrated due to the long periods of time required to attend to a single patient in the hospital.

The survey also revealed that employee or staff job satisfaction was low due to the frustration they underwent trying to offer medical information, advice or medication prescription to the patients. The numbers of patients with this disease are increasingly growing. Staff members found it difficult to attend to patients who outnumbered even the global standard ratio of nurses/doctors to patients. The staff found the job to be frustrating following the sympathy to attend to a patient who perhaps have been on the wait for more than 8 hours. Due to this circumstance, the staffs often work overtime which reduced caused job dissatisfaction.

After the implementation of the proposed solution, the number of patients reduced in the hospitals as cases of readmission drastically reduced following the implementation of the proposed medical prescriptions to be undertaken by the patient at home. The survey revealed that the levels of job satisfaction inclined among the staff as the frustration reduced remarkably. The

staff members also developed positive attitude towards the job following the reduced amount of work, reduced cases of patients waiting many hours before being attended to, showing frustration, looking absurd, disappointed and helpless in the hospitals and staffs getting overworked as a result. The implementation of the proposed solution reduces job dissatisfaction.

The Variables to be assessed while Evaluating the Project

Patient turnover rates before the implementation of the project was high. The project proposes a number of ways through which the patient can take care of himself/herself while at home. The product teaches them on how to attend to different health conditions that the diseases puts them and this happens while they are in the hospitals. This implies that patients who had no information on how to take care of themselves before the implementation of the project and most of them returned to the hospitals to seek medication. Before the implementation of the project, patients were discharged without any education on how they could take care of themselves and fell sick soon after discharge, returning to the hospital. On the contrary after the implementation of the project, patients were educated while at the hospital, equipping them with methods of improving their health while at home, consequently taking more time before returning to the hospitals for check-ups. The numbers of patient admission reduced drastically after the implementation of the plan.

Patient discharge before the implementation of the project was comparatively lower. It sounded useless to discharge patients without proper knowledge on how to attend to themselves. Most of the patients also viewed going home negatively as they were more vulnerable while at home than in the hospital. Patients generally did not prefer being discharged. After the implementation of the project, patient discharge increased as they were confident of taking care

of themselves while at home. There was no need to discharging patients as there was no medical attention given to patients at home.

The perceptions of the patients to the project varied depending on the thoughts and expectations they based on the project. Some patients may reject the project based on the perception that they are not safe at home where they do not have the doctors to check up on them. Those in advance situation may feel it's a project that will neglect them. Other patients may take it positively and beneficial due to reduction in the hospital bills. The project reduces the periods that the patient is admitted in the hospitals and thus reduces the cost of medication in the hospital. The staff might take it positive due to the benefits that it comes along with. The project reduces the work burden for the staffs and improves work satisfaction among staffs.

Tools Necessary to Educate Project Participants

Seminars: through seminars the participants we able to discuss the project objectives, process, possible outcomes and the benefits of the same.

Publications: The researcher publicized the different sources of information to the participants. For instance, journals and project report were publicized and reached out to most of the participants.

Websites: the researcher designed a webpage to pass information on the benefits, facts and possible outcomes of the project. Lessons on the benefits of the project were also accessed through the same website.

Emails: Mails containing the important information and details about the project were sent to the participants. Through the mails, the researcher was able to enlighten the participants on the project and get to understand the need to initiate the project.

Assessment Tools to evaluate Project Outcomes**Testing**

Testing involved the study of the numbers of people who improved regarding health before and after initiation of the project. It also involved the inquiry of the number of people who accepted the project before and after its implementation.

Comparison

This involved comparing the numbers of people who accepted the project before and after executing the project. The researcher was to compare the healthcare situation before and after implementing the project.

Surveys

Through surveys, the researcher was able to take the stands of participants on the project before and after its implementation. Surveys as a tool provides the researcher with knowledge on different aspects, factors and variables that may affect the project. Through surveys the researcher was able to assess the impact of the project with regards to the changes of attitude and perception and real impact of the project after its implementation.

Observation

Through observation, the researcher was able to observe the situation in hospitals with respect to patient congestion, staff long working hours and changes in rates of admission and discharge of patients in the hospitals. The information observed and acquired could be used in assessing the outcomes of the project by comparing the situation before and after the implementation of the project.

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