Student's Name

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Course Number

Date of Submission

Major Hospital Differences: 100 Years Ago and Now

The medical field has experienced significant changes through advancements in the delivery of patient care and the appropriate channels of care administration. At the center of this is the development of hospitals that play a central role in patients and their families' lives, through births, deaths, administration of life-saving treatments and rejuvenation therapy in overcoming illness. The hospital experience has been revolutionized towards patient-centered care, away from a hospital experience characterized by lengthy stays at medical facilities, multiple gray areas in disease prevention, and a lack of patient respect and confidentiality. The evolution of the hospital industry has continued with streamlined and improved patient care, integration of data systems into patient management, and a shift in payment models from fee-for-service to fee-for-outcome, in a manner reflective of patient-centered care.

Scientific developments and technological innovations have led to the healthcare revolution, characterized by, among improved surgical procedures and techniques, safe utilization of anesthesia in patients, and safe child-bearing techniques, among others. Anesthesia use has become less dangerous, and efficient control over its use has been attributed to the Ralph Waters' re-breathing circuit, which has enabled artificial ventilation application in surgical procedures (Stephen 24). Additionally, significant milestones have been achieved towards the provision of quality pregnancy monitoring in which the modern woman can have the gender of the child they bear while ensuring continuous medical checkups on the baby they carry. Electronic scans and related technologies have been developed to monitor the progress of both

mother and child, enabling early intervention measures to be taken to prevent any possible adversity. Further, significant improvements have been realized on the cesarean section to help maximize birth outcomes.

Further, hospitals have been revolutionized through entrenchment of professionalized administrative practices focused on improving patient-centered care (Randolph 2). Hospitals have become leading facilities for providing multiple healthcare services from prevention to treatment, while also transforming hospitals into institutions for research, health education, training programs, and disease surveillance mechanisms. Hospitals, both within the developed and developing countries, have also been entirely equipped towards the provision of adequate and efficient healthcare to the communities they serve. Moreover, racial, religious, and gender discrimination that may have been prevalent during the past century has been significantly reduced, and the provision of medical care and appropriate treatment facilities has been extended to all and sundry (Leonard N.p). Patients have been empowered to access the best available care, and as such, hospitals that fail to properly deliver on their mandate have been subject to litigations. Incorporation of medical technology in patient care has ensured that their health history is available without relying on manual systems, thus warranting more effective medical care (Ghassemi, Celi, & Stone 575).

Contemporary hospitals continue to face multiple challenges and opportunities, similar to a century ago; however, hospitals have risen above these hurdles to become leading partners in developing and delivering patient care, while being professional health education stewards through active engagement in promotion of improved public health. Hospitals today pool professions from across multiple professional disciplines, leading to significant clinical innovations. Patient-centered care has been the epitome of the last century's hallmark in hospitals, ensuring the correct and appropriate healthcare delivery at the right time and manner.

Works Cited

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