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Assessing Hospital Management Performance in Intensive Care Units (ICUs) During the COVID-19: A Study from the Pandemic Outbreak Perspective

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Scopus preview:**Abstract:**

In the early stages of the pandemic, both poor and developed nations lacked healthcare infrastructure capacity. ICUs had more patients than ordinary wards, and hospital resources for patients were minimal. The possibility of contamination and infection, as well as restricted resources, pose challenges to ICU staff. The circumstance posed a significant difficulty for ICU management to protect healthcare staff while providing healthcare services to patients. Similarly, technology participation in prevention and dissemination control was limited both within and outside of ICUs treating infected patients. The current study investigated the hospital management performance in intensive care units (ICUs) during the COVID-19. We used the PRISM statement 2020 to include and exclude the records in the study. In addition, the study used the VOS viewer software to identify key term occurrences and classification of literature. The major three categories find COVID-19, ICUs and performance management. The current study findings indicate that healthcare personnel such as physicians, nurses, and other support staff made significant contributions during the peak period of pandemic transmission. Nurses are the closest to the infected patients within the ICUs, and the findings show that a considerable percentage of nurses have been infected with the COVID-19 virus (Kramer et al., 2021). Aside from this, in ICUs, technology engagement and infrastructure are substantially lower than in pandemic control and management. Future pandemic damage control and minimising the strain on healthcare workers require advanced technologies and performance management mechanisms. Furthermore, AI and robotic technology can be utilised to address this challenge. © 2022. International journal of online and biomedical engineering.