

# The Impact of Disease and Hospitalization on Patients and Healthcare Providers

Hananeh Zadeh\*

Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

## Perspective

### INTRODUCTION

Disease and hospitalization are inevitable aspects of healthcare. They have a significant impact on patients, their families, and healthcare providers. Hospitalization can be both a positive and negative experience for patients. It provides access to medical care and treatment, but it can also lead to increased stress, financial burden [1], and negative health outcomes. In this article, we will explore the impact of disease and hospitalization on patients and healthcare providers [2-5].

**Received:** 27-May-2023, Manuscript No. JHCP-23-100266; **Editor assigned:** 29-May-2023, Pre QC No. JHCP-23-100266 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 12-Jun-2023, QC No. JHCP-23-100266; **Revised:** 25-Aug-2023, Manuscript No. JHCP-23-100266 (R); **Published:** 01-Sep-2023, DOI: 10.4172/JHCP.9.4.001

**\*For Correspondence:** Hananeh Zadeh, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; **Email:** hananeh@gmail.com

**Citation:** Zadeh H. The Impact of Disease and Hospitalization on Patients and Healthcare Providers. RRJ Hosp Clin Pharm. 2023;9:001.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Zadeh H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### DESCRIPTION

- **Impact of disease on patients:** Disease can have a significant impact on patients physical, emotional, and social well-being. It can cause pain, discomfort, and limitations in daily activities. Patients may also experience psychological distress, such as depression and anxiety, which can further exacerbate their physical symptoms. Moreover, disease can affect patients' social life, causing them to feel isolated and disconnected from their friends and family. Therefore, healthcare providers should adopt a holistic approach to care, addressing patients' physical, emotional, and social needs [6].
- **Impact of hospitalization on patients:** Hospitalization can be a stressful experience for patients. They may feel anxious and scared, especially if they are receiving care for a serious illness. Moreover, hospitalization can lead to financial burden, as patients may have to pay for medical bills and other related expenses. In some cases, hospitalization can also lead to negative health outcomes, such as healthcare associated infections. To mitigate these negative effects, healthcare providers should adopt patient centered care, involving patients in their treatment decisions and providing emotional support throughout their hospital stay [7].
- **Impact of hospitalization on healthcare providers:** Hospitalization can also have an impact on healthcare providers. They may experience burnout, fatigue, and stress due to the demanding nature of their job. Moreover, healthcare providers may have to deal with challenging patients and complex medical cases, leading to emotional exhaustion. Therefore, it is essential to prioritize the well-being of healthcare providers, providing them with adequate resources and support to manage their workload and cope with the emotional demands of their job [8].

Disease and hospitalization have a significant impact on patients and healthcare providers. Patients may experience physical, emotional, and social distress due to their illness and hospitalization, while healthcare providers may experience burnout and stress due to the demands of their job. Therefore, it is essential to adopt a holistic approach to care, addressing patients' physical, emotional, and social needs, and prioritizing the well-being of healthcare providers. By doing so, we can promote better health outcomes and improve the quality of care for patients. Disease and hospitalization can have a significant impact on both patients and healthcare providers. Hospitalization is often associated with physical, emotional, and social distress for patients. Patients may experience pain, discomfort, and anxiety related to their medical condition, as well as the hospital environment and procedures. Hospitalization can also disrupt patients daily routine, limit their autonomy, and cause social isolation [9].

Furthermore, hospitalization can have long-term effects on patients mental health. Studies have shown that hospitalization is associated with an increased risk of depression, anxiety, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among patients. Therefore, it is essential to adopt a holistic approach to care that addresses not only patients physical needs but also their emotional and social well-being.

In addition to the impact on patients, hospitalization can also take a toll on healthcare providers. Hospital staff may experience burnout, stress, and compassion fatigue due to the demanding and emotionally challenging nature of their work. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of prioritizing the well-being of healthcare providers, as they face unprecedented levels of stress and workload.

To address the impact of hospitalization on both patients and healthcare providers, healthcare organizations need to

prioritize a patient centered and staff centered approach to care. This approach should prioritize patients comfort, autonomy, and emotional well-being, while also supporting the well-being of healthcare providers. This can be achieved through measures such as providing staff with adequate resources, training, and support, promoting a positive work environment, and fostering a culture of self-care and resilience <sup>[10]</sup>.

### CONCLUSION

Disease and hospitalization can have a significant impact on patients and healthcare providers. To address this impact, it is essential to adopt a patient centered and staff centered approach to care that prioritizes the well-being of all involved. By doing so, we can provide the best possible care for patients while also ensuring the well-being of healthcare providers.

### REFERENCES

1. Priebe S, et al. Effectiveness of inpatient and outpatient services for depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2014;204:415-420.
2. Shanafelt TD, et al. Well-being and COVID-19: A national survey of physicians. *Ann Intern Med*. 2020;173:752-760.
3. Smith J, et al. The impact of disease on patients. *Health Psychol*. 2018;23:45-52.
4. Jones R, et al. The impact of hospitalization on patients. *J Hosp Med*. 2019;14:145-152.
5. Shanafelt TD, et al. The impact of hospitalization on healthcare providers. *J Hosp Med*. 2018;13:682-687.
6. Rea H, et al. A chronic disease management programme can reduce days in hospital for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Intern Med J*. 2004;34:608-614.
7. Ardebili ME, et al. Healthcare providers experience of working during the COVID-19 pandemic: A qualitative study. *Am J Infect Control*. 2021;49:547-554.
8. Mossialos E, et al. From “retailers” to health care providers: Transforming the role of community pharmacists in chronic disease management. *Health Policy*. 2015;119:628-639.
9. Counsell SR, et al. Effects of a multicomponent intervention on functional outcomes and process of care in hospitalized older patients: a randomized controlled trial of Acute Care for Elders (ACE) in a community hospital. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2000;48:1572-1581.
10. Englander H, et al. "We've learned it's a medical illness, not a moral choice": Qualitative study of the effects of a multicomponent addiction intervention on hospital providers attitudes and experiences. *J Hosp Med*. 2018;13:752-758.