



The Care Dependency Scale: A Cross Validation Study in Inpatients with Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

Inpatient care begins with admitting a patient to a hospital for the treatment and management of an ongoing illness. Read this lesson to learn about common hospital inpatient treatments and benefits. Frank recalls starting his career as a nurse practitioner in the home care setting of his family doctor's office. After spending several months in this environment, he learned that while outpatient care was important and focused primarily on health and prevention, he belonged on the inpatient side of medicine. At this point, I began looking for a position that would allow me to care for patients with active disease after being hospitalized for intensive monitoring and treatment. Treatment and surgery can be divided into inpatient and outpatient treatment. Both types provide medical care, but differ in where patients receive treatment, for how long and how they pay for it. Knowing whether you are receiving inpatient or outpatient treatment is important if you are undergoing treatment and have health insurance to cover medical costs. Read on to learn more about inpatient versus outpatient comparison. The term "hospitalized patient" refers to a person admitted to a hospital for treatment. Most patients are hospitalized for planned surgery or treatment or as a result of an emergency. Inpatient treatment, whether short or long, requires an overnight stay. In most cases, patients require close observation and monitoring.

DESCRIPTION

It covers most hospitalizations and is the most basic health insurance coverage. To qualify as an inpatient and receive insurance benefits, you must be in the hospital for 24 hours, whether planned or unplanned. Inpatient care is generally understood to mean any medical service requiring hospitalization. Inpatient care is usually intended for more serious illnesses or injuries that require an overnight hospital stay or more. Health

insurance companies require formal admission to the hospital for admission. More than half of hospital admissions pass through the emergency room. Health insurance companies categorize emergency room and inpatient care in terms of cost sharing. Some plans waive emergency room co-payments if the patient is subsequently hospitalized. Inpatient care is divided into two parts: The facility fee and the surgeon's or doctor's fee. Hospitalization requires one night. Patients should stay at least one night in the medical facility (usually a hospital) where the procedure was performed. During this time, the patient will be under the supervision of a nurse or doctor. Inpatient care begins with being admitted to a hospital for treatment. Most patients enter inpatient care from a hospital emergency room (ER) or through pre-scheduled surgery or treatment. Treatment must be serious in most cases and requires close observation and monitoring. Medicare Part A covers the cost of hospital care. If the patient has private insurance, the treatment will also be covered.

CONCLUSION

After being discharged by a doctor, patients are treated on an outpatient basis. The American Hospital Association (AHA) defines a hospital as an institution with 6 or more beds that provides diagnostic and therapeutic services to a patient. Beginning as an 18th century workhouse and welfare institution, the hospital later became a community hospital supported by wealthy donors. Teaching hospitals have evolved to meet the needs of all patients and be profitable. More recently, doctor-owned hospitals and university medical research centers have sprung up. In the last few decades, the advent of managed care systems and integrated delivery systems has transformed inpatient facilities into treatment centers that provide 24 hour nighttime care.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.