**FINAL YEAR PROJECT RESEARCH**

**TYPES OF HOSPITAL SERVICES THAT CAN BE PROVIDED AT HOME**

1. **Nursing**: The most common form of home health care is some type of nursing care depending on the person's needs. In consultation with the doctor, a registered nurse will set up a plan of care. Nursing care may include wound dressing, ostomy care, intravenous therapy, administering medication, monitoring the general health of the patient, pain control, and other health support.
2. **Physical, occupational, and/ or speech therapy**: Some patients may need help relearning how to perform daily duties or improve their speech after an illness or injury. A physical therapist can put together a plan of care to help a patient regain or strengthen use of muscles and joints. An occupational therapist can help a patient with physical, developmental, social, or emotional disabilities relearn how to perform such daily functions as eating, bathing, dressing, and more. A speech therapist can help a patient with impaired speech regain the ability to communicate clearly.
3. **Nutritional support:** Dietitians can come to a patient's home to provide dietary assessments and guidance to support the treatment plan.
4. **Pharmaceutical services**: Medicine and medical equipment can be delivered at home. If the patient needs it, training can be provided on how to take medicines or use of the equipment, including intravenous therapy.

**AT-HOME MEDICAL TESTS**

At-home medical tests, also known as home use tests, are kits you can buy online or at your local pharmacy or supermarket. These kits allow you to test for, screen, or monitor certain diseases and conditions in the privacy of your own home. Common at-home tests can include:

* [Pregnancy tests](https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/pregnancy-test/).
* [Blood glucose](https://medlineplus.gov/bloodglucose.html) (blood sugar) tests, which may be used regularly to help you manage your [diabetes](https://medlineplus.gov/diabetes.html).
* [Fecal occult blood tests](https://medlineplus.gov/lab-tests/fecal-occult-blood-test-fobt/), which screen for [colon cancer](https://medlineplus.gov/colorectalcancer.html).
* Tests that check for signs of [infectious diseases](https://medlineplus.gov/infectiousdiseases.html), such as [hepatitis](https://medlineplus.gov/hepatitis.html), [HIV](https://medlineplus.gov/hiv.html), and [COVID-19](https://medlineplus.gov/covid19coronavirusdisease2019.html).
* [Genetic tests](https://medlineplus.gov/genetictesting.html), which may show if you are at higher risk for certain diseases.

There are two types of at-home tests:

* **Self-tests** involve taking a sample of a body fluid, such as [blood](https://medlineplus.gov/blood.html), urine, or saliva, and applying it to the kit as directed. These tests provide immediate results.
* **Self-collection tests** also allow you to take your sample at home, but then you'll need to package it and mail it to a lab. You can get the results from your health care provider, or you may be able to get them in an online portal with a unique login and password. How long it takes to get your results can vary, based on the type of test.