**Feasibility study for a hospital**

A Hospital Feasibility Study is the best way to find out the sources of patient flow to the Hospital. The Feasibility Study comprises both a Market and Financial Analysis of the Project and is an essential aspect to be considered while establishing a new hospital

**Business needs:**

Our business needs are divided into some goals to be provided

Follow-up examination of the patient

Transition from the paper system to the electronic system

Speed ​​and organization of data and processes providing ease

Preserving patient data and not losing it

***Functionality:***

**1. Recording the data of hospital workers, whether doctors, nurses, and others.**

**2 . Registration and reservation of the patient.**

**3. Providing the service (surgery, detection , test and treatment).**

**4 . Pay the expenses.**

***Business requirements :***

**-Concept of database.**

**-Concept of system )desktop)**

**-Concept of IT.**

**Tangible value:**

**Participation in the services provided.**

**- the speed .**

**- Development from other hospitals in terms of technologies and systems**

**Intangible value:**

**- Save time and effort.**

**- Organize indirectly.**

**Efficient service.**

**The feasibility study includes three aspects:-**

Technical feasibility

Economic feasibility

Organizational feasibility

**Technical** **feasibility**

Introduction A successful implementation of an information system is impossible without sufficient knowledge of available technical resources of a Hospital

This type of feasibility study is commonly used to evaluate available system function or an organization’s ability to implement a new system and helps to:

identify required technology

determine problems ahead

measure technical readiness of an organization to use a new system

**Quality of the hospital based on:-**

\* Facilities & Infrastructure for handling advanced treatments

Patient Satisfaction \* Treatment quality \*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| Computer Hardware Engineers | Manpower | Existence Hardware equipment |
| Computer Software Engineers |
| System Analysis Engineers |
| Doctors |
| large team of nurses |
| Specialists in analyzes and scientific research |
| Portable Computer  (Laptop, Tablet) | Equipment |
| Scanner and Printer |
| Medical Equipment |
| Backup Tools | Support |
| Support Services |
| Database |  | EXISTENCE SOFTWARE EQUIPMEN |
| User Interface |
| Data Management Tools |
| Support to Integration and Combining Data |
| Network Equipment |  | Existence Network security system |
| Cabling |
| Internet and Intranet |
| Access to External Databases |

**Organizational feasibility (operational)**

**Operational feasibility** relates to wheather the participants will be able to handle the new system.

Factors that would need to be considered include the technical skills of employees, as well whether or not training will be necessary for staff and what materials would need to ba available for training.

**One way** to assess the organizational feasibility of the project is to understand how well the goals of the project align with business objectives

**A second way** to assess organizational feasibility is to conduct a stakeholder analysis

In general, the most important stakeholders in the introduction of a new system are the **project champion**, **system users,** and **organizational management,**

**the following are the most common stakeholders:-**

Champions: The champion is a high-level executive who is usually but not always the project sponsor who created the system request.

The champion supports the project by providing time, resource and political support within the organization.

Management also needs to support the project. Such management support conveys to the rest of the organization the belief that the system will make a valuable contribution and that necessary resources will be made available.

third important set of stakeholders is the system users who ultimately will use the system once it has been installed in the organization. Too often, the project team meets with users at the beginning of a project and then disappears until after the  system is created.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Roles** | **stakeholder** |
| **• Initiates the project**  **• Promotes the project**  **• Allocates his or her time to the project**  **• Provides resources** | **Champion** |
| **• know about the project**    **• Budget enough money for the project**  **• Encourage users to accept and use the system** | **Organizational**  **Management** |
| **• Make decisions that influence the project**  **• Perform hands on activities for the project**  **• Ultimately determine whether the**  **project is successful by using or not using the system** | **System** **Users** |
|  | |

**Economic Feasibility**

**Economic feasibility relates to the budget for a project and how money will be spent. It overlaps with other areas of feasibility as there are often financial costs related to purchasing new hardware and software (Technical), Training staff in new procedures (Organizational) and costs associated with timelines running past deadlines (Schedule).**

**We expect that the hospital will enter a large financial return of more than one million pounds in a year, due to the availability of processes to attract patients to us from others and to distinguish us in the availability of a large distinguished team.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **2027** | **2026** | **2025** | **2024** | **2023** | **Year** |
| **2.739.308** | **733.000** | **699.000** | **668.000** | **638.000** |  | **Total Benefits** |
| **250.000** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **250.000** | **server** |
| **100.000** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **100.000** | **printer** |
| **34.825** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **34.825** | **Software licenses** |
| **10.495** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **10.495** | **Server software** |
| **1.236.295** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1.236.525** | **Development labor** |
| **1.632.295** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1.632.295** | **Total development cost** |
| **200.000** | **50.000** | **50.000** | **50.000** | **50.000** |  | **Hardware** |
| **80.000** | **20.000** | **20.000** | **20.000** | **20.000** |  | **Software** |
| **488.343** | **129.359** | **124.384** | **119.000** | **115.000** |  | **Operational labor** |
| **768.343** | **199.359** | **194.384** | **189.600** | **185.000** |  | **Total Operational labor** |
| **2.400.638** | **199.359** | **194.384** | **189.600** | **185.000** | **1.632.295** | **Total costs** |
| **338.670** | **534.149** | **505.416** | **478.400** | **453.000** | **)1.632.295(** | **Total Benefits-Total costs** |
|  | **338.670** | **(195.479)** | **(700.895)** | **(1.179.295)** | **)1.632.295(** | **Cumulative Net Cash flow** |
| **(Total Benefits-Total costs)/ Total costs=**  **338.670 / 2.400.638 = .14** | | | | | | **Return On Investment** |