

# LEADERSHIP IN HEALTH

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CNS Module 4th Year MBBS Batch 48





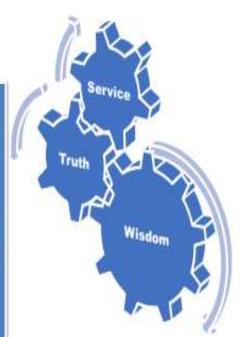
#### Vision & Mission of RMU

#### Vision

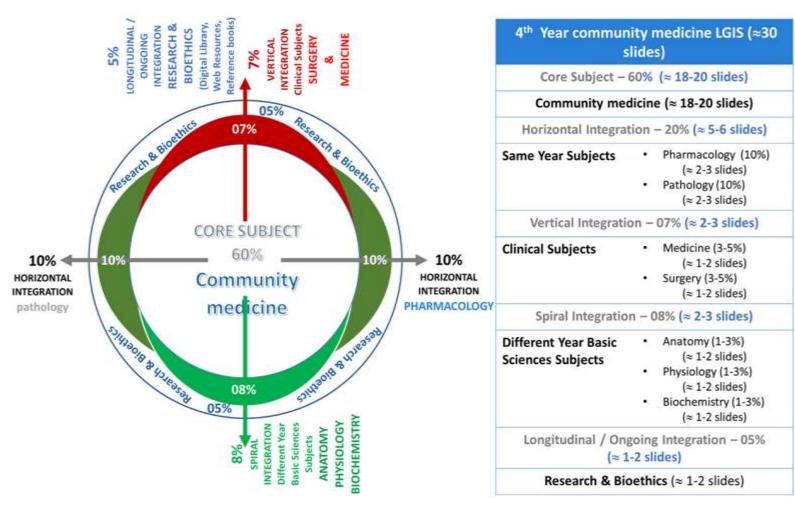
Highly recognized and accredited center of excellence in Medical Education, using evidence-based training techniques for development of highly competent health professionals, who are lifelong experiential learner and are socially accountable.

#### **Mission Statement**

To impart evidence-based research-oriented health professional education in order to provide best possible patient care and inculcate the values of mutual respect, ethical practice of healthcare and social accountability.



## Prof Umar's Integration Model





### Sequence of Lecture

1. Learning Objectives	(1 slide)
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- 2. Horizontal integration (2 slides)
- 3. Vertical integration (6 slides)
- 4. Core Subject (24 slides)
- 5. Research (2 slide)
- 6. End of lecture assessment (3 slide)
- 7. Reading source information

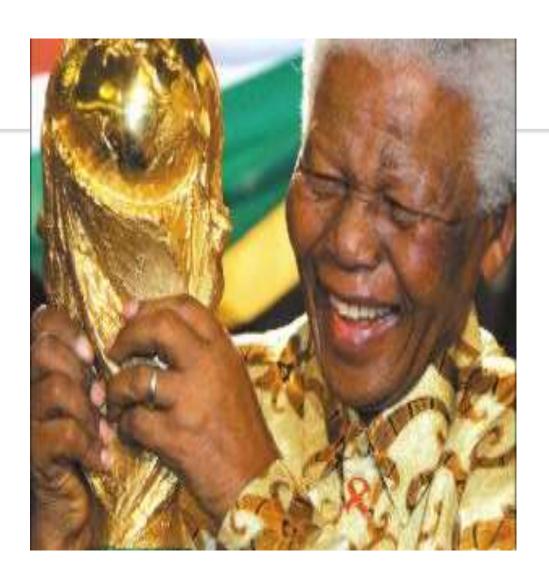


### **Learning Objectives**

At the end of the session students will be able to

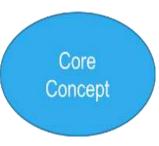
- Recognize leadership in healthcare
- Describe styles and levels of leadership
- Discuss attributes of a leader
- Illustrate role of public health professional and his leadership qualities in community development
- Recognize WHO leadership development initiative

# WHAT IS LEADERSHIP





## Leadership in Healthcare



Many people today are seeking to understand and many people are writing about the concepts and practices of leadership.

Effective leadership is required to understand and navigate through the many changes



# Leader and leadership

- A leader is someone who can influence others and who has managerial authority.
- Leadership is a process whereby an individual influences a group of individuals to achieve a common goal





Unique in that there are multiple stakeholders:

- Clinicians Medicine, Nursing & Allied Health
- Managers
- Bureaucrats
- Politicians
- Advocacy groups
- The Media



## International Issues and Challenges for Healthcare Leaders

Concept

- Sustainability
- Community/patient expectations
- Clinical governance and accountability
- The way health services are delivered
- Workforce capacity and sustainability
- Political influence and intervention
- Performance improvement & patient safety

## Tensions between Different Key Groups



- Politicians political leaders with a short term focus and usually politically biased
- Bureaucrats Responsible for policy development and its implementation but do they lead?
- Clinicians Access clinical resources and accountable for delivering quality patient outcomes. Lead clinical innovation and service delivery
- Managers Can lead an organisation / service but are accountable for the "bottom line" and organisational performance
- Patients leading "advocacy" & self-care

#### Skills of a leader

Core Concept

Whether you're leading yourself, others, teams, organizations or communities, there are certain skills that you need to have



- Decision making
- Planning
- Problem solving
- Ethics and social responsibility
- Creativity and innovation
- Systems thinking





National level

District level

Community level

#### Is Leadership Different than Management?

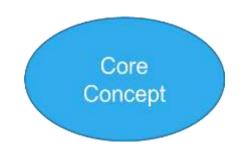
#### Management

 Traditional views of management associate it with four major functions: planning, organizing, leading and controlling/coordinating

#### Leadership

 Yes, leading is different than planning, organizing and coordinating because leading is focused on influencing people, while the other functions are focused on "resources" in addition to people.





## Management

 Management involves coordinating and overseeing the work activities of others so that their activities are completed efficiently and effectively



Planning

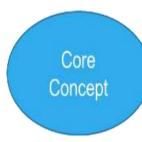
Organizing

Controlling

Leading



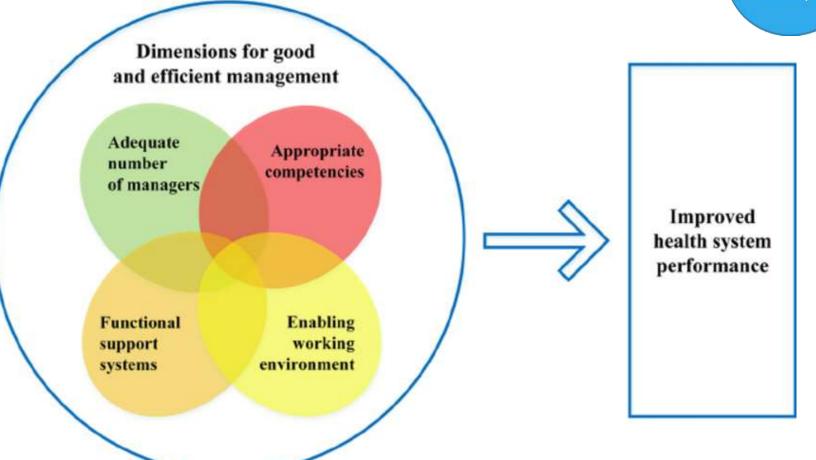
## Components of leadership



- Leadership is a process
- Leadership involves influence
- Leadership occurs in group context
- Leadership is group attainment

Leadership and management framework

Core Concept



# Leadership pyramid

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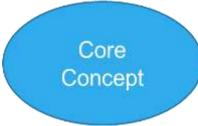
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Core Concept



- Ideally all managers should be leaders, but there may be informal leaders in the groups who emerge based on their inborn leadership traits, learned attributes, skills & competencies
- **Traits**= deeply rooted characteristics of personality
- Attributes = behaviors learned with experience,
- **Skills**=specific learned activities necessary for a job (tells what to do to perform a job),
- Competencies = a mix between behaviors and skills that are easily measurable (tells how behave & perform a job successfully)

## Leadership



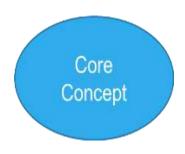
#### **Traits of leaders**

- Adaptable to situations
- Alert
- Ambitious
- Dominant
- Dependable
- Energetic
- Persistent
- Tolerent to stress
- Decisive
- Assertive

#### **Skills of leaders**

- Communication skills
- Social skills
- Clever
- Diplomatic
- Creative
- Conceptual skills
- Organized
- Persuasive
- Knowledge about group task





- Visionary
- Enabling Change
- Working with others
- Changing self
- understanding health development
- Communication

### NLN Leadership competency framework

Core transformational competencies

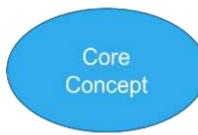
Political competencies

Leadership competencies

Trans organizational competencies

Team building competencies





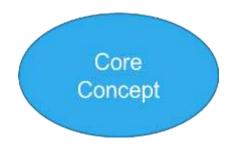
- The "Nature" theory/ Great man theory
- The Trait theory
- The "Nurture" theory
- The "Situation" theory





- Based on the belief that leaders are exceptional people, born with innate qualities, destined to lead.
- The use of the term 'man' was intentional since until the latter part of the twentieth century leadership was thought of as a concept which is primarily male, military and Western.
- This led to the next school of Trait Theories



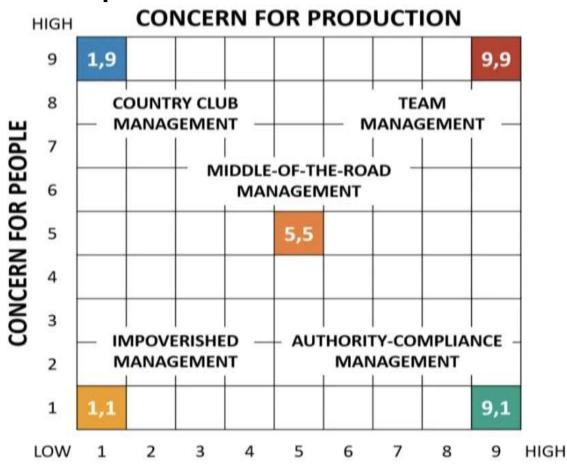


- Effective and in effective leaders could be distinguished on the basis of common traits which they inherit or acquired.
- Four primary traits are:
- 1. Emotional stability and composure
- 2. Admitting error
- 3. Good interpersonal skills
- 4. Intellectual breadth



Core Concept

Leadership can be learned







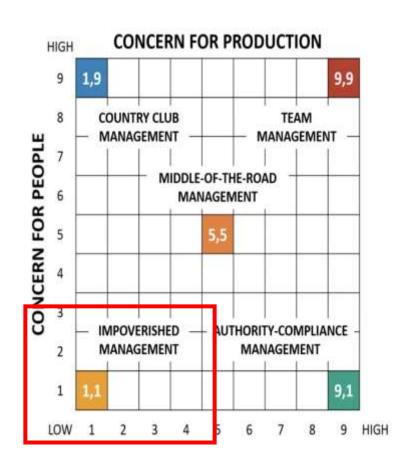
People: Low

concern

**Production:** Low

concern

Managers use this style to preserve their jobs and job seniority Results in less innovative decisions







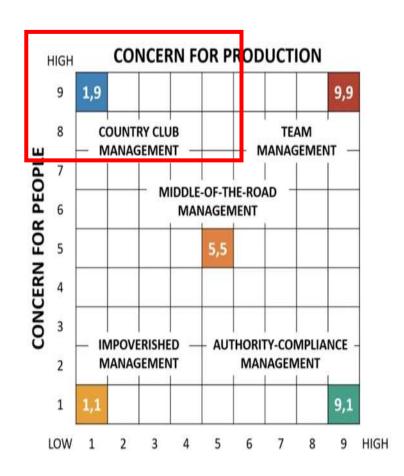
## Style B:Accomodating style

People: High concern

**Production:** Low

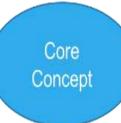
concern

Managers and leaders pay much attention to security and comfort of employees Results in friendly atmosphere but necessarily productive





## Style C:Dictatorial style

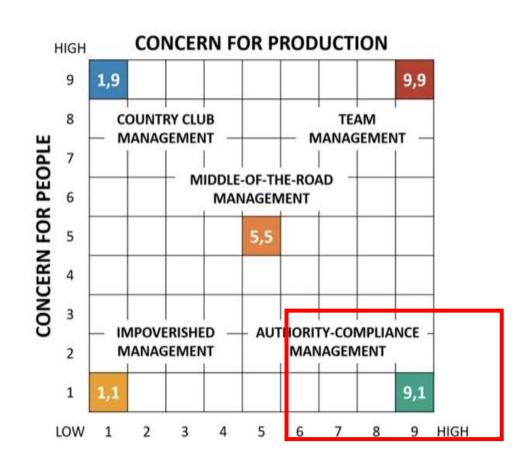


People: Low concern

**Production:** High

concern

- Managers and leaders finds employee needs unimportant
- Through rules and punishment company goals are achieved

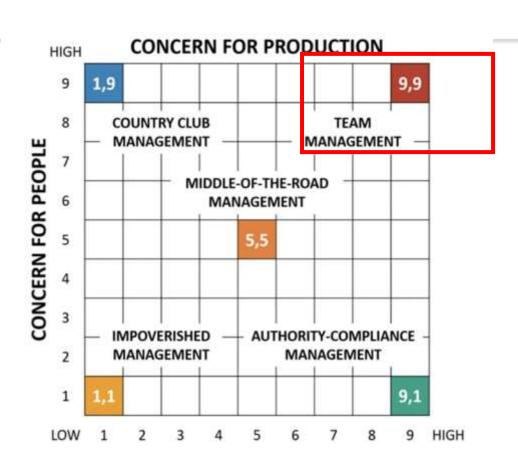




## Style D:Sound style



- People: High concern
- Production: High concern
- Managers and leaders use this to encourage team work and commitment among employees





## Style E:Status Quo style



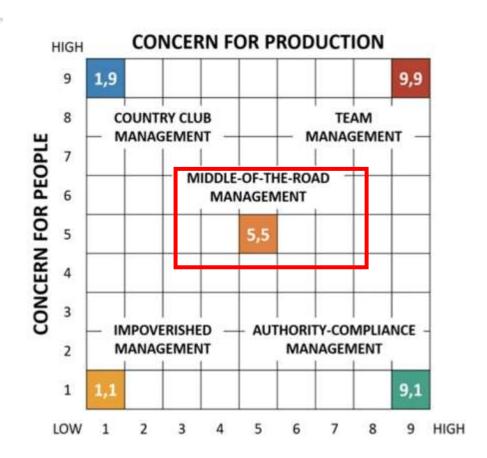
People: Some

concern

**Production:** Some

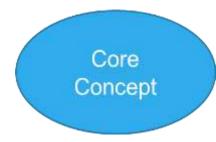
concern

 Managers and leaders to balance company goals and employees needs

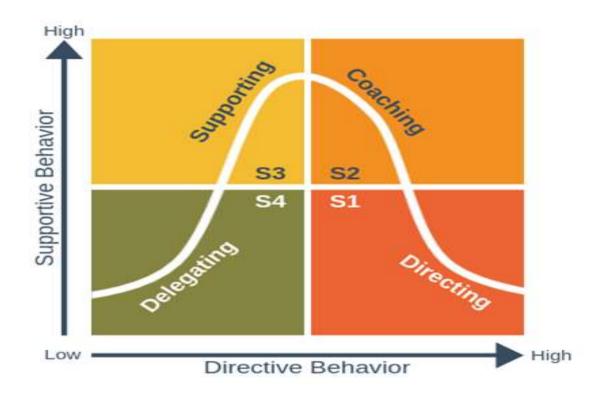




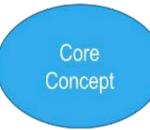
## Situation theory



 Most important predictor for success is situation or context







- Leadership styles is how you behave when you are trying to influence the performance of some one else
- Directive behavior
- Supportive behavior



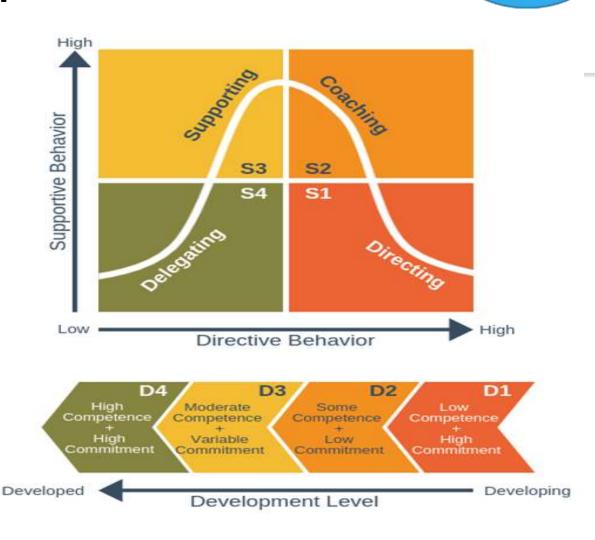


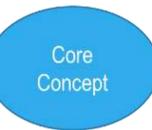
 Leader involves clearly telling people what to do, how to do, where to do, and when to do and then closely supervise performance



## 2. Supportive behavior

Leader involves listening to people, providing support and encouragem ent ,facilitating involvement in decision making





## 2. Supportive behavior

- <u>Directing:</u> leader provides specific instructions and closely supervise
- <u>Coaching:</u> leader continues to direct and closely supervise task accomplishment, but also explains decisions, suggestions,
- <u>Supporting:</u> leader facilitates and supports subordinates efforts towards task accomplishment
- <u>Delegating:</u> leader turnover responsibility to subordinate



# Requirements for effective leadership in health

Core Concept

- Hierarchical framework and leadership support
- Pre requisite education and knowledge of health system
- Technical requirements
- Social requirements
- Formal training in management
- Environmental influences



- System perspective
- Local perspective
- Community involvement
- Awareness of community culture
- Minimization of conflicts
- Relevance to local needs

Core Concept

# Leadership in healthcare organizations: A retrospective study

Article Full-text available Leadership in healthcare organizations: A retrospective study April 2022 - International Journal of Health Scie... DOI: 10.53730/lihs.v6nS3.5427 License - CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 👺 Berhane Aradom Tedla - Abdu Selim Hamid Overview Stats Citations (4) References (2 Comments Abstract Leadership is the working component of any organization; it's the nerve cell for organizations to exist, function, progress, and flourish by utilizing human and material resources wisely and effectively. Hence, the study of leadership, particularly, in the healthcare sector is very important to bring about quality service delivery both in private and public sectors. The 21st century is characterized by a high pace of changes in technology, social, economic and political, and that healthcare leaders will have a tremendous impact on the lives of many people around the globe, if they possess the technical and functional competences of leadership styles. Leaders at all levels of a healthcare culture can learn the timeless and inevitable lessons through participating stakeholders to have their voices on the critical healthcare issues. The purpose of the review is to explore and highlight the importance of leadership in healthcare organizations. Throughout the review, the authors have learnt that a genuine healthcare



### Recommended Reading Stuff

- Park's Text Book Of Preventive & Social Medicine
- Public Health And Community Medicine By Ilyas Ansari



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