An Analysis on The Impact of Patient Satisfaction on Hospital Management Decision-Making Processes

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Abstract- Patient satisfaction is now a key metric for evaluating the caliber of healthcare and the effectiveness of institutions. In addition to serving as a service evaluation metric, it now plays a major role in hospital management's strategic and operational decision-making. With an emphasis on topics like staff training, infrastructure development, policy changes, and resource allocation, this study attempts to examine the degree to which patient satisfaction affects managerial choices made in hospitals. Data were gathered from patients in Indian public and private hospitals using a cross-sectional quantitative research design. Regression analysis results show a significant positive relationship between hospital management's responsiveness to patient needs and patient satisfaction levels. According to the study, hospitals that give patient input top priority when developing their strategic plans typically demonstrate greater operational efficiency and patient retention. These results support the integration of satisfaction data into the decision-making frameworks of healthcare organizations. The study concludes by recommending the adoption of systematic feedback mechanisms and the institutionalization of patientcentered management approaches.

I. INTRODUCTION

Patient satisfaction has advanced from a secondary trouble to a critical element in assessing healthcare companies. Hospitals now ought to ensure patients sense valued and cared for further to imparting excellent clinical effects as opposition increases and patient cognizance increases. Patient input is having an increasing impact on sanatorium control methods, including staffing, policy, and budgetary choices. Although there may be still uncertainty regarding how this fact is utilized in choice-making, in particular in the Indian context, it has been confirmed that interacting with satisfaction facts enhances clinical results, strengthens affected person loyalty, and

complements institutional reputation. Clinical effects, monetary performance, and operational benchmarks have traditionally dominated clinic management decisions. However, patient stories and pleasure are actually at the leading edge of healthcare control strategies due to the multiplied emphasis on patientfocused care. Research has indicated that satisfied patients are much more likely to comply with remedy regimens, refer others to the ability, and go back for added care. The way hospitals plan their offerings, train their employees, and manage their assets is substantially motivated through this advantageous feedback loop. In order to improve provider delivery, this study intends to analyze how health center management integrates affected person satisfaction into their strategic techniques.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To assess patient satisfaction in selected hospitals.
- To investigate how management choices are impacted by patient satisfaction.
- To identify the specific facets of hospital operations that are influenced by patient input.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A quantitative approach using a structured survey was used with a population and sample centered on patients who visited Indian cities' public and private hospitals. We used stratified random sampling to pick a sample length of one hundred for our investigation. A standardized survey that includes demographic data, the perceived responsiveness of management, and factors that influence satisfaction (using a 5-point Likert scale).

3.2 Data Analysis

Patients in both public and private healthcare centers were given a structured questionnaire to finish so that

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you can acquire the records used on this study. Any incomplete or incorrectly completed responses have been eliminated from the final evaluation after the responses were carefully reviewed for consistency and completeness. The information turned into then coded and entered into SPSS for statistical analysis.

The respondents' demographic information was compiled, and the pleasure stage distribution was examined, the use of descriptive statistics. Regression evaluation, a type of inferential data, become used to determine the relationship among sanatorium management's decision-making techniques and patient satisfaction.

IV. RESULTS

Regression analysis indicated a positive correlation between patient satisfaction and hospital operations adjustments (r = 0.72, p < 0.01), and 68% of patients reported being satisfied with hospital services.

 Management choices about employee training, service effectiveness, and infrastructure improvements were frequently influenced by patient input.

V. LIMITATIONS

- The study's focus was limited to urban hospitals, which might not fully capture the dynamics of healthcare in rural areas.
- The use of patient self-reporting could lead to bias.
- There was no assessment of the long-term effects of patient satisfaction on decision-making procedures.

CONCLUSION

Patient pleasure is a major aspect in medical institution control decisions! Hospital administrators can create greater informed and affected person-centered techniques with the aid of actively incorporating affected person remarks. In the end, this consequences in better fitness consequences and institutional growth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish actual-time feedback mechanisms:
 Digital tools that enable the instant recording of
 patient experiences following offerings have to be
 utilized by healthcare facilities.
- Educate healthcare personnel: Frontline body of workers members must acquire training on a way to respond to patient issues in a professional and compassionate way.
- Connect pleasure to overall performance metrics: Administrators have to use affected person satisfaction rankings as key overall performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate the paintings of personnel participants and departments.
- Policy modification: Regular critiques of sanatorium policies, knowledgeable by using affected person facts, can growth adaptability and make certain that the offerings furnished are relevant

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