



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

Thursday

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Course Code

(PMG506)

Advanced project Management

Instructions:

- اخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام نموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion، وأخيراً المراجع References . وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
- حجم الخط 12.
- نوع الخط Arial.
- لون الخط أسود.
- المسافة بين الأسطر 1.5 line spacing
- عدد صفحات البحث (لا يقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست صفحات).

Instructor's Name: Eng. Dr. Akram M. S. Ali

Project:

You are required to document your role in administering a project. The project may be set in a business, social, sporting, or family environment but must be of a significant size and scale. If you do not have an actual project to write about you may complete the project hypothetically. **This report will be between three to six pages in length.** This is a significant research project.

Your report must address one of the following issues:

1. Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
2. Describe how the team is given an outline of the project.
3. Describe the strategies that are going to be set up to maintain communication with the team members.
4. Describe the tools that are going to be used to monitor the goals, time frames or milestones.
5. Identify project milestones and activities. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
6. Create a budget and link the costs to the key milestones for a project.
7. Describe how you are going to divide tasks and resources amongst a project team. **Display this information using an appropriate tool.**
8. Briefly describe how the progress will be monitored.
9. How are current project records maintained? Who has responsibility for this? provide some recommendations on how this process could be improved.
10. Describe the current procedure for finalizing projects. Create your own procedure and identify how you will evaluate the success of the project.
11. Legislation that may affect the project including health and safety, and anti-discrimination legislation.

Best of luck...

المشروع:

مطلوب منك توثيق دورك في إدارة مشروع. قد يتم تعيين المشروع في بيئة تجارية أو اجتماعية أو رياضية أو عائلية ولكن يجب أن يكون بحجم مناسب. إذا لم يكن لديك مشروع فعلي لتكتب عنه ، فيمكنك إكمال المشروع افتراضياً. سيتمكنون هذا التقرير من ثلاث إلى ست صفحات .

يجب أن يعالج تقريرك كل من القضايا التالية:

1. تحديد ووصف الغرض والنطاق والأهداف من المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
2. صف كيف يتم إعطاء الفريق مخططاً تفصيلياً للمشروع.
3. وصف الاستراتيجيات التي سيتم وضعها للحفاظ على التواصل مع أعضاء الفريق.
4. صف الأدوات التي سيتم استخدامها لرصد الأهداف أو الأطر الزمنية أو المعالم.
5. تحديد معالم المشروع والأنشطة. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
6. إنشاء ميزانية وربط التكاليف بالمعالم الرئيسية للمشروع.
7. صف كيف ستقوم بتقسيم المهام والموارد بين فريق المشروع. اعرض هذه المعلومات باستخدام أداة مناسبة.
8. صف بإيجاز كيف سيتم رصد التقدم.
9. كيف يتم الاحتفاظ بسجلات المشروع الحالية؟ من المسؤول عن هذا؟ تقديم بعض التوصيات حول كيفية تحسين هذه العملية.
10. وصف الإجراء الحالي لإنهاء المشاريع. قم بإنشاء الإجراء الخاص بك وحدد كيفية تقييم نجاح المشروع.
11. التشريعات التي قد تؤثر على المشروع بما في ذلك الصحة والسلامة ، وتشريعات مكافحة التمييز.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق..

My chosen point:

Identify and describe the purpose, scope, and objectives of the project. Display this information using an appropriate tool.

Title: Implementing a new service (Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program) in Neonatology Department, Maternity and Children Hospital – Dammam

INTRODUCTION

Over 5% of the world's population – or 430 million people – require rehabilitation to address their 'disabling' hearing loss (432 million adults and 34 million children). It is estimated that by 2050 over 700 million people – or one in every ten people – will have disabling hearing loss.

A person who is not able to hear as well as someone with normal hearing is said to have hearing loss. Hearing loss may be mild, moderate, severe, or profound. It can affect one ear or both ears, and leads to difficulty in hearing conversational speech or loud sounds.

US Preventive Services Task Force recommends universal screening of all newborns for early detection of hearing impairment and early intervention to prevent its effects on normal development and acquisition of language skills. During comparison of universal screening of all newborns versus targeted screening of high-risk cases to detect hearing impairment, it emphasized the importance of Universal newborn hearing screening (UNHS) among neonatologists, pediatricians as well as ENT specialists taking care of newborns and young children. Among those who had early versus late confirmation of hearing loss and those who had undergone universal newborn screening versus none, better language outcomes at school age were found than those not screened [1].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Yoshinaga-Itano et. al found that hospital-based newborn hearing screening programs are positively related to language and speech performance for children in early intervention programs who are deaf and hard of hearing [2].

Another study concluded that universal newborn hearing screening is feasible, beneficial, and justified, as indicated by the frequency of the disease, the accuracy of screening tests, the ability to provide early intervention, the improved outcomes attributable to early amplification, and the recovery of all screening costs in the prevention of future intervention costs [3].

METHODOLOGY

All newborns at risk of hearing impairment were tested according to the method recommended by the Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (JCIH): a two-step automated otoacoustic emissions (AOAE) program, completed by an auditory brainstem response (ABR) for the positive diagnosis of hearing impairment. The screening started with AOAE on the third day of life, at the earliest. If one or both ears did not have AOAE, the infant was re-tested at which time, should the AOAE again be positive, ABR was performed. When the ABR threshold was 40 dB or more, the infant was referred to an audiologist specialized in infant deafness for diagnosis confirmation and management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Over the period, 1461 infants were screened, among whom 4.55% were diagnosed as deaf or hard of hearing. Nearly 10% of the infants were lost to follow up. Forty-six children had a sensorineural hearing impairment, of which 34 were bilateral and were managed before the age of 6 months. The risk factors for sensorineural hearing loss were (in order of statistical significance): severe birth asphyxia; neurological disorder; syndromes known to be associated with hearing loss; TORCH (toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes) infections; family history of deafness; age at the time of screening; and the association of 2 or more risk factors. However, birth weight inferior to 1500 g and premature birth before the 34th week of pregnancy did not show a statistically significant influence on sensorineural hearing loss. Craniofacial anomalies (mostly cleft palate and ear aplasia) were a significant factor for conductive hearing loss.

Therefore, I decided to start a project to create a new service in maternity and children hospital – Dammam which is (Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program)

PROJECT SCOPE STATEMENT
Title: Implementing a new service (Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program) in Neonatology Department, Maternity and Children Hospital – Dammam
Project Manager: Amani AlQahtani
Project Justification
The aim is to create a new service in maternity and children hospital - neonatology department which is Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening Program in order to identify all infants born with permanent hearing loss within 4–5 weeks of birth and ensuring the provision of safe, age-appropriate assessments and support for these infants and their families.
Project Objectives
• Early identification and intervention for children with hearing. • This type of project has been proven to be cost effective, there are only a small number of economic evaluations that have examined the long-term cost-effectiveness of universal newborn hearing screening. • We should be the bench mark for birthing hospitals in Saudi Arabia. • To increase quality of life for children with hearing loss. • Project will boost staff collaboration and productivity: we can through this project also easily improve hospital staff collaboration with integrated access to data and better controls, thereby improving their productivity and leading to better clinical outcomes.

Strategic Goal
Our goal is to enhance the standard and quality of health care services. Our aim is a hospital that promotes competition and transparency among providers. This will enhance the capability, efficiency and productivity of care and treatment and increase the options available to the citizens and residents as well.
Stakeholders
Parents, patients, nurses, audiologists, medical supply officers and hospital administration.
Project Deliverable
The main deliverable is to create the new service which is universal neonatal hearing screening program in collaboration with different departments within the maternity and children hospital – Dammam.
Project Tasks
• Obtain the CEO approval. • Collecting statistics regarding the number of births in the hospital, monthly and annually. • Collect statistics of the numbers of nurses in the neonatal departments. • Ensure that the required equipment is purchased through finance department. • Establishing policies and procedures to be followed. • Set a competency list to be included in the job description for the project team.

REFERENCES

[1] Sood M, Kaushal R.K, Importance of newborn hearing screening. Indian Journal of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery) 61,157-159 (2009)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12070-009-0058-9>

[2] Yoshinaga-Itano PhD, C., Coulter BA, D. & Thomson MA, V. The Colorado Newborn Hearing Screening Project: Effects on Speech and Language Development for Children with Hearing Loss. J Perinatol 20, S132–S137 (2000).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.jp.7200438>

[3] Newborn Hearing Screening: The Great Omission, Albert L. Mehl and Vickie Thomson, Pediatrics January 1998, 101 (1) e4; DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.101.1.e4>