ABSTRACT

Health with its socio-economic underpinnings remains one of the major global challenges and an important obstacle to human capital development. Siava County Annual Development Plan 2017 to 2018 reports high morbidity and mortality from preventable and treatable illnesses. The county has also been leading from 2011 to 2017 as a county where one is more likely to die with medical services contributing a great deal. According to Ministry of Health in 2017 the county's health statistics in a population of 984069 looks grim. This state of affairs about health and medical services in Siaya County has been linked to delayed and underfunding from national government. No attribution has been made to the management of the medical facilities. Professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness in activities of the public hospitals have not been studied. Studies elsewhere and in other contexts close to these areas have focused on medical staff and overlooked administrative staff. Moreover, studies around the subject are broad and focus on different areas and contexts but do not investigate effects of ethical training in efficiency at Siaya County Teaching and Referral Hospital (SCTRH) with a focus on There is limited empirical evidence on effects of ethical training in administrative staff. effectiveness at SCTRH with a focus on administrative staff. It is not clear, empirically, what effects adherence toethical standards has in efficiency at SCTRH with a focus on administrative staff. Similarly, it is unclear what effects adherence toethical standards has in effectiveness at SCTRH with a focus on administrative staff. The study therefore purposes to establish effects of professional ethics training in efficiency at SCTRH, establish effects of professional ethics training in effectiveness at SCTRHdetermine effects of adherence to professional ethical standards n efficiency at SCTRH, and determine effects of adherence to professional ethical standards in effectiveness at SCTRH. The study will be guided by Utilitarianism view of ethics and adopts descriptive case study design. Population of study is 133 all the administrative staff at various levels in the hospital. Saturated sampling will be used to pick all of them. Primary and secondary data will be used. The latter from relevant documents, such as records, reports and publications relating to the hospital and other public health institutions and; the former from respondents using structured and semi structured questionnaire. Validity and reliability of questionnaire will be tested on pilot data targeting 13 respondents with the former ascertained through expert assessment of instrument and the latter through Cronbachs Alpha analysis at a threshold of 0.7. Descriptive statistics will be applied to analyze all the four objectives. Means, percentages, frequencies and standard deviation will be used. Findings will be presented in tables and graphs. The results may be used by policy makers involved in the hospital and the two levels governments in Kenya. Researchers may also pursue further research from this study.