

CUET PG 2024 Hospital Management Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 105 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Hospital Management paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. The Ecological Concept of disease suggests that -

- (A) Absence of disease to be healthy
- (B) Absence of pain and discomfort with continuous adaptation to surrounding changes
- (C) A person's health is affected by social, psychosocial, cultural, and economic factors
- (D) Social, economic, political, and environmental factors can influence health

The correct answer is: **(D) Social, economic, political, and environmental factors can influence health**

Solution:

The Ecological Concept of disease highlights that health and disease are influenced by a range of factors that include social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions. This approach emphasizes the dynamic relationship between an individual and their environment, suggesting that continuous adaptation to these factors is crucial for maintaining health.

💡 Quick Tip

The Ecological Concept of disease considers the interaction between biological, environmental, and social factors as critical to understanding health and illness.

2. Lifestyle diseases are related to the way people live reflecting a whole range of social values, attitudes and activities. It is composed of cultural and behavioral patterns, and the lifestyles are learnt through social interaction with parents, peer groups, friends and siblings and through social and mass media. Considering the above information in the light of determinants of health, which of the following conditions is not related to behavioral and socio-cultural conditions:

- (A) Obesity, lung cancer
- (B) Smoking, alcoholism, and drug addiction
- (C) Coronary heart diseases
- (D) Poverty, malnutrition, ill-health, high infant and child mortality

The correct answer is: **(D) Poverty, malnutrition, ill-health, high infant and child mortality**

Solution:

While conditions such as obesity, lung cancer, smoking, and coronary heart diseases are strongly linked to behavioral and socio-cultural factors, poverty, malnutrition, and high infant and child mortality are more directly associated with economic and structural determinants of health.

💡 Quick Tip

Behavioral and socio-cultural determinants primarily reflect individual lifestyle choices and social patterns, while structural factors like poverty influence health at a broader level.

3. In order to identify the underlying causes or risk factors of disease and to aid the researchers, we need some epidemiological principles and methods which are called as:

- (A) Measuring the disease frequency methods and principles
- (B) Pharmacoepidemiology
- (C) Analytical epidemiology
- (D) Mortality rate

The correct answer is: **(C) Analytical epidemiology**

Solution:

Analytical epidemiology focuses on studying the causes and risk factors of diseases by exploring associations and testing hypotheses through observational and experimental studies.

💡 Quick Tip

Analytical epidemiology is essential for identifying risk factors and implementing strategies for disease prevention and control.

4. The causative factors of disease are classified as agent, host, and environment.

These three factors are called the Epidemiological Triad. In order to cause a disease which of the following processes or conditions is very much essential:

- (A) Prevention
- (B) Interaction
- (C) Protection
- (D) Advancement

The correct answer is: **(B) Interaction**

Solution:

The interaction between the agent, host, and environment is critical in causing a disease. The epidemiological triad emphasizes this dynamic relationship, showing how these factors work together to influence health outcomes.

💡 Quick Tip

Effective prevention strategies aim to disrupt the interaction within the epidemiological triad to reduce disease occurrence.

5. The Primary health care services are based on certain essential principles which were discussed in the Alma-Ata Declaration. These principles are:

- (A) Intersectoral coordination
- (B) Appropriate technology
- (C) Community participation
- (D) Equitable distribution

Please arrange the above principles in the best and correct sequence so that the primary health care services can be accessible to the whole community:

- 1. (D), (C), (A), (B)
- 2. (D), (C), (B), (A)
- 3. (A), (B), (D), (C)
- 4. (A), (B), (C), (D)

The correct answer is: **(1) (D), (C), (A), (B)**

Solution:

The correct sequence for implementing primary health care services begins with: equitable distribution (D), ensuring fairness in access to health care.

This is followed by community participation (C), engaging the community in health initiatives. Intersectoral coordination (A) ensures collaboration across various sectors, and finally, appropriate technology (B) emphasizes the use of cost-effective and locally acceptable methods.

 Quick Tip

The Alma-Ata Declaration emphasizes equitable distribution, community participation, intersectoral coordination, and appropriate technology as the cornerstones of primary health care.

6. According to the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 of India, the generation of waste containing cytostatic drugs (often used in cancer therapy) will be classified under which of the following health care waste:

- (A) Infectious waste
- (B) Wastes with high content of heavy metals
- (C) Genotoxic waste
- (D) Pathological or chemical waste

The correct answer is: **(C) Genotoxic waste**

Solution:

Cytostatic drugs, which are often used in cancer therapy, are classified as genotoxic waste under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. Genotoxic waste includes materials that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic, posing risks to health and the environment.

 Quick Tip

Proper handling and disposal of genotoxic waste are critical to minimize risks to health care workers, the public, and the environment.

7. Match List I with List II:

List I	Av. composition of hospital waste in India (Materials)	List II	(wet-weight)
A	Paper	I	4
B	Plastics	II	1.5 to 2
C	Infectious waste	III	10
D	Glass	IV	15

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The matching of the average composition of hospital waste materials with their corresponding percentages (wet-weight basis) is as follows: - Paper: 4%
- Plastics: 1.5 to 2%

- Infectious waste: 10%
- Glass: 15%

 Quick Tip

Hospital waste composition is crucial for waste segregation, disposal, and minimizing environmental hazards.

8. Among the health hazards of health-care waste, all of the following categories of individuals are highly exposed to these hazards EXCEPT:

- (A) Medical doctors, nurses, health-care auxiliaries, hospital maintenance personnel
- (B) Patients and visitors in hospitals
- (C) Laundry workers in health establishments, waste handling and transportation workers
- (D) Workers in waste disposal in hotels and cafeterias and other tourist establishments

The correct answer is: **(D) Workers in waste disposal in hotels and cafeterias and other tourist establishments**

Solution:

Workers in hotels and cafeterias are not directly involved in handling health-care waste, unlike health-care workers, patients, and laundry or transportation workers who are exposed to hazardous medical waste.

 Quick Tip

Health-care waste management prioritizes the safety of workers directly handling biomedical waste.

9. The process of mixing waste with cement and other substances before disposal to minimize the risk of toxic substances contained in the wastes and to prevent its migration into the surface water or ground water is:

- (A) Incineration
- (B) Chemical disinfection
- (C) Wet Thermal treatment or Screw-feed technology
- (D) Inertization

The correct answer is: **(D) Inertization**

Solution:

Inertization involves mixing waste with cement and other substances to immobilize toxic elements, preventing their migration into the environment.

 Quick Tip

Inertization is commonly used for pharmaceutical and hazardous chemical waste.

10. Water intended for human consumption should be both safe and wholesome. Which of the following criteria can make it unfit for drinking:

- (A) Free from pathogenic agents
- (B) Free from harmful chemical substances
- (C) Usable for domestic purposes
- (D) Water carries some odour although it looks clear and it is supplied through some vendors

The correct answer is: **(D) Water carries some odour although it looks clear and it is supplied through some vendors**

Solution:

Even if water appears clear, the presence of odour or improper supply methods can make it unfit for drinking, indicating possible contamination.

💡 Quick Tip

Safe drinking water should be free from pathogens, chemicals, and sensory impurities such as taste or odour.

11. When we want to use the cheapest and most practical means of providing water to smaller communities, we use the:

- (A) Ground water
- (B) Sea water after desalting and demineralization
- (C) Surface water
- (D) Rain water

The correct answer is: **(A) Ground water**

Solution:

Groundwater is the most practical and cost-effective source of water for smaller communities, as it is naturally filtered and readily available in many areas.

💡 Quick Tip

Groundwater sources are generally reliable and require minimal treatment compared to surface or desalinated water.

12. Please arrange the activities in the medical record journey after admission in the correct sequence:

- (A) Copy of Admission Record
- (B) Admission Check Desk
- (C) Incomplete Records Control Desk
- (D) Admitting Office

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (D), (A), (B), (C)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

The correct answer is: **(2) (D), (A), (B), (C)**

Solution:

The correct sequence for the medical record journey after admission begins with the admitting office (D), where the patient's information is registered. A copy of the admission record (A) is then created and forwarded. The admission check desk (B) reviews the records, and finally, incomplete records are sent to the control desk (C) for further action.

 Quick Tip

Efficient medical record management ensures seamless patient care and accurate documentation throughout the hospital journey.

13. The control of air pollution is ultimately an engineering problem. Which of the following procedures have been recommended by the World Health Organization for the prevention and control of air pollution?

- (A) Isolation, quarantine, and travel restrictions
- (B) Containment, replacement, dilution, legislation, international action
- (C) Chlorination, disinfection, and regulatory compliance by different sectors
- (D) Proper ventilation and prevention of overcrowding in cities and proper manpower planning

The correct answer is: **(B) Containment, replacement, dilution, legislation, international action**

Solution:

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends strategies like containment, replacement, dilution, legislation, and international cooperation as effective measures for air pollution prevention and control.

 Quick Tip

Comprehensive approaches including engineering and policy interventions are vital for controlling air pollution effectively.

14. One of the control measures that is widely used in conjunction with other methods is using a wide range of small fishes in burrow pits, sewage oxidation ponds, ornamental ponds, cisterns, and farm ponds. This can help in control of which of the following Arthropod-borne diseases?

- (A) Fleas, rat fleas, sand fleas, and reduviid bugs
- (B) Crab lice, head and body lice
- (C) Mosquitoes
- (D) House flies, sandflies, black flies, and all flies living near water bodies

The correct answer is: **(C) Mosquitoes**

Solution:

Small fishes, like Gambusia and Guppy fish, are widely used to control mosquito larvae in water bodies, thus reducing the spread of mosquito-borne diseases.

💡 Quick Tip

Biological control measures, such as using larvivorous fish, are an environmentally friendly alternative to chemical interventions.

15. Which one of the following statements doesn't explain how an individual behaves in certain situations?

- (A) Making adjustments means a behaviour to meet the needs of a given situation
- (B) Internal changes brought about by emotions are also part of a person's behaviour
- (C) Isolating himself or herself and avoiding others
- (D) It may include losing temper and complaining to everyone when a person fails in anything

The correct answer is: **(C) Isolating himself or herself and avoiding others**

Solution:

Isolating oneself and avoiding others doesn't fully explain behaviour in specific situations but rather indicates withdrawal, which may be due to underlying emotional or psychological reasons.

💡 Quick Tip

Behaviour is influenced by external and internal factors and is often an adaptive response to a given situation.

16. Learning depends upon the intelligence or mental faculty of an individual. The curve of learning reaches its peak in which of the following age groups?

- (A) Between 22 and 25 years of age
- (B) Between 15 and 25 years of age
- (C) Between 10 and 15 years of age only
- (D) Between 30 and 35 years of age

The correct answer is: **(B) Between 15 and 25 years of age**

Solution:

The learning curve typically peaks between 15 and 25 years of age, as this is the period of cognitive maturity and optimal brain plasticity.

 Quick Tip

The brain's capacity for learning and retaining information is highest during adolescence and early adulthood.

17. The number of deaths (from all causes) per 1000 estimated mid-year population in one year in a given place is the:

- (A) Crude death rate
- (B) Specific death rate
- (C) Case fatality rate
- (D) Proportional mortality rate

The correct answer is: **(A) Crude death rate**

Solution:

The crude death rate is a basic measure used in demography and public health to calculate the number of deaths occurring in a population per 1000 individuals per year. It provides a general indication of the mortality level in a given population.

 Quick Tip

The crude death rate is calculated as:

$$\text{Crude Death Rate} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Deaths in a Year}}{\text{Mid-Year Population}} \right) \times 1000$$

18. Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
(A) No. of all current cases of disease at definite time in defined population	(III) Point prevalence
(B) Frequency of all current cases existing during defined period of time	(I) Period prevalence
(C) No. of exposed persons developing disease during incubation period following exposure	(II) Secondary attack rate
(D) Incidence rate used only when population is exposed to risk for limited period of time	(IV) Attack rate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct match between the measurements of morbidity and their respective definitions is:
- (A) No. of all current cases of a disease at a definite time in a defined population corresponds to *Point prevalence*.

- (B) Frequency of all current cases existing during a defined period of time corresponds to *Period prevalence*.

- (C) No. of exposed persons developing the disease during the incubation period following exposure corresponds to *Secondary attack rate*.
- (D) Incidence rate used only when the population is exposed to risk for a limited period of time corresponds to *Attack rate*.

 Key Insight

Understanding these terms is crucial in epidemiology to differentiate between measures of disease frequency and their application in public health studies.

19. Which one of the following are a unit of study in the Cross-sectional or prevalence Analytical study?

- (A) Patients
- (B) Population
- (C) Individuals
- (D) Healthy people

The correct answer is: **(C) Individuals**

Solution:

In a cross-sectional or prevalence analytical study, the primary unit of study is the individual. These studies focus on collecting data at a specific point in time, measuring both exposure and outcome in individuals within a population. This makes individuals the fundamental unit of analysis in such studies.

 Quick Tip

Cross-sectional studies are often used to assess the prevalence of diseases or risk factors in a population and are a crucial tool in public health surveillance.

20. What do you call an epidemic which is most often of infectious origin and results from person-to-person transmission of an infectious agent (e.g., hepatitis A and polio)?

- (A) Common source epidemics
- (B) Slow or modern epidemics
- (C) Propagated epidemics
- (D) Multiple exposure epidemics

The correct answer is: **(C) Propagated epidemics**

Solution:

Propagated epidemics are characterized by person-to-person transmission of an infectious agent. These epidemics typically show a gradual rise and fall in the number of cases as the infection spreads through successive waves of transmission in the population.

 Quick Tip

In propagated epidemics, the control strategies often focus on breaking the chain of transmission through measures like vaccination, quarantine, and public health education.

21. Cohort study has the following characteristics:

- (A) A Cohort study proceeds from 'effect to cause'
- (B) A Cohort study starts with the disease
- (C) A Cohort study involves a large number of subjects
- (D) A Cohort study generally yields only an estimate of RR (odds ratio)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **4. (B), (C) and (D) only**

Solution:

- (A) is incorrect because a Cohort study proceeds from '**cause to effect**', not 'effect to cause'. The study begins by identifying exposed and unexposed groups and follows them over time to see who develops the outcome.
- (B) is correct since Cohort studies can start with identifying individuals based on their exposure status, even if they later evaluate outcomes in those who develop the disease.
- (C) is correct because Cohort studies often require a large number of subjects, particularly if the outcome is rare, to ensure statistical power.
- (D) is correct as Cohort studies provide a relative risk (RR) estimate. Odds ratios (ORs) are more typical in case-control studies, but RR can also be estimated under certain conditions.

 Quick Tip

Cohort studies are prospective in design, meaning they follow subjects over time, starting with exposure status and measuring outcomes. They are crucial in understanding causal relationships in epidemiology.

22. A study in the UK of 5174 births at home and 11,156 births in hospitals showed perinatal mortality rates of 5.4 per 1000 in the home births and 27.8 per 1000 in the hospital births. It might be concluded that homes are a safer place for delivery of births than hospitals. However, hospitals attract women at high risk for delivery because of their special equipment and expertise, and this might be due to this fact alone. What do you call this type of association?

- (A) Indirect association
- (B) Direct or causal association

- (C) Multifactorial association
- (D) Spurious association

The correct answer is: **(D) Spurious association**

Solution:

A **spurious association** refers to an apparent relationship between two variables that is not causal but instead arises due to the influence of a third factor (confounder). In this case, the higher perinatal mortality rate in hospitals is not because hospitals are unsafe but because they attract high-risk pregnancies, which inherently have a higher risk of complications and mortality. The observed association between the location of delivery and perinatal mortality is thus spurious.

 Key Insight

Spurious associations highlight the importance of identifying and accounting for confounding variables in epidemiological studies to avoid misleading conclusions.

23. Polio and herpes zoster are the examples of the following type of diseases:

- (A) Sporadic
- (B) Endemic
- (C) Zoonosis
- (D) Epidemic

The correct answer is: **(A) Sporadic**

Solution:

Polio and herpes zoster are classified as **sporadic diseases**, as they occur infrequently and irregularly in a population. These diseases are not consistently present in the population (as in endemic diseases) and are not typically associated with animal-to-human transmission (zoonosis) or sudden outbreaks affecting large numbers of people (epidemic).

 Quick Tip

Sporadic diseases are characterized by their unpredictable and occasional occurrence, which distinguishes them from endemic, epidemic, or zoonotic diseases.

24. Which of the following statements about nosocomial infections are correct?

- (A) Nosocomial infections can be an incubating condition at the time of admission
- (B) Nosocomial infections are generally acquired from a hospital or health care facility
- (C) It includes infections after the discharge of the patient
- (D) It denotes a new order of illness and not related to the patient's primary condition

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.

3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **4. (B), (C) and (D) only**

Solution:

- (A) is incorrect because nosocomial infections are by definition acquired in a hospital or healthcare facility and do not include conditions that were incubating before admission.
- (B) is correct, as nosocomial infections are those that are specifically acquired in hospitals or healthcare settings.
- (C) is correct because nosocomial infections can manifest even after the patient has been discharged, provided they were acquired during the hospital stay.
- (D) is correct, as nosocomial infections are unrelated to the primary condition for which the patient was admitted.

💡 Quick Tip

Nosocomial infections are a major public health concern and can include a wide variety of conditions such as bloodstream infections, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and surgical site infections.

25. Which of the following defenses are not related to Passive immunity?

- (A) By administration of an antibody-containing preparation
(B) By transfer of maternal antibodies across the placenta
(C) By transfer of lymphocytes to induce immunity
(D) Following immunization with an antigen which may be a killed vaccine

The correct answer is: **(D) Following immunization with an antigen which may be a killed vaccine**

Solution:

- Passive immunity involves the transfer of pre-formed antibodies or immune components from one individual to another. It does not involve activation of the recipient's immune system to produce its own antibodies.
- Option 1 is related to passive immunity as it involves administration of pre-formed antibodies.
- Option 2 is related to passive immunity, as maternal antibodies transferred across the placenta provide temporary immunity to the newborn.
- Option 3 is related to passive immunity in cases like adoptive transfer of lymphocytes for therapeutic purposes.
- Option 4 is not related to passive immunity because immunization with a killed vaccine induces active immunity, where the recipient's immune system is stimulated to produce its own antibodies and memory cells in response to the antigen.

 Quick Tip

Passive immunity provides immediate, short-term protection, while active immunity develops over time and provides long-term defense through memory cells.

26. The following are some of the characteristics of Live vaccines:

- (A) Live vaccines are more potent because they multiply in the host
- (B) Live vaccines can engage certain tissues of the body
- (C) Live vaccines have all the major and minor antigenic components
- (D) Live vaccines have a larger antigenic dose than what is injected

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)**

Solution:

All of the listed characteristics of live vaccines are correct:

- (A): Live vaccines are more potent because the attenuated organisms can replicate in the host, mimicking a natural infection and providing a stronger immune response.
- (B): Live vaccines can engage specific tissues of the body, as the attenuated pathogens have a natural tropism for certain tissues or organs.
- (C): Live vaccines retain all the major and minor antigenic components of the organism, which helps generate a broad and robust immune response.
- (D): While the injected dose may seem small, live vaccines amplify the antigenic dose by replicating in the host, resulting in a larger effective antigenic exposure.

 Quick Tip

Live vaccines, such as measles, mumps, rubella (MMR), and oral polio vaccine, are highly effective due to their ability to closely mimic natural infections.

27. With regards to the Pre-Conception Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, a Genetic Clinic means:

- (A) An institute, hospital, nursing home, or any place, by whatever name called, which provides for genetic counselling to patients
- (B) A laboratory and includes a place where facilities are provided for conducting analysis or tests of samples received
- (C) An institute, hospital, nursing home, or any clinic or place, by whatever name called, which is used for conducting pre-natal diagnostic procedures
- (D) It includes all pre-natal diagnostic procedures and pre-natal diagnostic tests

The correct answer is: **(C) An institute, hospital, nursing home, or any clinic or place, by whatever name called, which is used for conducting pre-natal diagnostic procedures**

Solution: Under the Pre-Conception Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, a genetic clinic refers specifically to any place, institution, or facility that conducts pre-natal diagnostic procedures. This includes the medical and diagnostic process for detecting any genetic abnormalities in the fetus.

 Quick Tip

Genetic clinics are regulated to prevent sex-selective abortions and ensure that pre-natal diagnostics are used for medical purposes only.

28: Under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, what do you mean by a "tissue bank":

- (A) A facility registered under section 14A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues and should include a blood bank also
- (B) A facility registered under section 14A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues but does not include a blood bank
- (C) A facility registered under section 18A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues
- (D) A facility registered under section 20A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues

The correct answer is: **(B) A facility registered under section 14A for carrying out any activity relating to the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage and distribution of tissues but does not include a blood bank**

Solution:

A tissue bank, as defined under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, is a registered facility responsible for the management of tissues, including their recovery, screening, testing, processing, and distribution. However, it does not encompass blood banks, which are categorized separately.

 Quick Tip

A tissue bank does not include a blood bank, as blood is handled by different regulations for storage and distribution.

29. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the following options are given below with regard to what a complainant means:

- (A) A consumer

- (B) One or more consumers, where there are numerous consumers having different interests
- (C) The Central Government or any State Government
- (D) Any voluntary consumer association registered under any law for the time being in force

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (C) and (D) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)**

Solution:

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the term "complainant" is defined broadly to include a consumer, the government, and any registered voluntary consumer association. This allows for a wide range of individuals and organizations to bring a complaint. Therefore, options (A), (B), (C), and (D) are all valid definitions of a complainant.

 Quick Tip

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, ensures that various stakeholders, including the government and consumer associations, can address grievances on behalf of consumers.

30: What is the primary ethical principle that underlines the confidentiality of medical records?

- (A) Justice
- (B) Beneficence
- (C) Autonomy
- (D) Non-maleficence

The correct answer is: **(C) Autonomy**

Solution:

Confidentiality of medical records is primarily rooted in the ethical principle of autonomy. Autonomy refers to the right of individuals to make informed decisions about their personal information and control over its disclosure. In the context of healthcare, respecting a patient's autonomy means ensuring that their medical records are kept confidential and are only shared with their consent.

 Quick Tip

Autonomy emphasizes the importance of a patient's control over their own personal health information, which is key to maintaining confidentiality.

31. The following requirements can be enforced by the Infection Control Committee in Hospitals:

- (A) Employee personnel's health, dress code, in-service education, etc.

- (B) Isolation Procedures, Rodent control and preventive maintenance
- (C) Environment specimens like trash, garbage storage, proper ventilation
- (D) Systems control, including evaluation of systems, etc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)**

Solution:

The Infection Control Committee in hospitals is responsible for enforcing a wide range of infection control measures to ensure the health and safety of both staff and patients. This includes overseeing employee health and education, isolation procedures, environmental controls (such as garbage storage and ventilation), and systems control evaluation. Therefore, all the options (A), (B), (C), and (D) are relevant responsibilities of the committee.

Quick Tip

Infection control involves a comprehensive approach, covering personnel health, environmental factors, and systematic procedures to prevent the spread of infections.

32. The following are the sequence of events for admission of a patient in a Hospital:

- (A) Outpatient/Emergency encounter
- (B) After care
- (C) Prognosis
- (D) Diagnosis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (D), (C), (B)
2. (A), (B), (C), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A), (D), (C), (B)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of events for the admission of a patient in a hospital typically begins with an outpatient or emergency encounter (A), followed by a diagnosis (D), after which the prognosis (C) is assessed, and finally, after care (B) is provided. Therefore, the sequence follows: Outpatient/Emergency encounter → Diagnosis → Prognosis → After care.

Quick Tip

The sequence starts with the initial encounter, progresses through diagnosis and prognosis, and ends with the after care stage.

33: The following department in the Hospital does not provide services to inpatients:

- (A) Emergency department
- (B) Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department
- (C) Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
- (D) Radiology Department

The correct answer is: **(D) Radiology Department**

Solution:

The Radiology Department typically provides diagnostic imaging services, which are usually performed on both inpatients and outpatients. However, it does not offer direct inpatient care or services in the same way as departments like Obstetrics, ICU, or the Emergency Department, which are directly involved in the care and treatment of patients.

💡 Quick Tip

The Radiology Department supports medical care through diagnostic imaging but does not provide direct inpatient services like the other departments.

34: The common measures of patient satisfaction in the inpatient services of a hospital are:

- (A) Average length of stay
- (B) Number of outpatient visits and admission rate
- (C) Patient satisfaction surveys
- (D) Patient interviews or discussions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (C) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (A) and (B) only.

The correct answer is: **(1) (C) and (D) only.**

Solution:

Patient satisfaction in inpatient services is typically measured using direct feedback methods like patient satisfaction surveys (C) and patient interviews or discussions (D). These methods provide insights into the patient's experience, whereas factors like length of stay and outpatient visits are related to operational metrics but are not direct indicators of patient satisfaction.

💡 Quick Tip

Patient satisfaction is directly assessed through feedback mechanisms such as surveys and interviews, which are key to improving the quality of inpatient services.

35: The formulation of policies and procedures for medico-legal cases, police procedures and reporting, notifiable deaths, disposal of dead bodies and autopsy are

the responsibilities of which of the following:

- (A) Registration and medical records
- (B) Reception/Enquiry
- (C) Human resource department
- (D) Emergency department

The correct answer is: **(A) Registration and medical records**

Solution:

The formulation of policies and procedures for medico-legal cases, including reporting notifiable deaths, disposal of dead bodies, and autopsy, generally falls under the responsibilities of the registration and medical records department. This department manages documentation and regulatory compliance for medico-legal matters.

💡 Quick Tip

Registration and medical records departments ensure the legal documentation is in place for handling medico-legal cases and post-mortem procedures.

36: Which of these conditions doesn't satisfy a patient for AM admit?

- (A) Pre-operative tests done in the morning of the day of the surgery
- (B) Admission in the morning of the day of the surgery
- (C) Admission in the afternoon of previous day of the surgery
- (D) Pre-operative tests done earlier as an outpatient

The correct answer is: **(A) Pre-operative tests done in the morning of the day of the surgery**

Solution:

For an AM (morning) admit, the patient is expected to be admitted the afternoon or evening prior to the surgery for pre-operative preparations. Pre-operative tests performed in the morning of the surgery are not sufficient to fulfill the requirements for an AM admit, as they do not allow enough time for assessment and preparation.

💡 Quick Tip

AM admit requires that the patient be admitted the evening before or the day before surgery to complete necessary preparations.

37: Patients who require continuous individual observation and care for cardiac conditions and have to utilize electronic monitoring and therapy are part of the:

- (A) Medical ICU
- (B) Coronary ICU
- (C) Neonatal ICU
- (D) Surgical ICU

The correct answer is: **(B) Coronary ICU**

Solution:

The Coronary ICU (Intensive Care Unit) is specialized for patients who require intensive monitoring and care, particularly for cardiac conditions such as heart attacks or arrhythmias. These patients often need continuous observation, electronic monitoring, and therapeutic interventions.

💡 Quick Tip

Coronary ICUs are specifically designed to provide continuous cardiac monitoring and therapeutic care for heart-related conditions.

38: During the facilities planning for a new hospital, a newborn nursery was planned with a wash basin equipped with controls, provision for storing linen, nursery equipment with emergency carts and a nurses' emergency calling system. Apart from these facilities, what other essentials are required in this newborn nursery?

- (A) Glazed observation windows, an examination room and a treatment room
- (B) Only an examination room is required in newborn nurseries
- (C) General observation windows are sufficient for newborn nurseries
- (D) Triage room should be separate only in the newborn nurseries

The correct answer is: **(A) Glazed observation windows, an examination room and a treatment room**

Solution:

A newborn nursery should be equipped with glazed observation windows for monitoring babies, an examination room for routine check-ups, and a treatment room for any necessary interventions or procedures. These facilities help ensure the health and safety of newborns while providing privacy and functionality for medical staff.

💡 Quick Tip

Glazed observation windows are important for monitoring newborns while maintaining safety and hygiene. An examination room is also crucial for routine check-ups and emergency procedures.

39: Which one is a correct description of CAT Scan?

- (A) Safe and reliable radiographic examination of the breasts
- (B) Used for imaging dense tissues like slices for a 3-D view
- (C) To see soft tissues like muscles, fat and internal organs
- (D) Images of the head or entire parts of the body

The correct answer is: **(C) To see soft tissues like muscles, fat and internal organs**

Solution:

A CAT (Computed Tomography) scan is a medical imaging technique that allows for detailed cross-sectional images of soft tissues, muscles, fats, and internal organs. Unlike traditional X-rays, CAT scans provide a more detailed 3-D view of the body, especially useful for diagnosing issues in soft tissues.

💡 Quick Tip

CAT scans are highly effective for imaging soft tissues, muscles, and organs, providing a clear view for accurate diagnosis.

40: Equipment and medical supplies are normally assembled on crash carts and kept ready to roll at any time. Where can we find these carts in the hospital?

- (A) Surgery
- (B) Labour and delivery room
- (C) ICU
- (D) Laboratory

The correct answer is: **(B) ICU**

Solution:

Crash carts are critical in emergency situations and are typically found in areas like the ICU, where urgent medical interventions are often required. These carts are stocked with essential equipment and medical supplies to provide immediate care during emergencies.

💡 Quick Tip

Crash carts are essential for emergency preparedness, especially in high-acuity areas like the ICU where immediate access to medical supplies is necessary.

41: The Central Sterilization and Supply Department (CSSD) is not responsible for which of the following functions?

- (A) Preparation and autoclaving of all linen packs and gloves.
- (B) Preparation and autoclaving of all surgical instruments, syringes and needles.
- (C) Storage of all surgical instruments, linen packs, etc.
- (D) Training personnel in correct processing procedures to gain a higher level of efficiency.

The correct answer is: **(D) Training personnel in correct processing procedures to gain a higher level of efficiency.**

Solution:

The Central Sterilization and Supply Department (CSSD) is responsible for the preparation, autoclaving, and storage of sterile materials like surgical instruments, linen packs, and gloves. However, training personnel in processing procedures is typically a function of the hospital's training or human resources department, not the CSSD itself.

 Quick Tip

While the CSSD handles sterilization and storage, training of personnel on procedures is a separate responsibility managed by hospital staff development departments.

42. The basic steps in conducting a clinical trial are as follows:

- (A) Drawing a protocol
- (B) Manipulation, Follow-up and Assessing the outcomes
- (C) Randomization
- (D) Selecting a reference and experimental population

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (D), (C)
- 2. (A), (B), (C), (D)
- 3. (A), (D), (C), (B)
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

The correct answer is: **(2) (A), (B), (C), (D)**

Solution:

The basic steps in conducting a clinical trial involve several stages:

Drawing a protocol (A), selecting a reference and experimental population (D), randomization (C), and finally manipulating the variables, following up, and assessing the outcomes (B).

All of these steps are necessary to ensure a scientifically valid and ethically sound clinical trial.

 Quick Tip

A well-structured protocol is key in ensuring that all the necessary steps, from randomization to outcome assessment, are followed properly in a clinical trial.

43: The International Classification of Diseases is one significant contribution of the following organization:

- (A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (B) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (C) United Nations International Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF)
- (D) Medicare and Medicaid in US

The correct answer is: **(B) World Health Organization (WHO)**

Solution:

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is a system developed and maintained by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is used globally for the classification of diseases and health conditions, ensuring consistency and accuracy in health data collection and reporting.

 Quick Tip

WHO's ICD is a vital tool for epidemiological surveillance and health care administration worldwide.

44: Indian Pharmaceutical market is growing and it is called the "Pharmacy of the world". What are the reasons behind this achievement?

- (A) India is the largest manufacturer and supplier of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) in the world
- (B) India has been the largest supplier of generic drugs and also has been supplying a lot of vaccines during the COVID-19 also.
- (C) India is home to all the European drug manufacturers
- (D) The drug imports are higher than the exports in the field of pharmaceutical products.

The correct answer is: **(B) India has been the largest supplier of generic drugs and also has been supplying a lot of vaccines during the COVID-19 also.**

Solution:

India's pharmaceutical industry has gained a global reputation due to its large production of generic drugs, which are affordable and widely accessible worldwide. During the COVID-19 pandemic, India also played a crucial role in vaccine production and distribution, further cementing its title as the "Pharmacy of the World."

 Quick Tip

India's strength in the generic drug market, combined with its role in global vaccine supply, has been instrumental in its success in the pharmaceutical sector.

45: What are the applications of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare?

- (A) Disease Control and Prevention
- (B) Clinical Decision Support Services and Interoperability
- (C) In pandemics, to trace cases and suggest isolation and quarantine requirements
- (D) Forecasting of cases and trends in healthcare

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (C) and (D) only.
- 2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
- 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).**

Solution:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has various applications in healthcare. It plays a key role in disease control and prevention (A), clinical decision support services and interoperability (B), tracking

cases during pandemics and suggesting quarantine measures (C), and forecasting trends and cases in healthcare (D). Therefore, all the listed options are correct.

 Quick Tip

AI applications in healthcare are transformative, from supporting clinical decisions to managing pandemics and predicting trends.

46: One of the Nobel prizes in 2023 was given for the discovery and use of a new technology in healthcare for the benefit of the community all over the world. What was the field for which this Nobel prize was given?

- (A) Medicinal chemistry
- (B) Auto-immune diseases
- (C) Vaccine development
- (D) Pharmacology

The correct answer is: **(C) Vaccine development**

Solution:

In 2023, the Nobel Prize was awarded for the development of vaccines, particularly in the context of addressing global health issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Vaccine development was key to ensuring widespread immunity and controlling the disease.

 Quick Tip

The Nobel Prize in 2023 recognized the immense contribution of vaccines in the global fight against pandemics like COVID-19.

47: In research, when an exposure and outcome are strongly associated with a third variable, it is stated as:

- (A) Confounding
- (B) Matching
- (C) Recall bias
- (D) Retrospective cohort

The correct answer is: **(A) Confounding**

Solution:

Confounding occurs when a third variable influences both the exposure and outcome, leading to a false association between the two. It is essential to control for confounders to ensure the validity of research findings.

 Quick Tip

Confounding can distort the apparent relationship between exposure and outcome in research, making it crucial to account for potential confounders.

48: The standard form that must be filled before starting a surgery is:

- (A) SF 520
- (B) SF 521
- (C) SF 522
- (D) SF 532

The correct answer is: **(B) SF 521**

Solution:

SF 521 is the standard form used before performing a surgery, ensuring that all necessary permissions and medical information are recorded prior to the procedure.

💡 Quick Tip

The SF 521 form is essential in surgical settings to ensure informed consent and proper documentation before surgery.

49: The thickness of the lead jacket that is maintained for X-Ray procedure is:

- (A) 250 mm
- (B) 2.5 mm
- (C) 25 mm
- (D) 0.25 mm

The correct answer is: **(B) 2.5 mm**

Solution:

For X-ray procedures, a lead jacket with a thickness of 2.5 mm is typically used to provide adequate protection from radiation exposure. This standard ensures safety for both patients and healthcare workers.

💡 Quick Tip

Lead jackets with a 2.5 mm thickness are standard for protecting against radiation in diagnostic imaging like X-rays.

50: In genetics, which of the following diseases are linked to recessive sex-linked traits:

- (A) Hydrocephalus
- (B) Haemophilia type A and B
- (C) G6 PD Deficiency
- (D) Marfan's syndrome

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(2) (A), (B) and (C) only.**

Solution:

Recessive sex-linked traits are typically carried on the X chromosome and are more often expressed in males. Haemophilia types A and B (B), and G6 PD Deficiency (C) are examples of recessive X-linked diseases. Hydrocephalus (A) is not a recessive sex-linked trait, and Marfan's syndrome (D) is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder, not linked to sex chromosomes.

💡 Quick Tip

Recessive sex-linked diseases are carried on the X chromosome and tend to affect males more frequently due to their single X chromosome.

51. Match List I with List II:

List I	Medical Record Department Terms	List II	Functions
A	Unit record system	I	Accurate identification and complete information about patients
B	Dictating and Transcription system	II	System starts with lowest number and ending with highest number
C	Numbering system	III	Telephone or equipment linked to central transcription room
D	Filing system	IV	Retains all records in a chronological order

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

The correct answer is: (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matching of Medical Record Department Terms with their respective functions is as follows:

- Unit record system (A) is responsible for accurate identification and complete information about patients using unit numbers (I).
- Dictating and Transcription system (B) uses a system that starts with the lowest number and ends with the highest number (II).
- Numbering system (C) involves telephone or remote equipment linked to a central transcription room (III).
- Filing system (D) is designed to retain all records in chronological order (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

In medical records management, an accurate filing and numbering system is crucial for maintaining the integrity and accessibility of patient data.

52: Which one of the following criteria was not defined by Bhore Committee as part of comprehensive health care?

- Create and maintain a healthy environment both in home and working places
- Immunization against major infectious diseases

- (C) To be as close to the beneficiaries as possible
(D) Provide adequate preventive, curative and promotive health services
The correct answer is: **(C) To be as close to the beneficiaries as possible**

Solution:

The Bhore Committee, which was set up to study healthcare in India, outlined several important criteria for a comprehensive healthcare system. These include the creation of a healthy environment, immunization against major diseases, and the provision of adequate preventive, curative, and promotive services. However, the idea of being as close to the beneficiaries as possible was not specifically defined by the Bhore Committee.

 Quick Tip

The Bhore Committee focused on a broad spectrum of healthcare elements, but proximity to beneficiaries was not emphasized as one of its defining criteria.

53: Match List I with List II:

List I	Nutritional Problems	List II	Affected population
A	Protein-energy malnutrition	I	Major cause of mortality and morbidity in children less 5 years age
B	ARI	II	Severe cases in pre-school children
C	Nutritional anaemia	III	Highly endemic in sub-Himalayan regions
D	Iodine deficiency disorders	IV	High prevalence in women and children

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The correct matching of Nutritional Problems with the affected population is as follows:

- Protein-energy malnutrition (A) is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in children below 5 years of age (I).
- ARI (B) has severe cases in pre-school children (II).
- Nutritional anaemia (C) is highly endemic in sub-Himalayan regions (III).
- Iodine deficiency disorders (D) have a high prevalence in women and children (IV).

 Quick Tip

Addressing nutritional problems is key to improving public health, particularly among vulnerable populations like children and women.

54: Which of the following is a suggested norm for nurses in our healthcare delivery system?

- (A) 1 per 10000 population
- (B) 1 per 3500 population
- (C) 1 per 30000 population
- (D) 1 per 5000 population

The correct answer is: **(B) 1 per 3500 population**

Solution:

In healthcare delivery systems, the norm for nurse-to-population ratio is often suggested to be 1 nurse per 3500 population. This helps ensure adequate care and attention to the health needs of the community.

💡 Quick Tip

The nurse-to-population ratio is crucial in determining the quality of healthcare delivery and access to nursing services.

55: The level of healthcare where most of the health problems of an individual, family, and community can be resolved and dealt with:

- (A) Preventive care level
- (B) Tertiary care level
- (C) Secondary care level
- (D) Primary care level

The correct answer is: **(D) Primary care level**

Solution:

The primary care level is where most health problems of individuals, families, and communities can be effectively addressed. This includes preventive, promotive, and basic curative services, which form the foundation of healthcare.

💡 Quick Tip

Primary healthcare is the first point of contact for individuals and offers comprehensive services to prevent, treat, and manage common health problems.

56: Match List I with List II:

List I	New paradigm of healthcare management	List II	Terms
A	Right-sizing and redundancy	I	Flexibility and efficient utilization
B	Quality improvement	II	Fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of process
C	Business Process Re-engineering	III	Tailoring workforce according to the needs
D	Outsourcing	IV	Continuous improvement and meeting standards

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

The correct answer is: **(2) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The correct matching of the new paradigm of healthcare management with the terms is as follows:

- Right-sizing and redundancy (A) is associated with flexibility and efficient utilization (I).
- Quality improvement (B) involves fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes (II).
- Business Process Re-engineering (C) is related to tailoring the workforce according to the needs (III).
- Outsourcing (D) focuses on continuous improvement and meeting the standards (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Healthcare management paradigms like quality improvement and business process re-engineering are essential to improving system efficiency and meeting standards.

57: The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017 are:

- (A) To inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems
- (B) Prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross sectoral actions
- (C) Building knowledge base and better financial protection strategies
- (D) Strengthening regulations and slowly converting public hospitals to private hospitals to save the financial expenditure of the Government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(2) (A), (B) and (C) only.**

Solution:

The National Health Policy of 2017 emphasizes the role of the government in strengthening the health system, promoting disease prevention, and encouraging cross-sectoral actions for good health (A and B). It also focuses on building a knowledge base and improving financial protection strategies (C). However, the policy does not support the idea of converting public hospitals into private ones (D).

💡 Quick Tip

The National Health Policy of 2017 emphasizes a strong, sustainable health system with a focus on prevention, health promotion, and financial protection.

58: The following are some of the patient safety issues in the Indian healthcare system EXCEPT:

- (A) Poor and fragmented legal and regulatory context for healthcare practice and service delivery
- (B) Negligence of the Consumer Protection Act and patients' rights
- (C) Lack of funding for patient safety-based research in India
- (D) More engagement and initiatives of public hospitals in the NABH accreditation

The correct answer is: **(D) More engagement and initiatives of public hospitals in the NABH accreditation**

Solution: While the other options highlight significant patient safety issues, the increased engagement and initiatives of public hospitals in obtaining NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals Healthcare Providers) accreditation represent a positive step towards improving healthcare quality and safety, not a safety issue.

 Quick Tip

NABH accreditation is a mark of quality in healthcare and signifies that public hospitals are working towards enhancing patient safety and healthcare standards.

59: Which of the following programme indicator is used by NFHS to find out inequality in a particular caste or tribe?

- (A) No exposure to media
- (B) Illiteracy
- (C) Unsafe deliveries or Non-utilization of ANC services
- (D) Prevalence of anaemia

The correct answer is: **(B) Illiteracy**

Solution:

The NFHS (National Family Health Survey) uses several indicators to measure inequality across various social groups. Illiteracy is one of the primary indicators used to assess inequality in particular castes or tribes, as it can reflect disparities in education and social development.

 Quick Tip

Illiteracy often serves as a strong indicator of social and economic inequality, particularly within specific caste or tribal groups.

60: The total software requirements of a typical hospital are in which of the following areas?

- (A) Clinical applications
- (B) Inpatient care
- (C) Outpatient care
- (D) Business applications

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) and (D) only.
2. (A), (B) and (C) only.
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

The correct answer is: **(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D).**

Solution:

The total software requirements of a typical hospital span across multiple areas, including clinical applications (A) for patient care and treatment, inpatient care (B), outpatient care (C), and business applications (D) for managing administrative and financial functions. All these areas are integral to the functioning of a hospital.

 Quick Tip

A comprehensive hospital information system integrates clinical, inpatient, outpatient, and business applications for smooth operations and quality care.

61: In the DRG system, patients with similar diagnosis and treatment procedures are grouped together and they are called:

- (A) Patient categories
- (B) Diagnostic clusters
- (C) DRG families
- (D) Health conditions clusters

The correct answer is: **(C) DRG families**

Solution:

In the Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) system, patients who have similar diagnoses and receive similar treatments are grouped into categories known as DRG families. These families help in the classification of hospital cases for resource allocation and reimbursement.

 Quick Tip

DRG families streamline the reimbursement process in healthcare by grouping patients based on treatment and diagnosis similarities.

62: Approximately, 70 percentage of the world's healthcare expenditure is allocated using which of the following techniques for reimbursement and resource allocation:

- (A) Out-of-pocket expenditure
- (B) Social health insurance
- (C) International classification of Diseases (ICD)
- (D) Disease burden data

The correct answer is: **(B) Social health insurance**

Solution:

Social health insurance is a major method used for reimbursement and resource allocation in many countries, covering a large portion of healthcare expenditures. It helps in distributing healthcare costs and ensuring access to medical services for the population.

💡 Quick Tip

Social health insurance is a key mechanism for managing and financing healthcare, especially in countries with universal health coverage systems.

63: Code Blue in a Hospital is activated in which of the following type of situation?

- (A) Bomb threat
- (B) Security emergencies
- (C) Medical emergency
- (D) Fire

The correct answer is: **(C) Medical emergency**

Solution:

In hospital emergency codes, Code Blue is used to indicate a medical emergency, typically involving a patient requiring immediate resuscitation, such as in cases of cardiac arrest.

💡 Quick Tip

Code Blue alerts hospital staff to respond quickly to a medical emergency, particularly for life-threatening situations requiring urgent attention.

64: Match List I with List II:

List I	Treatment and disposal of waste	List II	Advantages
A	Wet thermal treatment	I	Highly efficient disinfection under operating conditions
B	Chemical disinfection	II	Relatively low investment and operating costs
C	Pyrolytic incineration	III	Drastic reduction of weight and volume of waste
D	Brick incinerator	IV	High disinfection efficiency

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The correct matching of waste treatment methods with their advantages is as follows:

- Wet thermal treatment (A) offers highly efficient disinfection under good operating conditions (I).

- Chemical disinfection (B) involves relatively low investment and operating costs (II).
- Pyrolytic incineration (C) results in drastic reduction of weight and volume of waste (III).
- Brick incinerator (D) offers high disinfection efficiency (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Efficient waste management techniques are crucial in reducing healthcare environmental impact and ensuring patient safety.

65: Arrange the following terms in a sequential order:

- (A) Disaster impact
- (B) Rehabilitation
- (C) Response
- (D) Reconstruction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (C) - (B) - (D)
2. (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)
3. (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
4. (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (C) - (B) - (D)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of events in disaster management begins with the impact of the disaster (A), followed by an immediate response (C) to mitigate damage and save lives. After the immediate response, rehabilitation (B) occurs to address the long-term needs of affected communities. Finally, reconstruction (D) takes place to rebuild infrastructure and restore normalcy.

💡 Quick Tip

Effective disaster management requires a structured approach starting from disaster impact assessment to response, rehabilitation, and finally reconstruction.

66: Match List I with List II:

List I	Emergencies and disasters	List II	What to do for personal protection
A	Floods	I	Choose a shelter in advance
B	Earthquakes	II	Prepare family emergency kits
C	Clouds of toxic fumes	III	Turn off electricity to reduce electrocution
D	Storms and hurricanes	IV	People who are indoors should move to central part of building

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The correct matching of emergencies and the respective actions for personal protection is as follows:

- Floods (A): Choose a shelter in advance (I) - Earthquakes (B): Prepare family emergency kits (II)
- Clouds of toxic fumes (C): Turn off electricity to reduce electrocution (III)
- Storms and hurricanes (D): People who are indoors should move to the central part of the building (IV)

💡 Quick Tip

During emergencies, proper safety measures and preparations can save lives and reduce risks.

67: Organizing for planning a hospital consists of the following steps. Please arrange them in the correct sequence:

- (A) Developing a decision-making mechanism
- (B) Selecting the professional hospital planning team
- (C) Organizing the planning team and formulating operating procedures
- (D) Appointing a hospital consultant

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)
- 2. (A) - (B) - (D) - (C)
- 3. (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
- 4. (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

The correct answer is: **(3) (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of steps for organizing hospital planning is:

- First, the professional hospital planning team is selected (B).
- Next, a decision-making mechanism is developed (A).
- A hospital consultant is then appointed (D).
- Finally, the planning team is organized, and operating procedures are formulated (C).

💡 Quick Tip

Effective hospital planning involves structured steps, including team selection, decision-making processes, and consultant involvement.

68: Some of the steps for transformation from paper to electronic health records are given below. Arrange them in the correct sequence.

- (A) Feasibility study and allocation of resources
- (B) Prepare a project plan
- (C) Arrange for Training and Development of staff
- (D) Implement the plan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (C) - (A) - (B) - (D)
2. (A) - (C) - (B) - (D)
3. (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
4. (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

The correct answer is: **(2) (A) - (C) - (B) - (D)**

Solution:

The correct sequence for transforming from paper to electronic health records involves:

- First, conducting a feasibility study and allocating resources (A).
- Then, preparing a project plan (C).
- Next, arranging for training and development of staff (B).
- Finally, implementing the plan (D).

💡 Quick Tip

The transformation to electronic health records is a step-by-step process, starting with feasibility, planning, training, and then implementation.

69: Match List I with List II:

List I	Financial Management Unit	List II	Functions
A	Business Office	I	Internal and external auditors
B	Audit office	II	Operations component of the hospital's finance department
C	CEO	III	Performs budgeting, monitoring and auditing functions
D	Accounting Office	IV	Overall supervision of all the activities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (C), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

The correct answer is: **(3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)**

Solution:

The correct matching of financial management units with their respective functions is as follows:

- The Business Office (A) deals with the operations component of the hospital's finance department (II).
- The Audit Office (B) handles internal and external auditors (I).
- The CEO (C) is responsible for overall supervision of all activities (IV).
- The Accounting Office (D) performs budgeting, monitoring, and auditing functions (III).

 Quick Tip

Effective financial management in hospitals relies on the smooth interaction between different departments, such as business, audit, and accounting.

70: Arrange the sequence of functions of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee in a hospital.

- (A) Develop a formulary of accepted drugs
- (B) Issue written communication to physicians, pharmacists, nursing and administrative staff regarding change in the formulary
- (C) Recommend drugs to be stocked in nursing units and other areas
- (D) Prevent unnecessary duplication of same basic drugs to be stocked

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (D) - (C) - (B)
2. (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)
3. (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
4. (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

The correct answer is: **(2) (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of functions for the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee is:

- First, develop a formulary of accepted drugs (A).
- Then, issue written communication to staff regarding changes in the formulary (B).
- Next, recommend drugs to be stocked in nursing units and other areas (C).
- Finally, prevent unnecessary duplication of basic drugs to be stocked (D).

 Quick Tip

The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee plays a key role in formulary management and ensures efficient and cost-effective drug stocking in hospitals.

71: Match List I with List II:

List I	Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory	List II	Procedures and functions formed
A	Diagnostic Procedure	I	Laser angioplasty, Rotablator etc.
B	Chief cardiologist	II	Trained; perform procedure in catheterization laboratory
C	Therapeutic Procedures	III	Intravascular Ultrasound and Coronary Angiogram
D	Technician	IV	Angiographer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

The correct answer is: **(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)**

Solution:

The correct matching of Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory components with their respective procedures and functions is as follows:

- Diagnostic procedures (A) include laser angioplasty and rotablator (I).
- The chief cardiologist (B) is trained to perform special procedures in the catheterization laboratory (II).
- Therapeutic procedures (C) involve intravascular ultrasound and coronary angiogram (III).
- Technicians (D) are responsible for performing angiographies (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

The cardiac catheterization laboratory plays a crucial role in diagnosing and treating heart conditions with specialized procedures and skilled professionals.

72: In Hospital Engineering services, the process of network planning involves the following steps given below. Kindly arrange them in the correct sequence.

- (A) Network Programming
- (B) Constraints and sequential relationships of activities
- (C) Breakdown of project activities
- (D) Listing of activities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)
2. (A) - (B) - (D) - (C)
3. (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
4. (C) - (D) - (B) - (A)

The correct answer is: **(3) (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of steps for network planning in hospital engineering is:

- First, identify the constraints and sequential relationships of activities (B).
- Then, perform network programming (A).
- Next, list the activities (D).
- Finally, break down the project activities (C).

💡 Quick Tip

Network planning involves careful analysis of activities and their relationships to ensure efficient project execution and resource allocation.

73: Match List I with List II:

List I	Colour-coded system for segregation of waste	List II	Type of waste
A	Yellow	I	Clinical waste which is suitable for landfill disposal
B	Light blue or transparent	II	Normal household waste
C	Black	III	Waste for autoclaving or ultimate disposal
D	Yellow with black strips	IV	Clinical waste for incineration only

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Solution:

The correct matching of the colour-coded system for segregation of waste with the type of waste is as follows:

- Yellow (A): Clinical waste which is suitable for landfill disposal (I).
- Light blue or transparent (B): Normal household waste (II).
- Black (C): Waste for autoclaving or ultimate disposal (III).
- Yellow with black strips (D): Clinical waste for incineration only (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Proper segregation of waste using the colour-coded system ensures effective waste management and minimizes environmental hazards.

74: In an outbreak of an infection at a regional or global level, how are the steps arranged in the correct order?

- (A) Control measures
- (B) Identification
- (C) Confirmation
- (D) Verification

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)
2. (A) - (B) - (C) - (D)
3. (B) - (C) - (D) - (A)
4. (A) - (C) - (D) - (B)

The correct answer is: **(3) (B) - (C) - (D) - (A)**

Solution:

The correct sequence of steps for managing an infection outbreak is:

- First, identification of the infection (B).
- Then, confirmation of the infection (C).
- Next, verification of the findings (D).
- Finally, implementing control measures (A).

 Quick Tip

Timely identification and confirmation of infections are crucial for effective control and prevention during an outbreak.

75: Which is the first step in fiscal planning in hospital administration?

- (A) Assess the needs to be covered in the budget
- (B) Evaluation and periodic review
- (C) Develop a plan
- (D) Implementation

The correct answer is: **(A) Assess the needs to be covered in the budget**

Solution:

The first step in fiscal planning is to assess the needs that need to be covered in the budget. This includes determining the financial requirements for various services, departments, and operations in the hospital to effectively allocate resources and set priorities.

 Quick Tip

The budgeting process begins by identifying the needs and requirements, which is essential for effective financial management in a hospital.