



| | | |
|---|--|---|
|  | INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR |  |
| CLASS: IX | DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2025-26 SKILL SUBJECT: HEALTHCARE | DATE: |
| WORKSHEET NO: 1 With answers | UNIT 1: HEALTHCARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS-SESSION1, 2 & 3 | NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT |
| NAME OF THE STUDENT: | CLASS & SEC: IX -A , B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I | ROLL NO: |
| | | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- ESI stands for _____.
 - Enormous social activity
 - Employee state insurance scheme
 - Enhancement systems in India
 - Environmental science intelligence
- Which of the following statements is true for unanai?
 - It is a drugless system of healing
 - It is an art and science of healthy living
 - It is a discipline to improve or develop one's inherent power in a balanced manner
 - Nature, physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, pathology, surgery ..etc are made use .

3. A clinic that provides advanced diagnostic or treatment services for specific diseases or parts of the body is called a _____.

- a) Ambulatory Clinic
- b) Free Clinic
- c) Outpatient Clinic
- d) Specialist Clinic

4. Which one of the following is in the miscellaneous components of a hospital?

- a) Laboratory
- b) Service
- c) CSSD
- d) Therapy

5. Rehabilitative services include

- a) Physical, mental, and social service
- b) Diagnostic service
- c) Training and research
- d) Occupational health service

6. Which of the following is a part of the diagnostic services provided by the hospital?

- a) Outpatient
- b) Security
- c) Pathology
- d) Ambulance

7.

8. In which function of a hospital does the given service belong?

Emergency services: dealing with injury, trauma, accidents, epidemics...etc

- a) Preventive services
- b) Patient care

c) Training and Research

d) Diagnostic services

9. ASHA stands for -----

a) Accredited social health activist

b) Auxiliary social health accreditation

c) Accredited service health activist

d) Assisted social health activist

10. "likes are cured by likes". Which system of medicine is based on this law?

a) Ayurveda

b) Homeopathy

c) Unani

d) Siddha

11. Which component of the hospital laundry comes in?

a) Clinical

b) Diagnostic

c) Miscellaneous

d) Administrative

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between a hospital and a clinic.
2. What are the various components of the hospital?
3. Write a short note on the Indian medicine system
4. Write a short note on the voluntary health sector and non-government organizations.
5. Draw a simplified model of the healthcare system.
6. Describe the public health system

ANSWER KEY – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | b) Employee state insurance scheme |
|---|------------------------------------|

| | |
|----|--|
| 2 | d) Nature, physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, pathology, surgery, etc. are made use. |
| 3 | d) Specialist Clinic |
| 4 | c) CSSD |
| 5 | a) Physical, mental, and social service |
| 6 | c) Pathology |
| 7 | b) Patient care |
| 8. | a) Accredited social health activist |
| 9 | b) Homeopathy |
| 10 | c) Miscellaneous |

SOLUTIONS FOR DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1.

| Hospital | Clinic |
|--|--|
| Provide inpatient care for patients requiring hospitalization, emergency services, surgical procedures, intensive care, and specialized treatments for complex or critical conditions. | Typically offer outpatient services, focusing on preventive care, diagnosis, and treatment of non-life-threatening conditions. |
| both outpatient and inpatient care. | patients visit for consultations, treatments, and procedures that do not require overnight stays. |
| more extensive facilities, including operating rooms, laboratories and specialized units. | smaller facilities with fewer beds and resources compared to hospitals |
| focus on acute care of patients during critical medical events, with less emphasis on long-term continuity of care beyond the hospitalization period. | Clinics emphasize continuity of care, building ongoing relationships with patients for preventive care and follow-up visits. |

| | |
|--|---|
| higher costs associated with inpatient care, specialized treatments, and emergency services. | cost-effective and accessible healthcare services |
| larger medical staff comprising various specialists, nurses, and support personnel. | limited diagnostic equipment and medical staff |

Q.2. The various components of the hospital include: 1. Clinical such as Outpatient, Inpatient, and emergency. 2. Diagnostic Services such as laboratory, radiological, pathology, etc. 3. Administrative including finance, security, ambulance services, etc. 4. Teaching, training, and Research. 5. Miscellaneous - Ambulance, CSSD, Laundry, Mortuary etc.

Q.3. a) Ayurveda: “AYURVEDA” is made up of two words- ‘Ayuh’ and ‘Veda’. Ayuh means life and Veda means knowledge or science. Thus "AYURVEDA" in totality means ‘Science of life’. It incorporates all aspects of life whether physical, psychological, spiritual or social.

b) Yoga: Yoga is a discipline to improve or develop one’s inherent power in a balanced manner. It offers the means to attain complete self-realization.

c) Unani: As the name indicates, Unani system originated in Greece. The foundation of Unani system was laid by Hippocrates. The system owes its present form to the Arabs who not only saved much of the literature by rendering it into Arabic but also enriched the medicine of their day with their own contributions. In this process they made extensive use of the science of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Surgery

d) Homeopathy: The word ‘Homoeopathy’ is derived from two Greek words, Homois meaning similar, and pathos meaning suffering. Homoeopathy simply means treating diseases with remedies, prescribed in minute doses, which are capable of producing symptoms similar to the disease when taken by healthy people. It is based on the natural law of healing- "Similia Similibus Curantur" which means "likes are cured by likes".

e) Naturopathy: Naturopathy is an art and science of healthy living and a drugless system of healing based on a well-founded philosophy. It has its concept of health and disease and also the principle of treatment. Naturopathy is a very old science.

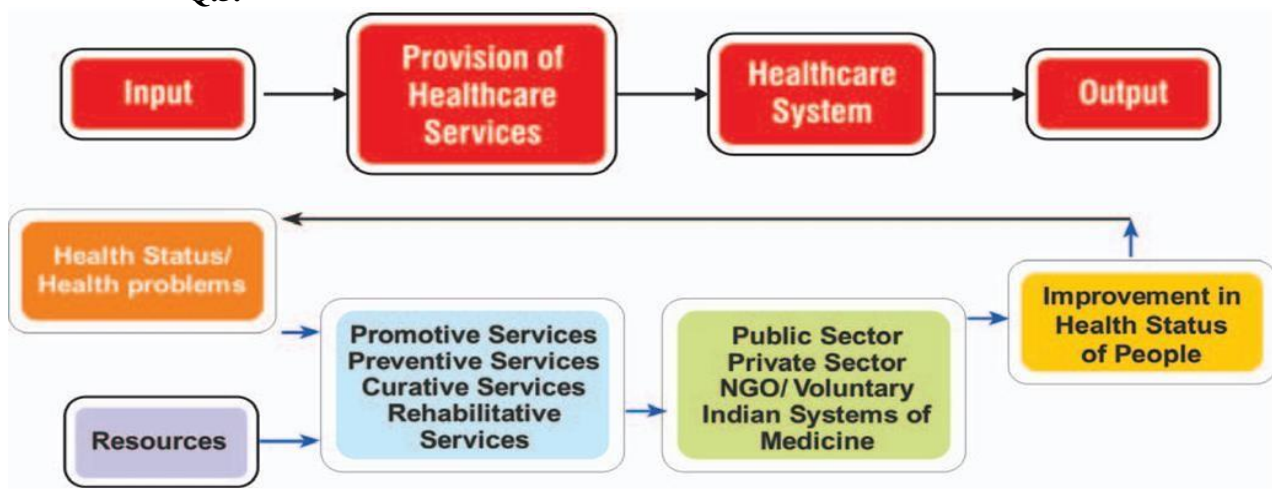
f) Siddha: Siddha system is one of the oldest systems of medicine in India. The term Siddha means

achievements and Siddhas were saintly persons who achieved results in medicine. Eighteen Siddhas were said to have contributed to the development of this medical system. Siddha literature is in Tamil and it is practiced largely in Tamil-speaking parts of India and abroad.

Q.4

- **Government Voluntary Organization:** These are voluntary organizations that play the role of implementing government programs like Family Planning and Integrated Child Development Services.
- **Healthcare for Special Groups of People:** This includes education, rehabilitation and care of the handicapped
- **Health Researchers and Activists:** The efforts of these groups are usually directed towards writing occasional papers, organizing meetings on conceptual aspects of health care and critiquing government policy through their journals.
- **Health Work Sponsored by Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and Chambers of Commerce:** They usually concentrate on eye camps – conducting cataract operations in the rural areas on a large scale with the help of various specialists, etc
- **Integrated Development Programs:** In these programs, health is a part of integrated development activities. Consequently, their emphasis on health care may not be as systematic or as effective as that of the previous group.
- **Specialized Community Health Programs:** They include income generating schemes for the poorer communities so that they can meet their basic nutritional needs.

Q.5.



Model of Healthcare System

Q.6 Public Health Sector: It includes the following:

- a) Primary Healthcare • Village level Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) • Village level ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife is a village-level female health worker in India who is known as the first contact person between the community and the health services). • Sub centers. • Primary Health Centre.
- b) Hospitals/ Health Centers • Community Health Centers. • Rural Hospital. • District Hospital/ Health Centers . • Specialty Hospitals. • Teaching Hospitals.
- c) Other Agencies Some examples are as follows: • Defence Services. • Railways. • ESI Hospitals. • Municipal Hospitals. • Public Sector Companies.

| | |
|--|---|
| Prepared by: Ms. Jainsha Saji | Checked by: AVP – Science & French |
|--|---|