

	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
CLASS: X	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2025 – 26 SUBJECT: HEALTH CARE (SUBJECT CODE - 413)	DATE: 08.05.2025
WORKSHEET NO: 1 With answers	UNIT 1: HEALTHCARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS (SESSION – I, II, II)	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC: X -A to X -I	ROLL NO:

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE):

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a specialized hospital?

- a) Ophthalmic hospital
- b) Orthopaedic hospital
- c) General hospital
- d) Cardiac hospital

2. Which department in a hospital is responsible for diagnosing diseases using imaging techniques like X-rays and CT scans?

- a) Physiotherapy
- b) Radiology
- c) Pharmacy
- d) Medical Records

3. What is the primary objective of a teaching hospital?

- a) To provide only emergency services
- b) To conduct teaching, research, and medical care
- c) To focus only on specialized treatments
- d) To provide accommodation for patients

4. Why is OPD considered an essential part of a hospital?

- a) It provides in-patient care
- b) It facilitates first interaction of patients with medical services
- c) It is responsible for hospital administration
- d) It handles medical billing and records

5. What is the primary role of the housekeeping and sanitation department?

- a) Conducting surgeries
- b) Keeping the hospital clean and preventing infection spread
- c) Managing finances
- d) Conducting blood tests

6. What is the main responsibility of the blood bank in a hospital?

- a) Storing patient records
- b) Managing hospital finances
- c) Collecting, storing, and dispensing blood for transfusions
- d) Conducting surgeries

7. What is the primary role of the dietary department in a hospital?

- a) Cleaning patient rooms
- b) Providing appropriate nutrition based on patient needs
- c) Administering medication
- d) Conducting lab tests

8. Which of the following services is NOT a part of the Out-Patient Department (OPD)?

- a) Preventive healthcare
- b) Medical counselling
- c) Health education
- d) Surgical operations

9. Who is usually the head of hospital administration in large hospitals?

- a) Head Nurse
- b) Dietician
- c) Medical Superintendent
- d) Lab Technician

10. What is the role of the Medical Record Department (MRD)?

- a) Dispense medicines
- b) Maintain financial reports
- c) Store and manage patient records
- d) Provide nutritional guidance

11. Which of the following hospitals is run for profit by a group of individuals or corporations?

- a) Government hospital
- b) Voluntary hospital
- c) Private nursing home
- d) Teaching-cum-research hospital

12. What is the main objective of a teaching-cum-research hospital?

- a) Profit generation
- b) Primary healthcare
- c) Training of doctors and research
- d) Specialized treatment

Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)

1. What is the importance of dietary services in a hospital?
2. What is the role of the purchasing department in a hospital?
3. What are two main functions of the Finance and Accounts Department?

4. What is a government or public hospital?
5. Define a corporate hospital.
6. What is the difference between OPD and IPD in a hospital?
7. List any two supporting services provided in a hospital.
8. What is the function of the Medical Records Department in a hospital?

Descriptive Questions (4 Marks)

1. Explain the role of specialized hospitals and provide two examples.
2. Who are professionals in a hospital. Name them.
3. What are the responsibilities of the Hospital Administration Department?
4. Describe the functions and importance of the Housekeeping and Sanitation Department.
5. Explain the classification of hospitals based on ownership or control.
6. What are the functions of hospitals run by local bodies and autonomous institutions?

ANSWERS

	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (MCQ)
1	c) General hospital
2	b) Radiology
3	b) To conduct teaching, research, and medical care
4	b) It facilitates first interaction of patients with medical services
5	b) Keeping the hospital clean and preventing infection spread
6	c) Collecting, storing, and dispensing blood for transfusions
7	b) Providing appropriate nutrition based on patient needs
8	d) Surgical operations
9	c) Medical Superintendent
10.	c) Store and manage patient records
11.	c) Private nursing home
12.	c) Training of doctors and research
	Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)
1	Dietary services ensure patients receive proper nutrition as per medical advice, which aids in faster recovery and better outcomes, especially in surgical and chronic cases.
2	The purchasing department is responsible for buying all supplies and equipment needed for hospital operations.
3	1. Collection of fees and payment management. 2. Keeping financial records and assisting in budget preparation.
4	A government or public hospital is run by the central, state, or local government on a non-commercial basis and is primarily funded by the government.
5	A corporate hospital is a public limited company formed under the Companies Act and run on commercial lines; it can be general or specialized.
6	OPD (Outpatient Department) is where patients visit for diagnosis and treatment without being admitted, whereas IPD (Inpatient Department) is where patients are admitted for further treatment and observation.
7	Pharmacy: Provides medicines prescribed during treatment. Laboratory and Blood Bank: Conducts lab investigations and ensures the availability of blood/blood products.

8	The Medical Records Department is responsible for keeping and organizing patients' medical records and documentation for future reference.
	Descriptive Questions (4 Marks)
1	Specialized hospitals focus on providing medical and nursing care in specific areas of healthcare. They are equipped with advanced technology and expert professionals for treating particular diseases or conditions. Examples include: Ophthalmic Hospital: Deals with eye-related diseases and treatments. Cardiac Hospital: Specializes in diagnosing and treating heart-related conditions.
2	Professionals The hospital requires various trained and skilled personnel for providing services to the patient. The following professionals are available in a hospital: 1. Doctors 2. Nurses 3. Pharmacist 4. Medical Lab Technician 5. X-Ray Technician 6. Physiotherapist 7. Dietician 8. General Duty Assistant/Hospital attendants
3	Hospital administration oversees smooth coordination among departments, manages human resources, ensures implementation of policies, and acts as a link between clinical and support services. Headed by a medical superintendent, this department is key to efficient hospital functioning.
4	This department is responsible for maintaining cleanliness in the hospital to prevent infections. Staff are trained in effective cleaning methods like vacuuming over dusting. Areas like ICUs and operation theatres require constant cleaning. Clean environments ensure patient safety and recovery.
5	Government/Public Hospitals: Run by government and non-commercial. Voluntary Hospitals: Non-profit and registered under charitable acts. Private Nursing Homes: Owned by individuals/groups, run for profit. Corporate Hospitals: Public limited companies offering commercial medical services.
6.	Local Bodies: Managed by municipalities, Panchayats; provide basic health services. Autonomous Hospitals: Governed independently, have control over hiring, budgeting, and efficient management.

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