



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration in Hospital Management

Course Name – Fundamentals of Hospital Planning

Course Code - BBAHMC502

(Semester V)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) HEPA provides an atmosphere which is :
 - a) 70% Particulate free
 - b) 80% Particulate free
 - c) 90% Particulate free
 - d) 100% Particulate free
- (2) Effective air conditioning in OT complex decreases the chances of air borne infection. HEPA filters are?
 - a) 0.1 to 0.2 micron in dimension
 - b) 0.2 to 0.3 micron in dimension
 - c) 0.3 to 0.4 micron in dimension
 - d) 0.4 to 0.5 micron in dimension
- (3) All of the following determine the workload of surgical cases except :
 - a) Surgical bed compliment
 - b) ALS
 - c) Type of surgeries being performed
 - d) Plot ratio of the hospital
- (4) For Electro conduction of OT floors?
 - a) Conduction should be sufficient to dispense with static electricity
 - b) Super conductive process should occur
 - c) Conduction should be for alternative current
 - d) Lag time conduction should occur
- (5) "Shopping Window" of a hospital is :
 - a) Operation Theatre
 - b) ICU
 - c) OPD
 - d) Cafeteria Services
- (6) The type of Day Care Surgical Units include all except :
 - a) Hospital Integrated Unit
 - b) Hospital Autonomous Unit
 - c) Hospital Satellite Unit
 - d) Hospital Galaxy Unit
- (7) McGibony has advocated that the number of patients visiting OPD vis a vis indoor hospital beds are ?
 - a) 500 OPD Patients / Bed every Year
 - b) 1000 OPD Patients / Bed every Year
 - c) 1500 OPD Patients / Bed every Year
 - d) 2000 OPD Patients / Bed every Year

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- (8) Factors considered as most important for planning a hospital is:
- a) geographical
 - b) demographic
 - c) institutional
 - d) cultural
- (9) DPR stands for:
- a) Detail Personal Report
 - b) Doctor's Patient Record
 - c) Detail Project Report
 - d) Demographic Project Report
- (10) HVAC pertains to:
- a) heating, ventilation, air-conditioning
 - b) high voltage air-conditioning
 - c) high voltage air-cooling
 - d) none of these
- (11) Industry standard for hospital staff reserve is:
- a) 0.05
 - b) 0.070000000000000001
 - c) 0.12
 - d) 0.3
- (12) The most important criteria for site selection of a hospital is:
- a) site should be large enough to accommodate future expansion
 - b) convenience for patients
 - c) both the these
 - d) none of these
- (13) The most traditional form of ward arrangement is known as:
- a) friesian race-track ward plan
 - b) nightingale ward plan
 - c) vertical ward plan
 - d) horizontal ward plan
- (14) Type of hospital structure could include all except:
- a) Wood
 - b) Steel
 - c) Plastic
 - d) Concrete
- (15) The ideal climate control in hospital rooms are:
- a) 22°C to 26°C with R.H. 30% to 60%
 - b) 20°C to 30°C with R.H. 35% to 60%
 - c) 20°C to 24°C with R.H. 70% to 80%
 - d) 30°C to 40°C with R.H. 35% to 60%
- (16) The responsibility of a/an is to translate the administrative and clinical needs to architectural and engineering realities
- a) medical consultant
 - b) hospital administrator
 - c) architect
 - d) none of them
- (17) The ideal ratio of nurse of patient for a non-teaching hospital is:
- a) 1 : 3
 - b) 1 : 5
 - c) 1 : 4
 - d) 1 : 1
- (18) As per BIS, the recommended area for 25 hospital beds should be at least:
- a) 20 hectares
 - b) 1 hectare
 - c) 5 hectares
 - d) none of these
- (19) Full form of KRA:
- a) Key Research Areas
 - b) Key Research Appearance
 - c) Key Result Areas
 - d) Key Research Actions
- (20) NABH prescribes standards foraccreditations.
- a) Laboratory
 - b) Radiology
 - c) Hospital
 - d) All of these
- (21) Full form of IPHS is:
- a) Indian Public Health Standards
 - b) Indian Public Hygiene Standards
 - c) Indian Private Health Standards
 - d) Indian Public Hospitals Standards

- (22) Planning a new hospital starts with setting goals for the hospital, without which the organization cannot have a definite direction or focus. Which of the following areas is not considered by an organization while studying existing hospital facilities in an area?
- a) Bed ratio
b) Hospital occupancy
c) Physical condition of facilities
d) Perception of patients
- (23) Centralization principle of management science has brought the existence of central sterile services department (CSSD) in large hospitals. The significance of CSSD is:
- a) To bring advancement in medical science to provide betterment of humanity
b) To help the doctors to develop leadership qualities and human relationship abilities
c) To bring efficiency and economy in the centralization of sterilization of syringes activity in one location for use all over the hospital
d) To help nonmedical staff to learn administrative skills
- (24) A medical audit committee comprises professionals from different departments of a hospital. Which of the following may act only as an observer in committee meetings?
- a) Heads of medical departments
b) Nursing superintendents
c) Head of pathology
d) Administrator
- (25) Which of the following is determined by calculating deaths after 24 hours of hospital admission?
- a) Gross death rate
b) Random death rate
c) On-the-spot death rate
d) Net death rate
- (26) Laboratory and diagnostic services are of paramount importance in a hospital because:
- a) The relationship formed at this stage goes a long way in building overall image of the hospital
b) This stage forms the initial contact point between patient and the hospital
c) Any amount of effort expended at this stage is less, unless one can delight the patient
d) They properly receive the patients and brief them about the investigations
- (27) A hospital requires to check and understand the applicability of the standard clauses for the institution. In India, all the hospitals have been certified for:
- a) ISO 9000
b) ISO 9001
c) ISO 9002
d) ISO 9003
- (28) As per norm for planning purpose, the average number of patients expected to visit the OPD daily are :
- a) 2 for every Authorised Bed
b) 5 for every Authorised Bed
c) 10 for every Authorised Bed
d) 10 for every 100 Authorised Bed
- (29) The functions of the Out Patient Department include :
- a) Promotion of Health
b) Training of Medical and Nursing Personnel
c) Social Search
d) All of the Above
- (30) Health promotive services not includes:
- a) Growth monitoring
b) Health screening
c) Mental counseling
d) Treatment of ARI
- (31) Which of the service is not a part of preventive care:
- a) Sentinel surveillance
b) Nutritional counseling
c) Non communicable disease prevention
d) OPD services
- (32) HEPA(High Efficiency Particulate Air)provides an atmosphere which is :
- a) 70% Particulate free
b) 80% Particulate free
c) 90% Particulate free
d) 100% Particulate free
- (33) _____ is the most commonly acquired hospital infection.

- a) Surgical wound infection
c) Respiratory tract infection
- (34) BARC stands for:
a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
c) Bengal Association of Radiological Consultants
- (35) A diet chart of the patient is prepared by:
a) the doctor
c) the pathologist
- (36) Sterile zone in OT should not include:
a) Operating suites
c) OT sister in-charge room
- (37) Criteria of planning a ward are as follows, except-
a) location of nursing unit
c) number of doctors
- (38) Shielding is practiced in:
a) wards
c) kitchen
- (39) Transplantation of Human Organs Act was established in the year:
a) 1992
c) 1994
- (40) of the admitted patients need surgery.
a) 0.15
c) 0.5
- (41) Isolation of patients are done to:
a) prevent spread of infection from a patient to other patients and staff
c) provide privacy
- (42) A coronary intensive care unit is used by the patient who suffers from:
a) myocardial infarction
c) burns
- (43) ASHA is located in
a) subcenter
c) CHC
- (44) All are principles of community health care except:
a) community participation
c) inequitable distribution
- (45) Current percentage of GDP spent on health-
a) 1.2
c) 10
- (46) Universal health coverage in India was recommended by which of the following committee -
a) multipurpose worker committee
c) high-level expert committee
- b) Urinary tract infection
d) Infectious diarrhea
- b) Bombay Atomic Research Centre
d) None of these
- b) the dietitian
d) the nurse-in-charge of the concerned ward
- b) Surgeons' scrubbing room
d) Sterile instrument room
- b) space planning
d) category of wards
- b) nuclear medicine department
d) physical medicine department
- b) 1993
d) 1990
- b) 0.35
d) none of these
- b) reducing the risk of infection for patients who have low resistance
d) both (a) & (b)
- b) corneal ulcer
d) renal disorder
- b) PHC
d) village
- b) intersectoral coordination
d) appropriate technology
- b) 2
d) 15
- b) health development and planning committee
d) medical education committee

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- (47) According to the National health policy, all are true except:
- a) elimination of kala-azar by 2010
 - b) elimination of leprosy by 2005
 - c) elimination of polio by 2010
 - d) elimination of filaria by 2015
- (48) A female multipurpose should be able to detect all the following except:
- a) malpresentation
 - b) renal disease
 - c) anaemia
 - d) hydramnios
- (49) Which of the following is seen in block -
- a) panchayat samiti
 - b) panchayat sabha
 - c) gram sabha
 - d) gram samiti
- (50) PERT(Program evaluation and review technique) is based on:
- a) behavioural science
 - b) quantitative method
 - c) qualitative method
 - d) both 2 and 3
- (51) NRHM involves:
- a) VHG
 - b) ASHA
 - c) ANM
 - d) HWM
- (52) Data about recent trends of immunization in the community can be found by
- a) Sample registration system
 - b) District level health survey
 - c) Rural survey
 - d) Census data
- (53) Surveillance every fortnight is according to which malaria programme
- a) Urban malaria scheme
 - b) The national malaria control programme
 - c) Modified plan of operation
 - d) Malaria eradication programme
- (54) Effective community orientation should be achieved by the hospital through-
- a) A governing board made up of persons who have demonstrated concern for the community and leadership ability.
 - b) Policies that assure availability of services to all the people in the hospital's service area.
 - c) Participation of the hospital in community programmes to provide preventive care.
 - d) All
- (55) A sound architectural plan should be achieved by the hospital through-
- a) Selection of a site large enough to provide for future expansion and accessibility of population.
 - b) A governing board made up of persons who have demonstrated concern for the community and leadership ability.
 - c) A public information programme that keeps the community identified with the hospital's goals, objectives and plans.
 - d) all
- (56) Regionalisation of hospital services is theoretically possible to be enforced by law because use of obstacles like:
- a) difficulty in coordination between private and public institutions
 - b) problems of movement of personnel and staff
 - c) bureaucratic obstacles
 - d) all of these
- (57) What is Regionalisation?
- a) a system of technical and administrative decentralisation by establishment of "levels of care" which range from primary health centre at the community level
 - b) to general hospital and specialised polyclinics at the intermediate level
 - c) culminating in higher medical centres where the practice of all specialities is carried out with teaching and research as major concerns.
 - d) all of these

(58) A general hospital aims to provide:

- a) range of general medical
- c) eye and ENT services

- b) obstetric and gynaecological
- d) all of these

(59) Which of the following is not true about the National AIDS Control Programme -

- a) Sentinel service methodology has been adopted
- c) Early diagnosis and treatment of STD is one of the major strategies to control the spread of HIV

- b) Community-based screening for the prevalence of HIV taken up
- d) Formulating guidelines for blood banks, blood donors and dialysis units

(60) The child protection scheme is under which ministry

- a) Ministry of health and family welfare
- c) Ministry of women and child development

- b) Ministry of Social welfare
- d) Ministry of education