

Marking scheme of healthcare of class 12th

Instructions)निर्देश - :(

1. All questions are compulsory.(सभीप्रश्नअनिवार्यहै)
2. Question no 1 and 3are long answer type questions carrying five marks.
(प्रश्न1से3पांच नंबरकेहै)
3. Question no 4 to 9 are short answer type question carrying three marks.
(प्रश्न4से9 तीननंबरकेहै)
4. Question no 10 to 15 are very short answer type question carrying two marks.
(प्रश्न10से15 दो नंबरकेहै)
5. Question no. 16to 30 are MCQ/ One Word/ Fill in the Blank type's questions carrying one marks each.(प्रश्न16 से 30 तकएकनंबरकेहै)

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.....
Long Answer Types of Questions

3 x 5 =

15 Marks

1. अस्पतालों में विभिन्न प्रकार के अपशिष्टों के निपटान की विधि का वर्णन कीजिए
Describe the method of disposing of various type of wastes in hospitals

Answer — 1. Civic Authorities: Most of the waste (about 80%-90%) generated in the hospital is general waste, which is similar to the waste generated in house and offices. This waste is non- toxic and non- infectious, and comprises of paper, leftover food articles, peels of fruits, disposable and paper containers for tea/coffee etc., card boards boxes, outer cover or wrapping of disposable items, etc. These general wastes should be put into black coloured polythene bags and are deposited atthe municipal dump opposite to the mortuary. It is subsequently collected by the local municipal authorities for disposal every day. The Sanitation Officer is responsible for proper co-ordination between municipal authorities. However, it is the responsibility of the hospital security (Police/contractor) to ensure that rag pickers are not allowed entry into the dumps.

2. Incineration: The waste collected in yellow coloured bags is transported to the site of incineration, adjacent to the generator room. The incinerator is maintained on contract basis by the Engineering services department and is manned by a supervisor and workers. After the waste (in yellow coloured bags) is deposited in the custody of the supervisor, the sanitation staff should obtain a proper receipt, and the entire process should be documented. It is the responsibility of the supervisor to ensure that rag pickers and other unwanted elements do not rummage through the waste for re-using of disposables and plastics. The ash produced by incineration should be sent for secure land filling.

3. Autoclaving and Shredding: Once the autoclave facility is installed in the hospital, the waste collected in blue bags shall be transported to the site of autoclaving and shredding for treatment. The process of deposition of the waste for autoclaving and shredding shall also be documented and a register shall be maintained for the same. The supervisor shall ensure that rag pickers and other unwanted persons do not gain access to the waste stored there, prior to autoclaving and shredding. The functioning of the autoclave and shredder including the number of cycles per day shall be maintained in a log table and periodically monitored by engineers as per norms.

4. **Radioactive Waste:** Radioactive wastes are generated during the process of body organ imaging, tumour localization and therapeutic processes in Radiotherapy Department. These applications of radioactive materials generate some solid radioactive waste i.e. vials, syringes, absorbent paper, protective clothing, etc. Concentration and storage under strict supervision in a large drum/container till it has decayed is principally used. The radioactive material in liquid form (including patient's urine) are generally diluted and dispersed in the sewers. Gaseous radioactive waste can be diluted through dispersal in the outside atmosphere. Under normal circumstances, urine and faeces can be handled as non-radioactive waste so long as the room is routinely monitored for radioactive contamination.

5. **Liquid and Chemical Wastes :** These wastes should be disinfected by chemical treatment using at least 1% sodium hypochlorite solution and then discharged into drains/sewers where it is taken care of by the principle of dilution and dispersal. The responsibility for proper disposal of liquid wastes lies with the sanitation supervisor in case of weekly "gang" cleaning of indoor patient care areas; and with the nursing staff in case of routine cleaning. Responsibility of chemical waste should be with the persons/staff using the chemicals and generating the waste.

Or

लाभ और हानियों के साथ विभिन्न प्रकार की पारंपरिक दवा वितरण प्रणाली का वर्णन करें
Describe the various types of conventional drug delivery system with advantages and disadvantages.

Answer -1. Oral Delivery

Advantages of Oral Delivery • Convenience in administration • Non-invasive • Accurate and measured dose. • Unit dosage form • Higher compliance • Cheap

Disadvantages of Oral Delivery • Unconscious patients cannot take dose • Low solubility • Low permeability • Degradation by gastro-Intestinal enzymes or flora • First pass metabolism • Food interactions • Irregular absorption

Examples of medicines given through oral delivery system: - Tablets - Capsules - Soft gelatin capsules - Suspensions - Elixirs

2. Buccal/ Sublingual Delivery

Advantages • By-pass first pass metabolism • Rapid absorption • Low enzymatic activity

Disadvantages • Discomfort during dissolution • Probability of swallowing • Small doses **Examples:** - Tablets - Chewing gum

3. Rectal Delivery

Advantages • By-pass first pass metabolism • Useful for children

Disadvantages • Absorption depends on disease state • Degradation by bacterial flora • Uncomfortable

4. Intravenous Delivery

Advantages - Drug 100% bioavailable • Rapid response • Total control of blood concentration • Maximize incorporation of degradable drugs • By-pass First Pass Metabolism

Disadvantages • Invasive • Trained personnel are needed • Possible toxicity due to incorrect dosing • Sterility

5. Subcutaneous Delivery

Advantages • Patient self-administration • Slow, complete absorption • By-pass first pass metabolism (FPM)

Disadvantages • Invasive • Irritation • Inflammation • Maximum dose volume - 2mL

6. Intramuscular Delivery

Advantages • Patient can administer the drug himself • Larger volume than subcutaneous • By-pass first pass metabolism

Disadvantages • Invasive - patient discomfort • Irritation, • Inflammation • May require some training

2. दस्तावेज़ीकरण के सिद्धांत क्या हैं?

What are the principles of documentation?

Answer - (i) The document should contain the date and time of each recording.

(ii) Correct spelling of words should be used. Check the dictionary and use the correct spelling.

(iii) Record only that information which pertains to the client's health problem and care.

(iv) Accurate and complete documentation give legal protection to the GDA and other healthcare professionals of the institution.

(v) Client's name and identification data must be written on each page of the clinical record. Entries must be accurate.

(vi) Document all information necessary to explain the events in a shift.

Anyone reading the document should have a clear picture of what took place or is being described.

(vii) Good charting is concise and brief. Use partial sentences and phrases. Use only accepted abbreviations.

(viii) Writing must be clear and easily readable by others. Legibility is all the more important while recording numbers and medical terms.

(ix) Recording of information on the client's record must follow a chronological order. Charting statements must be logically organized according to time and content.

- (x) Documentation in a timely manner can help avoid errors. Record all medications at the time they are given.
- (xi) While writing, if an error occurs, do not erase it. Draw a single line and writing the word void or error in the space above the incorrect entry, followed by the initials of the writer. A single line instead of multiple line is required to keep the incorrect entry legible.
- (xi) Blank spaces should not be left on the chart. Avoid writing outside the lines of the charting format. A horizontal line is drawn through any empty space to the right margin to prevent later entries being made in front of a signature.
- (xii) A signature must follow every entry into a client's record.
- (xiii) All client's records are confidential files that require written permission of the client to be copied.

Or

विषाणुओं द्वारा होने वाले किन्हीं पाँच मानव रोगों का वर्णन करें
Describe any five human diseases caused by viruses?

Answer -

Hepatitis A: an infection of the liver caused by a virus that is usually spread by swallowing infected food and water. It is also known as infectious hepatitis.

Measles: an acute, contagious, infectious disease caused by a virus. It usually occurs in children and causes red spots on the skin, fever and inflammation of the air passages of the head and throat

Polio: a viral infection that attacks the nerve cells that activate the muscles, the brainstem (the base of the brain that connects with the spinal cord) and the spinal cord.

Rabies: an acute, infectious and often fatal disease that attacks the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord) and is passed to humans by the bite of an infected animal.

Shingles: a disease in adults caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox in children. It causes an inflammation of the spinal and cranial sensory nerve cells that will result in the appearance of blisters or cysts along the affected nerve path. It usually affects only one side of the body and causes sudden, severe attacks of pain.

(Students can explain any 5 disease caused by virus)

Answer –

3. शारीरिक परीक्षा की विभिन्न तकनीकों की व्याख्या कीजिये
Explain the various techniques of physical examination

Answer - Answer - Techniques of Physical Examination

The four basic techniques used in physical examination are as follows:

- (i) **Inspection** It is the systematic visual examination of the patient or it is the process of performing deliberate purposeful observations in a systematic manner. It involves observation of the colour, shape, size, symmetry, position and movements. It also uses the senses of smell to detect odour, and sense of hearing to detect sounds
General inspection of a patient focuses on the following areas. • Overall appearance of health or illness. • Signs of distress. • Facial expression and mood. • Body size. • Grooming and personal hygiene Besides being used in general survey, inspection is the first method used in examination of a specific area. The patient and abdomen are inspected before palpation and auscultation.
- (ii) **Palpation** It is use of the hands and fingers to gather information through touch. It is the assessment technique which uses sense of touch. It is feeling the body or a part with hands to note the size and position of the organs. The hands and fingers are sensitive tools and can assess temperature, turgor, texture, moisture, vibrations, size, position, consistency, masses and fluid. The dorsal surfaces of the hand and fingers are used to measure temperature. The palmar surfaces of the fingers and finger pads are used to assess texture, shape, fluid, size, consistency and pulsation. Vibration is palpated best with the palm of the hand. The examiner's hands should be warm and the touch should be gentle and respectful. Areas of tenderness are palpated last. Light, moderate, or deep palpation may be used. The purpose of deep palpation is to locate organs determine their size and to detect abnormal masses in the body.
- (iii) **Percussion** It is the examination by tapping the fingers on the body to determine the condition of the internal organs by the sound that are produced. Percussion is the act of striking one object against another to

produce sound. The sound waves produced by the striking action over body tissues are known as percussion tones or percussion notes.

Percussion tone provides information about the nature of an underlying structure. It is used to outline the size of an organ, such as bladder or liver. Percussion is also used to determine if a structure is air-filled, fluid-filled or solid. There are two types of percussion, direct and indirect.

Direct percussion is accomplished by tapping an area directly with the finger tip of the middle finger or thumb. **Indirect percussion** involves two hands. The hand is placed on the area to be percussed and the finger creating vibrations that allows discrimination among five different tones. The degree to which sound propagates is called resonance.

- (iv) **Auscultation** It is the process of listening to sounds that are generated within the body. Auscultation is usually done with the help of a stethoscope. The heart and blood vessels are auscultated for circulation of blood; the lungs are auscultated for moving air gastrointestinal contents. When auscultating a part, that area should be exposed, and should be quiet.

Four characteristics of sound are assessed by auscultation: 1. Pitch (ranging from high to low). 2. Loudness (ranging from soft to loud). 3. Quality (gurgling or swishing). 4. Duration (short, medium or long)

or

अस्पताल में रखे जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के मेडिकल रिकॉर्ड को सूचीबद्ध करें और समझाएं
Enlist and explain the different type of medical records kept in a hospital ?

Answer - 1. Outpatient and Inpatient Records - in most of the hospitals, the inpatient record will be continuation of the outpatient record. Outpatient record is continuation of the outpatient department. This will contain the filled up in the outpatient department. This will contain the biodata of the client, diagnosis, family history, history of the past and present illness, signs and

symptoms, findings of medical examination, investigations, treatments, medications progress notes and summary made at the discharge of the client.

2. Doctor's Order Sheet - The doctor's orders regarding the medication investigations, diet etc. may be written on separate sheets.

3. Graphic charts of T.P.R. - In this type of record, the temperature, pulse and respiration are written in a graphic form so that a slight deviation from the normal can be noted at a glance.

4. Reports of Laboratory Examination

5. Diet Sheets

6. Consent form for Operation and Anesthesia

7. Intake and Output Chart - Client's on intravenous fluids or on the fluid diet, critically ill client post-operative clients, client with oedema, clients having vomiting and diarrhea, clients getting diuretics etc

8. Reports of Anesthesia, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and other Special Treatment 9. Registers - To maintain the statistics, every hospital maintains certain register, such as registers for the births and deaths, registers for operations and deliveries, census register, register for the admission and discharge, register for the OPD attendants, etc.

Short Answer Types Questions

6 x 3 = 18

Marks

4. रोगी की जांच करते समय जब रोगी का इतिहास लिया जाता है उस समय होने वाली प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या करें

Explain the content of history taking of patients

Answer - . History taking includes the following.

1. Biographic data: Name, address, gender, age, marital status, occupation, religious preferences, health care financing, primary healthcare provider, family income educational qualification, etc.

2. Chief complaints: Document in patient's own words.

3. History of present illness: Onset, signs and symptoms, duration, treatment taken if any, for the same. Other complaints, such as loss of appetite, insomnia, disorders of stomach, etc. also should be found out. The GDA should also find out the patient's health habits - eating, sleeping etc.

4. Past medical history: Childhood illness - mumps, measles and so on. Information on allergies, mental disease, accidents, injuries, surgeries should also be collected.

5. Family history: Information about all family members (father, mother, grandparents, brothers and sister) living or dead, cause of death (if dead) condition of their health (if living) family history of any illness, e.g. Diabetes mellitus, cancer, heart disease, etc.
6. Lifestyle / high risk behaviour: Smoking alcoholism, substance abuse, if yes, how much and since when? Food habits. Food likes and dislikes, pattern of sleep, exercise pattern, etc.
7. Obstetrical history: Menstrual history, history of pregnancy, labour, and puerperium and their complications.

5. टीकाकरण का क्या महत्व है

What is the importance of immunization?

Answer - Immunization saves a child's life: Immunization helps to protect your child against various diseases.

- Immunization is safe and effective: All vaccines that are given to children are completely safe and effective, as various medical professionals have tested them. The only discomfort can be pain, redness or tender feeling among few.
- Immunization prevents spread of diseases: If a person is immunized, there is little to risk of an epidemic. Thus, it also prevents spreading of the disease.
- Immunization saves time and money: A prolonged illness can take a toll on your finance as well as your precious time. Immunization is a good investment, as it saves time, money and promotes good health.
- Immunization protects future: Immunization has helped to eradicate polio to some extent. If we keep on practicing immunization, in near future we will be able to eradicate all these diseases completely.
- Immunisation has reduced mortality rate
- Immunisation has made children more healthy and fit.
- Immunisation promotes long life span.

6. तनाव क्या है और इसे प्रबंधित करने के लिए क्या कदम हैं

What is stress and what are the steps to manage it?

Answer - Stress is a state of feeling upset, annoyed and hopeless. There are times when we feel nothing is working right, we are not able to achieve our goals and feel hopeless. During such times, if we manage and control our emotions, it helps us to sail through.

Some of the ways to manage stress are given below. • Stay positive and analyse what is going wrong in a certain situation. Resolving the

situation is easy once understood. • Maintain an accomplishment sheet and enter even small achievements. • Keep your thoughts in present. Pondering over past issues makes us feel upset and helpless. • Talk to friends and family for comfort. • Practise meditation and yoga. • Whenever you feel negative thoughts are taking over, take a look at your accomplishment sheet

7. HAI को नियंत्रित करने में GDA की भूमिका और कार्य क्या हैं?

What are the roles and functions of GDA in controlling HAI?

Answer - The Nurse and the GDA is responsible for the following:

1. Strictly following universal precautions
2. Maintaining hygiene, consistent with hospital policies and good nursing practices in the ward
3. Monitoring aseptic techniques, including hand washing and use of isolation
4. Reporting promptly to the attending physician any evidence of infection in patients under the care
5. Initiating patient isolation and ordering culture specimens from any patient showing signs of a communicable disease, when the physician is not immediately available
6. Limiting patient exposure to infections from visitors, hospital staff, other patients, or equipment used for diagnosis or treatment
7. Maintaining a safe and adequate supply of ward equipment, drugs and patient care supplies.

The Nurse and GDA is a member of the infection control team and are responsible for the following:

1. Identifying nosocomial infections
2. Participating in training of personnel
3. Surveillance of hospital infections
4. Educating people on proper disposal of wastes

8. स्वास्थ्य मूल्यांकन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

What are the purpose of health assessment?

Answer - Purpose of Health Assessment

1. To establish a database of the patient's normal abilities, risk factors that can contribute to dysfunction and any current alteration in function.
2. To get a clear picture of the patient's health status and health related problems.
3. To plan strategies to encourage continuation of healthy patterns, prevent patient health problems and alleviate or manage existing health problems.

4. To get a holistic view of the patient's health.
5. To help formulate a conclusion or problem statement.

or

एपिडेमिओलोजिकल त्रिभुज के तीन शीर्ष क्या हैं

What are the three vertices of the epidemiological triangle?

Answer - The Triangle has three corners called vertices, with agent, host and environment.

1. The Agent: The agent or microbe that causes the disease (the —whatll of the Triangle) is the cause of the disease. When studying the epidemiology of most infectious diseases, the agent is a microbe.
2. The Host: Hosts or organism harbouring the disease (the —wholl of the Triangle) are organisms, usually humans or animals, which are exposed to and harbour a disease. The host can be the organism that gets sick, as well as any animal carrier (including insects and worms) that may or may not get sick. Although the host may or may not know that it has acquired the disease or have any outward signs of illness, the disease does take lodging from the host
3. The Environment: The environment or those external factors that cause or allow disease transmission (the —wherell of the Triangle) is the favourable surroundings and conditions external to the host that cause or allow the disease to be transmitted.

9. हाथ धोने का क्या महत्व है

What is the importance of hand washing?

Answer - Importance and Benefits of Hand Washing

Hand washing is a simple act that saves lives from many life-threatening diseases.

Hand wash prevent germs from enter into our body. It prevents us from diseases like diarrhea and influenza.

It also prevents from communicable diseases and bacterial infections.

It has reduced infant mortality rate by up to 50% in developing countries.

It is very helpful in preventing people from a weakened immune system from getting infected.

It keeps the children stay out of diseases and concentrates on their studies.

It saves a lot of money and resources on being spent over health concerns.

or

एलर्जी के लक्षण क्या हैं?

What are the signs of allergies?

Answer - The signs are: • Itching • Hives • Swelling of the throat • Trouble breathing (dyspnea) • Shortness of breath • A drop in blood pressure • Irregular heart rhythm • Nausea • Vomiting • Abdominal cramping • Loss of consciousness • Death

Very Short Answer Types Questions

6 x 2 = 12

Marks

10. बैक्टीरिया से होने वाले किन्हीं तीन मानव रोगों की सूची बनाएं

List any three human diseases caused by bacteria?

Answer – Tuberculosis, pertussis, diphtheria, bacterial meningitis, gonorrhea, syphilis, bubonic plague, leptospirosis, cholera, typhoid fever, trachoma, tetanus, anthrax. (Any 3)

11. प्रलेखन क्या है?

What is documentation?

Answer - Documentation is recording of information relevant to assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation. It is a legal record that is permanent and retrievable for future purposes.

12. निम्नलिखित प्रकार के कचरे के लिए रंग कोड का वर्णन करें:

क) संक्रमित अपशिष्ट

ख) रसायन

Describe the color code for the following types of waste:

a) Infected waste:

b) Chemicals:

Answer – A – Yellow

B – Red

13. ऐसे कुछ तरीकों की सूची बनाएं जिनके द्वारा हम उत्पन्न होने वाले कचरे की मात्रा को कम कर सकते हैं

List some ways by which we can reduce the amount of waste generated.

Answer –

- Reusing scrap material
- Ensuring quality control If the quality of products is maintained, there will be a decrease in rejected products, thus, reducing waste
- Waste exchange - This is where the waste product of one process becomes the raw material for another. It represents the way of reducing waste disposal through re-use
- Managing e-waste
- Use of eco-friendly material

14. उन जोखिम कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करें जो एचएआई प्राप्त करने की संभावना को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

Enlist the risk factors that may increase likelihood of acquiring HAI.

- Answer -
1. Very young people or premature babies
 2. Very sick children
 3. Very old people
 4. People with medical conditions, such as diabetes
 5. People with defective immunity or people who are being treated with chemotherapy (for cancer) or steroids.

or

आत्म जागरूकता की दिशा में लिए गए चरणों को लिखिए

Write the steps towards Self awareness

- Answer – Steps towards self-awareness
- The first step for practising self-awareness is gaining a greater awareness of one's emotions
 - The second step to practising self-awareness is making a habit of tracking one's feelings.
 - The third step for practising self-awareness is expanding one's practice to areas of life beyond the person's feelings

15. एंटीस्पेटिक्स और डिसइन्फेक्टेंट्स के बीच क्या अंतर है

What are the differences between Antiseptics and Disinfectants?

- Answer -
- Antiseptics** • Use on skin and mucous membrane to kill microorganisms • Not for use of inanimate objects
 - Disinfectants** • Use to kill microorganisms on inanimate objects • Not for the use on skin and mucous membrane

or

दवाइयाँ देने के विभिन्न मार्ग कौन से हैं?

What are the different routes of drug administration?

Answer - Oral • Buccal (inside cheek) • Sublingual (under the tongue) • Topical (on the skin)

Objective Types Questions
Marks

15x 1 = 15

16. हाथ और अंगुलियों के द्वारा जानकारी प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को _____ कहते हैं

क) टटोलना

ख) तालवादक

ग) परिक्षण

घ) परिश्रवन

Use of hand and fingers to gather information through touch is known as:

a) Palpation

b) Percussion

c) Inspection

d) Auscultation

Answer – A

17. ड्रेसिंग का उपयोग प्राथमिक चिकित्सा या आपात स्थिति में किया जाता है जब तैयार ड्रेसिंग उपलब्ध नहीं होती है।

क) चिपकने वाला

ख) कामचलाऊ या इम्प्रोवाइज्ड

ग) एंटीसेप्टिक

घ) गोज

.....dressing is used in first aid emergency when prepared dressing is not available.

a) Adhesive

b) Improvised

c) Antiseptic

d) Gauge

Answer - B

18. एक सूक्ष्म जीव है जिसमें रोग उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता होती है।

क) एक बीमारी

- ख) संक्रमण
ग) रोगजनक
घ) बुखार

A..... is a micro-organism that has the potential to cause disease.

- a) Disease
b) Infection
c) Pathogen
d) Fever

Answer - C

19. ग्रीनहाउस गैसों में से कुछ हैं:

- क) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
ख) मीथेन
ग) नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड,
घ) ओजोन और क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन (सीएफसी)
ङ) उपरोक्त सभी

Some of the greenhouse gases are:

- a) Carbon dioxide
b) Methane
c) Nitrous oxide,
d) Ozone and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
e) All of the above.

Answer - E

20. आंख के आंतरिक भागों की विस्तृत जांच के लिए एक का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- क) ट्यूनिंग फोर्क
ख) नेत्रगोलक
ग) ऑटोस्कोप
घ) स्टेथोस्कोप

For detailed examination of the internal parts of the eye an is used.

- a) Tuning fork
b) Ophthalmoscope
c) Autoscope
d) Stethoscope

Answer – B

21. एक गंभीर स्थिति जहां मस्तिष्क में रक्त की आपूर्ति बंद हो जाती है उसे _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

क). गठिया

ख). स्ट्रोक

ग) सेरेब्रल पाल्सी

घ) पार्किंसन रोग

A serious condition where the blood supply to the brain is cut off is known as _____.

a) Arthritis

b). Stroke

c) Cerebral palsy

d). Parkinson's disease

Answer - B

22. SMART गोल में 'R' का क्या अभिप्राय है?

What is 'R' stands for in SMART goal?

Answer - Realistic

23. NAPCC को विस्तारित कीजिये

Expand the term NAPCC

Answer - National Action Plan on Climate Change

24. बेडपैन कीटाणुरहित करने के लिए, उन्हें लाइसोल 1:40 में घंटे के लिए भिगो दें या उनको बेडपैन स्टरलाइज़र में स्टेरिलाईस करें

To disinfect the bedpans, soak them in Lysol 1:40 for hour or they are sterilized in bedpan sterilizers.

Answer – 1hour

25. टीपीआर शब्द को परिभाषित करें?

Define the term TPR

Answer – Temperature, Pulse, Respiration

26. _____ को आमतौर पर उल्टी को इकट्ठा करने के लिए (इसलिए इसे इमिसिस ट्रे भी कहा जाता है) गंदे ड्रेसिंग या शरीर के तरल पदार्थ एकत्र करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है

_____ are usually used for collecting the vomits (so it is also called emesis tray) soiled dressings or collecting of body fluids.

Answer – Kidney tray

27. फ्लू एक अत्यधिक उत्परिवर्तित डीएनए _____ वायरस के कारण होने वाली बीमारी है।

Flu is a disease caused by the _____ virus, a highly mutant DNA virus.

Answer - Influenza

28. PLB- का पूर्ण रूप लिखिए

Write the full form of - PLB

Answer – Pursed Lip Breathing

29. _____ व्यक्तित्व विकार वाले लोग मानते हैं कि वे दूसरों की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

People with _____ personality disorder believe that they are more important than others.

Answer - Schizotypal

30. टीकाकरण को परिभाषित करें

Define Immunization

Answer - 'Immunization's the term used for the process of both getting the vaccine and becoming immune to the disease as a result of the vaccine.