

13. *
- * Proximites
 - * Be Specific
 - * Small bite-size pieces
 - * Structure the environment

14. *
- * Interpretation
 - * Analysis
 - * Inference
 - * Evaluation
 - * Explanation
 - * Self Regulation

15. The "change of shift report" is the communication between the nursing staff during shift changeover periods regarding patient care.

16. class A: It comprise of fires ordinary combustible materials

class B: It comprise of fires involving flammable liquid

class C: It comprise of fires involving energized

17. → A short attention span
- Less Learning ability
 - Less ability to understand
 - An inability to communicate
 - poor hearing and sight

18. A disaster results from the combination of hazard, vulnerability and insufficient capacity:

19.

- * Too much work and not enough time
- * Limited resources
- * No clear chain of command
- * Understanding of the rules and policies

20.

- * patency of airway
- * Respiration
- * Temperature
- * pulse
- * Blood pressure
- * Cyanosis

21. It is a team of trained technical specialists ready to be deployed at short notice

22. The older persons, who have vision problems need assistance with many activities of daily living including dressing, walking and eating. The need for safety freedom from falls, and other injuries

23. * vacuum trailers

- * excavators
- * Bulldozers
- * utility vehicle
- * safety ropes

24. S - Simple
M - measurable
A - Action-based
R - Realistic
T - Time limited

25. → Admission Note
→ change of shift Report
→ Assessment notes
→ Transfer and discharge notes
→ client teaching notes
→ symptoms and complaints

PART - C

III

26. → Drills help develop teamwork
→ Drills help develop self confidence
→ Drills help to prepare crew for responding rapidly and effectively in an emergency situation
→ Drills can help prepare the crew to make decisions under pressure.
→ Drills can help to identify how procedures might be improved
→ Drills help to crew to become familiar
→ Drills help to crew to equipment and procedures and whether they are working properly

- 27.
- maintenance of Records
 - Documentation of medico legal cases
 - medication Record

Types of Records

- * Outpatient and inpatient Records
- * Doctor's order sheet
- * Graphic charts of T.P.R
- * Reports of Laboratory Examination
- * Diet sheets
- * Consent form for operation and anaesthesia
- * Intake and output chart

28. The need for safety and security is one of our most basic human needs. Safety is very important for all age groups but safety needs are the greatest for young children and the elderly

- put small objects in their mouths
- The old adults who have a mental sensory physical loss are at greater risk and prone to accidents
- physical problems.
- confusion
- loss of hearing and vision
- poor judgment and the inability to see dangers

- 29.
- To promote high degree of asepsis
 - Ensure maximum safety to patients and staff working in OT
 - Ensure maximum utilization of the OT
 - Ensure maximum comfort to the surgical team considering long hours of work in difficult posture
 - To provide complete environmental control
 - Flexibility of uses of operating suites

30. when a client is transferred to another facility either temporarily or permanently a transfer note is written

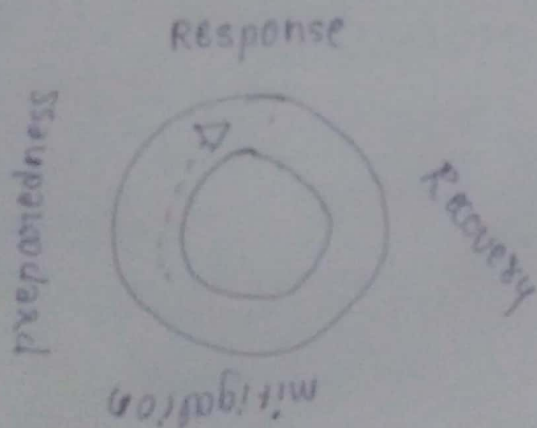
- Reason for transfer
- Method of transportation
- Person giving and receiving the report
- Notification of the client including vital signs and treatments in progress

31. Nosocomial infections are infections that have been caught in a hospital and are potentially caused by organisms

- a) patient's own flora
- b) flora of another patient
- c) fomites any object or substance
- d) environmental sources

32. → Surgeons
 → Assistant surgeons
 → House Surgeons
 → medical student
 → Theatre sister
 → Other theatre nurses
 → Head nurses of each OT
 → Staff nurses
 → medical and nursing students
 → operation room technicians
 → other staff such as attendants
 → General duty assistant

33. 1. Reduce or avoid losses from hazards
 2. Assure prompt assistance to victims
 3. Achieve rapid and effective recovery



1. mitigation :- It includes steps taken to minimise the effects of disaster. Examples include buildings codes vulnerability

84.

1. Hospital

- a) Hospital of all category like general, specialist hospital private as well as public sector hospital generate biomedical wastes.
- b) departments like surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, paediatrics, oncology, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, ENT, physical medicine

2. Clinics

- a) physicians, dentists, maternity clinics, immunization clinics, dialysis, endoscopists
- b) dispensaries of state or central govt

3. Healthcare organization

- a) polyclinics
- b) nursing homes
- c) geriatric homes
- d) home for mentally retarded
- e) mental asylums

H. Support services

- a) Blood Banks, pharmacy

S. Veterinary hospitals

35. → The patient is given long gown to wear which opens on the back

→ The patient is given long socks to wear

→ Lipstick and nailpolish are removed

→ The head is covered with a triangular bandage or a cap

→ dentures are removed

→ Spectacles or contact lenses are removed

→ a label is tied around

a. Name

b. Index number

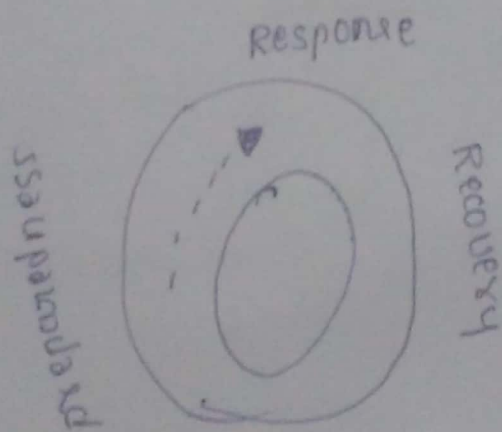
c. ward

d. ~~Doc~~ doctor's name

e. Diagnosis

f. operation to be done

36.



1. Reduce or avoid losses from hazards
2. Assure prompt assistance to victims
3. Achieve rapid and effective recovery

37.

Age groups	Age Spans
1. infants	Birth to 1 year
2. Toddler	1 to 3 years
3. pre school child	3 to 5 years
4. school age child	5 to 12 years
5. Adolescent	12 to 18 years
6. young adult	18 to 45 years
7. middle age adult	45 to 65 years
8. old adult	over 65

IVPART - D

38. → skin tears (thin and fragile skin)
- skin cancer and sun burning
 - Rashes and infection
 - Less able to cope with heat and cold
 - pressure ulcer
 - Dry skin care
 - skin tears other skin breakdown
 - provide good skin care
 - keep the skin clean & dry
 - patients & residents
 - taking care of bones

39.

- high blood pressure
- heart attacks
- ulcers
- headaches
- colds
- allergies
- asthma
- fatigue
- anger
- loss of sleep
- no energy
- moodiness

40.

admission notes

1) patient identifying information

- Name
- ID number
- chart number
- Room number
- Date of birth
- sex
- admission date

2) chief complaint

- age
- Race
- sex
- present complaint

- 3) history of present illness
- statement of health status
 - detailed description of chief complaint
- 4) Allergies
- first antigen & response
 - second antigen & response
- 5) Family history
- parents
 - siblings
 - children
 - spouse

41.

waste category	waste class and description
category no 1	human anatomical wastes
category no 2	animal waste
category no 3	microbiology and biotechnology waste
category no 4	waste sharp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needles • syringes • blades • glass
category no 5	discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs
category no 6	solid waste
category no 7	solid waste
category no 8	liquid waste
category no 9	incineration ash
category no 10	chemical waste

42. → abdominal pain

→ Acne

→ anemia

→ Anxiety

→ Breast cancer

→ contraception

→ Depression

→ endometriosis

→ Headaches

→ obesity

→ ovarian cysts

→ pelvic cancer

→ obesity

→ pelvic pain

→ weight loss

43.

→ vaginal discharge

→ sports injuries

→ skin rashes

→ sexually transmitted diseases

43. → The document should contain the date and time of each recording
- correct spelling of words should contain be used
 - ~~Re~~ Record only that information
 - Accurate and complete documentation
 - client's name and identification data must be written on each page
 - document all information data must be written
 - document all information necessary to explain the event in a shift
 - Good charting is concise and brief
 - writing must be clear and easily readable by other
 - documentation in a timely manner can help avoid errors
 - while writing if an error occurs