

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

HEALTH CARE (SUBJECT CODE 813)

Marking Scheme for Sample Question Paper for Class XII

(Session 2022-2023)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 18 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)	
i.	a) Detached and indifferent	1
ii.	c) Standard Bar	1
iii.	a) Measurable	1
iv.	c) Shortage of capital	1
v.	c) Formula	1
vi.	a) Perseverance	1

Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Ans: Medical record	1
ii.	Ans: Admission Note	1
iii.	Ans: Documentation	1
iv.	Ans: Transfer notes	1
v.	Ans: Admission note.	1
vi.	Ans: Toddler	1
vii.	Ans: Elderly care.	1

Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
i.	Ans: Infant	1
ii.	Ans: Biological clock	1
iii.	Ans: Caregivers	1
iv.	Ans: Adolescent.	1
v.	Ans: Pathological waste	1
vi.	Ans: Microbiological and bio-technological	1
vii.	Ans: Chemical waste	1

Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Ans: Red	1
ii.	Ans: Preoperative	1

iii.	Ans: Analgesic	1
iv.	Ans: Pharmaceutical waste	1
v.	Ans: Operating theatre	1
vi.	Ans: Medical equipment	1

Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Ans: Emergency response team	1
ii.	Ans: Sedative	1
iii.	Ans: 2005	1
iv.	Ans: Search and Rescue Team	1
v.	Ans: Realistic	1
vi.	Ans: Analysis	1

Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Ans: Disaster Management Cycle	1
ii.	Ans: Interpretation	1
iii.	Ans: Risk	1
iv.	Ans: Stress	1
v.	Ans: Critical	1
vi.	Ans: Medical Treatment Team	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.

Q. 7	Two ways to manage stress- 1. Stay positive and analyse what is going wrong in a certain situation. 2. Keep your thoughts in present. Any other, Any two	2X1=2
Q. 8	A presentation can be closed in any one of the following ways: 1. Select Close option from the File menu. 2. Click the Close Document button on the right side of the Menu bar. Any two	2X1=2
Q. 9	Two steps to overcome personality disorders- 1. Talk to someone, it helps to share your feelings. 2. Look after your physical health. Any other, Any two	2X1=2

Q. 10	Two roles of industrial entrepreneur- 1. Identification of the needs of customers and creates products or services to serve them. 2. They start through an industrial unit to create a product like electronic industry, textile unit, etc. Any other, Any two roles	2X1=2
Q. 11	Four most common environmental barriers faced by entrepreneurs- 1. Lack of adequate resources or raw material 2. Non-availability of skilled labour 3. Lack of requisite machinery and other infrastructure 4. Unavailability of monetary resources on time Any other, Any four	½x4= 2

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Q. 12	Ans: There is an index list that defines each problem. Everything is itemized and specific problems are organized into four parts. The main advantage is that it makes it easier to follow a course of treatment under a specific problem. 1 However, this type would be time consuming as well, especially to file a new problem in it. The POMR consists of four components, the database, and the problem list, initial plan for each problem and progress note for each problem. 1	2
Q. 13	Ans: The Officer In charge of Bio-medical Waste Management liaise with the Heads of Departments, Infection Control Officer and Matron. He is the member of the Hospital Waste Management Committee. He is responsible for monitoring the program from time to time at various levels i.e. generation, segregation, collection, storage, transportation and treatment (including disposal). 1 He is responsible for circulation of all policy decisions and the hospital waste management manual. He is responsible for accident reporting in Form III to the prescribed authority. 1	2
Q. 14	Ans: A label is tied around the wrist of the patient, giving the following information. a. Name and Indoor number b. Doctor's name and Ward c. Diagnosis d. Operation to be done ½ x 4=2	2
Q. 15	Ans: a) Vulnerability Analysis: Assessing vulnerabilities of a megacity are fundamental to enabling counteractive measures before an expected earthquake disaster as well as preparing for the post-earthquake response. An example of vulnerability analysis is of a remote sensing system set up to assess the vulnerability of a megacity and to assess the risk of a hazard turning into a disaster in that megacity.	2

	<p>b) Zoning and Land use Management: Zoning is a method of land use planning done by local governments. The word is derived from the practice of designating permitted uses of land based on mapped zones which separate one set of land uses from another.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1= 2</p>	
Q. 16	<p>Ans: If we do not manage stress, then we may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • get into conflict with others • over-reacts to normal everyday things • show lack of interest in one's usual activities • suffer loss of relationship with family and friends • lose a job due to bad performance. Any four. <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Q. 17	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the person their eyeglasses and hearing aid, if they have one • Speak slowly and clearly while facing the person • Keep information simple <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1= 3</p>	3
Q. 18	<p>Ans: The common medical equipment includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OT table(s) and OT lights 2. Anaesthesia machine(s)/ Workstations 3. Patient monitors (ECG, BP, Oxygen saturation, etc.) 4. Defibrillator(s) 5. Drugs and Drug Trolleys. 6. Various surgical equipment required for performing surgeries. <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 6=3$</p>	3
Q. 19	<p>Ans: Priorities: You probably have a lot of things to do, so assess how important and how urgent the tasks are; then make sure high priority tasks get done first and are not put off on a regular basis. Avoid time wasters!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Be specific: Make the task as specific as possible. 3. Small bite-size pieces: It is easy to do small tasks. Try breaking tasks down into smaller sub-tasks. 4. Use all available time: This is an especially good strategy if you are pressed for time. 5. Structure the environment: Find a place, preferably one you can use regularly and with limited distractions. 6. Establish a routine: We are creatures of habit. Use time management and scheduling tools to establish a routine. <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 6=3$</p>	3

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

Q. 20	<p>Ans: a) Change of Shift Report- During each shift, documentation of the patient's assessment made is done. The "Change of Shift Report" is the communication between the nursing staff during shift changeover periods regarding patient care. At the end of each shift nurses report information about their assigned patients to nurses working on the next shift. A handover report is usually given orally in person or during rounds at the bedside. Reports given in person or during rounds in hospital permit nurses to obtain immediate feedback when questions are raised about a patient's care.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>	4
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	<p>b) Transfer and Discharge Notes- When a patient is transferred to another facility either temporarily or permanently, a transfer note is written. This note may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reason for transfer ● Method of transportation ● Person giving and receiving the report ● Notification of the patient, including vital signs and treatments in progress. <p>A similar note is made when a patient is sent for a test within the same facility. When the patient returns to unit a similar note may be made. 2</p>	
Q. 21	<p>Ans:</p> <p>The GDA can help patients in taking care of their digestion related problems by performing the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advising smaller meals spread out during the day, sit up after a meal, rather than lying down, provide a good diet with low fat and caffeine in case of hernia. 1 ● Encouraging NOT to drink wine or smoke and helping the person to cope with stress and reporting any pain or bleeding in stool to the doctor. 1 ● When the GDA cares for a person with incontinence, the area must be washed with a no rinse skin cleanser or alcohol-free wipes. The area should be air dried. A special cream should also be used on clean dry skin to prevent skin breakdown and to keep all stool away from the skin. Corn-starch can also be used. 1 ● The GDA should advice at least 20 to 40 grams of fibre/day, fruit, vegetables, beans, bran and whole grains, plenty of fluids such as water and juice and exercise on a daily basis. 1 	4
Q. 22	<p>Ans:</p> <p>As per the nomenclature the waste generated includes as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Waste: The waste generated from office, administrative offices, kitchen, laundry and stores. 2. Sharps: Hypodermic needles, needles attached to tubing, scalpel blades, razor, nails, broken glass pieces, etc. 3. Infected waste: Equipment and instruments used for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, waste from surgery like tissues and organs removed and autopsy. 4. Chemical waste: Formaldehyde used for preserving tissues and organs, fixer and developers used in radiology department. Solvents like xylene, acetone, ethanol and methanol used in laboratories. 4 x 1=4 	4
Q. 23	<p>Ans:</p> <p>The location and flow of patients, staff and various equipment decides the OT complex to be divided into different zones. These zoning are based on the need of variable level of cleanliness and sterility.</p> <p>Conventionally, the OT complex has been divided into four zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protective Zone: It is the outermost entry/exit zone of the OT complex. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Changing rooms for OT staff (doctors, nursing staff and other support staff). (b) Patient's waiting area and reception (c) Rooms for administrative Staff (d) Stores and records room. (e) Receiving area for various materials and equipment 2. Clean zone: It connects protective zone to aseptic zone. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pre-operating room (b) Recovery room 	4

	<p>(c) Store room for sterile equipment and consumables.</p> <p>3. Sterile/Aseptic zone: It includes operation rooms which are kept sterile. This zone includes:</p> <p>(a) Operating room/suite in particular</p> <p>(b) Scrubbing station/ room and gowning area/ room.</p> <p>(c) Pre-Anaesthesia room</p> <p>(d) Sterile Instruments trolley area.</p> <p>4. Disposal Zone: Areas in this zone include dirty utility and disposal corridor. Disposal areas from operating room and connecting corridors leads to Disposal zone. The connecting corridors are outside the aseptic zone. 4 x 1= 4</p>	
Q. 24	<p>Ans: Benefits of Drills:</p> <p>a) Drills help develop teamwork and help to develop self-confidence.</p> <p>b) Drills help to prepare crew for responding rapidly and effectively in an emergency situation.</p> <p>c) Drills can help prepare the crew to make decisions under pressure and Drills can help to identify how procedures might be improved.</p> <p>d) Drills help the crew to become familiar with the equipment and procedures and whether they are working properly. 4 x 1= 4</p>	4