REV-01
BAOT/63/68

2025/12

SET A

B.Sc. ANAESTHESIA & OPERATION THEATRE TECHNOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER
HEALTHCARE QUALITY & PATIENT SAFETY
BAOT-105

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 mins. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. What does "ABC" stand for?
   a. Airway, Breathing, Circulation
   b. Assessment, Breathing, Control
   c. Alertness, Breathing, Compression
   d. Action, Blood pressure, Circulation

2. A conscious adult is choking; what is the recommended initial intervention?
   a. Back blows only
   b. Chest compressions
   c. Abdominal thrusts
   d. Immediate intubation

3. The main purpose of a bag-valve-mask is to:
   a. Deliver chest compressions
   b. Monitor blood pressure
   c. Provide artificial ventilation
   d. Prevent aspiration

4. What is the primary purpose of triage in a mass casualty incident?
   a. To provide definitive care to all patients immediately
   b. To prioritize patients based on severity and urgency of need
   c. To document all patient injuries thoroughly
   d. To transport all patients to hospital simultaneously

5. What is the normal range for adult respiratory rate?
   a. 8-12 breaths/min
   b. 12-20 breaths/min
   c. 20-30 breaths/min
   d. 30-40 breaths/min

6. The yellow color-coded bag in biomedical waste segregation is used for:
   a. Plastic waste
   b. Sharps
   c. Human anatomical waste
   d. Glass waste

7. Autoclaving is a method used for:
   a. Disinfection of liquid waste
   b. Chemical neutralization of metals
   c. Sterilization of infectious waste using steam
   d. Incineration of anatomical waste

8. What is the correct definition of Biomedical Waste?
   a. Waste generated from households and domestic activities
   b. Waste generated from construction and demolition
   c. Waste generated during diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of humans or animals
   d. Waste produced only in pharmaceutical industries

9. How can cross-infection be minimized in healthcare settings?
   a. By proper segregation, use of PPE, and disinfection
   b. By ignoring spills
   c. By mixing all waste together
   d. By disposing of all waste in black bags

10. What is the first step in biomedical waste management?
   a. Transportation to landfill
   b. Collection from ward
   c. Incineration
   d. Segregation at source

11. The most effective method for preventing healthcare-associated infections is:
   a. Wearing gloves
   b. Use of antibiotics
   c. Hand hygiene
   d. Isolating all patients

12. Disinfection differs from sterilization because disinfection:
   a. Kills all microorganisms including spores
   b. Removes only visible dirt
   c. Kills only non-spore-forming microorganisms
   d. Uses only heat

13. PPE should be removed in which of the following orders to minimize self-contamination?
   a. Gloves → Mask → Gown → Goggles
   b. Gown → Gloves → Mask → Goggles
   c. Gloves → Goggles → Gown → Mask
   d. Mask → Gown → Gloves → Goggles

14. A well-functioning infection control program includes:
   a. Surveillance, education, and outbreak management
   b. Patient isolation only
   c. Only handwashing practices
   d. PPE distribution alone

15. Which infection control guideline is issued by NABH?
   a. Standard Treatment Guidelines
   b. Biomedical Waste Rules
   c. Hospital Infection Control Manual
   d. Fire Safety Act

16. The PDSA Cycle is mainly used for:
   a. Equipment maintenance
   b. Conducting financial audits
   c. Staff recruitment
   d. Testing and implementing small changes for quality improvement

17. According to WHO, *Quality of Care* means:
   a. Providing the most expensive treatment available
   b. Providing health services that increase the likelihood of desired outcomes and are consistent with current knowledge
   c. Providing care quickly without documentation
   d. Providing care only in emergency situations

18. In the Donabedian Model, the *Process* component refers to:
   a. Hospital building and equipment
   b. Legal policies of healthcare institutions
   c. How healthcare is actually delivered by providers
   d. Patient recovery and satisfaction

19. The main goal of NABH Guidelines is to:
    a. Standardize hospital decoration and facilities
    b. Replace government health programs
    c. Ensure patient safety, quality care, and continuous improvement
    d. Increase hospital profits through accreditation

20. Standards and Norms in healthcare help to:
    a. Increase the number of patients in the hospital
    b. Promote competition among hospitals
    c. Reduce training requirements
    d. Ensure uniformity, safety and performance measurement in healthcare services

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define artificial ventilation and explain Bag-Valve-Mask ventilation in detail, highlighting its components and the correct technique for effective use. 1+4+5=10
2. Define choking. Discuss the general management of choking. 2+8=10
3. Discuss the concept of hand hygiene, its importance, and the various methods recommended by the WHO, including the correct technique/steps. 1+1+4+4=10
4. Define Personal Protective Equipment. Discuss its types, uses in healthcare settings, and precautions for proper usage. 1+5+2+2=10
5. Define Bio-Medical Waste. Write down the types of Bio-Medical Waste. Write down the major and minor sources of Bio-Medical Waste. 1+4+5=10
6. Write down the categories of Bio-Medical Waste including waste content, components and methods of disposal. 10
7. Define Quality of Care. Write down the factory affecting Quality of Care and its importance. What is NABH? Write down the objectives and scope of NABH guidelines. 1+4+1+4=10
8. What is CPR? Discuss its importance, indications, possible complications, and the criteria for performing high-quality CPR as well as the conditions for terminating CPR. 1+1+1+2+2.5 +2.5=10

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