

# GLOSSARY

1. **Accreditation:** It is a process of validation in which institutions are evaluated. The standards for accreditation are set by a peer review board comprised of persons who are highly experienced and specialize in the field in which the institution provides service.

In India there are accreditation boards for Health Providers, Hospitals and Blood Banks.

2. **Acupuncture:** It is a word of Latin origin. “*Acus*” means needle and “*Punctura*” means to puncture. Acupuncture is a Chinese medical practice or procedure that treats illness or provides local anesthesia by insertion of needles at specified sites of the body.
3. **Adulterated Drug:** The term “Adulteration” refers to mixing something impure with something genuine, or an inferior article with a superior one of the same kind. Adulterated Drug is one which is obtained by substituting original crude drug partially or wholly with other similar looking substances but the later is either free from or inferior in chemical or therapeutic properties. Generally drugs are adulterated by substitution with substandard commercial varieties, inferior drugs or artificially manufactured commodities.
4. **ASHA:** Indicates an organization that control property and / or money for another person or organization.
5. **Alternative Medicine:** It is any practice that is put forward as having the healing effects of medicine, but does not originate from evidence gathered using the scientific method.

6. **Ayurveda:** This term means “complete knowledge for long life”. Ayurveda is the science (*Veda*) of longevity (*ayur*). As a holistic science it tends to consider various factors which help human beings to achieve healthy living. Ayurveda is based on reasoned observation and offers a rudimentary but rational system of interpretation of the constitution of the body, its vital functions and diseases. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of *panchabhootas* (five elements theory) of which all objects and living bodies are composed of. Ayurveda is a well-known ancient medical system of India
7. **Below Poverty Line (BPL):** BPL is an economic bench mark and poverty threshold used by the Government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of Government Assistance and AID.
8. **Biomedical Engineer:** Engineers associated with Biomedical Engineering. Biomedical Engineering is the application of the principles and problem solving techniques of Engineering to Biology and Medicine. Biomedical Engineers are of importance to hospitals because they install, adjust, maintain, repair or provide technical support for biomedical equipment. They evaluate the safety, efficiency and effectiveness of biomedical equipment and train clinicians and other personnel on the proper use of equipment. Biomedical Engineers often design computer software to run complicated instruments such as three dimensional X-Ray machines.
9. **Body Corporate:** Refers to a legal entity which exists in the form of a company. Despite not being human beings, a body corporate in law, are legal persons; can sue and be sued.
10. **Bureaucracy:** It can be defined as a system in an organization designed to accomplish large scale administrative tasks by systematically coordinating the

work of many individuals. The term in broad sense, also signifies a hierarchical organization of officials appointed to carry out certain public objectives. The term “Bureaucracy” was first coined by Vincet de Gourney in 1745.

11. **Cognizable Offence:** Offence means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force and includes any act for the time being in force and includes any act in respect of which a complain may be made Under Section 20 of the cattle trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871). Cognizable Offence means an offence for which a Police Officer may in accordance with the first schedule of the code of criminal procedure, 1973 or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

12. **Community Health:** The term community comes from the Latin word “*Communitas*” which means things held in common. A community is a social unit of any size that shares common values. Community health is a field of public health which concerns itself with the study and improvement of the health characteristics of biological communities.

Community health may be studied within three broad categories. They are Primary Health Care; Secondary Health Care and Tertiary Care.

13. **Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** It is the number of live births per one thousand people per year. The formula for calculation of crude birth rate is :

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{(\text{number of births}) \times 1000}{\text{Estimated population at mid year}}$$

14. **Decentralization:** It can be defined as the process of redistributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority. Decentralization of authority and power plays an important role in the overall administration of hospitals.

15. **First Referral Unit (FRU):** A District or Sub Divisional Hospital or community health centre which has the facilities for obstetric surgery; blood transfusion; anesthetic; specialist pediatric care; operation theatre and required equipment.
16. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It refers to the goods and services produced by all units located within the domestic territory excluding depreciation.
17. **Gross National Income:** It refers to the gross money value of all the final goods and services produced by the normal residence of a country during the period of one year.
18. **Homoeopathy:** It is a system of medicine which believes in a specialized method of treatment of curing diseases by administration of potency drugs which have been experimentally proved to possess the power of producing similar artificial system on human beings.
19. **Indigenous System:** "Indigenous" means produced, growing, living or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment. In India indigenous system of medicine include Ayurveda, Siddha, Unanni, Yoga, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy.
20. **Intensive Care Unit (ICU):** A unit in the hospital where seriously ill patients are cared for by specially trained staff.
21. **Leprosy:** A chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterumleprae*, an acid fast, rod shaped bacillus. The disease mainly affects the skin, the peripheral nerves, mucosa of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes.
22. **Magnetic Therapy:** Is a pseudoscientific alternative medicine practice involving the use of static magnetic fields.

23. **Medical Record:** This term describe the systematic documentation of a single patient's medical history and care taken by a health provider. The medical record includes a patient's identification, a variety of types of notes external over time by health care professionals, recording observations and administration of drugs and therapists, orders for the administration of drugs and therapies, test results, X-Ray s, reports etc.

Medical record department is responsible for maintaining medical records. The Chief Official In-Charge of this department is designated as Medical Record Officer.

24. **Medical Termination:** This term termination refers to an ending. In medical science, medical termination of pregnancy means induced ending of pregnancy.
25. **Naturopathy:** Naturopathy is also a way of life, with drugs treatment of diseases. The advocates of Naturopathy focus on eating and living habits, adoption of purification measures, use of hydrotherapy, baths, messages etc.
26. **Neonatal Mortality Rate:** Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1000 live births in a given year.
27. **Organ Transplantation:** It is the process of moving of an organ from one body to another or from a donor site to another location on the persons own body, to replace the recipient's damaged or absent organ.
28. **Physiotherapist:** Physiotherapy is a physical medicine and rehabilitation specialty that remediates impairments and promotes mobility, function and quality of life through examination, diagnosis, prognosis and physical intervention. Paramedics involved in the providing physiotherapy are called physiotherapists. Physiotherapists help people affected by injury, illness or disability through movement and exercise, manual therapy, education and advice.

They maintain health for people of all ages, help patients to manage pain and prevent disease.

29. **Pharmacist:** Also known as chemists or druggists, pharmacists are health care professionals who practice in pharmacy, the field of health sciences focusing on safe and effective medication use.
30. **Pathologist:** A physician, who examines tissues, checks the accuracy of tests and interprets the results in order to facilitate the patient's diagnosis or treatment.
31. **Poverty Line:** Poverty line is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country. The official understanding of the poverty line is significantly higher in developed countries than in developing countries.
32. **Psychiatric:** The word psychiatric refers to persons who are with intellectual disability and suffer from physiological or behaviour problem.
33. **Radiographer:** It is the term used to mean Medical Imaging Technologists. They work in the Radiology Department of a Diagnostic Centre or a Hospital and assist Medical Specialist and Doctors to diagnose or monitor a patient's injury or illness. Radiographers are also known by the term Radiologic Technologist.
34. **Research Institute:** A Research Institute is an establishment endowed for doing research. A research institute may be attached to a Hospital where research activities pertaining to control and management of communicable diseases or research on major non-communicable diseases like cancer, cardiovascular disease, blindness, diabetes may be undertaken. Research institutes basically aim at reducing the total burden of disease and to promote health and wellbeing of population.

35. **Siddha:** Siddha is an indigenous system of medicine practiced in Tamil Nadu, in the South of India. Siddha medicine is founded on the same general principles as Ayurveda. The teaching of siddha medicine relies on special anatomical and physiological conceptions.
36. **Specialist:** The term 'specialist' refers to an expert who has devoted time and study to a special branch of learning and has acquired specialized expertise in tickling problems of particular subjects or areas. Specialist in medical fields are those doctors who carries with them qualifications and expertise knowledge required to tackle a particular type of disease or ailment.
37. **Tort:** An act or omission that gives rise to injury or harm to another and amounts to a civil wrong for which courts impose liability.
38. **Trust:** Indicates an organization that control property and / or money for another person or organization.
39. **Unanni:** A system of medicine that originated in Greece and was encouraged by the Muslim princes of India during the medieval period. This system of medicine is based on established knowledge and practices relating to promotion of positive health and prevention of disease. It emphasizes the use of naturally occurring herbal medicines.
40. **Yoga:** Yoga is a way of life, which has the potential for improvement of physical health by encouraging better circulation of oxygenated life in the body restraining sense organs and thereby inducing tranquility and serenity of mind. Yoga exercises constitute before all else a totality of techniques that put into practice the physiological and psychological theories developed in ayurvedic circles.