

PGDMRT EXAMINATION, MAY 2017
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY
PGDMR & IM 101

MAX MARKS: 100

TIME 3 HOURS

1. Discuss the Medical Terminology terms used for various systems of Human Body with 2 examples each. (10)
2. What is the importance of the following in Medical Terminology. Explain with example. (15)
 1. Prefix
 2. Suffix
 3. Roots
3. Give the anatomical, diagnostic and operative terms used for joints, cartilage and ligaments etc with two examples each. (10)
4. What do the following terms mean. Answer any five. (3 x 5 = 15)
 - a. Sebum and Cerebellum
 - b. Chol/e and Chyle
 - c. Mucus and Pus
 - d. Adipo and Amylo
 - e. Hormone and Heme.
 - f. Plasma and Ptyl/o
5. Fill in the blanks: (10)
 - a. An operation penetrating wound is called _____.
 - b. A shifting of disease from one part to another is called _____.
 - c. Space between ribs is called _____.
 - d. _____ means prevention of pregnancy.
 - e. Transfer of matching blood from one person vein into another is called _____.
 - f. The space above the kidney is called _____.
 - g. Disease of the muscle is called _____.
 - h. Excision of a part or all of stomach is called _____.
 - i. Infectious disease marked by the formation of tubercles in any tissue is called _____.
 - j. Inflammation of the ling is called _____.
6. Match the following. (15)

Cartilage	Inflammation of joint
Arthritis	Elastic substance attached to the articular bone surface.
Leukemia	High blood sugar

Toxic
Hypertension
Diabetes
Antiseptic
Lipoma
Hepatitis
Enterites
Aerated
Pathogenic
Phlebotomy
Rhinoplasty
Narcosis

Poisonous
High arterial blood pressure
Disease characterized by high count of WBC.
Reconstruction of nose
Drugged state
Incision into vein
Disease producing
Containing air or gas
Inflammation of intestine
Inflammation of liver
Fatty Tumour
Preventing decay.

(10)

7. Write down the meaning of the following.

- a. Laproscopy
- b. Oncology
- c. Claustrophobia
- d. Polio myelitis
- e. Anaemia
- f. Ultrasonic
- g. Prognosis
- h. Prenatal
- i. Extra renal
- j. Dysentery

(15)

8. What does the following abbreviations mean

- a. P.H
- b. H.P.I
- c. ICU
- d. LAMA
- e. MLC
- f. HIS
- g. MBBS
- h. MD
- i. O₂
- j. Hb
- k. OT
- l. RBC
- m. WBC
- n. CPR
- o. TB

Roll No. _____

Jamia Hamdard (Hamdard University)
Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi
Post-Graduation Diploma Medical Record and Health Information
Management

Paper - ~~PGDH~~ 102 PGDMRT-102

Medical Records Sciences

Time: 3 hour

Total Marks: 100

Attempt five questions

(10 marks each)

- Ques.1 Uses of the Medical Records.
- Ques.2. Analysis of Medical Records Quantitative & Qualitative.
- Ques.3 Define various systems for filing of Medical Records.
- Ques.4. What do mean by problem oriented Medical Records
- Ques.5 Definition, and characteristics of good Medical Records.
- Ques.6 What you mean by Medical Records? What is the significance of Medical Records in current scenario

Write Definitions of following (any five)

(5 Marks each)

- (a) ISO
- (b) JCI
- (c) Health care Providers
- (d) SOAP
- (e) NABH
- (f) LAMA
- (g) NABL

Attempt five questions within 100 words.

(5 Marks each)

- (a) Numbering System
- (b) Indexing & Registers
- (c) Destruction of inactive Medical Records
- (d) Admission & Discharge Records
- (e) Types of Medical records Forms
- (f) Definition of Medical Records

Roll No. _____

Jamia Hamdard (Hamdard University)
Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi
Post Graduate Diploma In Medical Record (PGDMRT)
Paper – PGDMRT103
Health Management Information System & Statistics (HMIS)
Annual Examination - 2017

Time: 3 hour

Total Marks: 100

Part A: Answer any FIVE questions of your choice within 300 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Explain the process of Birth and Death Registration in India under Birth and Death Registration Act.
2. What are the different methods of collection of data for statistics?
3. What are the criteria you will follow for designing of Hospital Information system in your 350 bedded private multi-specialty Hospital?
4. Write briefly about Laboratory Information System and Drug Information System
5. Write briefly about Radiology Information System and List briefly about functions of RIS.
6. Difference between Biostatistics & Hospital Statistics. What is mean, Median, Mode with suitable example?
7. Discuss in detail about Presentation of Data; describe how a 1. Bar graph 2. Histogram 3. Line graph are constructed and how to best communicate data from statistical reports. Explain with examples from health care sector.

Part- B

Part-B Attempt Ten questions within 100 words. Each question carries Five marks. 50

1. Data Flow in Hospital
2. DBMS
3. Selection of Software & Hardware
4. Challenges of HIS
5. HRMS
6. Bed turn over interval
7. Benefit of Unified System
8. EIS
9. Patient Registration Module
10. Operation Theatre Module
11. Blood Bank Module
12. Stores and purchase
13. Primary and secondary Data

Roll No. _____

Jamia Hamdard (Jamia University)
Hamdard Nagar, New Delhi
PAPER - PGDMRT - 104
Annual Examination - 2017
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

Time : 3 hour

Total Marks: 100

Part-A Answer ALL questions.

1. What is clinical Coding? What is a statistical Classification of diseases? Why use classification? (10 Marks)

Part-B Each question carries ONE Mark. Write ICD code for following diseases.

1. Arthrosis erosive
2. DM - Type -II
3. Malignancy in Trachea
4. Diarrhea
5. Diabetes Mellitus Type - I
6. Childhood Arthritis
7. Fibromyalgia
8. Gout
9. Osteoarthritis (OA)
10. Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)
11. Ascariasis
12. Aspergillosis
13. Bronchial Asthma
14. Myxoedema
15. Vascular dementia
16. Disorder of sleep-wake schedule
17. Muscular dystrophy
18. Malignant melanoma of lip
19. Neoplasm of larynx
20. Hyperkeratosis of yaws
21. Ovarian pregnancy
22. Hydatiform mole
23. False labour Pain unspecified
24. Maternal care of signs of fetal hypoxia

25. Maternal care for intrauterine death
26. Cyanotic attacks of newborn
27. Apnea of newborn
28. Newborn aspiration syndromes
29. Congenital tuberculosis
30. Congenital malformation of nose
31. Congenital hiatus hernia
32. CA- esophagus
33. # Tibia
34. LSCS
35. Enterostomy, malfunctioning
36. Breathlessness
37. Trachea Dislocation
38. Prevesical hernia
39. Hypertension
40. Broad ligament inflammation
41. Thigh Melanoma
42. Osteomyelitis
43. Carcinoma cancer
44. Palpable spleen
45. Salmonella pneumonia
46. Dental reabsorption
47. Breast repair
48. Acute GE
49. Synostosis syndrome
50. Crystals synovitis
51. Typhus fever
52. HIV
53. Syringoma
54. Anus tag
55. Orbit Tuberculosis
56. Fatty tumor
57. Tyrosinuria
58. Gastric ulcer
59. Molluscum ulcer
60. Unequal length
61. Vagotonia
62. Eczema varicose
63. Suffocation
64. Varices

65. Xerophthalmia
66. Iron deficiency
67. Penis abscess
68. Mobitz block
69. Bywaters syndrome
70. Vascular collapse
71. New castle conjunctivitis
72. Aids virus contact
73. Radius deformity
74. Methadone dependence
75. Dementia
76. Dislocation of Patella with tibia's distal end
77. Empyema
78. Loffer,s endocarditis
79. Kidney failure
80. Fatigue
81. False joint
82. Foot infection
83. Scrotum injury
84. Blood mole
85. Abdominal migraine
86. Gouty Synovitis
87. Tabacism
88. Appendicitis
89. Tabetic
90. Cholelithiasis

PG Diploma in Medical Record Techniques

Examination 2017

Paper PGDMR- 105

Legal Aspects of Health care

Time- 3 hours

Max Marks- 100

Section A

Attempt any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

6 x 10 =60

1. Define Medical Ethics. Describe briefly the principles of Medical ethics,
2. Describe in detail the declaration of Helsinki in relation to biomedical research involving human subjects.
3. What are the various levels/forums established under consumer protection act? Describe briefly the procedure to file a complaint under consumer protection act.
4. Define Consent. Describe briefly the Doctrine of Informed consent.
5. Define Medico-legal cases. What are the formalities to be completed when a Medico-legal case comes to the hospital?
6. Discuss in detail the Professional Indemnity policy for doctors and medical practitioners
7. Discuss in detail the legal aspects of medical records.
8. Discuss the conditions in which consent is not required. In what type of cases/conditions the consent is treated as invalid?

Section B

Attempt any four questions

4 x 10 = 40

1. Rights of a Doctors.
2. Vicarious Liability.
3. Discuss the ways by which one can avoid medical negligence suites.
4. Acts of commission and acts of omission in relation to causation of medical negligence.
5. Professional secrecy and privileged communication.
6. Importance of maintaining proper hospital records.

