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Subject Behavioral Science (DT 4th)
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Q.No 1 :- What is the difference
between paternalist and consumerist
type of Doctor patient Relationship?

Ans :-

Definition :-
The interaction established
between the physicians and patients
to return to health. relieve patient
suffering and prevent illness.

Difference b/w Paternalist and consumerist.

Paternalist :-

(2)
#) Patient accept the paternal role of doctor follow his guideline.

Difference :-

That type of interaction in which the patient is active and takes decision, while doctor is passive.

#) Doctor follows the patient opinion

#) Patient reduces the doctors, control.

Q. 3 :- Write a detail note on types of interviews?

Ans :-

INTERVIEWS :-

It is conversation where question and answer are given. I talk a discussion, a meeting or a dialogue more.

Types of Interviews

- 1) Panel Interview
- 2) One to One interview
- 3) Video conference interview
- 4) Presentation demo interview
- 5) Case interview.

(1) Panel Interview -

(3)

In a panel interview typically three to six members including different role in the organization ask candidates question to assess their knowledge skill, ability to make decision, etc.

For example:-

Armed force recruitment.
Admission interviews, jobs interviews.

(2) ONE to ONE Interview:-

In one to one interview are person take interview. one person. It is an interaction b/w the interviewer and interviewee.

For example:-

Jobs Interview, Coaching session, viva, etc.

(3) Video-conference Interview:-

Video conference interview are becoming more common. They expand the scope of searching for qualified candidates with less cost and time involvement.

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For example:-

National and multinational jobs recruitments.

(4)

(4) Presentation / demo interviews:-

This type of interviews requires presentation of already selected topic by interviewer in front of randomly assembled panel. Questions are asked in between the presentation as well as after the presentation.

For example:-

Class assignment, teachers, recruitment, marketing

(5) Case Interview:-

In case interview a candidate is given a problem to see how he or she would work it out on the spot and would manage the given problem. The problem that are presented come in many forms. but the interviewers want to assess the candidates analytical skills, ability to think under pressure, logical thought process, business knowledge and expertise, creatively and quantitative analysis communication skills.

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For example:- Doctors/ psychotherapists/ -
marketing, professionals interviews. (5)

Q.4:-

Case presentation :-

Ans:- It is most common observation that the name of every surgery is being fearful and phobic but dental patients feeling more anxiety fear than others patients. As the result dental anxiety and phobia lead to avoidance of dental care. This problem frequently occur in dental offices, So acceptable avoidance based therapies is essential for such patients. Being a dental technologist broadly, dental anxiety and stress can be managed by physiotherapeutic interventions pharmacological interventions or combination of both. It depends upon the level of anxiety, patient characteristics and clinical situation.

The psychotherapeutic intervention or either cognitively or behaviourally. But pharmacological these patients can

be managed by using sedative or general anesthesia. The aim of behavioral modification therapies is to change unacceptable behaviours. (6)

Cognitive strategies aim to alter and restructure. The content of negative cognition and increase control over negative thoughts in the course of treatments.

The cognitive behaviour therapy is a combination of cognitive and behaviour therapy and most acceptable and successful psychological treatment for anxiety and phobia.

In certain situation where patients is not able to respond to and cooperate well with psycho-therapeutic intervention is not willing to undergo these types of treatment or is consideral dental phobic, then pharmacological intervention such as general anesthesia, Or Sedation should be used.

So following these cognitive, behavioral and pharmacological therapies dental patients can be easily re-assure for oral-surgery.

Q2 :-

Which one is the most effective type/style of doctor-patient relationship, and why? Explain in detail?

Ans:-

The process can take time, possibly several appointments, whether you're seeing a new doctor or evaluating one you've had for a while weigh your exchanges against the following ~~for~~ three elements, which are the key to any healthy doctor-patient relationship.

① Communication: A Two-way Street

Communication with your doctor begins the moment she enters the exam room. Appropriate diagnosis and treatment depend on your ability to share your symptoms and concerns, along with her ability to listen. If she doesn't listen, you may feel like she's not interested in what you have to say and therefore say less. As a result, your doctor could end up making uninformed decisions.

② Physician Empathy:-

Empathy is the ability to share someone's perspective, to mentally stand in their shoes and see the world from their point

of a view. Simply listening isn't enough; (8)
a doctor who fully understands where
a patient's is coming from is
better able to build trust and provide
advice and treatments that align with
the patient's need. physician empathy
is such a valuable part of the
doctor - patient bond that some hospitals
are training doctors for it.

(3) Trust :-

"As part of the trust, physicians
need to present patients and family
members with a honest assessment
of the risks and realistic success
rates with any recommended treatment
or therapy," Says Dr. Guy Mayeda,
cardiologist at Good Sam Samaritan
Hospital in Los Angeles.

But your doctor must trust you,
too to follow her guidance,
take your prescribed medication,
and follow up as needed.

The end