

Final term examination

Course title: Behavioral - Sciences.

Name: Uzaar Nagin

ID: 14655

Q1. What is difference between 'paternalist & consumerist type of Doctor-patient Relationship'?

Ans

Paternalistic

Consumerist

(i) It refers to the interaction in which decision is taken by the health care professional in order to benefit the patients.

(ii) Doctor act as a father.

(iii) Patient accepts that paternal role of doctor and follows his guideline.

(i) That type of DPR in which doctor and is passive while patient is active and takes decision.

(ii) Doctor follows the patient's opinions.

(iii) Patient reduces doctors control.

Q2: Which one is the most effective type/style of doctor - patient relationship, and why? Explain in detail.

Ans: Mutuality doctor patient relationship is the most effective one because for an effective treatment the doctor and patient both should be compromising and be serious for the upcoming surgery.

They both should be curious and concerned about the treatment and no more time should be wasted.

In mutuality doctor - patient relationship both doctor and patient cooperate with each other. Doctor gives attention to the patient and listen him carefully on the other hand patient obey the doctor and follows the doctor's instructions. So there will be less complications for both and the treatment will be more effective.

Q: Write a detail note on types of interviews.

Interview:

Is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given.

OR

A talk, a discussion, a meeting or a dialogue between two or 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:

In a panel interview, typically three to six members having different roles in the organization ask candidates questions to assess their knowledge, skills, ability to make decisions, etc.

For example:

Armed Forces recruitment admission interview, job interview.

2. One-to-one interview:

In one-to-one interview, one person takes the interview; it is an interaction between the interviewer and interviewee.

For example:

Job interview, counseling session, viva etc.

3. Video-conference interview:

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

For example:

National and multi-national recruitments.

4. Presentation/demo interview:

This type of interview 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.

6. Case interview:

In a case interview a candidate is given a problem. The problems that are presented come in many forms, but the interviewer wants to assess the candidate's analytical skills, ability to think under pressure, logical thought process, business knowledge and expertise, creativity, communication, and quantitative analysis skills.

For example:

Doctors / psychotherapists / marketing professionals' interviews.

Q4 Case presentation:-

Ans

1. Be welcoming to the patient.
2. First of all if he/she is in pain I will treat him/her with a painkiller to reduce the pain so that he is fully concentrated and understand what I'm trying to convey...
In this way the patient will feel that the doctor is so welcoming and caring. He will start feeling that half of the problem has been already solved and will start to realise that my life is in safe hands.
3. I will address the patient with his surgery complications in a more positive way.
And show him the area of concern where the infection is and if not treated on time what will be the possible risks and complications that he will be facing to, in future.
4. Address him with the treatment plan by drawing him a general picture an animated video or something.