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Subject Behavior Science.

Q1 ANSWER No: 1 >

**Paternalistic** => It refers to the interaction in which decision is taken by the health care professional in order to benefit the patients.

=> Doctor acts as a father.

=> Patient accepts that paternal role of doctor and follows his guideline.

**Consumerist** =>

=> That type of interaction in which patients is active and takes decision while doctor is passive.

=> Doctor follows the patient's opinions

=> patient reduces doctor's control.

**Types of Doctor Patient Relationship.**

1) Paternalistic

2) Default

3) consumerist

4) Mutuality.

**Paternalistic** => it refers to the interaction in which decision is taken by the health care professional in order to benefit the patients.

=> Doctor acts as a father.

=> Patient accepts that paternal role of doctor and follows his guideline.

(2)

### Default :->

That type of DPR in which doctor and patient both are passive

=> Patient is fearful in adopting a participative role.

=> Lack of sufficient direction in ~~control~~ consultation from doctor.

### Consumerist :->

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

=> Doctor follows the patient's opinions.

=> Patient reduces doctor's control.

### Mutuality :->

=> Mutual relation between doctor and patient.

=> Meetings between understanding parties

=> Both are equal partners.

=> Exchange of ideas.

Q3

### Answer No 3 :->

**INTERVIEW :->** it is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given.

=> 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.

(3)

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, counselling 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 multinational jobs recruitment

4) Presentation/demo interview:

This type of interview requires presentation of already selected topics by interviewees in front of a randomly assembled panel. Questions are asked in between the presentation as well as after the presentation.

(4)

For example: Class assignment  
teachers recruitment, marketing.

### 5) Case interviews:

In a case inter 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 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.

Q9:

Answer No 2:

The doctor-patient relationship is a central part of health care and the practice of medicine. The doctor-patient relationship form one of the foundations of contemporary medical ethics.

A patient must have confidence in the competence of their physician and must feel that they can confide in him or her. P. + O #5

(5)

For most Physicians, the establishment of good rapport with a patient is important. Some medical specialties, such as psychiatry and family medicine, emphasize the physician-patient relationship more than others, such as pathology or radiology, which have very little contact with patients.

In the dentist-patient relationship trust comes from the assurance that personal information will be kept confidential, that procedures are in the patient's best interest and that patient autonomy is recognized. Furthermore, trust is a mutual understanding communicated in an egalitarian and ethical manner. Patients have more confidence in dentists who have the ability to communicate care and compassion.

This confidence helps reduce patient anxiety and fear of dental procedures. In professional dentistry enacted the Patient Bill of Rights to demonstrate dentistry's commitment to a patient's trust and autonomy, with respect to oral health and care delivery. The lack of trust in such a relationship may erode confidence in the dentist and in the dental profession.

(6)

leading to limitations in meeting patient needs and expectations. Although that few studies directly examine trust factors that comprise the concept are studied. These factors include the ethical standards of dentists and patient, and their shared responsibilities of decision-making. This article reviews such factors in order to recommend ways to increase trust when treating patients. The sources examined include articles from the medical and dental literature.

Q1

Answer No ④ :-

The responsibilities and commitments of the dentist are:

- ⇒ To make sure that the patient's basic right to choose their dentist freely has been respected.
- ⇒ To always work for the best interest of the patient, without any discrimination in access to care and needed treatments.
- ⇒ Not to permit any external influences (commercial or otherwise) to supersede their professional responsibilities and freedom of practice.
- ⇒ To provide quality treatment in

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In a competent manner, in a safe and secure environment dentists should only provide care for which they have the necessary qualifications and skills, which should be updated regularly throughout their professional life.

- ⇒ To provide the patient or their legal representative with all the necessary information, including treatment costs, to enable them to take part in the decision making process
- ⇒ To review and clearly explain the alternative treatment possibilities, to be able to obtain an informed consent of the patient.
- ⇒ To acknowledge the patient's right to have their own point of view regarding their treatment to be offered alternative treatment options and to seek a second professional opinion if they wish.
- ⇒ To provide confidentiality with respect to medico/dental information and patient records in their individual relationship with the patient and as the head of the dental team
- ⇒ To provide access and make available to the patients their own medico/dental records.

P.T.O 8



The dentist's rights are :-

- ⇒ To treat and to be treated with respect and dignity.
- ⇒ To have the freedom of practice provided by the law and the health system relevant to the country. This freedom should give all patients equal access to oral healthcare.
- ⇒ To have the right to refuse to treat any patient whose demands may go against good medical and/or dental practices.
- ⇒ To put an end to the dentist - patient contract partnership in cases of any loss of confidence, if possible with the terms of the national laws.

The patient's commitments are:  
 To allow the dentist to practice in a relaxed and safe environment and to provide quality oral healthcare, the patient must.

\* Respect the wellbeing of other individuals, including members of the dental team.



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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day:  M  T  W  T  F  S

- understand and accept the realities and limits of today's dentistry.
- Accept their responsibility for their own oral health by following the advice - preventive measures and recommendation given by the dentist and members of the dental team.