

Dental technology

Paper Behavioral
Science
(Final Term)

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Q1:- What is the difference between Paternalist and Consumerist type of Doctor - Patient Relationship?

Types of DPR:-

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.

2:- Consumerist:-

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

02

⇒ Doctor follows the patient's opinions

⇒ Patient reduces doctor's control.

Question 02:-

Which one is most effective type/style of Doctor - Patient relationship, and why? Explain in detail?

Doctor Patients Relationship:-

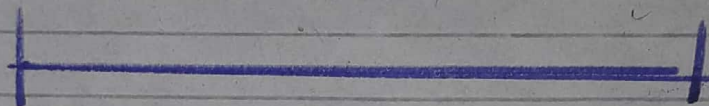
- Active Listening
- Nonverbal Communication
- Agendas
- Empathize
- Educating Patients.

Mutuality:-

- The optimal doctor - patient relationship model.
- This model views neither the patients nor the

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- Physician as standing aside
- Each of participants brings strength and resources to the relationship.
 - Based on the communication between doctors and patients.



Q3. Write a detail note on types of Interviews?

5. Types of Interviews:-

01. Panel Interviews:-

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

For Examples-

Armed forces recruitment admission interview, job interview.

02:- One-to-One Interview:-

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

Example:-

Job Interview, counseling session, viva etc.

03:- 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.

Example:

National and
multinational jobs
recruitment.

04:- Presentation / demo Interview:-

⇒ This type of interview requires presentation of already selected topics by interviewer in front of randomly assembled panel.

⇒ Questions are asked in b/w the presentation as well as after the presentation.

Examples:-

class assignment,
teacher's recruitment,
marketing.

05:- 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 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.

Example:

Doctors/Psychologists / marketing professionals' Interviews.

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Answer No 4

Case Presentation:-

⇒ As a dental technologist in a hospital I would prescribed a Patients.

* Dental anxiety in a term used to describe fears, anxiety as these in dental setting.

* Being scared to visit the dental can result in delaying or avoiding dental treatment.

* Dental anxiety can be associated with certain triggers such as needles, drills as the dental setting in general.

* When dental anxiety is severe and results in irrational fear and complete avoidance of going to the dentists.

It can be classified as a dental phobia.

* Some mental health condition including generalized anxiety disorder, depression, Posttraumatic stress disorder, bipolar disorder, & previously history of head and risk of a person experiencing dental anxiety.

Sign and symptoms of dental Anxiety:-

People with dental anxiety may.

- ① Sweating.
 - ② Racing heart beat (tachycardia) or palpitations.
 - ③ low blood pressure and possible fainting (syncope)
 - ④ visible distress crying and sign of panic.
 - ⑤ withdrawal or using humor as a deflection to mask anxiety.
- Some anxious patients will routinely miss dental appointments & may be find it difficult to undergo dental treatment regardless of

Whether its is simple or
compens.

Dental anxiety affect can
affect your oral health.
Avoiding the dentist can
result in the worsening of
dental disease a greater
need for emergency care or
more complex treatment at
can also feedings the
underlying problems of
dental anxiety this is
known as the "vicious
cycle of Dental anxiety"

Regular dental check-up
clears and screening x-rays
can prevent dental disease
and help dentists find any
problems early.

So that simpler and less
invasive treatments are needed.
The life style factors that
leads to dental disease are
very similar to those that
lead to diabetes, obesity,
heart disease, stroke and
some cancer, so taking care
of very important.

Case of Dental Anxiety and Problem:-

- Dental Anxiety can be cause by.
- a traumatic dental experience or ~~are~~ health care experience.
- previous trauma to the head and neck.
- other traumatic experience, including abuse.
- Generalized anxiety, depression or Post-traumatic Stress disorder.
- Fear of loss of control.
- Trust issues.

When can be affected by dental Anxiety-

Dental Anxiety is common and can be affected people by being.

- Children who can had dental experience is most cases can overcome their fear if their situations is managed well and they are well cared for and supported during further dental visits.
- Adults, who are anxious through life.

- many anxious dental patients can be find a dentist who is sympathetic to their situations so they are able to cope with going to the dentists.

Managed Dental Anxiety.

- Some coping techniques that can assist some individuals included
- Deep breathing
 - meditation
 - Distraction
 - Guided Imagery
 - Progressive muscle relaxation
 - Hypnosis.

Anxiety relieving medication.

oral Anxiety relieving
Calmative medications
such as Temazepam are
same time prescribed by
dentists.

A short acting small,
single dose is usually
taken one hour before
the dental appointment
by dentists.