Name:

**Enrolment No:** 



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

**End Semester Examination, May 2020** 

Course: Telehealth principles and practices **Program:** B. Tech CS + HI

**Course Code:** CSEG 436

**Semester: VII** Time 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

**Instructions: Nil** 

## **SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
1	True False Tele Health is in nascent stages in India.	2	CO2
2	True False  There are no stages of maturation of different branches in tele-health	2	CO1
3	True False  Remote administration of medicine is possible by utilizing tele-medicine	2	CO3
4	Multiple Choice Which of the following is a standard of telemedicine:  a. HL7 b. Clinical document architecture c. Continuity of care document d. All of the above	2	CO3
5	True False ATA stands for American telemedicine association and it is a pioneer body in telemedicine globally.	2	CO2
6	Which of the following is not the key objective of telemedicine:  a. Increase availability of quality medical service to those in need  b. define usage of Telemedicine technology that is appropriate to the Indian environment.  c. Both of the above  d. None of the above	2	CO2
7	True False Surgical procedure are performed by human but supervised by Human expert sitting at a distinct place.	2	CO1
8	Multiple choice question Which of the following is administrable without supervision:	2	CO1

	a. Basic medicine		
	b. Surgery		
	c. Dermatologist consultation		
	d. Gynecologist consultation		
9	Telemedicine is the use of medical information exchange from one site to another via		
	a. Print communication		
	b. Written communication	2	CO2
	c. Verbal communication		
	d. Electronic communication		
10	Which of the following situations is not considered part of telemedicine?		
	a. Remote monitoring of vital signs		
	b. NLP processing	2	CO3
	c. Videoconferencing		
	d. Transmission of still images		
11	Telemedicine allows hospitals to optimize the use of their personnel by		
	a. Outsourcing all work		
	b. Increase the cash in	2	CO3
	c. Utilize the manpower with other institutions		
	d. None of these		
12	Health workers in remote areas of the world can communicate with specialists using		
	webcams and		
	a. Electrocardiograms	2	CO3
	b. Fiber optics	_	
	c. Network security systems		
12	d. satellites	<del>                                     </del>	
13	An example of mathematics being used in medicine is		
	a. taking an X-ray image	2	CO2
	b. Broken bone repair	2	CO2
	c. Taking a blood sample d. The mixing of prescription drug		
14	d. The mixing of prescription drug  is the use of medical information exchanged from one site to		
14	another via electronic communications to improve patients' health status		
	a. Telemedicine		
	b. Video conference	2	CO1
	c. Telehealth		
	d. Both a and c		
15	Which of the following is NOT and example of Telemedicine		
	a. An OT operation		
	b. External review of X-rays	2	CO3
	c. Both of these		
	d. None of these		
16	treats skin rashes at a distance.		
	a. Telecardiology		
		1	CO1
1	b. Teledarmatology	2	CO1
	<ul><li>b. Teledarmatology</li><li>c. Telemedicine</li><li>d. Telehealth</li></ul>	2	

17	technology can link devices such as a pace maker and a cell		
	phone.		
	a. Satellite	2	CO2
	b. Wifi	4	
	c. Bluetooth		
1.0	d. None of these		
18	In, the pathologist sees images on a monitor instead of under a		
	microscope.		
	a. Teleradiology	2	CO2
	<ul><li>b. Telephatholgy</li><li>c. Interactive radiology</li></ul>		
	d. Both b and c		
19	True false		
	Challenges faced by telemedicine in India fall under 2 categories'	2	CO3
20	When a doctor is consulted by a patient owes him certain duties. These are:		
	a. a duty of care in deciding whether to undertake the case;		
	b. a duty of care in deciding what treatment to give; and	2	CO1
	c. a duty of care in the administration of that treatment.		
	d. All of these		
21	True False		
	As per the Indian law, it is mandatory to take informed consent of Patients while	2	CO3
	administrating telemedicine		
22	As per the Indian law, which of the following are covered in issues of privacy and		
	confidentiality:		
	a. Right to privacy	2	CO1
	<ul><li>b. Privacy and doctor-patient relationship</li><li>c. Code of medical ethics</li></ul>		
	d. All of these		
23	True False		
23	HL7 is a standard for telemedicine	2	CO2
24	True false		
	A doctor need to take an additional license named as telemedicine professional to	2	CO3
	practice telemedicine in India.		
25	Telemedicine projects in prisons have been found to		
	a. Improve health care	2	CO2
	b. Cut costs	4	
	c. Improve security		
2.5	d. All of the these		
26	Outdoor operating environment is prone		
	a. Local topology	2	003
	b. Weather conditions	2	CO3
	c. Both a and b d. None of these		
27	Implementation of tele-health in community clinic can help in:		
21	a. Improve the quality of medical facilities for bottom of the pyramid	2	CO2
	a. Improve the quanty of medical facilities for bottom of the pyramid		

		1	1
	b. Give access of superspecility service to remote area.		
	c. Both a and b		
	d. None of these		
28	Which of the following are challenges faced by the e-medical practices?		
	a. Patient satisfaction		
	b. Employee productivity	2	CO3
	c. Patient compliance		
	d. All of these		
29	True False	2	CO1
	There is no standard for accountability in tele-medicine.	<b>Z</b>	COI
30	Yourdost.com deals in which of the following:		
	a. Emotional wellness		
	b. Dermatology	2	CO2
	c. Remote consultation		
	d. both a and c		
	SECTION B		
Q7	Analyze the telenursing services in detail with examples?	10	CO1
Q8	"The lack of systematics oversight of physician performance has led to some serious cases		
Q.	related to physician competence and behavior." Explain the statement in detail.	10	CO2
Q9	Elaborate the application software architecture applicable to acquisition of images and the		
	various processing stages for communication of data in a telemedicine system?		
	OR	10	CO2
	Why post-hospitalization is necessary and how tele-medicine aids to this?		
Q10	Analyze the outdoor operating environment in context to Bidoli campus.		
	OR	10	CO1
	Elaborate the delivery modes of telemedicine?		