A

1. --------- Clinical engineers apply their talents in all areas of health care   CO1- R
   including the following:

   (a) Medical device industry   (b) Government regulatory agencies

   (c) Standards organizations   (d) all the above

2. The passage of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in _____.   CO1- R

   (a) 1937   (b) 1938   (c) 1939   (d) 1940

3. To acquisition of medical technology is accomplished primarily for the   CO2- R
   following _____

   (a) diagnostic   (b) therapeutic   (c) rehabilation   (d) all the above

4. A technology strategic plan is derived from, and supports, well defined   CO2- R

   (a) Clinical objectives   (b) Clinical issues

   (c) Clinical conditions   (d) Clinical processes

5. The EHTP is a methodology and a tool aimed at _____   CO3- R
   health care technology planning and management.

   (a) Clinical processing   (b) Clinical & human

   (c) Strengthening and optimizing   (d) Weakening and processing

6. The goal of health care technology management (HTM) is to   CO3- R
   optimize _____

   (a) Computers   (b) acquisition and utilization

   (c) WiFi   (d) transportation

7. Specific equipment data are needed to uniquely define each equipment item included in the equipment _____ program.   CO4- R

   (a) Management   (b) Government   (c) Private   (d) Industry

8. When a quality improvement opportunity is identified, the indicator often will evolve.   CO4- R

   (a) Identify Quality Improvement Opportunity   (b) Determine Threshold

   (c) Evaluate Indicator Data   (d) Modify Indicator

9. Many hospitals are struggling to stay_____.   CO5- R

   (a) Afloat   (b) Un float   (c) Floating   (d) Not floating

10. _____ is clinical software designed primarily to automate the physician-ordering process wherein the physician will now create patient orders electronically and no longer use paper.   CO5- R

    (a) COPE   (b) CEOP   (c) CPOE   (d) SCPOE

PART – B (5 x 2= 10Marks)

11. What is mean by telecommunication?   CO1- R

12. Distinguish between primary and secondary safety ?.   CO2- R

13. What are different phases in implementation process?   CO3- R

14. Define Risk management.   CO4- R

15. What is mean by patient safety?   CO5- R

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

16. (a) What is mean by clinical engineering? Explain the roles of clinical engineering?   CO1 U   (16)

                          Or

    (b) Explain briefly about the functional status of clinical engineering with neat diagram..   CO1- U   (16)

17. (a) Write short notes on:

       (i) Clinical Necessity   CO2- U   (4)

       (ii) Operational Support   CO2- U   (4)

       (iii) Strategic Planning Process   CO2- U   (8)

                          Or

    (b) Explain in detail about medical technology management practices and its scopes.   CO2- U   (16)

18. (a) Elloborate the techniques involved in logical framework implementation..   CO3- U   (16)

<div align="center">Or</div>

(b) Outline the EHTP advantages in the following areas: CO3- U   (8)

(i) EHTP Application

(ii) Essential Equipment Lists   CO3- U   (8)

19. (a) Analyze the process involved in clinical engineering program performance using program indicators.   CO4- U   (16)

<div align="center">Or</div>

(b) Draw the flow chart of Indicator management process and explain the process in detail.   CO4- U   (16)

20. (a) Analyse the process and methodology used in patienty safety best practices model.   CO5- U   (16)

<div align="center">Or</div>

(b) Write short notes in the clinical data repositories:

(i) Process Analysis   CO5- U   (8)

(ii) Methodology   CO5- U   (8)

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