

MASTER OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION
THIRD SEMESTER
HOSPITAL ENGINEERING, PLANNING & MAINTENANCE
MHA – 301

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. What is the full form of EPC?
 - a. Engineering, Procurement & Construction
 - b. Engineering, Purchase & Construction
 - c. Electrical, Procurement & Commissioning
 - d. Electrical, Purchase & Commissioning
2. One of the advantages of EPC contract is
 - a. Limited tender formalities
 - b. Energy performance for billing register
 - c. Flexibility in Ordering Variations
 - d. Cost variation
3. EPC contractors price for their service
 - a. contractors should fix a price
 - b. limited contractors price
 - c. Lump sum contractors price
 - d. Cost variation contractors price
4. What is the full form of EPCM?
 - a. Engineering, Procurement Construction & Management
 - b. Engineering, Purchase & Construction & Management
 - c. Electrical, Procurement & Commissioning & Management
 - d. Electrical, Purchase & Commissioning & Management
5. What is the most common criteria for site selection of Hospital Building?
 - a. Engineering, Procurement Construction & Management
 - b. Engineering, Purchase & Construction & Management
 - c. Electrical, Procurement & Commissioning & Management
 - d. Electrical, Purchase & Commissioning & Management
6. What is the Maintenance Cost For Equipments Incurred?
 - a. 5%– 6% of the equipment purchase price
 - b. 6%– 7% of the equipment purchase price
 - c. 7%– 8% of the equipment purchase price
 - d. 8%– 9% of the equipment purchase price
7. Write the four common types of construction contract:
 - a. Lump sum or Fixed price contracts
 - b. Cost Plus Contracts
 - c. Time and materials contracts
 - d. All of above

8. What is the role of Bio Medical Engineer in a Hospital?
- Construction of Hospital Building
 - Procuring electrical items of hospital
 - Planning, installation and maintaining medical equipment
 - Running day to day application activities of hospital laboratory
9. What is full form of CMC?
- Critical method of construction
 - Comprehensive maintenance contract
 - Continuous maintenance contract
 - None of the above
10. What are the different types of hospital beds?
- General Ward Bed. General Ward Beds are the most elementary type of hospital bed
 - Semi Fowler Bed. A Semi Fowler Bed is equipped with the functionality to lift the back-rest section of the bed.
 - Fowler Bed 5 functions
 - All of above
11. The most important part of the study of the existing hospital facilities is the _____, beds and services.
- Financial Planning
 - HR planning
 - Inventory of facilities
 - All of the above
12. Hospital Planning is not complete if careful attention is not given to fixed and _____ equipment needed for the Hospital.
- In-built
 - Movable
 - Costly
 - All
13. _____ is one of the difficult aspects of any construction project and must be started long before the actual construction.
- Survey
 - Planning
 - Budgeting
 - None of the above
14. Which one of the following is false:
- Cath lab and Path lab should be located together because they sound similar
 - A hospital by its nature is a complicated entity.
 - When construction gets under way, the owner must initiate the process to select and organize the medical staff
 - One of the major problems faced by the hospitals is that they don't have a long range facility plan for expansion, remodeling or adjusting to new programme
15. Which one of the following is not the responsibility of a hospital consultant for hospital Planning?
- Preliminary Survey
 - Master Plan preparation
 - Space allotment and departmental grouping
 - Handling of patients

16. The _____ is the leader of the design team and a key figure in the hospital project.
- a. Architect
 - b. Hospital Administrator
 - c. Head of the Clinical Department
 - d. Hospital consultant
17. The first task of the planning team will be to determine the broad _____ for the new hospital.
- a. area
 - b. requirements
 - c. space
 - d. infrastructure
18. Bad design of hospital can increase the risks of _____.
- a. disinfection
 - b. theft
 - c. suffocation
 - d. cross infection
19. The _____ task of the architect is to prepare a master plan for the site as a whole.
- a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third
 - d. fourth
20. _____ is a familiar and longstanding term that broadly refers to health matters that concern two or more countries.
- a. Global health
 - b. Global health policy
 - c. International health
 - d. Primary health
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is hospital planning? Explain the various surveys you conduct when planning a green hospital project with examples. 10
2. What do you mean by design and development stage of planning a hospital? Discuss the various member of a design and development team with their function while planning a new hospital. 10
3. List down the ten points every healthcare promoter should keep in mind for a new hospital project. 10
4. Explain the design and development phase of hospital planning. 10
5. What is different kind of tender? Write a short description of each tender procedure. 10
6. Write of the objective of preventive maintenance, advantages of the preventive and people responsible for preventive maintenance. 10
7. Write the vector consider for hospital planning. 10
8. Write the short note of each factor consider to the expansion of the existing hospital. Write in details about different services under maintenance. 5+5=10

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