
	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
CLASS: IX	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2025-26 SKILL SUBJECT: HEALTHCARE	DATE: 09/11/2025
WORKSHEET NO: 3 WITH ANSWERS	UNIT 2: ROLE OF A PATIENT CARE ASSISTANT (sessions 1,2,3)	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC: IX -A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I	ROLL NO

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary responsibility of a patient care assistant?
 - A) Prescribing medications to patients
 - B) Performing surgical procedures
 - C) Providing basic care and assistance to patients with daily activities
 - D) Diagnosing medical conditions
2. Which of the following is a typical duty of a patient care assistant?
 - A) Interpreting X-rays and lab results
 - B) Assisting patients with bathing and grooming
 - C) Writing prescriptions for medication
 - D) Conducting physical examinations
3. Patient care assistants work under the supervision of:
 - A) Other patient care assistants only

B) Registered nurses and licensed healthcare professionals

C) Hospital administrators

D) Medical equipment suppliers

4. Which activity would a patient care assistant help a patient with?

A) Deciding on treatment plans

B) Mobility and transferring from bed to wheelchair

C) Ordering diagnostic tests

D) Adjusting medication dosages

5. What is an important quality for a patient care assistant to possess?

A) Ability to work independently without supervision

B) Compassion and patience when dealing with patients

C) Authority to make medical decisions

D) Expertise in performing complex medical procedures

6. When taking vital signs, a patient care assistant typically measures:

A) Blood type and DNA

B) Temperature, pulse, respiration, and blood pressure

C) Brain waves and reflexes

D) Cholesterol and glucose levels through blood tests

7. A patient care assistant should report changes in a patient's condition to:

A) The patient's family first

B) The supervising nurse or healthcare professional

C) The hospital cafeteria staff

D) No one; can handle it themselves

8. Which of the following is NOT typically a role of a patient care assistant?

A) Helping patients with feeding

B) Administering intravenous (IV) medications

C) Changing bed linens

D) Assisting with toileting needs

9. Patient care assistants help maintain a clean and safe environment by:

A) Performing major surgical cleaning

B) Keeping patient rooms tidy and reporting safety hazards

C) Repairing medical equipment

D) Designing new hospital layouts

10. When assisting a patient with personal care, a patient care assistant should:

A) Rush through tasks to save time

B) Respect the patient's privacy and dignity

C) Make all decisions for the patient

D) Ignore the patient's preferences

11. What type of communication skill is essential for a patient care assistant?

A) Ability to speak multiple medical languages only

B) Active listening and clear, respectful communication

C) Giving medical advice to patients

D) Arguing with nurses about patient care

12. A patient care assistant may help with which of the following activities of daily living?

- A) Dressing and undressing
- B) Performing surgeries
- C) Interpreting medical charts
- D) Prescribing physical therapy

13. Why is documentation important in a patient care assistant's role?

- A) It is not important at all
- B) To keep accurate records of care provided and patient observations
- C) To replace the work of doctors
- D) To bill patients for services

14. When moving or transferring patients, a patient care assistant should:

- A) Use proper body mechanics to prevent injury
- B) Lift patients without any assistance
- C) Move patients quickly without explanation
- D) Avoid using any mobility equipment

15. A patient care assistant demonstrates professionalism by:

- A) Sharing patient information with friends
- B) Maintaining confidentiality and following healthcare facility policies
- C) Refusing to work with certain patients
- D) Making personal phone calls during patient care

SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.16.what are the organizational duties of a patient care assistant?

Q.17.Mention any two essential duties of a patient care assistant.

Q.18.Brief any daily 5 activities of a patient.

Q.19. List various elements that can help in providing comfort to patients.

ANSWER KEY

1. **C** - Providing basic care and assistance to patients with daily activities
2. **B** - Assisting patients with bathing and grooming
3. **B** - Registered nurses and licensed healthcare professionals
4. **B** - Mobility and transferring from bed to wheelchair
5. **B** - Compassion and patience when dealing with patients
6. **B** - Temperature, pulse, respiration, and blood pressure
7. **B** - The supervising nurse or healthcare professional
8. **B** - Administering intravenous (IV) medications
9. **B** - Keeping patient rooms tidy and reporting safety hazards
10. **B** - Respect the patient's privacy and dignity
11. **B** - Active listening and clear, respectful communication
12. **A** - Dressing and undressing
13. **B** - To keep accurate records of care provided and patient observations
14. **A** - Use proper body mechanics to prevent injury
15. **B** - Maintaining confidentiality and following healthcare facility policies

SUBJECTIVE TYPE:

ORGANIZATIONAL DUTIES OF A PATIENT CARE ASSISTANT

1. Communicates appropriately using good interpersonal skills

- a) Verbal and non-verbal good communication includes components.
- b) Information for patients and staff is delivered in a supportive, timely, and understandable manner.
- c) Organizational resources & methods used to resolve interpersonal conflicts.
- d) Language and behaviors are modeled to build inclusiveness in the work environment from diverse perspectives

- . e) Clearly communicated ideas & suggestions are appreciated.
- f) Clarification of communication is requested when needed appropriately.

2. Serves, manages, and supports patient and staff members

- a) Privacy is required to maintain patient and employee information.
- b) Judicious use of resources in the organization to meet patient and other health care staff needs.
- c) Fostered relationship with staff in other work areas are needed to meet the internal and external needs of the patient.
- d) Positive working relationships with peers & management are maintained.
- e) Organizational mission and values of respect, integrity, and excellence are appreciated in behavior.

3. Participates in performance improvement activities

- a) Regular participation in auditing and performance improvement activities and initiatives is required.
- b) Takes initiative to proactively diagnose and resolve problems.
- c) Behave in a positive and supportive manner.

4. Participates as a team member and is accountable for their own work responsibilities

- a) To solve problems and complete tasks to facilitate communication and positive team dynamics, help is offered to others.
- b) Productive work habits are consistently displayed.
- c) Accountability for actions and decisions is demonstrated in daily work.
- d) Feedback should be obtained and accepted positively.
- e) To support the work unit, constructive input is offered.

Q.17.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES OF A PATIENT CARE ASSISTANT

1. Assist professional healthcare staff with performing physical examinations and procedures, which are as

follows:

- a) Patient data, such as vital signs and measurement of intake and output, are taken and recorded according to the policy and procedure of the Hospital.
- b) Changes and abnormal findings in the patient's data are communicated to the registered nurse and other members of the healthcare team on time.
- c) Patient is assisted with personal hygiene.
- d) Patient is assisted with ADLs (Activities of Daily Living), exercise, and ambulation as directed by therapists and other members of the healthcare team.
- e) Personal care and patient-related services are provided in the patient's home as needed per guidelines set forth by the Home Health Agency

2. Maintain Patient Safety Patient's environment, including but not limited to the patient's room, examination room, or treatment area, for example:

- a) Meal preparation and light housekeeping duties may be necessary in the home setting to maintain a safe environment.
- b) Equipment maintenance and safety checks are completed according to the policy and procedure of the concerned hospital.
- c) Incidents are reported promptly to appropriate parties using the Health System's quality reporting process.

Q.18.

FIVE ACTIVITIES OF A PATIENT

Bathing

- Patients often misjudge the temperature of the water, and may end up bathing with very hot or very cold

water if not helped.

- A bathroom can be very unsafe for a patient if left alone, so stay with the patient. Patients may feel embarrassed or angry at the presence of a caregiver. Handing them the soap and then turning their face away may give them back their sense of privacy.
- A bath stool may be needed so that the patient sits down comfortably for the bath. Ensure appropriate use of grab rails by the patient during bathing.
- Skin folds need to be kept dry. Also, dry areas like between the toes.
- If bathing is tiring and difficult, reduce frequency to what is indicated by the weather and the needs of personal hygiene. Or give partial baths. A daily full bath may not be needed.
- Bath time allows early detection and care of injuries or sores.

Dental Care

- Need to help the patient brush properly.
- Denture cleaning will probably have to be done by the caregiver.
- In later stages, have to assist the patient in putting in and removing the dentures; dentures should fit well, or the patient will get sores in the mouth.

Grooming Dressing

- Patients may cut themselves while shaving with an ordinary razor, and therefore switch to twin-blade or electric razors. Caregivers may need to take this activity after some time.
- Combing hair is another activity the caregiver may need to take over.
- Nail cutting and filing require fine coordination and will need to be taken over.
- Even if the patients are unable to use face creams and groom themselves, they like to look neat and presentable, and the caregiver needs to take over these tasks as the patient's inability makes them too

difficult to be done independently.

- Clean and comfortable surroundings in home care are beneficial for the patient.
- Sequential laying out of clothes provides ease for the patient.
- Long clothes are avoided so that patients do not trip.
- Clothes without zippers or elaborate buttoning should be preferred.
- Pajamas / salwar's with elastic or a nightgown preferred so that they can be just pulled on or taken off.
- Preferably, shoes with Velcro straps are used instead of shoes with laces.
- Loose-fitting clothes should be warm.

Toileting

- Incontinence occurs for many reasons, some of which are that the patient is not able to reach the bathroom in time or forgets where the bathroom is. Use signage to point the way, have night lights, have grab rails that the patient can use while reaching the bathroom, and have clothing that can be taken off easily.
- Timed visits to the bathroom often reduce accidents.
- Watch out for signs of constipation and dehydration (note the color of urine) and change diet and water intake accordingly.
- If the patient shows signs of pain while passing urine or during bowel movements, consult with the doctor.
- Adequate cleaning and hygiene should be maintained in the bathroom.
- Some patients may forget how to use a commode and need reminders.
- Grab rails or toilet seats with rails may make the experience of sitting on the toilet seat less frightening for the patient.
- Watch the patient to ensure proper wiping and proper washing of hands.

- For visits outside, diapers may be a good option. Even patients who could be tense about finding a suitable bathroom outside may easily agree to using diapers for outside visits (such as to the doctor). Patients will need assistance in wearing and removing diapers.

- Extra undergarments & clothes should be ready in case of soiling.

Q.19.Elements that provide comfort to the patients are as follows.

1. Temperature of the surrounding air
2. Radiant temperatures of the surrounding surfaces
3. Humidity of the air
4. Air motion
5. Odors
6. Dust
7. Aesthetics
8. Acoustics
9. Room hygiene
10. Sound
11. Bed comfort
12. Personal hygiene

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