

**Model questions (ECONOMY-Health Sector) based on
TELANGANA SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2022
STUDY MATERIAL FOR UPSC CIVIL SERVICES /
TSPSC GROUP I & Group 4 ;
TSLPRB SUB-INSPECTOR /CONSTABLE
(Prepared on 17.6.2022)**

For Study purpose

Prepared by :Praturi Potayya Sarma, MA(OU),LLB(OU),PGDIRPM
Yojana(Telugu), Andhra Jyothi Writer (for competitive examinations)

26 Years Teaching Experience for Civil Services Exams

Mobile No.8143189271

Blog : Praturi P Sarma

HEALTH SECTOR

1)Telangana was the only state among the 19 larger states to have demonstrated a strong overall performance, as well as a marked incremental performance on NITI Aayog's Annual Health Index 2019-20, ranking 3rd on both aspects.

Question: Who prepared Annual Health Index-2019-20 ?

Ans : NITI Aayog

2) On account of its efforts towards strengthening the health systems in the state, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were declared as the only larger states where all Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Urban PHCs are now functioning as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs).

Question: Where all Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Urban PHCs are now functioning as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)?

Ans: Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

3) In 2019-20, Telangana had no shortfall in the number of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) at Health Sub Centers (HSCs), and of Medical Officers (MOs) at PHCs and UPHCs, and one of the lowest shortfalls in the number of specialist doctors at District Hospitals as per the IPHS (2012) norms for staffing.

4) In 2021, the Government of Telangana announced plans to establish four Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (TIMS) hospitals with infrastructure at par with corporate hospitals at which of the following places ?

a)Gachibowli, Sanath Nagar,

b)Alwal

c)Dilsukhnagar

d) All the above

Ans : d

5) To strengthen the medical education in the state, the Government sanctioned 8 new Government Medical Colleges at which of the following places with a cumulative intake capacity of 1,200 MBBS students?

a)Sangareddy, Mahabubabad, Mancherial,

- b)Wanaparthy, Kothagudem, Jagityal,
 - c)Nagarkurnool and Ramagundam
 - d)All the above
- Ans : d

6) To bring healthcare services close to the urban poor, the Government has established 256 Basti Dawakhana in urban slums that offer 53 different health services free of cost including outpatient consultation, medicines, basic lab diagnosis, antenatal/postnatal care, and screening for non-communicable diseases. Basti Dawakhana also provide specialist consultation through Telemedicine.

Question: Basti Dawakhana were established where ?
Ans : Urban slums

7) After the success of the Basti Dawakhana, the model is being replicated in rural areas to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare service by upgrading the sub-centres to "Palle Dawakhana". 573 sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhana so far.

Question: Palle Dawakhana will provide which of the following ?

- a)Deliver comprehensive primary healthcare service in rural areas.
 - b)Sub-centres are being upgraded to Palle Dawakhana.
 - c) For this purpose Basti Dawakhana model is being replicated in rural areas .
 - d) All the above
- Ans : d

8) To increase the reach and benefits of its flagship health insurance scheme, Aarogyasri, the Government of Telangana has converged the scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat scheme as "Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) - Aarogyasri".

Question: Aarogyasri is what ?

Ans : Health insurance scheme of Telangana Government

Question: Aarogyasri is converged with which of the Government of India's scheme ?

Ans : Ayushman Bharat Scheme . It is now called as 'Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) – Arogyasri' .

9) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in _____ .

Ans : All districts in Telangana

10) Telangana has successfully achieved _____ coverage of the first dose of COVID-19 vaccination and 89% coverage of the second dose of vaccination in the 18+ age group. (as of 09.2.2022)

Ans : 100%

11) As of 9th February, 2022, _____ coverage has been achieved in the case of the first dose of vaccination in the age group 15- 18 years.

Ans : 76%

12) _____ precautionary (booster) doses have been given to frontline workers and persons aged 60+ years (as of 09.2.2022).

Ans : 3.60 lakh

13) World Health Organisation (WHO) defines 'Health' as what ?

Ans : 'Health' as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

14) In alignment with the Government's objective of "Aarogya Telangana", and to instill new confidence in the government healthcare system, the Government made a budgetary allocation of _____ for health in 2021-22, of which Rs. 1,010 crore was allocated towards the National Health Mission for improving healthcare service delivery.

Ans : Rs. 6,295 crores

15) Since the formation of the state, the Telangana Government has been making concerted efforts towards improving the health status of Telangana. The result of its efforts is reflected in the noteworthy performance of the state in the recent NITI Aayog Annual Health Index, 2019-20.

Question : NITI Aayog Annual Health index is a weighted composite score incorporating 24 indicators covering key aspects of health performance across three critical domains. What are they ?

a) Health Outcomes

b) Governance and Information

c) Key Inputs and Processes

d) All the above

Ans : d

16) NITI Aayog Annual Health Index 2019-20 :

Telangana ranked 11th amongst the 19 larger states (Larger states category has 19 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand.) in terms of the overall performance in the year 2015-16. Its rank improved to 10th in 2017-18, to 8th in 2018-19, jumping to _____ in 2019-20.

Ans: 3rd

17) Further, it was the only larger state to have demonstrated a strong overall performance in 2019-20, as well as a marked incremental performance in comparison to its 2018-19 status. The state ranked 3rd among the 19 large states in terms of its incremental performance as well.

18) Telangana was classified as a 'Front-runner' on 17 of the sub-indicators, an 'Achiever' on 3 of the sub-indicators, and an 'Aspirant' on 6 of the sub-indicators, with data missing for 1 indicator, thereby ranking fifth in terms of the 'Key Inputs and Processes Index score' amongst the 19 larger states.

19) What is Kayakalp ?

Ans : Kayakalp scheme promotes cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public healthcare facilities, through incentivising and recognising such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance in adhering to standard protocols of cleanliness and infection control.

20) What is LaQshya ?

Ans : LaQshya'- quality improvement initiative in labor room & maternity OT, aimed at improving quality of care for mothers and newborn during intrapartum and immediate postpartum period.

21) The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was announced in 2003 with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable and reliable tertiary healthcare services, and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.

AIIMS, Bibinagar in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district is one of the apex healthcare institutes established Under _____. The institute became functional in the year 2019, and has been providing out-patient, in-patient, telemedicine, surgeries, Intensive Care Units (ICU), and investigative services to patients since then. Additionally, AIIMS is a premier institute for health education in the state, with its first batch of 50 students from the MBBS course due to pass out in the year 2024.

Ans : Phase VII of PMSSY

22)

Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (TIMS), Gachibowli, Hyderabad is a state-of-the-art multi-specialty hospital. Which of the following is correct ?

a) It is with a total bed strength of 1,261 beds, including 137 Intensive Care Units (ICU)/ventilator beds, and 843 oxygen beds.

b) The hospital has been recognized as an exclusive COVID hospital on account of the pandemic, and till January 2022, had handled 14,108 COVID-related out-patient cases.

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

In 2021, the Government of Telangana announced plans to establish four more TIMS hospitals for areas under GHMC and the peripheral regions, which would match the medical infrastructure standards set by corporate hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The four super-specialty hospitals for the urban population in GHMC, dubbed as Telangana Institute of Medical Sciences (TIMS) will come up at Gachibowli, Sanath Nagar, Alwal, and Dilsukhnagar. The construction of these hospitals is due to start in the coming few months.

Question: Four super-specialty hospitals called as TIMS will be for whom ?

Ans : Urban population in GHMC

23)

In 2021, the Government laid the foundation stone and sanctioned Rs 1,100 crore for the construction of a super specialty hospital in Warangal as part of its plan to develop Warangal into a health city and a medical tourism destination. The 24-storeyed hospital will be constructed across a 15 acre area, and will have 2,000 beds including 800 beds for super specialty services. The hospital will have 36 super specialty divisions, around 500 doctors, more than 1,000 nurses, paramedics and other staff. The hospital will also have facilities for organ transplant, chemotherapy and radiation therapy, and a helipad for emergency airlifting of patients using helicopters, and would be fully equipped with specialized medical units, a Medical and a Dental College

Question: Super specialty hospital in Warangal is being constructed as part of what ?

Ans : As part of its plan to develop Warangal into a health city and a medical tourism destination

24)

Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences has been established with the primary objective of creating a center of excellence for providing medical care, educational and research facilities of high quality, and to start Post Graduate and Paramedical Courses. There are 34 departments under the institute including Super Specialties and Broad Specialties. The Government intends to increase the bed capacity from 1,500 to 4,000 and to expand the infrastructure with additional facilities, specialties, and departments.

Question: Where is Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences ?

Ans : Hyderabad

25) Mehdi Nawaj Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology

MNJ Institute of Oncology is the sole referral hospital in Telangana offering free comprehensive cancer care to poor patients from the state. It is a 450-bedded apex cancer hospital and teaching

hospital with new patient registrations of around 10,000 per year. About 2,500 major & minor surgeries are performed every year at the hospital.

Every day, 400 patients receive radiotherapy, and 350 receive chemotherapy. More than 1.5 lakh cancer related diagnostic tests are being done at the hospital each year. Further, at any given point in time, there are 500 to 550 in-patients at the institute. The Institute also acts as a major medical tourism centre providing cancer care to patients from neighboring states such as Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Orissa.

Question: Where is Mehdi Nawaj Jung (MNJ) Institute of Oncology ?

Ans : Hyderabad. Here cancer patients are treated.

26)

The Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP) was set up in 2014-15 to manage the secondary level hospitals (comprising select District Hospitals, Area Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Maternal and Child Health Hospitals, Urban Community Health Centres, and Civil Dispensaries) in the state. There are 122 TVVP hospitals at present, with a bed strength of 9,320. These hospitals mostly provide maternity & child health services, besides general medicine, general surgery, ophthalmology, pediatrics, orthopedics, dermatology, ENT, etc. services. Being the intermediary between PHCs and tertiary care hospitals (mostly Teaching Hospitals), the majority share of the patient-burden in the state is handled by the Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad Hospitals.

Question: Which is intermediary between PHCs and tertiary care hospitals?

Ans : Secondary level hospitals under Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (TVVP)

Question: When TVVP was set up ?

Ans : In 2014-15

Question: Majority share of the patient-burden in Telangana is handled by whom ?

Ans : Telangana Vaidya Vidhana Parishad Hospitals

27) Since the formation of the Telangana state, 17 Intensive Care Units and 36 Dialysis Centres have been established in District/Area Hospitals under TVVP. Further, 34 blood banks and 17 Blood Storage Centres are currently functioning under TVVP. Since the state's formation, the Government has created 5,909 posts in TVVP hospitals, taking the total cadre strength of TVVP to 11,609 at present. Between 2014-15 and 2020-21, the number of beds in hospitals under TVVP has gone up by 3,898.

During the COVID-2019 pandemic, TVVP provided the hospitals under its control with 750 pulse oximeters, 97 ventilators, 299 oxygen cylinders, 78 bilevel positive air pressure units.

Question: Dialysis Centres treat whom ?

Ans : To treat , Kidney failure patients

28) **Medical Institutions under the Directorate of Medical Education, Telangana**

9 Teaching Hospitals and 12 Specialty Hospitals are currently functioning under the Directorate of Medical Education, Telangana. The 9 Teaching Hospitals at their respective Government Medical Colleges have a bed strength of 11,215 beds. It is proposed that the bed strength would further be increased by 4,538 beds in the coming months.

Question : How many hospitals are currently functioning under the Directorate of Medical Education, Telangana ?

Ans : Currently 9 Teaching Hospitals and 12 Specialty Hospitals

29) **Telemedicine**

52.16% of the state's population resides in rural areas, many of whom stay in remote regions

with lack of access to emergency and specialist doctor services. Since the state-of-the-art health institutions created by the state may still not cater to the citizens residing in remote regions, the Government of Telangana has taken the initiative to leverage technology to take healthcare services to them. The Government, in collaboration with Tata Trusts, came up with a Digital Health Transformation Programme in 2019 .

A pool of 530+ specialists across 17 specialities have been designated on a roster to provide timely specialty advice under the programme. The initiative is being implemented in 29 districts of the state, with 55 Specialty Hubs catering to more than 500 spokes. More than 45,000 teleconsultations were conducted in 2020-2021 under this programme.

Question: What is the vision of Digital Health Transformation Programme ?

- a) Connecting specialists in government medical colleges & tertiary care centers to primary healthcare facilities in rural areas through digital platforms.
- b) Reducing overcrowding of tertiary care facilities by stepping up diagnostic capabilities and strengthening the supply chain of required medicines and consumables at the primary healthcare facilities.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) All the above

Ans : c

Question: What is telemedicine ?

Ans : Treating the patients through digital technologies (like telephones, wireless network etc.) and suggesting suitable medicines through primary healthcare facilities, for the patients who are living in remote areas of the Telangana state.

30) In addition to focusing on clinical services, the Government has given special importance to medical education in the last few years. The emphasis has been on opening and building of new medical colleges, adding more MBBS and postgraduate seats to the existing ones, and plugging the gaps in manpower and infrastructure where required.

At the time of state formation, there were five Medical Colleges in Telangana, with 850 MBBS seats. Subsequently, four new medical colleges were opened up, taking the total number of MBBS seats to 1450.

Further, new seats were added to 6 out of the 9 medical colleges, taking the final count of MBBS seats from 1,450 to 1,650. Furthermore, this year, the number of postgraduate seats in government medical colleges was increased from 838 to 866, and the final count of super specialty seats in the state stands at 92.

Question: How many medical colleges are there in Telangana, before 2021 ?

Ans : 9 (as per available data)

31) In 2021, the Government sanctioned 8 new Government Medical Colleges at Sangareddy, Mahabubabad, Mancherial, Wanaparthy, Kothagudem, Jagityal, Nagarkurnool, and Ramagundam with a cumulative capacity of _____ MBBS seats.

Ans : 1,200

32) In addition to the medical colleges, the Government operates a Government Dental College and Hospital in Hyderabad with an annual intake of _____ graduates and 27 postgraduate students

Ans : 100

33)

To maintain the quality of medical services in the state, the Government runs 6 nursing colleges with 380 graduate and 30 post-graduate seats.

Additionally, 6 nursing schools with an intake capacity of 287 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) students are operational in Telangana.

To extend the quality of medical services, the Government has sanctioned 14 new Government Nursing Colleges with an additional intake capacity of 730 students, and recently inaugurated a new Government Nursing College at _____.

Ans : Rajanna Siricilla

The government has also recruited 1,108 staff nurses in Teaching Hospitals through the Telangana State Public Service Commission.

34)

The Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee) constituted by the Government of India in 1959 while stating 'that the personnel dealing with problems of health and welfare should have a comprehensive and wide outlook and have rich experience of administration at the State level' had recommended a dedicated Health Service Cadre. Among few other states, the State of Tamil Nadu has had a dedicated Public Health Cadre under the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. A dedicated non-practicing cadre of Public Health Officials with Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health administer this Department. From 1980 onwards, the Government implemented the Multipurpose Workers scheme intensively along with expansion of critical health infrastructure across the state, further strengthening its public health structure and effectively transforming its health system.

Question: Mudaliar Committee is also known as what ?

Ans : Health Survey and Planning Committee .

35) The Monthly Per Capita Out-of-Pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is _____ for Tamil Nadu, ranking third (after Nagaland and Goa) among the Indian States

Ans : 9.1%

The percentage of government health expenditure is 0.8% of GSDP in Tamil Nadu, lower than the expenditure of 1.3% of the GDP at the national level. This low expenditure combined with the exemplary performance of Tamil Nadu on health indicates that the Public Health Cadre driven health system in the state is highly cost-effective, both for the citizens and the state.

36) What are the **Benefits of Public Health (PH) Cadre?**

- a) Creates a dedicated cadre of experienced public health professionals
- b) Assures managerial continuity at the primary, secondary and tertiary health care
- c) Supports data and research driven formulation, implementation and adoption of various health policies; Facilitates speedier allocation and more effective usage of resources at the facility level; Strengthens intersectoral coordination and support to local bodies
- d) All the above

Ans : d

37) The Global Burden of Diseases Study (GBDS), performed in coordination with the Indian Council of Medical Research, observes that there has been an epidemiological transition from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases across the globe. Data from the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Telangana indicates that in terms of mortality, 27.6% of the total disease burden in the state is due to communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases. On the other hand, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries account for 59.2% and 13.2% of the total disease burden respectively.

Question: 59.2 % of the total disease burden in the Telangana state account for which type of diseases ?

Ans : Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

38) Among the noncommunicable diseases, cardiovascular disease, neonatal disorders, diarrhoea, and lower respiratory infections account for a majority of fatalities.

Question: Which are non-communicable diseases ?

a)cardiovascular disease

b)neonatal disorders

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

39) Among communicable diseases, AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), mosquito-borne diseases (malaria, dengue and chikungunya), and most recently, COVID-19 are the most critical ones across the state.

40)NPCDCS works towards early diagnosis and treatment of hypertension, diabetes, and oral, cervical, and breast cancers. Data from the NFHS-5 survey (2019-20) shows that the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension has been increasing in the state. To ensure early diagnosis of diseases, the Government of Telangana has been running a statewide screening programme for the adult population through its 7 district-level NCD clinics and 47 CHC NCD clinics.

As a result of its efforts, Telangana came in second for conducting screenings of NCDs such as high blood pressure, sugar, heart attacks, paralysis, and cancer at the sub-centre level during the 'Healthy and Fit Nation' campaign conducted on the occasion of Universal Health Coverage Day-2021.

Question: Data from the NFHS-5 survey (2019-20) shows that the prevalence of _____ has been increasing in the Telangana.

Ans : diabetes and hypertension

41)

In order to provide treatment services to the 1.58 lakh persons affected with AIDS in the state, and to prevent further spread of the disease, the Government, through the Telangana State AIDS Control Society (TSACS), has established 1,194 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres, and 99 treatment centers in the state, which provide Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), other related treatments, and counseling services. Further, 50 Suraksha Clinics have been established to provide information and create awareness about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/ Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) in order to support prevention efforts. 194 blood banks have been established in the state which provide support services to the HIV patients in need.

Question: Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is given whom ?

Ans : Persons affected with AIDS

42)

The 'Health Profile Scheme', which is currently being piloted in Mulugu and Rajanna Sircilla districts of the state, has a twofold objective. What are they ?

a)to create a digitized database of the vital health parameters of all individuals in the region that can be accessed by all government hospitals in the state, thus facilitating proper course of treatment in case of emergencies and other illnesses, and

b) to understand the unique disease profiles of different areas within the state, take necessary preventive measures, and implement localized solutions for the area-specific health problems. The pilot involves door-to-door sample collection followed by the issuing of a health card to each individual, for holding all their health information at one place.

c)Both (a) & (b)

d) None of these

Ans : c

Question : The 'Health Profile Scheme', is currently being piloted where ?

Ans : in Mulugu and Rajanna Sircilla districts

43)

'Basti Dawakhanas' are an innovative initiative of the Government of Telangana to bring healthcare services close to the urban poor. 256 Basti Dawakhanas have been established by the state in urban slums so far, with one Basti Dawakhana serving 5,000 to 10,000 persons. These centers provide 53 different kinds of free health services including outpatient consultation, medicines, basic lab diagnosis, antenatal/postnatal care, and screening for non-communicable diseases. Specialist consultation is also provided at Basti Dawakhanas through Telemedicine. Basti Dawakhanas reduce travel and waiting time for patients, reduce out-of pocket- expenditure for patients by serving as an efficient platform for convergence with other NHM programmes, and reduce the burden on secondary and tertiary health care facilities.

Since the launch of the scheme in 2018, 69.18 lakh people have availed services of 256 Basti Dawakhanas in the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) area, at an expense of Rs. 80.82 crores to the Government. This initiative is set to be extended to other urban areas of the state with the launch of 288 new Basti Dawakhanas across 141 towns by June 2022.

Question: One Basti Dawakhana serving how many persons ?

Ans: 5,000 to 10,000 persons

Question: What are the advantages of Basti Dawakhanas ?

- a) They reduce travel and waiting time for patients,
- b) reduce out-of pocket- expenditure for patients by serving as an efficient platform for convergence with other NHM programmes, and
- c) reduce the burden on secondary and tertiary health care facilities.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

44)

To ensure that people residing in rural areas have access to the same quality healthcare services as their urban counterparts, including round -the- clock access to doctors, the Government has started the process of converting sub-centres to "Palle Dawakhanas". The Palle Dawakhanas will deliver comprehensive primary healthcare services to the local population, will stock medicines for common ailments, and have a fully-equipped laboratory to conduct basic diagnostic tests. Specialist consultations would be available through telemedicine facilities. Till date, 573 sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas

Question: Through Telemedicine facilities which type of consultations will be available ?

Ans : Specialist consultations

Question: Till date, how many sub-centres have been upgraded to Palle Dawakhanas ?

Ans : 573

45)

Even though the costs associated with getting diagnostic tests done for medical examinations are very high, most government hospitals do not have facilities for inexpensive diagnostic testing. To bridge this gap, the Government of Telangana launched the 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' in 2018, as a hub-and-spoke model, to provide low cost pathological diagnostic services and imaging services to the people, with an apex laboratory acting as the hub, and the Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Area Hospitals (AHs), etc. serving as the spokes. This model was developed in Hyderabad district, and was subsequently expanded to the entire state. Currently, 20 district-level diagnostic hubs and 300 spoke centers are operational in the state. The district hubs conduct 60+ types of tests with high-end diagnostic equipment, including auto-analyzers, digital X-rays, ultrasound scan machines, mammograms etc. Imaging services are provided through 8 mini-hubs. Going forward, 13 new district hubs are proposed to be established

in the coming months, and imaging services are proposed to be established at 19 district hubs. Further, it is planned that in the future, RT-PCR labs will be co-located with these diagnostic hubs in all districts.

The number of patients tested under the schemes increased by 206.28% between 2018 and November, 2021, and the number of tests conducted grew by 271.46% in that period.

Question: Government of Telangana launched the 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' in 2018, as what ?

Ans : As a hub-and-spoke model, to provide low cost pathological diagnostic services and imaging services to the people, with an apex laboratory acting as the hub, and the Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Area Hospitals (AHs), etc. serving as the spokes.

Question: 'Telangana Diagnostic Scheme' first introduced in which district ?

Ans : Hyderabad district

46)

Telangana is one of the few states in the country to provide quality dialysis services free of cost to its citizens through non-reusable equipment. 42 dialysis centers have been established at district and sub-district hospitals in a hub and spoke model under Public-Private Partnership, with the aim of providing dialysis services in a decentralized manner in all districts in the state. Every year, approximately 6 lakh dialysis sessions are conducted across these centers benefitting an average of 8,500 patients per year. Since state formation, an amount of Rs.555.83 crore has been spent by the Government in performing dialysis for 68,968 beneficiaries.

Question: How many dialysis centers are established in Telangana ?

Ans : 42 Dialysis centers have been established at district and sub-district hospitals in a hub and spoke model under Public-Private Partnership, with the aim of providing dialysis services in a decentralized manner in all districts in the state

47) Arogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique State Government-sponsored health insurance scheme being implemented by the Arogyasri Health Care Trust in Telangana. The objective of the scheme is to help the 87.5 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the state by reducing catastrophic health expenditures through cashless and equitable access to quality healthcare. The scheme provides the beneficiaries with coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year, and an additional financial coverage up to Rs. 10 lakh for high-end procedures.

In May 2021, the Government of Telangana dovetailed this scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY). All existing Arogyasri beneficiaries and benefits were brought under the converged scheme. In addition, the 646 procedures that can be availed under PMJAY are being made available through government hospitals in the state

Between 2014-15 and 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme increased by 42.3%, and the expenditure incurred increased by 48.6% . The number of beneficiaries and expenditure on the scheme declined during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Question: Give details about Arogyasri Scheme (AS) ? Give details.

a) Arogyasri Scheme (AS) is a unique State Government-sponsored health insurance scheme being implemented by the Arogyasri Health Care Trust in Telangana.

b)The objective of the scheme is to help the 87.5 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the state by reducing catastrophic health expenditures through cashless and equitable access to quality healthcare.

c)The scheme provides the beneficiaries with coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year, and an additional financial coverage up to Rs. 10 lakh for high-end procedures

d)All the above

Ans : d

Question: When the Government of Telangana dovetailed Arogyasri Scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) ?
Ans : In May 2021

Question: In May 2021, the Government of Telangana dovetailed this scheme with the Government of India's Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY). What are the benefits ?

- a) All existing Arogyasri beneficiaries and benefits were brought under the converged scheme.
 - b) In addition, the 646 procedures that can be availed under PMJAY are being made available through government hospitals in the state
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) None of these
- Ans : c

48) The Telangana Government, along with the National AYUSH Mission (NAM), has been encouraging the AYUSH systems of medicine since the state's formation. Currently, there are 860 dispensaries, hospitals, and institutions functioning under the AYUSH Department. Telangana is the only state with pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH – Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy – and has taken up several upgradation programmes for AYUSH dispensaries/Hospitals. At present, AYUSH Wellness Centers are functioning in Hyderabad and Warangal districts, whereas AYUSH wings are being strengthened in other district hospitals. To provide greater push to its AYUSH initiatives, the Government has taken up proposals for upgrading 421 AYUSH dispensaries as Health and Wellness Centers, and establishing 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at Ananthagiri Hills, Vikarabad, Siddipet and Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts.

Question: Which state is having pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH ?
Ans : Telangana is the only state with pharmacies in 3 systems of AYUSH – Ayurveda, Unani, and Homoeopathy – and has taken up several upgradation programmes for AYUSH dispensaries/Hospitals
Question: Expand AYUSH ?
Ans : Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani , Siddha and Homoeopathy

Question: To provide greater push to its AYUSH initiatives, the Government has taken up proposals for upgrading 421 AYUSH dispensaries as Health and Wellness Centers, and establishing 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals at which of the following places ?
a) Ananthagiri Hills, Vikarabad,
b) Siddipet
c) Jayashankar Bhupalpally districts.
d) All the above
Ans : d

49) To provide cashless treatment to all state government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependent family members, the 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme' has been implemented by the Government. Out-patient treatments are provided through wellness centers, and in-patient treatment through the 344 empaneled hospitals to the 12,04,654 beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme. Since state formation, approximately 3 lakh persons have benefitted through this scheme, at an expense of Rs.1,245.3 crores to the state exchequer

Question: Give details about 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme' ?
a) To provide cashless treatment to all state government employees, pensioners, journalists, and their dependent family members, the 'Employees and Journalist Health Scheme' has been implemented by the Telangana Government.
b) Out-patient treatments are provided through wellness centers, and in-patient treatment through the 344 empaneled hospitals to the 12,04,654 beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme.
c) Both (a) & (b)
d) None of these
Ans : c

50)

The Government of Telangana provides the following free transportation services for health-related needs to different categories of beneficiaries:

108 Service: 24-hour free transportation, 365 days a year through 394 ambulances to aid patients during emergencies.

102 Service: Free transportation to pregnant women for ANC check-ups and delivery through the 300 Amma Vodi vehicles. This service caters to an average of 98,648 women each month.

104 Service: Once-a-month fixed day service at rural habitations located beyond 3 km from a PHC or CHC according to a predetermined calendar, to provide pregnancy monitoring, treatment for infants and children, and for patients suffering from chronic ailments. This is done through the 198 mobile vehicles equipped with medical and laboratory equipment to perform basic diagnostic tests, as well as a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples.

Free Hearse Service: The 41 vehicles operated under this service transport dead bodies from hospitals to the choice of location of the deceased family.

Question: Which of the following is correct ?

- a) **108 Service:** 24-hour free transportation, 365 days a year through 394 ambulances to aid patients during emergencies
- b) **102 Service:** Free transportation to pregnant women for ANC check-ups and delivery through the 300 Amma Vodi vehicles
- c) **104 Service:** Once-a-month fixed day service at rural habitations located beyond 3 km from a PHC or CHC according to a predetermined calendar, to provide pregnancy monitoring, treatment for infants and children, and for patients suffering from chronic ailments
- d) All the above

Ans : d

51) Patients with end stage diseases like cancer, organ failure, paralysis, cardio-vascular diseases, etc. need proper end-of-life care. In view of this, the state has rolled out a comprehensive palliative health care programme under the National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC). The programme has a three pronged strategy, viz.,
(i) in-patient care,
(ii) home based care, and
(iii) out-patient care.

Question: National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC) has a three pronged strategy. What are they ?

- a) in-patient care,
- b) home based care
- c) out-patient care
- d) All the above

Ans : d

18 palliative health care centers have been established for inpatient care, palliative home care is planned to be taken up in 110 Sub Centres-Health and Wellness Centres (SC-HWCs), and 30 mobile home care service units are being established for out-patient care.

52) With increasing life expectancy, the population of elderly in the state has been growing. Withdrawn from the decision-making role in their families, the elderly feel left out and alone. They often also suffer from depression due to loneliness. A two-pronged strategy has been adopted by the State to treat the

elderly and address their problems – weekly special elderly clinics are organized every Tuesday at the sub-centre and the PHC levels, and counseling is provided to the elderly on lifestyle modifications.

Question: To treat the elderly and address their problems, which two – pronged strategy adopted by Telangana Government ?

- a) weekly special elderly clinics are organized every Tuesday at the sub-centre and the PHC levels,
- b) counseling is provided to the elderly on lifestyle modifications.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

53) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented in all 33 districts with the objective of monitoring of tobacco control laws and setting-up and strengthening of cessation facilities including provisioning of pharmacological treatment facilities at the district level. District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC) have been formed in each district for its implementation. Enforcement Squads have been identified at the district level to conduct raids in coordination with the Police department. Since 2014 till date, a total of 90,000 challans have been issued.

Question: The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented in all 33 districts. What is the objective of NTCP ?

- a) monitoring of tobacco control laws
- b) setting-up and strengthening of cessation facilities including provisioning of pharmacological treatment facilities at the district level
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) All the above

Ans : c

54) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in all districts, and has undertaken the recruitment of District Mental Health Professional (DMHP) teams under the National Health Mission. Additionally, a Mental Health Screening application has been developed in the state for the identification of Common Mental Health Disorders (CMD). The app is currently being piloted in select PHCs of 9 districts, covering a total population of 1.8 crore persons, out of which 6.2 lakh have been identified as risk-prone. Identification of persons as risk-prone is followed by referrals to psychiatrists, follow-up services by Medical Officers (MO), and if required, inpatient services through the District Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics where Mental Health wards have been identified for the treatment of patients.

Question: Give details about National Mental Health Programme ?

- a) Recognizing the importance of emotional, psychological, and social well-being of its citizens, the Government of Telangana has rolled out the National Mental Health Program in all districts
- b) has undertaken the recruitment of District Mental Health Professional (DMHP) teams under the National Health Mission
- c) a Mental Health Screening application has been developed in the state for the identification of Common Mental Health Disorders (CMD)
- d) All the above

Ans : d

CONTROL OF COVID-19 CASES :

COVID-19, which emerged as the most catastrophic global health crisis since the era of the influenza pandemic, continued to wreak havoc on health systems across the world even in the year 2021-22 on account of the emergence of new variants of the disease.

The Telangana state witnessed two surges in COVID-19 cases in the year 2021-22 – one in May 2021, and the other in January 2022. The Government responded swiftly to the rise in cases by taking short-term measures such as provisioning of testing facilities and conducting fever surveys, and long-term measures, such as

- (i) ramping up the number of COVID hospital beds, the supply of oxygen, and diagnostic facilities through the T-Diagnostics Initiative,
- (ii) undertaking large-scale vaccination drives, and
- (iii) creating new health infrastructure and improving the existing medical systems in government hospitals.

Further, to ensure precaution and to contain the spread of COVID-19, the Government has made it mandatory to follow COVID-appropriate behavior such as the use of masks, frequent hand washing, and observing social distancing in public places.

Question: Telangana Government responded swiftly to the rise in cases by taking short-term measures such as provisioning of testing facilities and conducting fever surveys, and long-term measures. What are they ?

- a) ramping up the number of COVID hospital beds, the supply of oxygen, and diagnostic facilities through the T-Diagnostics Initiative,
- b) undertaking large-scale vaccination drives,
- c) creating new health infrastructure and improving the existing medical systems in government hospitals.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

Question: To ensure precaution and to contain the spread of COVID-19, the Government has made it Mandatory to follow COVID-appropriate behavior such as

- a) the use of masks,
- b) frequent hand washing,
- c) observing social distancing in public places.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

As of 10th February 2022, the cumulative number of COVID-19 cases in the state was 7.81 lakh, out of which 19,850 cases were active and under treatment/isolation, and 7.57 lakh had recovered (Recovery rate in Telangana was 96.9%).

Cumulatively, Telangana has accounted for 1.84% of the total cases in the country half the national average death ratio of 1.19%. Overall, the state performed particularly well in minimizing the loss of life due to COVID-19. The state recorded a death ratio of 0.53% – the lowest among the major states in India, and nearly half the national average death ratio of 1.19%. Overall, the state performed particularly well in minimizing the loss of life due to COVID-19.

Question: What was the Recovery Rate in Telangana in COVID-19 cases ?

Ans : 96.9%

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that a country/state needs to conduct 140 tests per day per 1 million population for comprehensive surveillance of suspected COVID-19 cases. Based on this figure, it is recommended that Telangana conduct 5,600 COVID-19 tests per day.

3.27 crore tests have been conducted in the state since the outbreak of the pandemic, with daily testing in the state recorded at 61,573 as of 9.02.2022 – approximately 11 times the recommended daily value as per WHO. This has ensured early detection and timely treatment of COVID-19 patients in the state.

Question: The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that a country/state needs to conduct how many tests per day per 1 million population for comprehensive surveillance of suspected COVID-19 cases

Ans : 140 tests per day per 1 million population

The COVID-19 vaccination programme was rolled out in a phased manner for persons belonging to different age groups:

- i) from January, 2021 for persons over the age of 60,
- ii) from May, 2021 for persons above the age of 18, and
- iii) from January 3, 2022, for persons belonging to the age group 15-18.

Question: The COVID-19 vaccination programme was rolled out in a phased manner for persons belonging to different age groups. Which of the following is correct ?

- a) from January, 2021 for persons over the age of 60,
- b) from May, 2021 for persons above the age of 18, and
- c) from January 3, 2022, for persons belonging to the age group 15-18.
- d) All the above

Ans : d

The Government adopted a mission mode approach towards achieving maximum vaccination coverage in the state. Based on the Media Bulletin released by the Government of Telangana on the 9th of February, 2022, the key achievements of the state in the area of COVID vaccination are mentioned below:

- i) Telangana became the first larger state in the country to achieve 100% coverage of first dose vaccination against COVID-19 in December 2021 for the age group of 18+
- ii) As of February 2022, 89% of the state's population in the age group of 18+ had taken the second dose of vaccination.

Question: Based on the Media Bulletin released by the Government of Telangana on the 9th of February, 2022, the key achievements of the state in the area of COVID vaccination, which of the following are correct ?

- a) Telangana became the first larger state in the country to achieve 100% coverage of first dose vaccination against COVID-19 in December 2021 for the age group of 18+
- b) As of February 2022, 89% of the state's population in the age group of 18+ had taken the second dose of vaccination.
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of these

Ans : c

District-wise second dose vaccination coverage for the 18+ age group (89% of the state's population in the 18+ age group has received the second dose of vaccination coverage)

The districts of Karimnagar, Hanamkonda, Khammam, Yadadri Bhuvangiri and Jangaon have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses.

District-wise first dose vaccination coverage for the 15-17 age group (76% of the population in the age group of 15-17 years has received the first dose of the vaccination)

The districts of Hanamkonda, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Mahabubnagar and Khammam have achieved 100% of the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine among the age group of 15-17.

For the age group – 15-17 years, 76% vaccination coverage had been achieved within the first month itself (03.01.22 to 9.02.22).

Question: Which districts have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses of Covid-19 ?

Ans : The districts of Karimnagar, Hanamkonda, Khammam, Yadadri Bhuvangiri and Jangaon have achieved 100% vaccination of both the doses

Within a month from the start of administering precautionary/booster doses to frontline workers and persons aged 60+years (10th January,2022-9th February, 2022), _____ lakh doses had been administered in the state.

Ans : 3.60

Telangana State government adopted the syndromic approach to contain COVID-19 infections which involved making clinical decisions based on patients' symptoms, rather than waiting for their test results. This approach ensured that all persons in the state with COVID symptoms got access to early treatment, on account of which the need for hospitalization and oxygen dependency was reduced across the state. In addition to _____ treatment, the Government implemented multiple measures to strengthen the health system, and to ensure access to basic nutritional services for all citizens during the pandemic, details of which are provided.

Ans : syndromic

Measures taken to strengthen the health system during the pandemic

a) Fever Surveys

In view of the rising COVID cases in both May, 2021 and January, 2022, fever surveys were conducted by 21,150 medical teams comprising members from the Health, Panchayat Raj/Municipal Administration, and other departments. 1 crore households were covered as part of the surveys, and home isolation kits were provided to symptomatic persons.

b) Enhancement of Testing Capabilities

The number of functional RT-PCR labs in the state increased from 1 before the COVID outbreak to 27 as of September, 2021. The Government plans to establish 8 more RT-PCR labs, so that each district in the state would have at least one RT-PCR lab.

The government also procured state-of-the-art CATH LABs, CT scanning machines, and a COBAS machine for improved efficiency of testing in the state.

c) Increased Hospital Bed Capacity for COVID-19 Patients

The hospital bed capacity for COVID-19 patients in the state has more than tripled between February, 2021 and January, 2022 – from 16,210 to 56,206 . 27.9% of the total hospital beds in the state are accounted for by Government hospitals, whereas private hospitals account for 72.1% the total hospital beds. 39.3% of the total hospital beds in the state are regular beds, 39.3% are oxygen beds, and 21.3% are ICU beds.

d) Augmentation of Oxygen Facilities

The second wave of COVID brought forth the challenge of oxygen shortage in state hospitals. To remedy this limitation, the Government decided to provide 25,390 beds in Government hospitals with oxygen supply, establish liquid oxygen tanks in 24 major hospitals for oxygen storage, and secure 27 ISO oxygen tankers for oxygen transport. Oxygen generation capacity in the state was increased from 135 MT (million tonnes) to 327 MT per day.

It is proposed to further increase it to 545 MT per day. For pediatric patients, 5,200 ICU/oxygen beds have been specially set aside. In addition to this, 26 Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen generation plants have been established under CSR, and 50 plants are being established under PM CARES. All private hospitals have also been directed to set up PSA plants, and so far, 98 of them are in the process of establishing them.

e) Measures taken to provide support and redressal to citizens

All COVID-19 patients admitted to government hospitals were given the highest quality of treatment, free medicines, and a special nutritious diet.

Furthermore, in response to the second wave of COVID, 10 kg. rice was distributed to every white ration card holder each month between May, 2021 and November, 2021, at an expense of Rs. 324 crore

to the state treasury. Further, 2,03,473 teaching and non-teaching staff of recognized private schools in the state were given 25 kg. per person free rice every month from April, 2021 to June, 2021, at an expense of Rs.52.26 crore to the state treasury

Question: What are the measures taken to strengthen the health system during the pandemic by Telangana State ?

a)Fever Surveys

b) Enhancement of Testing Capabilities

c) Increased Hospital Bed Capacity for COVID-19 Patients; Augmentation of Oxygen Facilities; Measures taken to provide support and redressal to citizens

d)All the above

Ans : d

Question: In addition to RT-PCR labs, which are added ?

Ans : The government also procured state-of-the-art CATH LABs, CT scanning machines, and a COBAS machine for improved efficiency of testing in the state

Question: Oxygen generation capacity in the Telangana state was increased from 135 MT (million tonnes) to _____ MT per day.

Ans : 327

Question: To remedy this limitation, the Government decided to provide 25,390 beds in Government hospitals with oxygen supply, establish _____ oxygen tanks in 24 major hospitals for oxygen storage, and secure 27 ISO oxygen tankers for oxygen transport.

Ans : liquid

Question: Pressure Swing Absorption (PSA) oxygen generation plants produce which of the following ?

Ans : Oxygen

The past year has seen a substantive increase in the investments towards the expansion and improvement of health infrastructure in the state. The health ecosystem has remained resilient in the face of the pandemic and has ensured maximum care and minimum loss of life. Going forward, the Government would continue to strive to provide high-quality healthcare services to all as envisioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 3 - Good Health and Well Being), and would work towards eradicating diseases, and strengthening the health system in the state, with a special focus on personnel development and addressing new and emerging health challenges

Question: Sustainable Development Goal (Goal 3 – Good Health and Well Being) is decided by whom ?

Ans : United Nations