



FAQs

Q1. Define rehabilitation.

Ans. Rehabilitation is the utilization of the existing capabilities of the handicapped person, by the combined and coordinated use of medical, social, educational and vocational measures to the optimum level of functional ability.

Q2. Define health.

Ans. According to world health organization (WHO) Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Q3. Explain the different levels of prevention of disease.

Ans. Levels of prevention of disease by the world health organization.

1. Primary prevention
2. Secondary prevention
3. Tertiary prevention

Q4. What are the different types of disability?

Ans. There are two types of disability:

- a. primary disability
- b. Secondary disability

Q5. What are the different types of handicaps?

Ans. The WHO has identified 6 handicaps

1. Locomotors
2. Visual
3. Hearing and speech
4. Cardiopulmonary
5. Intellectual challenge
6. Emotionally disturbed

Q6. Mention the different members in rehabilitation team.

Ans. The members in rehabilitation team are classified according to their area of specialization and function

1. Medical
2. Paramedical
3. Socio-vocational

Q7. Explain the different ways of delivering rehabilitation programme.

Ans. The delivery of rehabilitation is done through the following approach

1. Institute based rehabilitation (IBR)
2. Homes
3. Day care centre
4. Outpatient clinics
5. Camps

Q8. Explain physiatrist and state its role on rehabilitation programme.

Ans. The physiatrist is the leader of the rehabilitation team. The functions of the physiatrist are:

- a. clinical assessment of the patient
- b. functional diagnosis
- c. evaluation of disability

Q9. Explain the role of physical therapist in rehabilitation programme.

Ans. The physical therapist assists the patient in movement restoration.

Q10. Explain the role of occupational therapist in rehabilitation programme.

Ans. The occupational therapist is involved in evaluation and training the patient in self care activities such as dressing, eating, bathing and personal hygiene to maximize independence.