

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**APPLIED PHYSICS DEPARTMENT**

**SRA 1215 - PROFESSIONAL STUDIES**

*BSc HONOURS PART I: MAY 2005*

*DURATION: 3 HOURS*

ANSWER **ALL** PARTS OF QUESTION **ONE** IN SECTION A AND ANY **THREE** QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS.

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**SECTION A**

1. (a) Compare and contrast two types of reflection giving an example where each can be used, in the medical field. [5]
- (b) Briefly explain any three learning cycles that can be used in experiential learning. [6]
- (c) (i) What is a patient's charter? [2]  
(ii) Give five examples of issues raised by the Patient's charter. [5]
- (d) Name and explain the purpose of any five types of information that can be found on an x-ray request form. [5]
- (e) Giving examples, outline the purpose of good record keeping. [5]
- (f) What are the advantages of informal channels of communication? [3]
- (g) What does spending more time with someone communicate? [3]
- (h) Outline the role of two professional organisations that can be joined by radiographers. [5]
- (i) Explain briefly two types of decision making tools that can be used by health workers. [3]

**SECTION B**

2. (a) Explain, with justification the stages that you feel should be present in a typical decision making process. [10]
- (b) Discuss the factors that can affect the quality of decision making in organisations. [10]

3. A number of studies have been conducted over the last few years in Zimbabwe into the effectiveness of communications in health care organisations. Identify some of the problems that have been found and the suggestions made for improvement. [20]
4. What ethical and legal responsibilities do radiographers have in respect to the following categories of people:  
(i) patients  
(ii) general public  
(iii) colleagues. [20]
5. (a) What are the benefits of reflection in the health care fraternity. [10]  
(b) What do you consider as factors that can contribute to effective reflection. [10]
6. Outline the process of carrying out a research. [20]

- END OF EXAMINATION -