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NPTEL

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Courses » Digital and the Everyday: from codes to cloud

Announcements Course Ask a Question Progress Mentor

Unit 5 - Week 3

Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 0 - Review Assignment

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

● Promises and Challenges of e-Health Part 01

● Promises and Challenges of e-Health Part 02

● Promises and Challenges of e-Health Part 03

● Digital Finance- Part 01

● Digital Finance- Part 02

○ Quiz : Assignment 3

○ Week 3 Feedback

Week 4

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Assignment 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2018-02-28, 23:59 IST.**

Submitted assignment

1) To ensure security of personal health data, we would require only authorized users to access **1 point** such data. How do we handle data access in emergency situations?

- We make all data accessible by all authorized personnel handling emergencies with unlimited access to data
- Access to the data needs to be authorized by the patient or a family member
- Authorized personnel get unlimited access to patient data for a specified period of time
- A designated doctor (such as a family physician) access the data on behalf of the emergency personnel

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Authorized personnel get unlimited access to patient data for a specified period of time

2) When we talk about integrity of patient data maintained by a hospital, which of the following **1 point** are required? (Select all that apply)

- Any alteration, deletion or creation of data must be detectable
- Any attempt to view patient data must be logged
- It must be verifiable that the data that is transmitted across systems has not been altered in transit
- Encryption mechanisms should be in place to ensure that only authorized users can view the patient data

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Any alteration, deletion or creation of data must be detectable

It must be verifiable that the data that is transmitted across systems has not been altered in transit

3) What is the approximate number of doctors in India relative to the population of the country? **1 point**

- 1 doctor per 100 people
- 5 doctors per 1000 people
- 7 doctors per 10,000 people
- 5 doctors per 100,000 people

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

7 doctors per 10,000 people

4) 3D printing has the potential to improve the following aspects of healthcare (select all that apply): **1 point**

- Medical education
- Patient education
- Surgery planning
- Visualization of anatomical details for better diagnosis

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Medical education

Patient education

Surgery planning

Visualization of anatomical details for better diagnosis

5) Different hospitals are setting up Electronic Health Records (EHR) for maintaining health data of their patients, often using differing standards and implementations. Which of the following health data are likely to be easy to share across these systems in digital form (not in text form) (Select all that apply) **1 point**

- Prescriptions
- Diagnostic Lab reports
- MRI or CT scans
- Doctor's observations and diagnosis recorded during a visit

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

MRI or CT scans

For Questions 6 to 10: Maurer (2015) uses the term 'monetary repertoire' to emphasize "the practical unfolding of people's actions involving money and currency objects" that allows for the "negotiation of diverse monetary ecologies and ... 'horizons of contingency' within which people operate." (p.134)

6) Which of the following would you say can be included as part of an individual's monetary repertoire? **1 point**

- Storing their savings in the form of gold because of fears that the state might declare state-issued notes worthless by fiat
- Offering Rs.101 rather than Rs. 100 as an offering at temples
- Migrants bringing their savings as cash to their home countries to effectively showcase how much they have earned
- All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

All of the above

7) What aspects of such a monetary repertoire would you say a push for 'cashlessness' typically tends to neglect? **1 point**

- That different quasi-moneys might not be commensurable into one another (in their value, use, liquidity and fungibility)
- The varying visibility of different currencies
- That different currency forms offer more or less opportunity for negotiations in a transaction
- The convenience of digital financial transactions over cash transactions

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

That different quasi-moneys might not be commensurable into one another (in their value, use, liquidity or fungibility)

That different currency forms offer more or less opportunity for negotiations in a transaction

8) When mobile wallets were initiated in India, they followed

1 point

- a telecom-led model
- a bank-led model
- a mobile phone-led model
- None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a bank-led model

9) Which of the following uses has m-Pesa in Kenya become most known for?

1 point

- sending remittances
- saving
- making payments
- None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

sending remittances

10) Which of the following existing social practices did Safari.com draw on to create m-Pesa in Kenya?

1 point

- that people did not carry wallets
- that people transferred airtime minutes to each other as a way to transfer money
- that people never loaned or sent money to friends or family who lived elsewhere
- that people did not migrate to get employment

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

that people transferred airtime minutes to each other as a way to transfer money

Previous Page

End

