

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

NOTES:

- i) Attempt all parts.
- ii) Students are advised to specially check the Numerical Data of question paper in both versions. If there is any difference in Hindi Translation of any question, the students should answer the question according to the English version.
- iii) Use of Pager and Mobile Phone by the students is not allowed.

PART - A**(Long Questions)**Answer any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[6 × 5 = 30]

- Q1) Give the requirements and professional responsibilities of pharmacist in a hospital.
- Q2) Describe in brief functions and objectives of pharmacy therapeutic committee.
- Q3) What is inventory control? Give importance of inventory control.
- Q4) Describe the applications of computers in hospital pharmacy practice.
- Q5) Define clinical pharmacy. Describe the scope of clinical pharmacy.
- Q6) Write about medication history of the patient.
- Q7) Explain various strategies to minimize medication errors.

PART - B**(Short Questions)**Answer any ten questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[10 × 3 = 30]

- Q1) Write the difference in between hospital pharmacy and community pharmacy.
- Q2) Write a note on hospital pharmacy standards (FIP Basel statements).
- Q3) Give the role of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance.
- Q4) Define high risk drugs. What are the strategies used to reduce errors using high risk drugs?
- Q5) Write a note on disposal of narcotic drugs.
- Q6) Write a note on distribution of drugs to ICCU/ICU/NICU/Emergency wards.

- Q7) Define radiopharmaceuticals. Write in brief about storage of radiopharmaceuticals.
- Q8) What is medication therapy management?
- Q9) Enlist the various tests used to assess the renal function.
- Q10) What are the steps involved in general treatment of poison?
- Q11) Write the clinical significance of drug interactions.

PART - C

(Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[20 × 1 = 20]

- Q1) Number of pharmacists required for 200 bedded hospital _____
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 15 | b) 8 |
| c) 10 | d) 20 |
- Q2) Large hospitals have _____
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) 1000 and above beds | b) 500-1000 beds |
| c) 100-500 beds | d) Less than 100 beds |
- Q3) The minimum area required for hospitals pharmacy is _____
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 100 Sq. ft. | b) 200 Sq. ft. |
| c) 250 Sq. ft. | d) 400 Sq. ft. |
- Q4) Universal antidote contains _____
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Magnesium oxide | b) Tannic acid |
| c) Char coal | d) All of above |
- Q5) Presence of protein in urine is known as _____
(glycosuria/proteinuria)
- Q6) Pharmacists are associated with _____
(Diagnosis of the disease/ Dispensing of drugs)
- Q7) The total number of copies of purchase order prepared are _____
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 05 | b) 06 |
| c) 07 | d) 09 |
- Q8) Cold storage temperature is _____
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 2°C to 8°C | b) 10°C to 14°C |
| c) 15°C to 18°C | d) None |

- Q9) _____ is the activity required by the organization to deliver goods or services to the consumer.
(Supply chain / Cold chain)
- Q10) The patients who come to the hospital with general symptoms like fever, cough and cold are known as _____.
(general outpatient / inpatient)
- Q11) A disease of brain due to abnormal electrical discharge is known as _____.
(Epilepsy / Coma)
- Q12) Increase in heart rate is _____.
(bradycardia / tachycardia)
- Q13) _____ test is used for detection of bile pigments.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Lipid panel | b) Fouchet's |
| c) Pulmonary function | d) Renal function |
- Q14) Six-minute walk test is a _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Fluid deprivation test | b) Pulmonary function test |
| c) Fouchet's test | d) Modified Gmelin's test |
- Q15) BAL is also known as _____.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Dimercaprol | b) Desferrioxime |
| c) Nalorphine | d) Sodium nitrite |
- Q16) When type of poison is not known, then _____ antidote is used.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) Physiological | b) Chemical |
| c) Mechanical | d) Universal |
- Q17) A prescription for schedule II and schedule III controlled drug is valid for :
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) 10 days | b) 12 days |
| c) 14 days | d) 20 days |
- Q18) FEFO stands for _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) First Entry First Out | b) First Expired First Out |
| c) First Exist First Over | d) None |
- Q19) _____ is a time taken between placing order and receipt of drugs to the department.
(Lead time / Buffer stock)
- Q20) The outpatients who are able to walk and receive primary health care are called _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) General outpatient | b) Emergency outpatient |
| c) Referred outpatient | d) Ambulatory patient |