

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.

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)

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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) Dimercaptol | 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 |

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

Code No. : 2610

Time : 3.00 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

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PART - A

[6 × 5 = 30]

Answer any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q1) Give the requirement of pharmacists along with responsibilities to work in hospital pharmacy.
- Q2) Write in brief the procedure for purchase of drugs.
- Q3) Discuss drug distribution to out-patients in detail.
- Q4) Write about compounding in hospitals.
- Q5) Write application of computers in Hospital pharmacy practice.
- Q6) Define Pharmaceutical care. Explain procedure to provide pharmaceutical care.
- Q7) Define Pharmacovigilance & write its aim & scope.

PART - B

[10 × 3 = 30]

Answer any ten questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q1) Give objectives of hospital pharmacy.
- Q2) Define hospital formulary. Write the use of hospital formulary.
- Q3) Write in brief about FIFO & FEFO methods.
- Q4) Give a brief account on handling of narcotic & psychotropic substance.
- Q5) Describe the storage of radiopharmaceuticals.
- Q6) Define adverse drug reaction & write procedure of ADR monitoring.
- Q7) Define medication history & write its importance.
- Q8) Write in short about pulmonary function tests.
- Q9) Define poisoning & give its types.
- Q10) Give clinical significance of drug interactions.
- Q11) Write a note on devices used for cold storage.

PART - C

[20 × 1 = 20]

Answer all questions. Each question carries equal marks.

Multiple Choice Questions:

- Q1) Which of the following is not a part of Complete Blood Count?
a) Haematocrit ✓
b) MCV
c) Prothrombin Time
d) Platelet count
- Q2) Which of the following is the technique of inventory control?
a) Gravimetric Analysis
b) VED Analysis ✓
c) Volumetric Analysis
d) Diagnostic Analysis
- Q3) Which of the following test is associated with cardiac disorders?
a) ECG ✓
b) Spirometry
c) HbA1C
d) Bilirubin test
- Q4) In a drug store, the expiry dated drug formulations are known as :
a) Surplus items
b) Obsolete items
c) Scrap items ✓
d) None of the above
- Q5) Which of the following acts as secretary of pharmacy and Therapeutics committee?
a) Physician
b) Hospital Administrator ✓
c) Pharmacist
d) Representative of Nurse

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(P.T.O.)

Q6) Which of the following is cytotoxic drug?

- a) Methotrexate ✓ b) Morphine
c) Ibuprofen d) Acetazolamide

Q7) Which of the following is an example of schedule H1 drugs?

- a) Insulin b) Paracetamol
c) Amphetamine ✓ d) Aiprazolam ✓

Fill in the blanks with suitable word / words.

Q8) The normal level of hemoglobin is _____ g/dl in male and _____ g/dl in female.

Q9) Reorder Quantity level is fixed between the _____ and _____ stock level.

Q10) For a smooth running of a medical store, there should be neither _____ nor _____ inventories.

Q11) The full form of ICCU is _____.

Q12) When the nature of poison is not known, we must prefer _____.

Q13) The patient who occupies bed in the hospital is _____.

Q14) GPP stands for _____.

One Word / One Sentence Questions.

Q15) Name one software used in hospital pharmacy.

Q16) Define Clinical Pharmacy.

Q17) Define Post-natal care.

Q18) List the radiations emitted from radioactive nuclei.

Q19) Name the tests associated with liver functions.

Q20) Write the full form of TPN.

(हिन्दी अनुबाण)

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नोट : सभी खण्डों को हल कीजिए।

खण्ड - (अ)

दीर्घ प्रश्न

किन्हीं छः प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं।

[6 × 5 = 30]

- प्र.1) अस्पताल फार्मसी में काम करने की जिम्मेदारियों के साथ फार्मसीस्ट की आवश्यकता लिखिए।
प्र.2) औषधि के इस्तेमाल करने की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में लिखिए।
प्र.3) लाइव पेजेंट को दवा वितरण पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।
प्र.4) अस्पतालों में कंप्यूटिंग के बारे में लिखिए।
प्र.5) अस्पताल फार्मसी प्रैक्टिस में कंप्यूटर के अनुप्रयोग लिखिए।
प्र.6) फार्मास्यूटिकल देखभाल की परिभाषा दीजिए। फार्मास्यूटिकल देखभाल प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए।
प्र.7) फार्माकोविजिलेंस की परिभाषा दीजिए और इसका उद्देश्य और कार्यक्षेत्र लिखिए।

खण्ड - (ब)

लघु प्रश्न

किन्हीं नौ प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं।

[10 × 3 = 30]

- प्र.1) अस्पताल फार्मसी के उद्देश्य बताइए।
प्र.2) अस्पताल फार्मसी की परिभाषा दीजिए। अस्पताल फार्मसी के उपयोग लिखिए।
प्र.3) HPO और LPO लिखिए और उनके अर्थ में संक्षेप में लिखिए।
प्र.4) मादक और नशे प्रभावित पदार्थों के रखरखाव का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।
प्र.5) रेडियोफार्मास्यूटिकल्स के भण्डारण का वर्णन कीजिए।
प्र.6) प्रतिफल दवा प्रतिक्रिया की परिभाषा दीजिए और एडीआर निगरानी की प्रक्रिया लिखिए।
प्र.7) औषधि इतिहास की परिभाषा दीजिए तथा इसके महत्व को लिखिए।
प्र.8) फ्लोनी फेकलन टेस्ट के बारे में संक्षेप में लिखिए।
प्र.9) विषाक्तता को परिभाषा दीजिए तथा इसके प्रकार दीजिए।
प्र.10) ड्रग इंटोक्शन का नैदानिक महत्व दीजिए।
प्र.11) कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए प्रयुक्त उपकरणों पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए।

{20 × 1 = 20}

प्र.1) निम्नलिखित में खाली कम्प्लीट ब्लड काउंट (CBC) का एक भाग नहीं है?

- उपयुक्त शब्द / शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए :

- एक शब्द / एक वाक्य वाले प्रश्न :

- શ્રીશ્રીશ્રી

HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY

Maximum Marks : 80

Time Allowed : 3:00 Hours

- Notes: (i) Attempt questions from all parts as directed.
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PART- A

[6x5=30]

Note: Answer any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q.1. Write the composition and functions of Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee.
Q.2. Write about handling and storage of radio-pharmaceuticals.
Q.3. Explain the daily activities of clinical pharmacist.
Q.4. Discuss the handling and various disposal methods of expired drugs.
Q.5. Write about various types of softwares used in hospital pharmacy.
Q.6. Write the sign, symptoms and treatment of insecticide poisoning.
Q.7. Write a note on good pharmacy practice.

PART- B

[10x3=30]

Note: Answer any ten questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q.1. Define Hospital Pharmacy.
Q.2. What is Hospital Formulary?
Q.3. What do you mean by Total Parenteral Nutrition?
Q.4. Define Clinical Pharmacy.
Q.5. What is Pharmacovigilance?
Q.6. What are LASA drugs?
Q.7. What is antidote?
Q.8. What are Schedule H1 Drugs?
Q.9. What is Electronic Tendering?
Q.10. Define Drug Interaction.
Q.11. What is Patient Counselling?

PART- C

[20x1=20]

Note: Answer all questions. Each question carries equal marks.

(Multiple Choice Questions/ Fill in the blanks/one word-one Sentence question.)

- Q.1. EOQ stands for:
(a) Economic Order Quantity.
(b) Essential Order Quantity.
(c) Economic open Quality.
(d) Equipment Order Quantity.

- Q.2. Cold Storage temperature is-
(a) 2°C to 8°C (b) 8°C to 25°C
(c) 30°C to 40°C (d) Above 40°C
- Q.3. Which type of antidote is used when the nature of ingested poison is not known?
(a) Physical Antidote (b) Chemical Antidote
(c) Physiological Antidote (d) Universal Antidote
- Q.4. Emergency service is provided for:
(a) 8 hours (b) 12 hours
(c) 20 hours (d) 24 hours
- Q.5. The patients who get hospitalized for the treatment are called:
(a) Out-patient (b) In-patient
(c) Ambulatory patient (d) None of these
- Q.6. Which of the following is used in total parenteral nutrition as a source of energy?
(a) Fructose (b) Dextrose
(c) Lactose (d) Mannose
- Q.7. Which of the following is known as good cholesterol?
(a) LDL (b) VLDL
(c) HDL (d) Triglycerides
- Q.8. Which of the following disposal method is used for cytotoxic drugs?
(a) Incineration at temp. above 1200°C (b) Landfill
(c) Sewer (d) Waste encapsulation
- Q.9. The normal value of bleeding time ranges from:
(a) 2 to 5 minutes (b) 2 to 5 seconds
(c) 8 to 10 minutes (d) 10 to 15 seconds
- Q.10. The full form of FIP is
- Q.11. NDPS drugs stand for
- Q.12. What do you mean by cold chain?
- Q.13. Prescription is dispensed by the
- Q.14. What is dehydration?
- Q.15. What do you mean by FEFO and FIFO methods?
- Q.16. What is enema?
- Q.17. What is Antenatal Care?
- Q.18. In Pharmacy DIS stands for
- Q.19. What are electrolytes?
- Q.20. What are OTC drugs?