



Library
Pharmaceutical Technology
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata-700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Pharm-2020/B.Pharm-2021

Course Name – Pharmacy Practice - Theory/Pharmacy Practice

Course Code - BP703T

(Semester VII)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 20=20

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

(i) Which of the following drug cause lactic acidosis?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Metformin | b) Pioglitazone |
| c) Repaglinide | d) Glibenclamide |

(ii) Select which of the following responsibility of the clinical pharmacist is in direct patient care area.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Supervision of drug administration techniques | b) Providing drug information to physicians and nurses. |
| c) Identify drugs brought into the hospital by patients | d) Reviewing of each patient's drug administration forms periodically to ensure all doses have been administered. |

(iii) Select which of the following option causes pharmacodynamic drug interaction.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Gastric motility changes | b) Stimulation of metabolism |
| c) Alteration of pH of GIT | d) Interactions at receptor site |

(iv) Identify which of the following reactions are called augmented adverse drug reactions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Genetically determined effects | b) Idiosyncrasy |
| c) Rebound effect on discontinuation | d) Allergic reactions & anaphylaxis |

(v) Choose which of the following drug does not require therapeutic drug monitoring.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Digitoxin | b) Gentamycin |
| c) Phenytoin | d) Paracetamol |

(vi) Select which of the following is an example of latent adverse drug reactions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Antibiotic-associated diarrhea | b) Tardive dyskinesia |
| c) Serum sickness | d) Severe bronchoconstriction |

- (vii) Select the purpose of preclinical testing.
- a) To verify that a drug is sufficiently safe and effective to be tested in humans.
 - b) To undergo preliminary testing in healthy humans to monitor the effects of the drug.
 - c) To create a basic outline for the larger scale future tests on a widespread population.
 - d) To develop method of drug analysis
- (viii) Select which of the following terms does not describe an adverse drug reaction.
- a) Idiosyncrasy
 - b) Anaphylaxis
 - c) Teratogenic effect
 - d) Placebo effect
- (ix) Select from which Latin word the word "Hospital" is originated from.
- a) Asclepieia
 - b) Hospitale
 - c) Hospice
 - d) None of these
- (x) Select for 200 beds hospital how many number of pharmacist is/are required.
- a) 8
 - b) 10
 - c) 15
 - d) 5
- (xi) What is the objective of a hospital pharmacy?
- a) To teach hospital pharmacists about ethics of Hospital Pharmacy
 - b) To ensure the availability of right medication at reasonable cost
 - c) To attract greater number of qualified pharmacists in the hospital
 - d) All of these
- (xii) What is the full form of OPD?
- a) Out-Patient Department
 - b) Out-Physician Department
 - c) Out-Public Department
 - d) Out-Person Department
- (xiii) Identify the age related physiological change in geriatric patient which may affect drug distribution from the following options.
- a) Increased body mass
 - b) Increased total body water
 - c) Increased total body fat
 - d) Increased serum albumin level
- (xiv) Choose which one of the following is the correct description of the drugstore.
- a) A department of hospital which deals with procurement, storage, compounding and dispensing of drugs and medical devices
 - b) A department of hospital which deals with manufacturing, testing, packaging and distribution of drugs and medical devices
 - c) A shop where prescription drugs, over the counter medicines, medical devices and cosmetic and toilet preparations are stored, sold and dispensed
 - d) Both a and b
- (xv) Identify the correct option for the list of hospital formulary in a hospital.
- a) Instruments
 - b) Drugs
 - c) Staff
 - d) Patients
- (xvi) Identify which of the following is the correct objective of Hospital pharmacy.
- a) To teach hospital pharmacists about ethics of Hospital Pharmacy
 - b) To ensure the availability of right medication at reasonable cost
 - c) To attract greater number of qualified pharmacists in the hospital
 - d) All of these
- (xvii) Choose which of the following is the responsibility of community pharmacists in dispensing area.
- a) Reviews all doses missed, reschedule the doses as necessary & signs all drugs not given notices.
 - b) Supervision of drug administration.

- c) Ensures that establishes policies & procedures are followed.
- d) Reviewing of each patient drug administration forms periodically to ensure all doses have been administered.
- (xviii) Choose the correct full form of EEG:
- a) Electroencephalogram b) Electroencephalograph
- c) Electroelectrolysis graph d) None of these
- (xix) Choose the correct full form of PTC from the following options:
- a) Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee b) Poisons and Toxins Central Committee
- c) Permanent and Technical Committee d) None of these
- (xx) Choose which of the following option is correct for the costs associated with inventory.
- a) Purchase price of the inventory b) Re-order costs
- c) Inventory holding costs, Shortage costs d) All of these

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

5 x 7=35

2. Explain drug information Centre. (5)
3. Describe in details about the out patient service in the hospital pharmacy. (5)
4. Illustrate the factors influencing ADR. (5)
5. Write in details about the management of materials and finance in a community pharmacy. (5)
6. Discuss about the concept and objectives of a clinical pharmacy. (5)
7. Describe in details about the reporting of ADR. (5)

OR

- Explain idiosyncrasy in details. (5)
8. Write in details about purchase procedure. (5)

OR

- Classify and explain the various techniques of inventory control. (5)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

10 x 2=20

9. Relate ADR with drug interaction and describe the methods of detecting drug interaction. (10)
10. Illustrate therapeutic drug monitoring focusing on the factors affecting it. (10)

OR

- Explain medication adherence and how monitoring takes place in patient medication adherence. (10)

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