



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – BBA(HM)-Hons-2024

Course Name – Hospital Inventory and Store Management

Course Code - BHM20202

(Semester II)

Library
Brainware University
398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 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 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Choose the essential elements of a valid contract in healthcare procurement.
 - a) Offer, acceptance, consideration, legal intent, free consent
 - b) Offer, negotiation, legal representation, agreement
 - c) Acceptance, price fixing, documentation, arbitration
 - d) Legal intent, dispute resolution, force majeure, penalties
- (ii) Find the primary reason for procurement failures in hospitals.
 - a) Lack of suppliers
 - b) Poor contractual terms
 - c) Overpricing of medical equipment
 - d) Government regulations
- (iii) Tell which type of contract is best suited for predictable supply needs.
 - a) Cost-Plus Contract
 - b) Time-and-Material Contract
 - c) Framework Agreement
 - d) Fixed-Price Contract
- (iv) Define the role of AI in contract management.
 - a) AI helps in scanning contracts but does not impact compliance.
 - b) AI eliminates human oversight in contract execution.
 - c) AI assists in contract analysis, compliance tracking, and risk management.
 - d) AI ensures contracts are always legally binding without human review.
- (v) Choose the method used in hospitals to minimize stock levels by ordering items only when needed.
 - a) ABC Analysis
 - b) Just-in-Time (JIT) Inventory
 - c) Reorder Point Method
 - d) FIFO Method
- (vi) Find the formula used to calculate the inventory turnover ratio.

- a) Cost of Goods Sold \times Average Inventory
 c) Cost of Goods Sold + Average Inventory
 (vii) What is the full form of ABC analysis in inventory management?
 a) Activity-Based Classification
 c) Analysis Based Control
 (viii) Summarize the role of VED Analysis in hospital equipment management.
 a) Classifies equipment based on its importance to patient care
 c) Reduces the use of advanced imaging systems
 (ix) Outline the risks of poor inventory management in hospitals.
 a) Delayed treatments and financial losses due to expired stock
 c) Increased patient satisfaction due to excess stock
 (x) Interpret the need of conflict resolution mechanisms important in supplier relationships.
 a) They prevent misunderstandings and ensure fair treatment
 c) They increase supplier competition
 (xi) Outline the ethical sourcing principle that promotes fairness in supplier selection.
 a) Environmental Responsibility
 c) Transparency and Fairness
 (xii) Infer the impact of using EOQ for medical supply inventory.
 a) Reduces overstocking and shortages
 c) Slows down procurement
 (xiii) Find the best method to avoid contamination of hospital linens.
 a) Mixed transport
 c) Common storage
 (xiv) Why emergency stock is essential for ICUs?
 a) Reduces patient waiting time
 c) Improves security
 (xv) Contrast hospital-owned and outsourced laundry services.
 a) Outsourced is cheaper
 c) Both are equally reliable
 b) Cost of Goods Sold \div Average Inventory
 d) Cost of Goods Sold - Average Inventory
 b) Always Better Control
 d) Always Best Categorization
 b) Ensures all equipment is replaced annually
 d) Prevents hospitals from stocking older medical tools
 b) Reduced supplier reliability and increased overstocking
 d) Decreased hospital operating costs
 b) They eliminate the need for contracts
 d) They reduce the need for quality checks
 b) Human Rights Protection
 d) Long-Term Collaboration
 b) Increases storage requirements
 d) Eliminates ordering costs completely
 b) Separate transport
 d) No separation
 b) Increases cost
 d) Reduces paperwork
 b) Hospital-owned is faster
 d) Outsourced is more efficient

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Find the system used to monitor hospital stock levels automatically. (3)
3. Explain the impact of poor demand forecasting on pharmaceutical inventory. (3)
4. Outline the factors affecting maximum inventory levels in healthcare facilities. (3)
5. Explain the importance of supplier diversification in healthcare procurement. (3)
6. Select the best practices for maintaining proper audit. (3)

OR

- Determine the risks associated with unclear vendor warranty terms. (3)

Group-C

7. Compare price-focused and value-based negotiation in healthcare procurement. (5)
8. Explain the pre-planned meal schedules improve in food service efficiency. (5)
9. Interpret the role of VED analysis in prioritizing hospital equipment. (5)
10. Relate FSN analysis to effective stock rotation. (5)
11. Summarize the advantages and disadvantages of periodic and perpetual inventory systems in hospital management. (5)
12. Explain the role of compulsory licensing in reducing drug prices. (5)

OR

- Determine the risks of weak contractual terms in healthcare procurement. (5)

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