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Library
Pharmaceutical Technology
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata-700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – D.Pharm-2024

Course Name – Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy - Theory

Course Code - ER20-25T

(Year II)

Full Marks : 80

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) Select the number of pharmacist required for a 300-bed hospital.
 - a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 12
 - d) 12-15
- (ii) Identify the correct abilities of hospital pharmacist.
 - a) Administrative
 - b) Technical
 - c) Research
 - d) All of the Above
- (iii) Select the number of pharmacist in P.H.C
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
- (iv) What does a D-dimer test measure?
 - a) Blood clotting function
 - b) Liver function
 - c) Kidney function
 - d) Heart function
- (v) What does a serum electrolyte panel measure?
 - a) Levels of glucose in the blood
 - b) Levels of electrolytes in the blood
 - c) Levels of cholesterol in the blood
 - d) Levels of creatinine in the blood
- (vi) Which test is used to evaluate renal function?
 - a) Alanine aminotransferase
 - b) Blood urea nitrogen
 - c) Prothrombin time
 - d) Hemoglobin A1c
- (vii) Which of the following is not a route of exposure to poisonous substances?
 - a) Inhalation
 - b) Injection
 - c) Insufflation
 - d) Inscription
- (viii) Cyanide poisoning primarily affects which organ?
 - a) Liver
 - b) Kidneys
 - c) Heart
 - d) Brain

- (ix) What is the antidote for cyanide poisoning?
- Naloxone
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Hydroxocobalamin
 - Atropine
- (x) Which of the following isotopes is commonly used in the production of radiopharmaceuticals?
- Carbon-14
 - Oxygen-16
 - Nitrogen-15
 - Technetium-99m
- (xi) What is the primary goal of postnatal care for both the mother and newborn?
- To discharge them from medical care as soon as possible
 - To monitor for any signs of complications or health issues
 - To provide social support for the family members
 - To avoid discussing contraception options with the mother
- (xii) Identify the potential challenge that is associated with managing a hospital formulary.
- Limiting physician autonomy
 - Ensuring medication availability
 - Ignoring patient preferences
 - Allowing unrestricted medication access
- (xiii) Identify the following which is typically responsible for drug distribution in hospitals and pharmacies.
- Hospital administrators only
 - Physicians and nurses
 - Pharmacy staff
 - Patients
- (xiv) Identify the term used to describe substances that have a high potential for abuse and addiction.
- Controlled substances
 - Over-the-counter medications
 - Herbal supplements
 - Non-prescription drugs
- (xv) Select the primary purpose of regulating narcotic and psychotropic substances.
- To increase availability for medical use
 - To prevent misuse, abuse, and diversion
 - To promote recreational use
 - To eliminate physician oversight
- (xvi) Select the agency is responsible for regulating controlled substances in the United States.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- (xvii) Identify which of the following is important for healthcare professionals to be knowledgeable about narcotic and psychotropic substances.
- To promote recreational use
 - To ensure safe prescribing and dispensing practices
 - To discourage patient education
 - To increase healthcare costs
- (xviii) Select the potential disadvantage of the floor stock method.
- Reduced accessibility to medications for healthcare providers
 - Increased risk of medication errors and waste
 - Lower overall cost of medication management
 - Improved tracking of medication usage
- (xix) Select the following that refers to the systematic review of medication therapy with the goal of optimizing patient outcomes.
- Pharmacodynamics
 - Pharmacokinetics
 - Medication reconciliation
 - Medication therapy management
- (xx) Identify the following is an example of a barrier to effective patient counseling.
- Providing clear and concise information
 - Tailoring counseling to the patient's cultural beliefs
 - Language barriers
 - Encouraging patients to ask questions

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2. Describe treatment chart review. (3)
3. Explain the various roles of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance. (3)
4. Explain economic order quantity. (3)
5. Explain the qualification and job specifications of hospital pharmacist. (3)
6. Write the role of pharmacist in NAQS guidelines and NABH accreditation. (3)
7. Describe medication error and different types of medication error. (3)
8. Describe pulmonary function test. (3)
9. Illustrate the international scenario of hospital pharmacy. (3)
10. Describe drug distribution system in in-patient services. (3)
11. Explain the devices used for cold storage. (3)

OR

Explain about the distribution of drug in emergency ward. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

12. Describe in details about pediatrics and geriatric. (5)
13. Explain in details about different types of poisoning with clinical manifestation and antidotes. (5)
14. Describe in details about the unit dose drug dispensing method. (5)
15. List out the various responsibilities and professional relationships of a hospital pharmacist. (5)
16. Illustrate the pulmonary function test. (5)
17. Explain the purchase and inventory for supply chain management. (5)

OR

Explain in details about emergency ward. (5)