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



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – BBA(HM)-Hons-2023

Course Name – Hospital Inventory and Store Management

Course Code - BHM60206

(Semester VI)

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) Select the tool used in the early stages of hospital inventory management.
 - a) Manual ledgers and logbooks
 - b) RFID tracking
 - c) Cloud-based platforms
 - d) AI-powered analytics
- (ii) Outline the important aspects of inventory management that helps hospitals to effectively run Hospital stores.
 - a) Procurement, storage, and distribution
 - b) Staff hiring and payroll
 - c) Patient admission and discharge
 - d) Legal case handling
- (iii) 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
- (iv) Find the formula used to calculate the inventory turnover ratio.
 - a) $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \times \text{Average Inventory}$
 - b) $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} \div \text{Average Inventory}$
 - c) $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} + \text{Average Inventory}$
 - d) $\text{Cost of Goods Sold} - \text{Average Inventory}$
- (v) Classify the main purpose of integrated inventory management in hospitals.
 - a) To store excess medical supplies
 - b) To replace manual record-keeping
 - c) To ensure continuous availability of essential resources
 - d) To reduce hospital staff workload
- (vi) Outline the process that includes planning, selecting vendors, and managing supplier relationships in healthcare.
 - a) Purchasing
 - b) Procurement
 - c) Inventory Control
 - d) Logistics
- (vii) Show the two procurement principles that focus on human rights and environmental impact.
 - a) Supplier Diversity and Fairness
 - b) Human Rights and Environmental Responsibility

- c) Compliance with Laws and Quality Standards d) Transparency and Long-Term Collaboration
- (viii) Show the type of procurement that deals with purchasing medications and surgical tools.
- a) Indirect Procurement b) Direct Procurement
c) Strategic Procurement d) Operational Procurement
- (ix) Which law in India primarily governs healthcare procurement contracts?
- a) Indian Contract Act, 1872 b) Drug Price Control Order, 1955
c) Consumer Protection Act, 2019 d) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (x) When does ownership of goods transfer under the Sale of Goods Act?
- a) Only after full payment is made b) At the time of sale or as per contract terms
c) When the buyer inspects the goods d) Upon supplier's discretion
- (xi) Summarize the key provisions of the Drug Control Act in healthcare purchasing.
- a) Approval and licensing, quality standards, storage regulations, price control, mandatory labeling b) Direct supply from manufacturers, unrestricted pricing, no licensing requirement
c) Allows purchase of drugs from any supplier, does not regulate quality standards d) Eliminates government oversight, allows over-the-counter sale of all medicines
- (xii) Summarize the benefits of arbitration in resolving contract disputes.
- a) Arbitration is faster, cost-effective, and legally binding. b) Arbitration is more expensive and time-consuming than court trials.
c) Arbitration does not allow for legal enforcement of decisions. d) Arbitration is only useful in international contracts.
- (xiii) Show benefits of donating surplus medical supplies in healthcare systems from the following.
- a) Prevents facilities from making new purchases b) Ensures expired products are used first
c) Reduces unnecessary waste and helps underserved communities d) Increases waste disposal costs
- (xiv) Summarize the role of software solutions in inventory tracking from the following.
- a) They eliminate the need for human supervision b) They increase the overall cost of inventory management
c) They make manual stock checks unnecessary d) They automate tracking and provide real-time updates
- (xv) Outline technology improvements in hospital inventory tracking from the following.
- a) Uses AI-based systems to analyze demand trends b) Eliminates the need for human monitoring
c) Slows down the supply chain process d) Reduces the availability of critical medical supplies

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Demonstrate the effective inventory management in cost optimization. (3)
3. Compare periodic and perpetual inventory systems In Hospital Inventory. (3)
4. Demonstrate the importance of open communication in supplier relationships. (3)
5. What are the key elements of a vendor agreement in healthcare? (3)
6. Evaluate the importance of material distribution in hospitals. (3)

OR

Assess the risks of poor material distribution.

(3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Summarize the impact of AI in decision-making for hospital inventory management. (5)
8. Summarize the ways hospitals can build strong supplier relationships. (5)
9. Explain the steps involved in the vendor selection process for healthcare information systems. (5)
10. Compare in-house development and outsourcing in healthcare IT. (5)
11. Summarize LIFO & FIFO and their Advantages (5)
12. Justify the need for inventory monitoring in laundry material distribution. (5)

OR

Defend the role of standard operating procedures (SOPs) in laundry distribution. (5)

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