



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – D.Pharm-2022

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) Which of the following is a type of medication error?
 - a) Administrative
 - b) Dispensing
 - c) Prescribing
 - d) All of the above
- (ii) What is the purpose of renal function test?
 - a) To evaluate the function of the Liver
 - b) To evaluate the function of the Kidneys
 - c) To evaluate the function of the Thyroid gland
 - d) To evaluate the function of the Heart
- (iii) Identify the full form of LASA.
 - a) Long Acting, Short Acting
 - b) Look Alike, Sound Alike
 - c) Low-dose, high-dose
 - d) Look, Assess, Send, Abbreviate
- (iv) What is the antidote for paracetamol poisoning?
 - a) N-acetylcysteine
 - b) Naloxone
 - c) Vitamin K
 - d) Protamine sulphate
- (v) Which of the following is not a lipid panel test?
 - a) HDL cholesterol
 - b) C-reactive protein
 - c) Triglycerides
 - d) LDL cholesterol
- (vi) What does the ABO blood grouping system determine?
 - a) Blood type
 - b) Rh factor
 - c) Platelet count
 - d) White blood cell count
- (vii) Which test is used to assess blood clotting function?
 - a) Serum creatinine
 - b) Prothrombin time
 - c) Glucose tolerance test
 - d) Creatine kinase
- (viii) What is the normal range for fasting blood glucose levels?
 - a) 50-70 mg/dL
 - b) 70-100 mg/dL
 - c) 100-140 mg/dL
 - d) 140-180 mg/dL
- (ix) Illustrate the full form of GPP.

- a) Good Pharmaceutical Practice b) Good Pharmacy Principles
c) Good Pharmacy Practice d) General Pharmacy Protocol
- (x) Identify the key principle of Good Pharmacy Practice.
- a) Efficient Stock Management b) Patient-Centered Care
c) Minimum Regulatory Compliance d) Profit Maximization
- (xi) Select the following which is not a responsibility of a pharmacist under Good Pharmacy Practice.
- a) Ensuring appropriate use of medications b) Providing medication without prescription
c) Monitoring medication therapy outcomes d) Counseling patients on medication usage
- (xii) Select the purpose of documenting dispensing activities in a pharmacy.
- a) To bill patients accurately b) To track medication inventory
c) To ensure patient safety and quality of care d) To market pharmacy services
- (xiii) Select the following as an important aspect of medication storage in a pharmacy.
- a) Keeping medications in open areas for easy access b) Storing medications away from direct sunlight and moisture
c) Storing medications at room temperature, regardless of requirements d) Mixing medications of different types in the same storage area
- (xiv) Identify the following statements which is true about Good Pharmacy Practice.
- a) It primarily focuses on maximizing pharmacy profits b) It emphasizes following minimum legal requirements only
c) It aims to ensure safe, effective, and rational use of medications d) It discourages patient education
- (xv) Identify the following as a primary goal of ICU care.
- a) Long-term rehabilitation b) Prevention of acute illnesses
c) Stabilization and support of critically ill patients d) Routine outpatient management
- (xvi) Identify the full form of ICU.
- a) Intensive Care Unit b) Internal Care Unit
c) Immediate Care Unit d) Inpatient Care Unit
- (xvii) Identify the correct one from following monitoring parameters is commonly used in the ICU to assess respiratory status.
- a) Blood glucose levels b) Blood pressure
c) Oxygen saturation (SpO₂) d) Liver function tests
- (xviii) Identify the following healthcare professionals who is typically part of the ICU team.
- a) Nutritionist b) Social worker
c) Respiratory therapist d) Pharmacist
- (xix) Choose the following routes of drug administration is commonly used in the emergency ward for rapid onset of action.
- a) Oral b) Intravenous (IV)
c) Transdermal d) Subcutaneous
- (xx) Select the emergency drug distribution, which principle guides the selection of medications.
- a) Availability in the hospital pharmacy b) Patient's previous medical history
c) Drug effectiveness and safety for acute conditions d) Cost-effectiveness of the medication

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 10=30

2. Describe treatment chart review. (3)
3. Describe in details about NDPS drugs. (3)
4. Explain economic order quantity. (3)

- 5. Explain the qualification and job specifications of hospital pharmacist. (3)
- 6. Illustrate the advantages of drug distribution. (3)
- 7. Describe poisoning and types of poisoning. (3)
- 8. Describe medication error and different types of medication error. (3)
- 9. Describe in details about the ward round participation. (3)
- 10. Illustrate in details about the drug information and poison information. (3)
- 11. Explain about the distribution of drug in emergency ward. (3)

OR

Explain in details about the distribution of drug in ICCU. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

- 12. Describe in details about pediatrics and geriatric. (5)
- 13. Write in details about FEFO AND FIFO. (5)
- 14. Explain automated drug dispensing system and devices. (5)
- 15. Illustrate the different types of poisoning with clinical manifestations and antidotes. (5)
- 16. Explain AHSP in details. (5)
- 17. Explain the reserved antibiotics in preparation of drug list. (5)

OR

Explain the purchase and inventory for supply chain management. (5)

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