

Name:  
Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Theory Examination, December 2022**

**Course: Pharmacy Practice**  
**Program: B. Pharm**  
**Course Code: BP703T**

**Semester: I**  
**Time 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 75**

**Instructions: Read the Question Paper Carefully.**

**SECTION A**

S. No.	CO	Multiple Choice Questions (20X1) or Objective type Questions (10X2) or one line answer	Marks
Q1			<b>20</b>
1	CO1	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.	1
2	CO2	_____ causes pharmacodynamic drug interaction. a) Gastric motility changes. b) Stimulation of metabolism. c) Alteration of pH of GIT. d) Interactions at receptor site	1
3	CO1	Define "Hospital" as per WHO definition.	1
4	CO2	What is PTC?	1
5	CO5	Write two examples of OTC drugs.	1
6	CO1	What is IND?	1
7	CO2	OECD stands for a) Outcome economy committee development. b) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. c) Out entry contact dossier. d) Organization for Evasive Co-operation and Development.	1
8	CO3	Hospital formulary consisted of list of .....in hospital a. Instruments b. Drugs c. Staff d. Patients	1
9	CO4	Drug Store is ..... a. A department of hospital which deals with the 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.	1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. A shop where prescription drugs, OTC drugs, medical devices, cosmetics and toilet preparations are stored, sold and dispensed</li> <li>d. Both a and b</li> </ul>	
10	CO5	<p>Science of collecting, monitoring, researching, assessing and evaluating information from healthcare providers and patients on the adverse effects of medications is known as .....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Pharmacovigilance</li> <li>b) Clinical Trails</li> <li>c) Observational study</li> <li>d) Qualitative study.</li> </ul>	1
11	CO1	<p>Substantial patient care and financial benefits can be greatly increased by using.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Generic drugs</li> <li>b. Branded drugs</li> <li>c. Both</li> <li>d. None</li> </ul>	1
12	CO2	<p>DIS stands for .....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Drug Information Services</li> <li>b. Drug Implementation Services</li> <li>c. Drug including syndrome</li> <li>d. Drug incorporation services</li> </ul>	1
13	CO3	<p>Which of the following are the guidelines that help to achieve drug safety?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Dispensing of the medicine</li> <li>b. Adequate facilities shall be provided for the storage and handling medicine in the pharmacy</li> <li>c. Both a and b</li> <li>d. None of the above</li> </ul>	1
14	CO4	Define "Inventory Control".	1
15	CO5	<p>Identify below the objectives of Hospital Pharmacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To teach hospital pharmacist about ethics of Hospital Pharmacy</li> <li>b. To ensure the availability of right medication at reasonable cost</li> <li>c. To attract greater number of qualified pharmacists in the hospital</li> <li>d. All of the above</li> </ul>	1
16	CO1	<p>Ambulatory patients are .....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Required to admit in the ward for treatment</li> <li>b. Required to go home after taking treatment in OPD</li> <li>c. Require emergency treatment</li> <li>d. None of the above</li> </ul>	1
17	CO2	Enlist any two sources of Drug Information Services.	1
18	CO3	<p>.....is the heart of patient counselling session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Preparing for the session</li> <li>b. Opening the session</li> <li>c. Counselling content</li> <li>d. Closing the session</li> </ul>	
19	CO4	<p>Which of the following is Type B ADRs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hypoglycemia caused by insulin</li> <li>b. Dryness of mouth caused by atropine</li> </ul>	1

		c. Anaemia in patient with G6PD deficiency caused by primaquine d. Hyperglycemia caused by thiazide diuretics	
20	CO5	The cost associated with inventory is/are ..... a. Purchase price of inventory b. Re-order costs c. Inventory holding costs, shortage costs d. All of the above	1
<b>SECTION B</b>			
<b>Long Answers (Answer two out of 3) 2X10</b>			
<b>Q2</b>			<b>20</b>
1	CO1	Explain the drug distribution system in hospital to in-patient and out-patient.	10
2	CO3	Define and Classify ADR with examples. Describe the various causality assessment methods used in ADR monitoring.	5+5
3	CO5	Enlist and discuss the duties of clinical pharmacist according to law of government and code of ethics.	10
<b>SECTION C</b>			
<b>Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) 7X5</b>			
<b>Q3</b>			<b>35</b>
1	CO3	What are misbranded drugs? Give the risks associated with OTC drugs use.	2+3
2	CO2	Define community pharmacy and explain its functions in detail.	2+3
3	CO4	Describe the organizational structure of Hospital.	5
4	CO3	Explain the drug distribution system in hospital for In-Patients.	5
5	CO5	Define TDM. Write the steps involved in performing TDM.	2+3
6	CO4	Discuss the policies of Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee.	1+4
7	CO4	Discuss the hematology parameters and its parameters.	5
8	CO3	What are the causes of medication non-adherence? Discuss pharmacist role in the medication adherence.	2+3
9	CO3	Discuss in detail about retail and wholesale drug store.	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>