



Annual/Reappear (Year II) Examination May 2025

Programme: D. Pharm

Course: Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy

Course Code: ER20-25T

Enrolment No: _____

Full Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hrs.

Section I

1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions.

1 x 20 = 20

- i. Administrative services include
 - a. Finance
 - b. Personnel
 - c. Both B & C
 - d. None of these
- ii. Hospital pharmacist supplies, stores, dispense the right medicine at right time at minimum cost under the supervision of
 - a. Head nurse
 - b. Qualified Register Pharmacist
 - c. Physician
 - d. None of the above
- iii. For 300 bed hospital how, many pharmacists required
 - a. 10 pharmacist
 - b. 12 pharmacist
 - c. 15 pharmacist
 - d. 12-15 pharmacist
- iv. Secretary of PTC is -
 - a. Physician
 - b. Pharmacist
 - c. Nurse
 - d. Administrator
- v. Corrosive poison is
 - a. Highly active irritant
 - b. Produces inflammation of tissues
 - c. Produces ulceration of tissues
 - d. All of above
- vi. Website of WHO for Pharmacovigilance is
 - a. Vigimed
 - b. Viginex
 - c. Vigimel
 - d. Viginac
- vii. Minimum area of pharmacy required for any hospital is
 - a. 250 sq.ft
 - b. 200 sq.ft.
 - c. 350 sq.ft.
 - d. 300 sq.ft
- viii. A prescription for schedule II & schedule III-controlled drug is valid for
 - a. 10 days
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 12 days
 - d. None of these
- ix. Hospital pharmacist should passes the following abilities
 - a. Administrative
 - b. technical
 - c. research
 - d. all of these
- x. The Uppsala Monitoring Centre is located in which of the following country?
 - a. China
 - b. Sweden
 - c. Japan
 - d. India
- xi. Antidote in Morphine poisoning
 - a. Codeine
 - b. Naloxone
 - c. EDTA
 - d. Dimercaprol
- xii. Dispensing of controlled drug is according to which act
 - a. Narcotic & psychotropic substance act 1984
 - b. Narcotic & psychotropic substance act 1985
 - c. Narcotic & psychotropic substance act 1986
 - d. None of above
- xiii. Items provided by CSD include all except
 - a. Blood
 - b. syringe
 - c. gloves
 - d. catheter
- xiv. is a major role of a clinical pharmacist.
 - a. Premarketing surveillance
 - b. Post-marketing surveillance
 - c. Preclinical study
 - d. Patient counselling
- xv. In ABC analysis A items are
 - a. 10% quantity of drug with low cost, 70% consumption
 - b. 10% quantity of drug with high cost, 70% consumption
 - c. 70% quantity of drug with high cost, 10% consumption
 - d. 10% quantity of drug with neither high cost nor cheap, 10% consumption

- xvi. Hospital formulary is a
- List of selected drugs or preparation in Hospital
 - List of all investigational drugs or preparations that are used by medical staff
 - List of all items in the hospital
 - None of the above
- xvii. The Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI), coordinated by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, is situated as
- Calcutta
 - Mumbai
 - Ghaziabad
 - Jaipur
- xviii. District level civil hospitals comes under
- private ownership
 - public ownership
 - Both B & C
 - None of these
- xix. Functions of hospitals are
- Prevention of diseases
 - Diagnosis of diseases
 - Training to the patients & medical practitioner
 - all of the above
- xx. Patient who occupies space in hospital is
- outpatient
 - inpatient
 - operational patient
 - none of the above

Section II

2. **Short Answer type questions. Answer any ten.** **10 x 3 = 30**
- Write note on NABH accreditation.
 - Describe the purchase procedure in a big hospital.
 - Explain the role of pharmacist in adverse drug reaction monitoring.
 - Define antidote. Discuss universal antidote.
 - What do you mean by fluid electrolyte balance?
 - Explain the steps that can be taken to encourage clinical pharmacy practice.
 - Define unit dose dispensing. Enumerate its benefits. Give three methods of prescribing floor stock drugs.
 - Explain the process of dispensing drugs to out-patients in a typical hospital.
 - Define hospital pharmacy. Explain the abilities and competence required for a hospital pharmacist.
 - Define EHR. Why EHR is needed?
 - Explain the role and significance of hospital formulary system.

Section III

3. **Long Answer type questions. Answer any six.** **6 x 5 = 30**
- Explain in short various disposal methods used for pharmaceutical wastes.
 - Describe medication therapy management.
 - What are radiopharmaceuticals? Explain dispensing & disposal of them.
 - What is meant by pharmacodynamics drug interactions?
 - Describe the role of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance
 - What is reorder quantity? Describe the procedure for procurement of materials in hospital.
 - Explain aims of Pharmacovigilance.
