

22223

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20225

Seat No.

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- Instructions* –
- (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
 - (7) In case student has attempted sub-question of question no. 3 more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Write a note on “FIP Basel Statement” on the future of hospital pharmacy.
- b) What is inventory control? Enlist different techniques of inventory control. Explain “Economic Order Quantity” method.
- c) Discuss in detail about floor stock dispensing system with its advantages and disadvantages.
- d) Enlist daily activities of clinical pharmacist. Describe interprofessional collaboration including definition, procedure and its benefits.
- e) Enlist any five haematological tests with its normal values and significance.
- f) Define poison. Classify poisons with suitable examples.
- g) What is medication error? Give its types with strategies for prevention of medication error.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) Define “Good Pharmacy Practices”. Give requirements of good pharmacy practices (GPP).
- b) Describe the role of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance.
- c) Give the various functions of pharmacy and therapeutic committee.
- d) Explain in detail FIFO and FEFO method with its advantages and disadvantages.
- e) Explain in short various disposal methods used for pharmaceutical wastes.
- f) Comment of “Automated Drug Dispensing System”.
- g) Write a note on total parenteral nutrition including its definition, content and indications for use.
- h) Define radiopharmaceuticals. Give various methods of disposal of radiopharmaceuticals.
- i) What is “Electronic Health Record”? Give its benefits.
- j) What is Pharmaceutical Care? Describe its elements.
- k) What are LASA Drugs? Give the importance of listing of LASA Drugs.

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt the following:**

- a) Give the longform of NABH.
 - b) For hospitals with bed strength 300, number of pharmacist requirement is
 - i) 3
 - ii) 10
 - iii) 5
 - iv) 8
 - c) _____ number of copies of purchase order are prepared.
 - d) Define High Risk drugs.
 - e) Which method is not suitable for cytotoxic drug disposal.
 - i) Return to the supplier
 - ii) Waste encapsulation
 - iii) Medium temperature incineration
 - iv) High temperature incineration
 - f) Define Ambulatory patient.
 - g) Define Bulk compounding.
 - h) What does GRP stand for?
 - i) Define clinical pharmacy.
 - j) Give english translation for following Latin terms -
 - i) Pulvis
 - ii) Auristillae
 - k) Dictionaries and encyclopedias are _____ sources of Drug Information.
 - l) _____ are the pastes with a base of Kaolin and Glycerine for external application in warm conditions.
 - m) Lower levels of serum TSH indicates _____.
 - n) Spirometry test is performed to assess the disease associated with which organ?
 - o) Normal blood sugar level is _____ mg%.
 - p) Bilirubin increases in -
 - i) Hemolytic jaundice
 - ii) Cholestatic jaundice
 - iii) Obstructive jaundice
 - iv) All of the above
 - q) Antidote for organophosphorous compound poisoning is -
 - i) BAL
 - ii) Atropine
 - iii) EDTA
 - iv) Physostigmine
 - r) Define anti-natal care.
 - s) Define pharmacovigilance.
 - t) Post marketing surveillance of medicine is the function of -
 - i) DIC
 - ii) ADR monitoring centers
 - iii) National pharmacovigilance centers
 - iv) All of the above
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