

III. Short answers (Answer seven out of nine questions)

5x7=35

1. What is pharmacy and therapeutic committee? Who are its members? Mention two functions of PTC. (1+2+2)
2. What are the objectives of inventory control? Explain VED analysis and EOQ in inventory control. (2+3)
3. What is patient counselling? Discuss about the rules for designing a good counselling session. (1+4)
4. Write a note on the principles for control of investigational drugs in hospitals. 5
5. What are primary sources of drug information? Mention its advantages and disadvantages. (1+2+2)
6. What is adverse drug reaction reporting and management? 5
7. Discuss the role of pharmacist in the community health education. 5
8. Give a detailed note on Poison information centre. 5
9. What is Haematology? What are the tests involved in haematology? (2.5+2.5)

2022/SEM/ODD/BP-703T/012

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**UG Odd Semester (CBCS) Examination, 2022
held in March 2023**

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(7th Semester)

Course No: BP 703T

(Pharmacy Practice-Theory)

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

I (A). Multiple choice questions 1x10=10

1. Which of the following is a type of outpatient services
 - a. primary care
 - b. tertiary care
 - c. emergency care
 - d. all of the above
2. The hospital formulary consists of
 - a. Instruments
 - b. Drugs
 - c. Staff
 - d. Patients
3. Ambulatory patients are
 - a. Required to admit in the ward for the treatment
 - b. Required to go home after taking treatment in OPD
 - c. Pancreas
 - d. Adrenals

(Turn Over)

4. Selegiline comes under which schedule
 - a. Schedule 4 part 1
 - b. Schedule 4 part 2
 - c. Schedule 3
 - d. Schedule 5
5. The drug list consists of a list of therapeutic agents by their generic names followed by information on:
 - a. Pharmacokinetics
 - b. Directions for use
 - c. Strength and Dosage form
 - d. Toxicology
6. Which of the following best defines adherence to drug treatment?
 - a. Understanding possible side effects of taking a drug
 - b. Filling a prescription
 - c. Taking the drug as directed
 - d. Writing down the doctor's instructions for taking the drug
7. Type I ADR reactions is _____
 - a. Caused when T-cells bind to a specific antigen
 - b. Caused by tissue injury
 - c. IgE mediated
 - d. Caused by cytotoxic antibodies
8. Which one of these is a genetically determined adverse drug reactions?
 - a. Addiction
 - b. Teratogenicity
 - c. Carcinogenicity
 - d. Idiosyncrasy
9. How are prescription medicines different from OTC ones?
 - a. They contain much smaller amounts of active ingredients

- b. They don't contain dyes or preservatives
 - c. They're unsafe for use without medical supervision
 - d. They can be toxic
10. What solution is used to maintain sterility in labs?
 - a. Sodium Chloride
 - b. Sodium Hypochlorite
 - c. Sodium Cyanide
 - d. Sodium Sulphate

I (B). Objective type (Answer the following in brief)

2x5=10

1. Mention two aims and objectives of drug information centre.
2. What is superscription in a prescription?
3. What is the storage temperature ranges for cold storage and cool temperature?
4. Write the definition of investigational new drugs?
5. What do you mean by urinalysis? Name the test involved in urinalysis. 1+1=2

II. Long answers (Answer two out of three questions)

10x2=20

1. Explain the roles and responsibilities of pharmacist in pharmacy and therapeutic committee? (5+5)
2. What is Budget preparation? Discuss its classification and implementation in detail. (3+2+5)
3. What are the methods used in dispensing of drugs to in-patients and out-patients? Explain in detail. (5+5)

(Turn Over)