

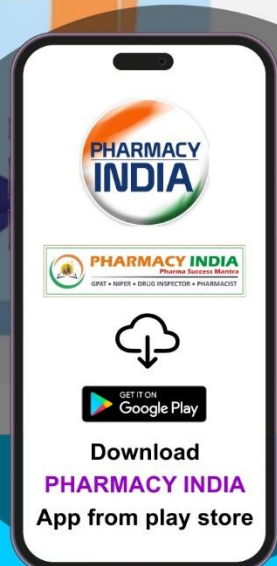
D.PHARMA

1ST YEAR

SOCIAL PHARMACY

MODEL PAPER

ER20-15T



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D. PHARMA 1ST YEAR | PHARMACOGNOSY | MODEL PAPER

A. Each question carries equal marks (Any 6) 6×5 = 30 marks

1. Define Social Pharmacy. Describe the determinants of health.

Answer

Definition

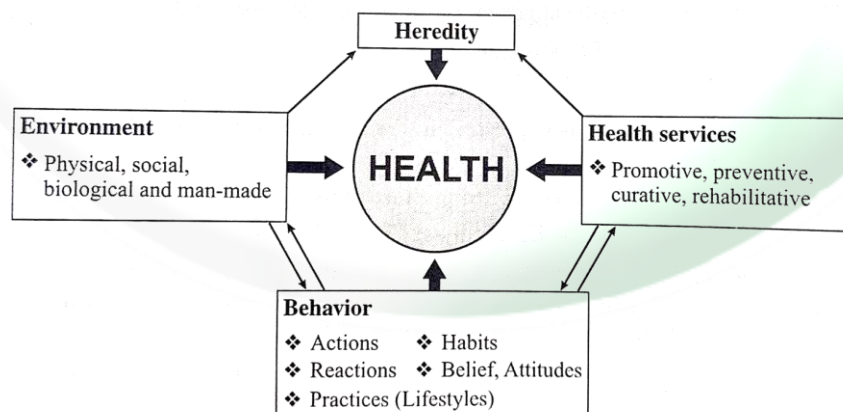
- A social pharmacy may be defined as the discipline dealing with the role of medicines from the social, scientific, and humanistic perspectives is called social pharmacy.

Determinants of Health

- Many factors combine together to affect the health of individuals and communities. The determinants of health include:
 - the social and economic environment
 - the physical environment, and
 - the person's individual characteristics and behaviors



Determinants of Health



[A] INDIVIDUAL

a) **Genetic**

- The health is partly depends on the **genetic constitution** of the individual.
- For example, there are greater changes that the children of diabetic parents may suffer from diabetes.

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b) Lifestyle

- Lifestyle means the way of the people living many health problems are linked with life style. It is depends on the personal habits (E.g., smoking alcoholism etc).
- But, some life style factors gives good health (E.g., sound sleep, nutrition adequate physical activity etc.)

[B] ENVIORNMENT

a) Socio Economic Development:

- The human health is depends on socio economic conditions.
- The economic status indicates the purchasing power, living standard, quality of disease.
- But sometimes sound economic condition may cause illness.

b) Political Will

- Health is also related to countries political system.
- People living in slums and rural areas do not have health services and who can not pay for medical treatment are getting ill health.

c) Health and Family Welfare Services

- The health care facilities , services provided by the Government , Non Government organizations should be organized to promote preventive, curative and promotive health care.
- The essential components of primary health care as identified by WHO are as below:
 - Sufficient supply of safe water.
 - Quality food supply and proper nutrition.
 - Immunization against infections diseases.
 - Maternal and child health care and family planning services.
 - Education of people about health problems.
 - Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases.

d) Others Factors:

- Health is the issue that involves social, economic, political, cultural, education, moral, nutritional, developmental, biological, occupational, spiritual and any more aspects.
- All these factors directly or indirectly affect these aspects determine the health status of individual and that of community.

2. Name the various methods of family planning. Discuss in short on mechanical contraceptives.

Answer

Method of Family Planning

TEMPORARY METHOD	Barrier's method	Physical methods	Condoms Diaphragm Vaginal sponge
		Chemical method	Foam Creams Suppositories Soluble films
		Non medicated IUDs - Lippes loop	

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	Intrauterine Device (IUDs)	Medicated IUDs	Metal containing IUDs Copper releasing IUDs— Example- CuT , Cu7 Hormone containing IUDs—Example- Progestasert , LNG-20. Implants and injection— Progesterons alone or in combination with estrogen can also be used by female as injections or implants under the skin.
	Hormonal methods	Oral pills	Combined pills Sequential pills Mini pills Post coital pills Male pills
		Slow release preparations	Injectable Subcutaneous implants Vaginal rings
	Post connectional methods	Menstrual regulation Menstrual induction Abortion	
		Miscellaneous methods	Abstinence Coitus interrupts Safe periods Breast feeding Birth control vaccines
PERMANENT METHODS	Male sterilization (vasectomy): In vasectomy, a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.		
	Female sterilization (Tubectomy) — In Tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.		

Mechanical Contraceptives

Barriers methods

These are used to prevent the sperm from meeting with ovum.

(a) Physical methods:

- ✓ These methods are available for both the sexes .
- ✓ Mechanical & chemical methods prevent fertilization of ovum with sperm.

❖ Advantages

- ✓ No side effect.
- ✓ Prevent sexually transmitted diseases as AIDs and cervical carcinoma.

(i) Condom

- It is male contraceptives.
- It is made up latex and applied on penis before intercourse to avoid entry of semen or sperm into vagina.

❖ Precaution

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- i. It should be tested by filling with water it must be free from tears and leaks
- ii. It should be discarded after single use.
- iii. After intercourse, it should be carefully removed to avoid spilling of semen into vagina.

❖ **Disadvantages**

- i. During intercourses sometimes, it may slip off or tear.
- ii. It interferes with local sexual sensation.

(ii) Diaphragm

- It is female contraceptive used as a vaginal barrier .
- it is made of synthetic rubber or plastic materials and possess flexible metal rim.
- Diameter ranges 5 to 10 cm.
- It is inserted in the vagina before sexual intercourse.
- It must remain in place till six hours after intercourse.

❖ **Disadvantages**

- i. Physician or Trained person to a demonstrate the method of insertion.
- ii. It interferes with local sexual sensation.

(iii) Vaginal sponge

- Trade name Today
- It is a sponge soaked in a chemical spermicide called monoxynol-9.
- It is inserted in vagina just before intercourse but less effective than diaphragm.

3. What do you understand by macronutrients and micronutrients? Discuss in short on micronutrients.

Answer

Macronutrients

- Macro nutrients are essential nutrients the body needs in large quantities to remain healthy.
- Macro nutrients provide the body energy help prevent disease and allow the book to function correctly.
- **They are 3 main types of macro nutrients.**
 1. Protein
 2. Fats
 3. Carbohydrates

Micronutrients

- They are one of the major groups of nutrients your body needs.
- They include vitamins and minerals.
- Micronutrients are nutrients that are required by the body in lesser amounts for its growth and development.

Types of Micronutrients

- Micronutrients, i.e., vitamins and minerals can be divided into the following types:

Water-Soluble Vitamins

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- Most of the vitamins can be dissolved in water.
- They are difficult to store in the body and get flushed out in urine when consumed in large quantities.
- They play an important role in producing energy. Since they are not stored in the body, it is important to take them enough from different food sources.

Fat-Soluble Vitamins

- These vitamins do not dissolve in water. These are stored in the liver and fatty tissues for future use. Vitamins A, D, E, and K are important fat-soluble vitamins.
- They play a major role in the proper functioning of the immune system, proper bone development, proper vision, and protection of cells from damage.

Macrominerals

- These are required in higher amounts as compared to the trace minerals. The important macrominerals and their functions include:
 - Calcium- For the proper structure and function of bones.
 - Phosphorus – Cell membrane structure
 - Magnesium- Enzyme reactions
 - Sodium- Fluid balance and maintenance of blood pressure
 - Chloride- Maintains fluid balance and formation of digestive juices.
 - Potassium- Nerve impulse transmission and muscle function.
 - Sulphur- present in all the living tissues

Trace Minerals

- These are required in very small amounts, but perform various important functions in our body.
- Iron, manganese, copper, zinc, iodine, fluoride, and selenium are some of the important trace minerals required by the body.

4. Name important diseases related to respiratory Infections. Discuss the role of pharmacist in counselling patients of Covid-19.

Answer

Respiratory Infections

- Chickenpox
- Measles
- Rubella
- Mumps
- Influenza (including Avian-Flu, H1N1, SARS, MERS, COVID-19)
- Diphtheria
- Whooping cough

Role of Pharmacist in Counselling of Covid-19 patients

- Pharmacists should guide the people about the following general prevention measures:
 - Wear a mask properly.
 - Stay 6 feet away from other people
 - Avoid mixing in crowds.
 - Wash hands many times.

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- Get vaccinated as early as possible.
- Avoid parties and functions.
- Clean and disinfect highly used articles/ surfaces.

5. Name any six National Health programmes implemented by Govt. of India. Discuss the role of pharmacist in implementing National Health programmes.

Answer

National Health programmes implemented by Govt. of India

- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative
- Mission Indradhanush
- National Aayush Mission (NAM)
- National Nutrition Mission
- National Oral Health Programme
- National Programme for Control and Treatment of Occupational Diseases
- National Programme for Control of Blindness
- National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)
- National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly
- National Sub-Mission to provide safe drinking water.
- National Tobacco Control Programme

Role of pharmacist in implementing National Health programmes

- To keep track of and encourage patient compliance.
- To recognise and address drug-related issues
- To provide specialised education.
- To keep an eye on blood pressure, weight and cholesterol levels.
- To serve as an educator for disease management.
- To provide guidance on the best way to take medications
- To help to administer medicines as per the treatment schedule.
- To assist the patient in selecting the prescribed insulin, dose, syringe and administration technique in case of diabetes.
- In distribution of family planning literature to eligible individuals.
- Counselling
- In messaging of small family norm and its benefits.

6. Discuss the Indian perspective of National Health Policy.

Answer

National Health Policy

- The national health policy of 1983 and the national policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for health sector in the five year plan.
- Now 14 years after the last health policy, the context has changed in four major ways.

Indian Perspective of National Health policy

- Health policy of a nation is its strategy for controlling and optimizing the social uses of its health knowledge of intended objectives.

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- The main aim of health policy is to decide or complete physical health, mental health, and social health.
- Due to changing our nation's conditions like population growth, pollution, and new disease conditions.
- we do not ensure our development so Ministry of Health release the various health programs and commitment to achieving the goal of happiness or developed nation.
- The slogan Health for (HFA) all was given by the world health organization (WHO) in year 1977(May).
- The WHO has established 12 global indicators as the basic point of reference for assessing the progress towards HFA.

National Health Policy (NHP) 2017

- The NHP-2017 was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 15 March 2017.
- In this policy the focus of the government will shift from the care of the sick to the welfare of the sick. This is the third NHP government of India.
- The main goal of the NHP 2017 is as follows.
 - ✓ To bring down the mortality rate of children under five years 29(2015) to 23(2025) per thousand live birth.
 - ✓ To bring the total fertility rate (TFR) to 2.1 and reducing the Maternal mortality rate (MMR) 167 to 100 (2025).
 - ✓ Target to increase life span from 67.5 to 70 years by 2025 and increase health expenditure from 1.51% of GDP at present to 2.5% by 2025.
 - ✓ Reducing the IMR (infant mortality rate) from 34 (IN 2016) to 28 (IN 2019) and also the reducing Neonatal mortality rate from 28 to 16(IN 2025).

7. What is pharmacoeconomics? Describe its importance in India patients.

Answer

Pharmacoeconomics

- Pharmacoeconomics can be defined as the branch of economics that uses cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness, cost-minimization, cost-of-illness and cost-utility analyses to compare pharmaceutical products and treatment strategies.

Importance in Indian Patients

➤ There are four main stakeholders, who are involved in Pharmacoeconomics.

1. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
2. Healthcare practitioners/prescribers.
3. Pharmacists
4. Patients.

1. To Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

- ✓ Long before a drug is approved for use by the FDA, Pharmaceutical company must invest a significant amount of money in the drug development process.
- ✓ Manufacturers can avoid wasting significant resources on the development of a medicine that does not provide a competitive advantage if thorough pharmaco-economic research is undertaken.

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2. To Healthcare Practitioners

- ✓ Helping doctors and policymakers make better decisions is one of the most common applications of Pharmacoeconomics in clinical practice.
- ✓ When making a full pharmaceutical decision, clinical, economic, and humanistic consequences should all be considered.
- ✓ Decisions about which drugs to buy can no longer be made solely on the basis of cost.
- ✓ This method is misleading because it ignores the potential consequences of inferior safety and efficacy profile.

3. To Pharmacists

- ✓ Pharmacists provide a variety of services, including drug use evaluation.
- ✓ That value should, ideally, be reflected in inpatient and financial outcomes.
- ✓ Drug usage evaluation focuses on the most cost-effective therapy, in addition to focusing on incorrectly prescribed therapy and overprescribing.
- ✓ To make such a conclusion equitably, taking into account patient considerations, disease factors, and other difficulties, a high level of complexity is required.

4. To Patients

- ✓ Patients are the final beneficiaries of the treatment offered to them.
 - ✓ Thus, major expenses on drugs are to be borne by patients, hence Pharmacoeconomics is highly relevant for them.
 - ✓ In any category of drugs with the same mechanism of action, the cheapest drug is the best option for a patient.
5. Assist in the design and implementation of research studies.
 6. Evaluate pharmacoeconomic literature.
 7. Apply results to clinical decision making.
 8. Individual patient care.
 9. Formulary/utilization management
 10. Disease management.
 11. Resource allocation.
 12. Results are used to support population level decisions regarding medication coverage and use.
 13. Pharmacoeconomics can aid in decision making when evaluating the affordability of access to the right medication to the right patient at the right time, comparing two drugs in the same therapeutic class or drugs with similar mechanism of action and in establishing accountability that the claims by a manufacturer.
 14. Assessment of options for prevention, diagnosis and treatment.
 15. Improving health care systems.
 16. Dissemination and communications research.
 17. Addressing disparities.
 18. Accelerating patient-centered outcomes research and methodology.
 19. Assist in decision making and allocating scarce resources.
 20. Assessing the value of a new drug.

B. Each question carries equal marks (Any 10) 10×3 = 30 marks

1. Give a short account of Millenium Development Goals.

Answer

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges.

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- The 8 MDGs break down into 18 quantifiable targets that are measured by 48 indicators. This article comprehensively provides all the details pertaining to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- All 191 United Nations member states, and at least 22 international organizations, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015:
- **The millennium development eight goals for 2015**



1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Improve maternal health
3. Achieve universal primary education
4. Promote gender equality & empower women
5. Reduce child mortality
6. Ensure environmental sustainability
7. Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other disease
8. Development a global partnership development

2. Write short note on immunization schedule for children in India.

Answer

Age (completed weeks/ months/years)	Vaccines	Comments
Birth	BCG OPV 0 Hep-B 1	Administer these vaccines to all newborns before hospital discharge
6 weeks	DTwP 1 IPV 1 Hep-B 2 Hib 1 Rotavirus 1 PCV 1	<p>DTP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTaP vaccine/combinations should preferably be avoided for the primary series • DTaP vaccine/combinations should be preferred in certain specific circumstances/ conditions only • No need of repeating/giving additional doses of whole-cell pertussis (wP) vaccine to a child who has earlier completed their primary schedule with acellular pertussis (aP) vaccine-containing products <p>Polio:</p> <p>All doses of IPV may be replaced with OPV if administration of the former is unfeasible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional doses of OPV on all supplementary immunization activities (SIAs) • Two doses of IPV instead of 3 for primary series if started at 8 weeks, and 8 weeks interval between the doses • No child should leave the facility without polio immunization (IPV or OPV), if indicated by the schedule

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10 weeks	DTwP 2 IPV 2 Hib 2 *Rotavirus 2 PCV 2	Rotavirus: If RV1 is chosen, the first dose should be given at 10 weeks
14 weeks	DTwP 3 IPV 3 Hib 3 *Rotavirus 3 PCV 3	Rotavirus: • Only 2 doses of RV1 are recommended at present. If RV1 is chosen, the 2 nd dose should be given at 14 weeks
6 months	OPV 1 Hep-B 3	Hepatitis-B: The final (third or fourth) dose in the HepB vaccine series should be administered no earlier than age 24 weeks and at least 16 weeks after the first dose.
9 months	OPV 2 MMR-1	MMR: Measles-containing vaccine ideally should not be administered before completing 270 days or 9 months of life; The 2 nd dose must follow in 2 nd year of life; No need to give stand-alone measles vaccine
9-12 months	Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine	• Currently, two typhoid conjugate vaccines, Typbar-TCV® and PedaTyph® available in Indian market; PedaTyph® is not yet approved; the recommendation is applicable to Typbar-TCV® only An interval of at least 4 weeks with the MMR vaccine should be maintained while administering this vaccine Should follow a booster at 2 years of age

3. Write short note on importance of breast feeding.

Answer

- Milk are the essential nutrients for the growing baby.
- **Improve resistance power** - Mother milk contains the many antibodies, which are responsible for the protection of child against the disease.
- IgA is the major immunoglobulin in human colostrum's and milk.
- **Resistance provide by milk against disease like :-** Asthma, respiratory disease, obesity, diabetes, ear infections, gastro- intestinal infections, cancer and any syndrome etc.
- **Fulfill nutrients supply** - Milk are the best food supplement for the growing baby because it contains the essential supplement (vitamins, minerals, proteins, amino acids, fat or lipids etc) in required and abundant amount.
- **Proper growth and development** - Due to involvement of supplement, it helps in proper growth and development and of body parts (bone, muscle, liver, brain, heart etc.) and also provided the strength to body parts.
- **Benefits for Mother** - Breastfeeding is simply not responsible for a baby growth apart from this, it is also responsible for mother health. In mother keep it safe from many conditions. Diabetes, ovarian cancer, regulated cholesterol level, breast cancer, high blood pressure etc.

4. Write about ill effects of junk foods.

Answer

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- Junk food is an informal term applied to some foods that are perceived to have little or no nutritional value or to products with nutritional value but which also have ingredients considered unhealthy when regularly eaten, or to those considered unhealthy to consume at all.
- The term was coined by Michael Jacobson, Director of the Centre for Science in the Public in 1972.
- Food is made using a lot of saturated fats. Such fats are unhealthy and on digestion can release a lot of toxins into your body. Your body gets food but not healthy food.
- Junk food is sometimes made using ingredients that are not very clean. This can in the long run can spoil your stomach, liver and intestines.
- Junk food does not contain vitamins and minerals and much of minerals and much of the nutrients seen in properly cooked food and in raw food so, it makes the person having such food very prone to illnesses.

5. Describe any three drug-food interactions.

Answer

- Drug-food interaction occurs when your food and medicine interfere with one another. Interactions can happen with both prescription and over-the-counter medicines. These include antacids, vitamins, and iron pills.
- Dairy product such as milk yogurt, and cheese can interfere with certain medication, including antibiotics such as tetracycline, doxycycline and ciprofloxacin. These antibiotics may bind to the calcium in milk, forming an insoluble substance in the stomach and upper small intestine that the body is unstable to absorb.
- Vitamin K is vital for the production of clotting factor that help to prevent bleeding, but anticoagulants like warfarin exert their effect by inhibiting vitamin K. Therefore, an increased intake of the nutrient can antagonize the anticoagulants effect and prevent the drug from working.

Example of Drug food Interaction

S. No.	Example	Response
1.	Digoxin +Oatmeal	Decreased absorption of drug
2.	Aspirin + Milk	Upset stomach
3.	Tetracycline+ Calcium food	Reduced absorption of drug

6. Explain in short any three of the following terms:

a. Epidemic

Answer

- The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) describes an epidemic as an unexpected increase in the number of disease cases in a specific geographical area.
- Yellow fever, smallpox, measles, and polio are prime examples of epidemics

b. Quarantine

Answer

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- A quarantine is a restriction on the movement of people, animals and goods which is intended to prevent the spread of disease or pests.

c. Contact tracing

Answer

- People in close contact with someone who is infected with a virus, such as the Ebola virus, are at higher risk of becoming infected themselves, and of potentially further infecting others.
- Closely watching these contacts after exposure to an infected person will help the contacts to get care and treatment, and will prevent further transmission of the virus. This monitoring process is called contact tracing.

d. Malnutrition

Answer

- Malnutrition is a serious condition that happens when your diet does not contain the right amount of nutrients.
- It means "poor nutrition" and can refer to:-
 - **Under-nutrition** – not getting enough nutrients
 - **Over-nutrition** – getting more nutrients than needed

e. Morbidity

Answer

- Morbidity is any condition that isn't healthy. It can refer to mental or physical illness.
- Morbidity often refers to chronic (long-term) and age-related diseases. These can conditions worsen over time and lower your quality of life.

7. Name the causative organism of any three of the following:

a. Whooping cough

Answer – Bordetella pertussis

b. Filariasis

Answer - Wuchereria Bancrofti

c. Leprosy

Answer – Mycobacterium leprae

d. Cholera

Answer – Vibrio cholerae

8. Write the full form of any three of the following:

a. BCG

Answer – Bacillus Calmette Guerin

b. FIP

Answer – International Pharmaceutical Federation

c. WHO

Answer – World Health Organization

d. HIV

Answer – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

9. Describe the disposal of solid wastes.

Answer

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- Solid wastes are unwanted waste materials from houses, street sweeping, commercial, industrial and agricultural operations arising from man's activities.
- Solid waste is an accumulation of dust, ash, paper, packings of all kinds and putrefiable material such as fruits and vegetables.
- Solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful.
- Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment of vector-borne disease that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects.
- The tasks of solid-waste management present complex technical challenges. They also pose a wide variety of administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved.

Methods of solid waste disposal

- Solid waste open burning
- Sea dumping process
- Composting process
- Salvaging procedure
- Disposal by hog feeding

10. Describe the adulteration of foods with suitable examples.

Answer

Adulteration Food

- It is defined as the process of adulterating food or contamination of food materials by adding a few substances which are collectively called adulterants.
- The process of contaminating food adding to the food components is a common phenomenon in developing countries.
Ex., **Milk** can be diluted by **adding water** to **increase** its quantity.

Examples of food Adulteration

Food Products	Adulterant
Milk and Curd	Water and starch products
Ghee, Cheese, and Butter	Mashed potatoes, vanaspati and starch powder
Grains	Dust, pebbles, stones, straw, weed seeds, damaged grains etc.
Pulses	Dyes, chemical and lead chromate.

11. Write note on role of fibres in our diet.

Answer

- Fiber has many proven benefits to health which is the impact fibre has on our digestive health.

Digestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dietary fiber helps our digestive system as it increases the weight and size of our stools which makes them easier to pass, decreasing the risk of constipation.
Cardiovascular Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The cardiovascular system comprises the intricate workings of the heart, blood and vessels that ensure all our cells receive the oxygen and

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	nutrients we need to survive. In short, taking care of this system is crucial.
Cholesterol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fiber is effective at reducing LDL cholesterol, which is often referred to as the 'bad' cholesterol.
Blood Sugar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">High fiber foods are also commonly known to provide 'slow releasing energy'. Foods that have a high GI such as jelly sweets increase blood sugar rapidly, but this is often short-lived, as lulls in energy soon occur.
Obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obesity is a leading cause of CVD independent of the negative effects it can have on CVD risk factors such as blood cholesterol, sugar and pressure.
Nutrient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Density High fiber foods are typically healthy not only because of their fiber content but due to their nutrient density also. Vitamins and minerals are known as micronutrients seeing as they only needed in small amounts.

C. MCQs/ Fill in the blanks (Answer all questions) 20×1 = 20 marks

- Which of the following is water-borne disease?
a) Amoebiasis b) Tuberculosis c) Malaria d) Gonorrhoea
- The noise of which intensity becomes a pollutant?
a) 30 dB b) 60 dB c) 100 dB d) 70 dB
- Menstrual cycle is of:
a) 26 days b) 28 days c) 30 days d) 31 days
- The most commonly used chemical for the artificial ripening of fruits is:
a) Aluminium carbide b) Boron carbide c) Calcium carbide d) Silicon carbide
- Which of the following is nutraceutical?
a) Acetyl salicylic acid b) Omega-3 fatty acid c) Citric acid d) Lactic acid
- Scurvy is due to deficiency of:
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B12 c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin E
- Which of the following is bacterial disease?
a) Malaria b) Athlete's foot c) Tetanus d) Glaucoma
- Which of the following is psychotropic drug?
a) Aspirin b) Alcohol c) Frusemide d) Dapsone
- Carbon mono-oxide is the main pollutant of:
a) Water b) Noise c) Air d) Soil
- HIV spreads from infected person to healthy person by:
a) Saliva b) Tears b) c) Sweat d) Infected syringe
- Physical health shows that all body organs are_____and_____in normal state.
Answer - Structurally and functionally
- The permanent method of sterilization in females in called as_____.
Answer - Tubectomy
- The resistance of the body against the effects of invading pathogenic microorganisms is called_____.
Answer - Immunity
- To overcome constipation it is necessary to take a sufficient amount of____in diet.

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Answer - Water and Fibres

15. The major sources of calcium in our diet are_____and _____.

Answer - Milk and dairy foods

16. When an epidemic spreads widely is known as_____.

Answer - Pandemic

17. Poliomyelitis virus replicates mainly in the_____tract.

Answer - Respiratory tract

18. Demography can be defined as_____.

Answer - Demography is the scientific study of human populations that is based on - their age, sex, size, composition and distribution across space - and the process through which populations change.

19. The biggest source of air pollution in the world are_____.

Answer - Smoke and dust

20. PHC is the abbreviated form of_____.

Answer - Primary Health Centre

Exclusive

D. PHARMA EXIT EXAM PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Based On PCI Syllabus

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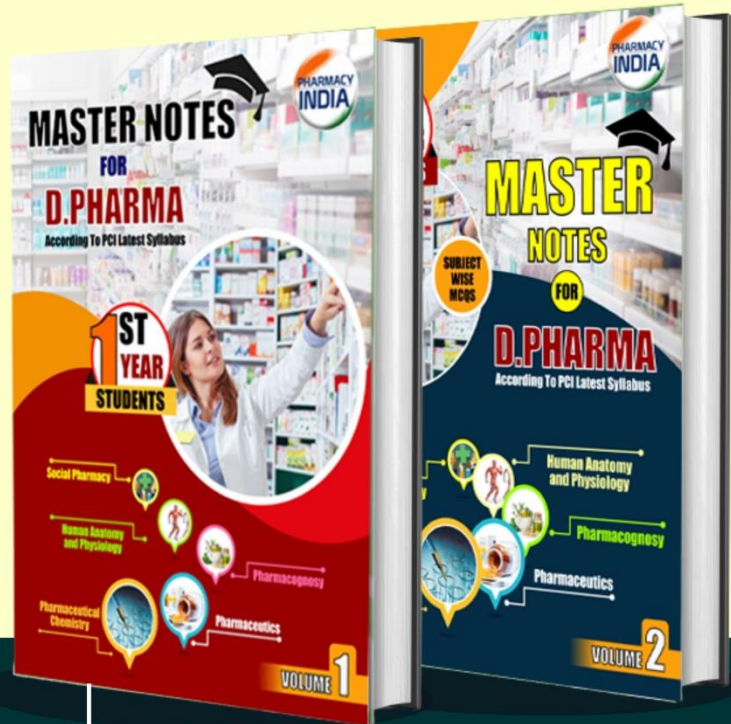


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