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IV. Write very short answers

1 x 5 = 5

- 1) Expand EOQ
- 2) Bedside pharmacy
- 3) Drug interaction
- 4) Examples for Tallman lettering as per ISMP
- 5) Define Ambulatory patient

V. Write Short Answers on ANY TEN of the following

10 x 3 = 30

- 1) Role of PTC in adverse drug monitoring
- 2) Classification of hospitals
- 3) Role of Pharmacist in maintaining cold chain
- 4) Unit dose dispensing system
- 5) Drug food interaction
- 6) Medication history
- 7) Ideal characteristics of radiopharmaceuticals
- 8) FIFO and FEFO method
- 9) Aim and scope of pharmacovigilance
- 10) Types of poisoning
- 11) Electronic health record

VI. Answer ANY SIX of the following in detail 6x5 = 30

1. Define hospital pharmacy and discuss the objectives and functions of Hospital Pharmacy.
2. Explain the strategies that can be adopted to minimize medication errors
3. Explain in detail the distribution of drugs to inpatients and outpatients in a hospital.
4. Explain in detail about the various tests associated with cardiac disorders.
5. Write about the scope, objectives of clinical pharmacy and discuss the abilities required for a clinical pharmacist.
6. Explain the types of poisoning and general treatment of poisoning.
7. What is the procedure adopted for drug purchases in an hospital

D. PHARMACY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2023
EDUCATION REGULATIONS ER 2020

HOSPITAL & CLINICAL PHARMACY (Question Paper code: 231120233)
(Subject Code: 20251)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks: 80

Note: 1. Answer all the questions.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary

I. Fill in the blanks

1x5 = 5

- 1) TPN means _____
- 2) The normal range of haemoglobin value in female is _____
- 3) _____ is used as an antidote in arsenic and mercury poisoning
- 4) Uppsala Monitoring Center is located in _____
- 5) Hospital formulary consists of list of _____ in the hospital

II. Choose the correct answer

1 x 5 = 5

- 1) _____ Pharmacy should be located in each floor of the hospital
(a) Clinical (b) Satellite (c) Community (d) Hospital
- 2) Drug incompatibilities reduces _____
(a) Drug nature (b) Drug reaction (c) Drug activity (d) Drug structure
- 3) What type of antidote is used when the nature of ingested poison is not known
(a) Chemical antidote (b) Physical antidote
(c) Universal antidote (d) Physiological antidote
- 4) The number of pharmacists required for a 200 bedded hospital is _____
(a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 12
- 5) Renal clearance is calculated by
(a) $C = U \times V/P$ (b) $C = U + V/P$ (c) $C = P \times V/P$ (d) $C = U - V/P$

III. Match the following

1 x 5 = 5

	A	B
1	Tread mill	Anaphylaxis
2	Residual volume	Thyroid imaging
3	I-131	Remaining air in the lungs
4	Spirometry	Diagnose cardiac disorders
5	Penicillin	LFT

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