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के साथ.....

WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

1. Hemostatic forceps are also known as

(a) Artery forceps

(b) Swab holding forceps

(c) Moynihan's forceps

(d) Ordinary forceps

1. Hemostatic forceps are also known as

(a) Artery forceps

(b) Swab holding forceps

(c) Moynihan's forceps

(d) Ordinary forceps

Forceps	• **Forceps are non-locking grasping tools that function as an extension of the thumb and opposing fingers in the assisting hand to augment the instrument in the operating hand.** • **Hemostatic forceps are also known as artery forceps.**

2. Absorbable suture is

(a) Nylon suture 2/0 (revere cutting)

(b) Silk suture braided 2/0

(c) Cotton

(d) Catgut chromic 2/0

2. Absorbable suture is

(a) Nylon suture 2/0 (revere cutting)

(b) Silk suture braided 2/0

(c) Cotton

(d) Catgut chromic 2/0

Classification of Sutures

- Biological – silk, linen
- Non-absorbable – Polyester, Nylon, Stainless steel, Silk, metallic.
- Artificial – Polypropylene
- Multifilament – Silk (Braided)
- Absorbable – Catgut Chromic 2/0, Collagen
- Microfilament – Polypropylene, Polydioxane, Nylon

3. Which of the following is preferred for dressing wounds infected with pyogenic bacteria

(a) Magsulf

(b) Eusol

(c) AF lotion

(d) Mercurochrome solution

3. Which of the following is preferred for dressing wounds infected with pyogenic bacteria

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(b) Eusol

(c) AF lotion

(d) Mercurochrome solution

- In **unit dose dispensing system** medication ordered, packed, handle, administered and charged in multiple of single dose units containing a pre-determined amount of drugs.
- In 14 days a pharmacist should dispense diluted aqueous mixture.
- **Umbilical tape** is used to ligate large blood vessels.
- In hospitals, the oxygen tubes for respiration contain **oxygen and Helium. Scalpels and blades** for surgery may be sterilized by dry heat sterilization.
- **Eusol** is preferred for dressing wounds infected with pyogenic bacteria.
- **Violin gut** is obtained from intestines of animal (Sheep).
- Illness → Doctor → Consult → Treatment → Recovery.

4. Clean room area means

(a) Socially clean area free from particulate matter

(b) Socially clean area

(c) Aseptic area

(d) Area with high standards of cleanliness and hygiene

4. Clean room area means

(a) Socially clean area free from particulate matter

(b) Socially clean area

(c) Aseptic area

(d) Area with high standards of cleanliness and hygiene

A cleanroom (or clean room) is a room that has HEPA filtration to remove particles from the air. Cleanrooms are used for manufacturing where high levels of cleanliness and sterility are required.

5. Irrespective of the source principle constituent of absorbable catgut is

(a) Cellulose
(b) Fibrin
(c) Collagen
(d) Gelatin

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(a) Cellulose

(b) Fibrin

(c) Collagen

(d) Gelatin

Absorbable catgut

- Obtained from intestine of sheep.
- Either plain or chromic consist of highly purified collagen
- The % of collagen in the suture determines its tensile strength and its ability to be absorbed by the body without adverse reaction.
- Non collagenous material can cause a reaction ranging from irritation to rejection of the suture.

6. OTC drugs are

(a) They do not require prescription

(b) Sold against the prescription of registration medical practitioner

(c) Required to be used under medical supervision

(d) All of these

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(a) They do not require prescription

(b) Sold against the prescription of registration medical practitioner

(c) Required to be used under medical supervision

(d) All of these

OTC Drugs

- Over-the-counter (OTC) medicines are drugs you can buy without a prescription. Some OTC medicines relieve aches, pains, and itches. Some prevent or cure diseases, like tooth decay and athlete's foot.

7. Essential medicines are those medicines

(a) That are needed to treat emergency conditions

(b) That are needed to treat serious diseases

(c) That satisfy priority health care needs of the population

(d) That are recently introduced in the market

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(b) That are needed to treat serious diseases

(c) That satisfy priority health care needs of the population

(d) That are recently introduced in the market

Essential Medicines

- The WHO has defined Essential Medicines (drugs) as “those that satisfy the priority healthcare needs of the population.
  - E → Effective and economical
  - S → Safe
  - S → Single drug formulation mostly
  - E → Environmental factor are also considered in making the choice
  - N → Needed by the majority of population
  - T → They must be available at all times
  - I → In proper dosage form
  - A → Aim is to optimally use the limited financial resources
  - L → List of essential drugs is made locally with the help of WHO model list
- The examples are iron and folic acid preparations for anemia of pregnancy ,antitubercular drugs like isoniazid ,rifampicin ,pyrazinamide ,ethambutol etc.

8. The type of medication errors include

(a) Prescription error

(b) Transcription error

(c) Indenting error

(d) All of these

8. The type of medication errors include

(a) Prescription error

(b) Transcription error

(c) Indenting error

(d) All of these

The type of medication errors are:

1. Prescription error
2. Transcription error
3. Indenting error
4. Dispensing error
5. Administration error

9. What type of medication error is an INCORRECT drug or dose sent to the unit

(a) Prescription error

(b) Transcription error

(c) Dispensing error

(d) Administration error

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(d) Administration error

Dispensing error

A dispensing error is a discrepancy between a prescription and the medicine that the pharmacy delivers to the patient or distributes to the ward on the basis of this prescription, including the dispensing of a medicine with inferior pharmaceutical or informational quality.

Common causes

- Work environment – work load, directions, work area
- Use of outdated or incorrect references
- LASA drugs

10. Full form of TDM is

(a) Theoretical dose measure

(b) Therapeutic drug monitoring

(c) Temperature dose monitoring

(d) Therapeutic dose monitoring

10. Full form of TDM is

(a) Theoretical dose measure

(b) Therapeutic drug monitoring

(c) Temperature dose monitoring

(d) Therapeutic dose monitoring

THERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING

- Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) the measurement of specific drugs at intervals in order to maintain a relative constant concentration of the medication in the blood stream.
- Drugs that are monitored tend to have a narrow therapeutic range (Low safety margin) i.e. the concentration required to be effective is not far from the concentration that cause toxicity.

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11. The trial is so planned that the participant is not aware whether he belongs study group or control group is called as

(a) Double blind trial
(b) Single blind trial
(c) Triple blind trial
(d) Control blind trial

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Blinding in clinical trials

- Blinding prevents bias in trials by keeping participants, investigators, and assessors unaware of assigned interventions, varying in relevance depending on circumstances.

I- Single blinded	A single-blind trial might also, confusingly, mean that the participant and investigator both know the intervention, but that the assessor remains unaware of it, participants is not aware whether he belongs to the study groups or control group
II-Double blinded	In a double-blind trial, participants, investigators, and assessors usually all remain unaware of the intervention assignments throughout the trial
III-Triple blinded	Triple blind refers to a double-blind trial with blind data analysis, with investigators and assessors being distinct individuals
Placebo and blinding	Interventions may not impact outcomes ineffective treatments can have beneficial effects on attitudes, influencing outcomes through the placebo effect

12. Pharmacovigilance continue throughout

(a) Post marketing surveillance

(b) Pre and post marketing surveillance

(c) Pre marketing surveillance

(d) None of these

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(a) Post marketing surveillance

(b) Pre and post marketing surveillance

(c) Pre marketing surveillance

(d) None of these

Pharmacovigilance

- It is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine/vaccine related problem. All medicines and vaccines undergo rigorous testing for safety and efficacy through clinical trials before they are authorized for use.

Clinical trials

- Clinical trials are systematic investigations in human subjects to evaluate the safety and efficacy of new drugs in medical research and development.

13. Who is responsible for WHO international drug monitoring Programme

(a) Uppsala monitoring centre

(b) WHO drug dictionary

(c) PVPI

(d) Contract research Organization

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The World Health Organization's (WHO) Programme for International Drug Monitoring (PIDM) is administered by the WHO Headquarters in Geneva and the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) in Sweden.

14. The governing bodies involve in Pharmacovigilance

(a) The pharmaceutical industry
(b) WHO collaborating centre
(c) CIOMS
(d) All of these

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The governing bodies involve in Pharmacovigilance

- The pharmaceutical industry
- WHO collaborating centre
- CIOMS
- CDSCO
- IPC
- NIB

15. CROs stand for

(a) Contract research organizations
(b) Controlled research organizations
(c) Contract risk organizations
(d) Controlled risk organizations

15. CROs stand for

(a) Contract research organizations

(b) Controlled research organizations

(c) Contract risk organizations

(d) Controlled risk organizations

A Contract Research Organisation, also called Clinical Research Organization (CRO) is a service organization that provides support to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries in the form of outsourced pharmaceutical research services (for both drugs and medical devices).

16. Which one of the following is NOT a term associated with therapeutic Drug-drug inter action

(a) Synergism
(b) Antagonism
(c) Oxidation
(d) Addition

16. Which one of the following is NOT a term associated with therapeutic Drug-drug inter action

(a) Synergism

(b) Antagonism

(c) Oxidation

(d) Addition

Co-administration of two drugs can lead to either synergistic or adverse effects. That means it can give additive (therapeutic effect more significant than single drugs) or no therapeutic effect. Drug-drug interaction is an important point to consider.

17. Which of the following drugs interact with grapefruit juice

(a) Cyclosporine

(b) Atorvastatin

(c) Cisapride

(d) Paroxetine

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(a) Cyclosporine

(b) Atorvastatin

(c) Cisapride

(d) Paroxetine

A daily glass of grapefruit juice increases blood levels of simvastatin and lovastatin by about 260% if taken at the same time (about 90% if taken 12 hours apart), and atorvastatin by about 80% (whenever taken).

18. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as

(a) Prodrug
(b) Xenobiotic
(c) Precipitant
(d) Object drug

18. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as

(a) Prodrug

(b) Xenobiotic

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(d) Object drug

The risk of a drug-drug interaction increases with the number of drugs used. The drug whose activity is effected by such interaction is called as “Object Drug” and the agent which precipitates such an interaction is called as the “Precipitant”.

19. Antibiotic which interacts with calcium ions

(a) Amoxicillin

(b) Erythromycin

(c) Streptomycin

(d) Tetracycline

19. Antibiotic which interacts with calcium ions

(a) Amoxicillin

(b) Erythromycin

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Pharmacokinetics

- Oral absorption of tetracyclines is impaired by food and multivalent cations (calcium, iron, aluminium etc.). Yoghurt decreases the absorption of tetracyclines because it contains cations like calcium and magnesium.
- Tetracyclines cross the placenta and affect the fetus, if administered to a pregnant female.
- All tetracyclines undergo enterohepatic circulation.
- All tetracyclines are excreted primarily in the urine except doxycycline. Doxycycline is excreted in the feces and thus can be used in the presence of renal failure.

20. Which type of drug interaction causes with Warfarin when given in combination with vitamin K

(a) Increased sedation

(b) Harmful only in presence of oxidizing agents

(c) Antagonistic

(d) Unknown interaction

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Warfarin act by inhibiting the activation of vitamin K dependent clotting factors.

These factors are synthesized by liver and activated by gamma-carboxylation of glutamate residues with the help of vitamin K. Hydroquinone form of vitamin K is converted to epoxide form in this reaction and regeneration of hydroquinone form by enzyme vitamin K epoxide reductase (VKOR) is required for this activity. Oral anticoagulants prevents this regeneration by inhibiting VKOR, thus vitamin K dependent factors are not activated.

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21. Computer base PMRs are used for maintaining

(a) Patient Medication Records
(b) Prescriptions of Prescriber
(c) Adverse Drug Reaction
(d) Inventory Control

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(a) Patient Medication Records

(b) Prescriptions of Prescriber

(c) Adverse Drug Reaction

(d) Inventory Control

A computerized pharmacy system in hospital should maintain:

- Patient medication profile
- Generated prescription
- Dispensing medicament list
- Records
- Medication history of the patient
- Account
- Inventory

22. MEDIPHOR" is the computerized service offered by a Drug information system to monitor

(a) Drug abuse

(b) TDM

(c) Drug interactions

(d) Cumulative toxicity

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(c) Drug interactions

(d) Cumulative toxicity

Software's

DATA BASE	DESCRIPTION
NONLINE	Pharmacokinetic parameter can be predicted very easily and adjust the dose of administered drug
MEDIPHOR/ PAD	• It is used for drug interaction screening • Monitoring and Evaluation of Drug Interaction by a Pharmacy Oriented Reporting (MEDIPHOR) • Pharmacy Oriented Drug Interaction Screening (PAD)
MEDLINE	• Developed by national library, since 1966 contain approximately 300 biomedical journals • Maintaining the record of patient • Computer based system of the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) that allow rapid access to store biochemical information
BIOSIS	Bioscience information developed BIOSIS which included biological abstracts

23. Which of the following software helps to predict pharmacokinetic parameters and adjust the dose of administered drugs

(a) MEDIPHOR

(b) AMA

(c) MONOLIX

(d) SPSS

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24. MICR stands for

(a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
(b) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
(c) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
(d) None of these

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(a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

(b) Magnetic Ink Code Reader

(c) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader

(d) None of these

Magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) is a technology used primarily to identify and process checks.

25. Computer based system of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) that allows rapid access to store biomedical information

(a) BIOSIS
(b) MEDLARS
(c) MEDIPHOR
(d) NONLIN

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(a) BIOSIS

(b) MEDLARS

(c) MEDIPHOR

(d) NONLIN

MEDLAR

It was established in 1964 as MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System), a computerized storage and retrieval system at the US's National Library of Medicine (NLM) to provide for bibliographic access to the NLM's large biomedical literature collection.

26. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of the coding system for materials

(a) It helps identify spurious drugs

(b) It assists in keeping records

(c) It facilitates quick identification

(d) It eliminates the chances of duplication

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Advantage of the coding system for materials

- It assists in keeping records
- It facilitates quick identification
- It eliminates the chances of duplication

27. Which of the following cannot be carried out through computers in a hospital pharmacy

(a) Maintenance of records

(b) Therapeutic drug monitoring

(c) Inventory control

(d) Drug information service

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- Drugs that are monitored tend to have a narrow therapeutic range (Low safety margin) i.e. the concentration required to be effective is not far from the concentration that cause toxicity.

28. Which of the following is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer

(a) COPE
(b) HER
(c) COPES
(d) SUMEX

29. Which of the following is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer

(a) COPE

(b) HER

(c) COPES

(d) SUMEX

SUMEX is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer.

30. In September 2013, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare notified the Electronic Health Record (EHR) Standards for India 'Standard I' maintained in the hospital regulation exemplifies that

(a) The by laws/rules and regulations of the medical staff shall be subjected to governing body approval

(b) The governing body members shall be selected in accordance with the hospital's by laws

(c) The governing body shall adopt by laws in accordance with legal requirements

(d) There shall be full disclosure of hospital ownership and control

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30. Which is used to manage medication orders, medication dispensing, and inventory control.

(a) Pharmacy Information Systems
(b) Secondary Information Systems
(c) Computer Information Systems
(d) None of these

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(a) Pharmacy Information Systems

(b) Secondary Information Systems

(c) Computer Information Systems

(d) None of these

Pharmacy Information Systems

A pharmacy information system (PIS) is a computerized system that helps pharmacies manage and monitor their drug inventory, sales, and purchases.

It can also help with other tasks like ordering, preparing, dispensing, and monitoring medications.

PIS can be used in both inpatient and outpatient settings, and can either be a separate system for pharmacy use only, or it can be integrated with a hospital's computer physician order entry (CPOE) system.

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31. EOQ stands for

(a) Electronic Obtained quantity

(b) Electronic Ordered Quantity

(c) Economic Order Quality

(d) Economic Order Quantity

31. EOQ stands for

(a) Electronic Obtained quantity

(b) Electronic Ordered Quantity

(c) Economic Order Quality

(d) Economic Order Quantity

TOOLS & TECHNIQUES	COMMENT
A.B.C analysis (A = Always) (B = Better) (C = Control)	Basic tool with selective approach for concentration upon item.
V.E.D. analysis (V = Vital) (E = Essential) (D = Desirable)	VED analysis is based on the importance of the item and its effect on the functioning and efficiency of hospital. • **Vital drugs:** These are those drugs whose absence cannot be tolerated • **Essential Drugs:** these are those drugs without which hospital can function but may affect the quality of service • **Desirable Drugs:** These are those drugs whose absence will not affect the functioning of hospital
EOQ (Economic Order Quantity)	It is the quantity of material to be ordered at one time which minimizes the cost
Lead time	It is the time taken between the placing of order and receipt of drugs to the departments. Longer the lead time the larger the safety stock.
Buffer stock	Buffer stock is used in emergency to meet the unforeseen demands. Buffer stock = (maximum consumption rate /day average consumption rate / day) x lead time

32. The study of the physical and psychological changes which are incident to old aged is called

(a) Geriatrics

(b) Neonatal

(c) Pediatrics

(d) All of these

32. The study of the physical and psychological changes which are incident to old aged is called

(a) Geriatrics

(b) Neonatal

(c) Pediatrics

(d) All of these

- **Gerontology is multidisciplinary and is concerned with physical, mental, and social aspects and implications of aging.**
- **Geriatrics is a medical specialty focused on care and treatment of older persons.**

33. Which person is responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site

(a) Clinical Research Coordinator
(b) Monitor
(c) Investigator
(d) Sponsor

33. Which person is responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site

(a) Clinical Research Coordinator

(b) Monitor

(c) Investigator

(d) Sponsor

- A clinical trial investigator is the person responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site.
- If the clinical trial is conducted by team of individuals at the trial site, then the investigator is the responsible leader of the team and is known as the Principal Investigator.

34. What does the term Pharmacokinetics refer to in clinical pharmacy

(a) The study of how drugs are marketed to consumers

(b) The study of how drugs affect the body

(c) The study of how drugs are manufactured

(d) The study of how drugs are absorbed, disturbed, metabolized and excreted by the body

34. What does the term Pharmacokinetics refer to in clinical pharmacy

(a) The study of how drugs are marketed to consumers

(b) The study of how drugs affect the body

(c) The study of how drugs are manufactured

(d) The study of how drugs are absorbed, disturbed, metabolized and excreted by the body

Pharmacokinetics, sometimes described as what the body does to a drug, refers to the movement of drug into, through, and out of the body—the time course of its absorption, bioavailability, distribution, metabolism, and excretion.

35. Clinical Trial registry in India is maintained by

(a) WHO Delhi

(b) ICMR New Delhi

(c) Institute of Clinical Research New Delhi

(d) CDSCO, New Delhi

35. Clinical Trial registry in India is maintained by

(a) WHO Delhi

(b) ICMR New Delhi

(c) Institute of Clinical Research New Delhi

(d) CDSCO, New Delhi

- Clinical Trials Registry India (CTRI) is the government of India's official clinical trial registry.
- The National Institute of Medical Statistics of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi established the CTRI on 20 July 2007. Since 2009 the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization has mandated that anyone conducting clinical trials in India must preregister before enrolling any research participants.

36. Which type of drug information resources do indexing and abstracting services come under

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

36. Which type of drug information resources do indexing and abstracting services come under

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) Quaternary

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
Primary source	Given by author, without being evaluated by others. eg thesis, dissertation, journal articles.
Secondary source	In this original source of information has been selected, modified, and rearranged, by a person and then author. Abstracting of the index service which summarize the information given in primary source eg text book, review articles etc.
Tertiary source	They don't answer the problem concerned but act as a pointer to where it may found e.g., compendia, and other general information, such as may be found on the Internet.

37. Which of the following statement is not related to the location of drug information services/ center is

(a) It should be away from inpatient and outpatient departments.

(b) It should be near the pharmacy department

(c) It should be near the operation theatre

(d) It should be near the hospital library

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Drug Information Services

- It is the current, relevant, critically examined data about drug and drug use for given patient or situation.
- Many institutes run drug information Centre for the provision of drug Information, to every group / kind of people from any place.
- **Location of DIC**
  - Near the hospital library
  - Near the pharmacy department
  - Away from inpatient and out patient

Drug Information Bulletin

- To communicate with information regarding the new development to the physician, nurse and other staff members, drug information centre may publish a bulletin for circulation.

38. Name the publication, published by the Drug information center

(a) Drug information bulletin

(b) Patient information leaflet

(c) Patient information packaging insert

(d) Pharma review

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39. DIS provides guidance on

(a) Educational programme

(b) Pharmacy research project

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

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(a) Educational programme

(b) Pharmacy research project

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Drug Information Services

- Drug information services help in improving patient safety, minimizing drug-related issues to the patient, and rational use of drugs by both physician and patient.
- DIS also provides guidance on Educational programme and Pharmacy research project.

40. The information received from basic research and development are under

(a) Primary source

(b) Secondary source

(c) Tertiary source

(d) None of these

40. The information received from basic research and development are under

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Primary source	Given by author, without being evaluated by others. eg thesis, dissertation, journal articles.
Secondary source	In this original source of information has been selected, modified, and rearranged, by a person and then author. Abstracting of the index service which summarize the information given in primary source eg text book, review articles etc.
Tertiary source	They don't answer the problem concerned but act as a pointer to where it may found e.g., compendia, and other general information, such as may be found on the Internet.

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