

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February, 2025

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.

Year : III

Exam Roll No. :

Registration No.:

Time: 30 mins.

Course : PHAR 319

Semester : I

F. M. : 20

Date 14 FEB 2025

SECTION "A"

[10 Q. × 1 = 10 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate option from each set of choices

1. Macroeconomics is primarily concerned with which of the following?
a. Individual business decisions
b. Economic policies affecting an entire nation
c. Price determination
d. Consumer buying behavior
2. _____ an example of a direct medical cost.
a. Loss of productivity due to illness
b. Caregiver burden
c. Pain and suffering from a disease
d. Cost of hospitalization and medication
3. The economic evaluation method that focuses on comparing costs only, considering equivalent effectiveness is _____.
a. Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)
b. Cost-utility analysis (CUA)
c. Cost-minimization analysis (CMA)
d. Cost-benefit analysis (CBA)
4. What is the present value of health expenses if the expenses will be NRs 2000 in 2026 with the discount rate of 5%.
a. NRs 1856
b. NRs 1905
c. NRs 2100
d. NRs 2210
5. Which of the following best describes the Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER)?
a. The ratio of total cost to total benefits of a single intervention
b. The difference in cost between two interventions divided by the difference in their outcomes
c. The total cost of implementing an intervention to cost of intangible costs
d. The ratio of direct to indirect costs of an intervention
6. What does HRQoL stand for
a. Health-Ratio and Quality of Living
b. Health-Risk Quality of Life
c. Health-Related Quality of Life
d. Human-Resource Quality of Life
7. HRQoL is important in healthcare decision-making because
a. It focuses solely on reducing healthcare costs
b. It is used exclusively for clinical trials
c. It eliminates the need for patient-reported outcomes
d. It provides a holistic view of a patient's well-being beyond clinical outcomes
8. National Health Insurance Program started inAD from three districts Kailali, Baglung and Ilam.
a. 2014
b. 2015
c. 2016
d. 2017

9. Which perspective is commonly used in Cost of Illness studies?
 - a. Patient perspective
 - b. Healthcare provider perspective
 - c. Societal perspective
 - d. Pharmaceutical company perspective
10. Incidence-based approach for the COI analysis is not appropriate
 - a. For acute disease with specified time period
 - b. For the comprehensive analysis of long-term costs
 - c. To study disease progression and survival probability
 - d. To calculate lifetime costs from disease onset to cure or death.
11. If a treatment increases a patient's life expectancy by 5 years with a quality-of-life score of 0.8, what is the total QALY gained?
 - a. 5.8
 - b. 4
 - c. 0.8
 - d. 6
12. Which of the following best describes how utility is measured in the Standard Gamble method?
 - a. By calculating the cost of achieving full health
 - b. By determining the probability at which a person is indifferent between a certain health state and a gamble between full health and death
 - c. By measuring the time, a person is willing to spend in different health states
 - d. By evaluating the clinical effectiveness of treatments
13. What does a choice node represent in a decision tree?
 - a. A point where a treatment decision is made
 - b. The probability of different outcomes occurring
 - c. The final outcome of a treatment
 - d. A point where costs are calculated
14. What is the primary objective of Health Technology Assessment (HTA)?
 - a. To assess the stock market performance of pharmaceutical companies
 - b. To evaluate the clinical, economic, and social impact of health technologies
 - c. To promote only low-cost healthcare interventions
 - d. To regulate the price of all medicines
15. What is the purpose of "transition probabilities" in a Markov model?
 - a. To represent the costs associated with moving between health states
 - b. To calculate the total number of transitions in the model
 - c. To assess patient satisfaction with treatments
 - d. To determine the likelihood of moving from one health state to another during a cycle
16. What is the primary purpose of Budget Impact Analysis (BIA)?
 - a. To determine the clinical effectiveness of new treatments
 - b. To compare the quality-of-life improvements across different treatments
 - c. To measure the total societal cost of a healthcare intervention
 - d. To assess the financial impact of adopting a new healthcare intervention within a specific budget context

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17. What is the primary purpose of decision analysis in healthcare?
- To analyze market trends in pharmaceuticals
 - To evaluate and compare different treatment options based on their outcomes and probabilities
 - To increase profit of the hospital.
 - To calculate patient utility and satisfaction.
18. In the cost benefit ratio, which of the following component is not included
- Direct medical and nonmedical costs
 - Direct medical and nonmedical benefits
 - Indirect costs
 - Indirect benefits
19. What happens when the IRR is equal to the discount rate?
- The project's NPV is zero
 - The project's NPV is positive
 - The project should always be rejected
 - The project will generate losses

20. From the given data which statement is not true

Drug	A	B	C
Costs	5600 per year	2300 per year	4500 per year
Outcomes (SFD)	160	220	260

- Drug A is cost effective than drug B
- Drug B and C both are cost effective than drug A
- Drug B is cost effective than drug C
- Comparing drug B and C we need to calculate ICER

