

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
February/March, 2019

Mark scored:

Level : B. Pharm.  
Year : IV

Course : PHAR 402  
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date :

SECTION "A"

[20 Q × 1 = 20 marks]

- I. Check (✓) the correct answer of the following multiple choice questions:
- Satellite pharmacy is a pharmacy responsible for preparing, dispensing, and monitoring medications for specific patient area in :
    - In-patient pharmacy
    - Central pharmacy
    - Out-patient pharmacy
    - Bulk pharmacy
  - Making solution or suspension by adding water or other diluent to a pre-made powder form of a drug in a drug bottle.
    - Compounding
    - Reconstitution
    - Re-fill
    - Extemporaneous preparation
  - Gauge size of IV cannula for small or fragile veins:
    - 24 G
    - 14 G
    - 22 G
    - 17 G
  - Which of the following category consists of drugs, which are essential, and of average cost under ABC and VED matrix system?
    - Category I
    - Category III
    - Category IV
    - Category II
  - Extra stock of medicines kept to meet out any emergency shortage is defined as :
    - Minimum stock
    - Maximum stock
    - Buffer stock
    - Reorder stock
  - A gtt abbreviations in a prescription means:
    - Right eye
    - Left ear
    - Drop(s)
    - After food
  - Handheld, hinged instrument used for grasping and holding objects are called:
    - Forceps
    - Sutures
    - Scalpels
    - Suturing needles
  - Which one of the following is diagnostic equipments to aid in diagnosis?
    - Glucometer
    - Ventilator
    - Infusion pump
    - Medical lasers
  - Half lives of radioactive materials can range from:
    - Few hours to days
    - Few months to years
    - Few days to months
    - Few microseconds to billion of years
  - Use of combination product in formulary is encouraged only if it is:
    - Highly potent
    - Very cheap
    - Highly efficacious
    - In specific proven conditions

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11. Prescribing of warfarin instead of aspirin in patient with atrial fibrillation and no associated comorbidities is an example of:  
a. Under prescribing  
b. Optimum prescribing  
c. Over prescribing  
d. Rational prescribing
12. The order quantity that minimizes total holding and ordering costs of any item for the year:  
a. Economic order quantity  
b. Re-order quantity  
c. Minimum order quantity  
d. Whole sale quantity
13. A 300 bed hospital requires an area of .....sq.feet for its dispensary purpose:  
a. 600  
b. 500  
c. 300  
d. 200
14. Providing cefixime 200 mg instead of recommended 400 mg to the patient is an example of:  
a. Administration error  
b. Prescribing error  
c. Dispensing error  
d. No error
15. An order to administer medicine with no delay :  
a. SOS order  
b. STAT order  
c. PRN order  
d. Par order
16. Which of the following technique gives much higher details in soft tissues of the body?  
a. X-Ray  
b. CT scan  
c. MRI  
d. Ultrasound
17. One of the following is an example of *restricted drug* in formulary system:  
a. Paracetamol  
b. Ranitidine  
c. Pantoprazole  
d. Resperidone
18. Medications which must be prepared by following a specific recipe or formula, usually because they are not available commercially:  
a. Compounds  
b. Extemporaneous compounds  
c. Private compounds  
d. Public compounds
19. Hepatitis B vaccine requires refrigeration. This means it must be kept between:  
a. 2-8 degrees  
b. 8-15 degrees  
c. 15-25 degrees  
d. 25-30 degrees
20. If a patient's current rate of NaCl 0.9% is 125 ml/hr, how long will a 1 L bag last?  
a. 6 hours  
b. 5 hours  
c. 8 hours  
d. 9 hours

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F. M. : 55

Note: Check (✓) the question number you answered in the front page of the main answer book (for sections B, C and D).

SECTION "B"

[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Elaborate on responsibilities of the director of pharmacy in hospital pharmacy.
2. Discuss on various equipments used in the hospitals for the purpose of patient care.
3. What are the criteria in medicine selection for the preparation of hospital formulary?
4. Discuss about objectives of hospital pharmacy layout design.
5. Define unit dose system and its advantages.
6. Discuss on therapeutic and diagnostic uses of radiopharmaceuticals.
7. Write short notes on (*ANY TWO*)
  - a. Dispensing of controlled substances
  - b. Automated dispensing
  - c. Types of drug information sources

SECTION "C"

[5Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. How does inpatient and outpatient drug distribution system work in a hospital?
9. What are different types of cannulas used in hospital?
10. Discuss on floor space requirements for hospital pharmacy based on bed strength of hospital.
11. Define inventory control. What are the major objectives of good inventory control in hospital pharmacy?
12. What are administration errors and their causes? How can these errors be minimized?
13. Discuss in brief about scenario of hospital pharmacy in developed and developing world.
14. Discuss on each components of balanced prescribing.

SECTION "D"

[2Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY TWO* questions.

15. How can hospital formulary contribute towards evidence based prescribing? What are the major benefits of implementing formulary system in a hospital?
16. Why is it important to have drug and therapeutic committee in a hospital? Discuss its various functions in improving hospital pharmacy services?
17. Discuss on various methods of inventory control system and their implications? Discuss briefly on two bin system of ordering.