

Marks Obtained:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End-Semester Examination [C]
July, 2017

JUL 05 2017

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]

Check (✓) the best answer.

1. The chairman of hospital pharmacy operational committee, according to hospital pharmacy directive 2072 of Nepal is
[a] Chairman of hospital [b] Medical Superintendent
[c] Head of the pharmacy department [d] Head of purchase department
2. A hospital with 900 beds is:
[a] Small hospital [b] Medium hospital
[c] Large hospital [d] Very large hospital
3. The minimum floor space requirement for any sized hospital is:
[a] 200 sq. ft [b] 250 sq. ft
[c] 220 sq. ft [d] 300 sq. ft.
4. According to the hospital pharmacy directive 2072 of Nepal, the minimum number of pharmacist and pharmacy assistant required in a general hospital with 100 beds is.....
[a] 2 & 4 [b] 3 & 6
[c] 2 & 6 [d] 3 & 4
5. The medical staffs that are given privilege to admit an occasional patient to the hospital is:
[a] Active medical staff [b] Associate medical staff
[c] Courtesy medical staff [d] Consulting medical staff
6. promotes more efficient utilization of professional and nonprofessional personnel
[a] Automated system [b] Individual prescription order
[c] Floor stock system [d] Unit dose dispensing
7. Which of the following statement is FALSE with regard to dispensing of controlled substances?
[a] No controlled substance may be dispensed without prescription of a practitioner
[b] Prescription shall be retained in conformity with the requirements of the law
[c] Narcotic prescriptions should never be refilled
[d] Drugs should never be dispensed on oral prescription even in an emergency situation
8.is NOT a key to success of DTC.
[a] Conflict of interest [b] Communication
[c] Regular meeting of DTC [d] Cooperation

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9. The selection of drugs in the formulary largely depends upon the following EXCEPT:
[a] Demographic factors [b] Geographic factors
[c] Personnel available [d] Financial factors
10. Limiting the use of specific injectable antibiotics to infectious disease specialist is an example of:
[a] Prescriber criteria [b] Diagnosis criteria
[c] Drug use criteria [d] Drug specific criteria
11. Which of the following point should not be taken in consideration while selecting a supplier?
[a] Terms and conditions of payment
[b] Coverage of supplier in the local market
[c] Financial condition of the supplier
[d] After sales service provided by the supplier.
12. The price pharmacy pays for the product is:
[a] Carrying cost [b] Ordering cost
[c] Acquisition cost [d] Holding cost
13. Satinsky is an example of:
[a] Grasping tool [b] Cutting tool
[c] Retracting tool [d] Grasping tool
14.is NOT a criterion of ideal surgical needle.
[a] Non rigid [b] Easy for sterilization
[c] Stable fixation [d] Sharp enough to get into tissues.
15. The purposes of prepackaging are the following EXCEPT:
[a] To improve patient compliance [b] To decrease the medication errors
[c] To enhance the efficacy of drug product [d] To ease the dispensing process
16. Giving a drug by intravenous route when oral was ordered is an example of:
[a] Wrong route error [b] Wrong dosage form error
[c] Wrong dose error [d] An unordered error
17.is an error prone notation for medication error.
[a] 10 [b] MS
[c] 0.5 [d] Units
18. Following are the factors that contribute to medication errors EXCEPT:
[a] Boredom [b] Confirmation bias
[c] Experience [d] Psychological state
19.is the radiopharmaceutical used for measuring glomerular filtration rate.
[a] ^{51}Cr EDTA [b] $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ methylene diphosphonate
[c] Sm^{153} [d] Strontium chloride Sr^{89}
20. The unit of radioactivity used to measure the exposure dose is.....
[a] Curie [b] Gray
[c] Becquerel [d] Roentgen

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F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"
[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Indicate by checking (✓) of each question you have answered in the cover page of main answer book. Answer *ANY FIVE* of the following questions:

1. What are the responsibilities of director of hospital pharmacy?
2. What is prepackaging? Why is it done?
3. Discuss the factors that cause prescription errors.
4. What are the criteria of ideal surgical needles?
5. Explain the basis by which drugs are selected in the formulary.
6. Classify the surgical instruments used in hospital with three examples of each.
7. What is infection control committee? List its functions in a hospital.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* of the following questions:

8. Discuss in brief on the operating principles of good pharmaceutical procurement.
9. Define nuclear pharmacy. Write in brief on the radiation hazards.
10. Discuss in brief on hospital pharmacy in Nepal.
11. Explain in brief on the dispensing of cytotoxic drugs.
12. Define medication errors. What is the role of pharmacist in reducing them?
13. What are the requirements for setting a good hospital pharmacy? Explain.
14. Write short notes on: (*ANY TWO*)
 - a. Dispensing of controlled substances
 - b. Extemporaneous preparations
 - c. ABC Analysis

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SECTION "D"

[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY TWO* of the following questions:

15. An updated formulary system is the cornerstone of good pharmaceutical management. Explain with examples to support this statement. Discuss in brief the various steps for developing a hospital formulary.
16. What are the requirements for proper drug distribution? Explain in detail about the unit dose drug distribution system.
17. Why do you think a well functioning DTC is necessary in hospital? Briefly discuss on its structure and organization.