B. PHARMACY

7 SEM IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

PHARMACY PRACTICE

Unit I: 10 Hours

### a) Hospital and it's organization

Definition, Classification of hospital- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary hospitals, Classification based on clinical and non- clinical basis, Organization Structure of a Hospital, and Medical staffs involved in the hospital and their functions.

#### b) Hospital pharmacy and its organization

Definition, functions of hospital pharmacy, Organization structure, Location, Layout and staff requirements, and Responsibilities and functions of hospital pharmacists.

### c) Adverse drug reaction

Classifications - Excessive pharmacological effects, secondary pharmacological effects, idiosyncrasy, allergic drug reactions, genetically determined toxicity, toxicity following sudden withdrawal of drugs, Drug interaction- beneficial interactions, adverse interactions, and pharmacokinetic drug interactions, Methods for detecting drug interactions, spontaneous case reports and record linkage studies, and Adverse drug reaction reporting and management.

#### d) Community Pharmacy

Organization and structure of retail and wholesale drug store, types and design, Legal requirements for establishment and maintenance of a drug store, Dispensing of proprietary products, maintenance of records of retail and wholesale drug store.

## 10 MARKS

- Q1. Describe the functions of hospital pharmacy with organization structural layout and staff requirements.
- Q2. Elaborate the function of hospital pharmacy discuss the organizational structure location and staff requirement in a hospital
- Q 3. Define adverse drug reaction and also explain drug interaction

- Q1. Explain methods for determining /detecting drug interaction?
- Q2. Classify adverse drug reaction?
- Q3. Drug interaction?
- Q4. What do you mean by dispensing of proprietary products?

- Q5. Define community pharmacy and also explain legal requirements for establishment and maintenance of drug Store?
- Q6. Function of hospital pharmacist.

- Q1. Explain adverse drug reaction?
- Q2. Define Idiosyncrasy?
- Q3. Define Toxicity?
- Q4. Allergic drug reaction?
- Q5. Tertiary Hospitals?

Unit II: 10 Hours

#### a) Drug distribution system in a hospital

Dispensing of drugs to inpatients, types of drug distribution systems, charging policy and labelling, Dispensing of drugs to ambulatory patients, and Dispensing of controlled drugs.

#### b) Hospital formulary

Definition, contents of hospital formulary, Differentiation of hospital formulary and Drug list, preparation and revision, and addition and deletion of drug from hospital formulary.

#### c) Therapeutic drug monitoring

Need for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, Factors to be considered during the Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, and Indian scenario for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring.

#### d) Medication adherence

Causes of medication non-adherence, pharmacist role in the medication adherence, and monitoring of patient medication adherence.

#### e) Patient medication history interview

Need for the patient medication history interview, medication interview forms.

#### f) Community pharmacy management

Financial, materials, staff, and infrastructure requirements.

### 10 MARKS

- Q1. Explain different types of drug distribution and also explain dispensing of drug to Ambulatory patients.
- Q2. What are different content of hospital formulary?
- Q3. Describe importance of TDM and explain various factors during TDM.

- Q1. Write a short note on dispensing of controlled drug.
- Q2. Give a brief note on hospital formulary
- Q3. Explain therapeutic drug monitoring and what are the various factors consider TDM.
- Q4. Explain the role of pharmacist in meditation adherence?

- Q1. Define hospital formulary.
- Q2. Explain meditation adherence
- Q3. Ambulatory patients?

Unit III: 10 Hours

#### a) Pharmacy and therapeutic committee

Organization, functions, Policies of the pharmacy and therapeutic committee in including drugs into formulary, inpatient and outpatient prescription, automatic stop order, and emergency drug list preparation.

b) Drug

#### information services

Drug and Poison information centre, Sources of drug information, Computerised services, and storage and retrieval of information.

c) Patient

#### counseling

Definition of patient counseling; steps involved in patient counseling, and Special cases that require the pharmacist

#### d) Education and training program in the hospital

Role of pharmacist in the education and training program, Internal and external training program, Services to the nursing homes/clinics, Code of ethics for community pharmacy, and Role of pharmacist in the interdepartmental communication and community health education.

#### e) Prescribed medication order and communication skills

Prescribed medication order- interpretation and legal requirements, and Communication skills- communication with prescribers and patients.

## 10 MARKS

- Q1. Explain the role of pharmacist in the education and training program.
- Q2. What are the various policies of Pharmacy and therapeutic committee in including drugs into formulary

- Q1. Difference between inpatient and outpatient prescription.
- Q2. Write various source of information of drug.
- Q3. Explain / describe drug and poison information Center.
- Q4. Steps involved in patient counselling.
- Q5. Role of pharmacist in education and training program .

- Q6. Explain code of ethics for community pharmacy?
- Q7. Explain prescribed meditation order and it's legal requirements.

- Q1. Define/explain patent counselling?
- Q2. Importance of computerized services?
- Q3. Automatic stop order?
- Q4. Inpatient and outpatient prescription.
- Q5. Emergency drug list preparation.

### Unit IV 8 Hours

a) Budget

### preparation and implementation

Budget preparation and implementation

### b) Clinical Pharmacy

Introduction to Clinical Pharmacy, Concept of clinical pharmacy, functions and responsibilities of clinical pharmacist, Drug therapy monitoring - medication chart review, clinical review, pharmacist intervention, Ward round participation, Medication history and Pharmaceutical care.

Dosing pattern and drug therapy based on Pharmacokinetic & disease pattern.

### c) Over the counter (OTC) sales

Introduction and sale of over the counter, and Rational use of common over the counter medications.

## 10 MARKS

- Q1. Define clinical pharmacy it's function and responsibilities?
- Q2. Explain dosing pattern and drug therapy based on pharmacokinetic and disease pattern

- Q1. Explain OTC sales.
- Q2. Define concept function and responsibilities of clinical pharmacist.
- Q3. Describe drug therapy monitoring.
- Q4. Medication history and Pharmaceutical cure.

- Q1. Define OTC sales.
- Q2. Define concept of clinical pharmacist
- Q3. Define clinical review?
- Q4. Pharmacist intervention?
- Q5. Ward round participation?
- Q6. Define drug therapy monitoring.

#### Unit V 7 Hours

### a) Drug store management and inventory control

Organisation of drug store, types of materials stocked and storage conditions, Purchase and inventory control: principles, purchase procedure, purchase order, procurement and stocking, Economic order quantity, Reorder quantity level, and Methods used for the analysis of the drug expenditure

#### b) Investigational use of drugs

Description, principles involved, classification, control, identification, role of hospital pharmacist, advisory committee.

### c) Interpretation of Clinical Laboratory Tests

Blood chemistry, hematology, and urinalysis

## 10 MARKS

Q1. Explain organization of drug store and also describe purchase and inventory control in detail.

- Q1. Describe the various methods used for the analysis of drug expenditure.
- Q2. Role of hospital pharmacist.
- Q3. Investigational use of drug and it's principle

- Q1. Hematology.
- Q2. Urinalysis.
- Q3. Procurement and stocking
- Q4. Economic order quantity.
- Q5. Reorder quantity level.
- Q6. Role of hospital pharmacist.
- Q7. Advisory Committee.
- Q8. Investigational use of drugs.