

0816

21112

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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Instructions : (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.

(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(4) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. Solve any EIGHT :

16

(a) Define (any **two**) :

- (i) Hospital
- (ii) Hospital pharmacy
- (iii) Clinical pharmacy

(b) Mention suitable method for sterilization (any **two**) :

- (i) Hand gloves
- (ii) Sutures
- (iii) Glassware

(c) Give the normal values of (any **two**) :

- (i) Blood cholesterol
- (ii) Sperm count
- (iii) Erythrocytes

(d) Mention the doses of the following :

- (i) Dimercaprol
- (ii) EDTA

(e) Translate following terms in English (any **two**) :

- (i) Collyrium
- (ii) Pasta
- (iii) Dolore urgente

(f) Give the uses of (any **two**) :

- (i) CT Scanner
- (ii) Ultrasound sonography
- (iii) Arthroscope

P.T.O.

- (g) What is first pass effect ?
- (h) What these abbreviations stand for (any **two**) ?
 - (i) IAI
 - (ii) BAL
 - (iii) ECG
- (i) What is Elite Pharmacy ?
- (j) Name two preservatives used in parenteral preparations.
- (k) Name four quality control tests for parenterals.
- (l) What is drug information bulletin ?

2. Solve any FOUR :**12**

- (a) Classify hospitals on clinical basis.
- (b) What is hospital formulary system ?
- (c) What are the qualities of pharmacist required to run DIS ?
- (d) Describe the factors affecting economy of hospital.
- (e) What is the role of Nursing department in a hospital ?
- (f) Give three methods of estimating demand.

3. Solve any FOUR :**12**

- (a) Enlist the name of standards prescribed by I.P. for absorbency of absorbent cotton. Describe it.
- (b) Describe the application of computers in pharmacy.
- (c) Explain the factors affecting make or buy decision in hospital manufacturing.
- (d) What are surgical instruments ? Give uses of following instruments.
 - (i) Haemostatic forcep
 - (ii) Scalpel
- (e) What is PTC ? Give the role of PTC in drug safety.
- (f) State the meaning of
 - (i) Cold
 - (ii) Cool
 - (iii) Freeze

4. Solve any FOUR :**12**

- (a) Define patient-compliance and patient non-compliance. Give two reasons for patient non-compliance.
- (b) Define and classify ADR.
- (c) What is clinical pharmacy ? Give the responsibilities of clinical pharmacist regarding use of therapeutic drugs.
- (d) Define the following terms :
 - (i) Etiology
 - (ii) Manifestation
 - (iii) Pathogenesis
- (e) Give the meaning of following terms :
 - (i) Apnoea
 - (ii) Eosinophilia
 - (iii) Ischaemia
- (f) What is antidote ? Give the formula and uses of universal antidote.

5. Solve any FOUR :**12**

- (a) Define :
 - (i) Idiosyncrasy
 - (ii) Teratogenicity
 - (iii) Phocomelia
- (b) Give the general procedure for treatment of poisoning.
- (c) Enlist various factors which affect bioavailability of drug. Describe pharmaceutical factors.
- (d) What is the role of pharmacist in patient counselling ?
- (e) State the conditions which leads to heart failure. Give the signs and symptoms of CHF.
- (f) Define :
 - (i) Bioavailability
 - (ii) Bioequivalence
 - (iii) Relative bioavailability

P.T.O.

6. Solve any FOUR :**16**

- (a) Name various methods for sterilization. Write the principle involved in Autoclave.
 - (b) Describe floor stock system. Give its advantages and disadvantages.
 - (c) Give the composition and function of PTC.
 - (d) What advice a pharmacist should offer to the patient for following drugs (any **two**) ?
 - (i) MAO-inhibitors
 - (ii) Chewable antacid tablet
 - (iii) Salicylates
 - (e) Explain drug interactions (any **two**) :
 - (i) Folic acid and phenytoin
 - (ii) Warfarin and phenobarbitone
 - (iii) Aspirin and penicillin
 - (f) Differentiate between drug addiction and drug habituation.
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