

23242

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20225

Seat No.

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- Instructions –*
- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
 - (7) Incase students has attempted sub-question of Q3 more than once, only first attempt should be consider for assessment.

Marks**1. Attempt any SIX of the following:****30**

- a) What is inventory control? Enlist different techniques of inventory control. Explain economic order quantity method.
- b) Write down mission, requirements and elements of GPP (Good Pharmacy Practices).
- c) Define medication error. Write the consequences and strategies to minimize medication errors.
- d) Enlist daily activities of clinical pharmacist and comment on 'Pharmacist as a patient counselor'.
- e) Define and classify poison with suitable examples.
- f) Classify liver function tests. Give normal values of
 - i) Total serum bilirubin
 - ii) Serum albumin
 - iii) Serum globulin
 - iv) Albumin / globulin ratio
- g) Enlist methods of drug distribution. Explain complete floor stock system with it's advantages and disadvantages.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:**30**

- a) Define radiopharmaceuticals. Give various methods of disposal of radiopharmaceuticals.
- b) Explain FEFO and FIFO methods with it's advantages and disadvantages.
- c) Write about NABH accreditation including its benefits to patient and hospital.
- d) Explain unit dose dispensing system with its advantages and disadvantages.
- e) Comment on total parenteral nutrition include definition, content and indications for use.
- f) Enlist different disposal methods of drugs. Explain any two methods in detail.
- g) What is the meaning of LASA drugs? Give the measures to avoid LASA errors.
- h) Write the composition and functions of PTC.
- i) Enlist applications of computers in hospital pharmacy practice. Give benefits of EHR's.
- j) Define and write scope of clinical pharmacy.
- k) Explain the role of pharmacist in preventing antimicrobial resistance.

P.T.O.

**3. Attempt ALL of the following:**

- a) FIP stands for _____.
- b) Give the meaning of following Latin terms -
 - i) Unguentum
 - ii) Mistura
- c) Decreased value of creatinine clearance indicates _____.
- d) Requirement of pharmacist for hospital with bed strength upto 500 is _____.
- e) Define polypharmacy
- f) ICCU stands for -
- g) Higher TSH value indicates Hypothyroidism.
 - i) True
 - ii) False
- h) Define bulk compounding.
- i) Schedule _____ was introduced for restricting the sale of antibiotics through OTC sales.
- j) Give the following Latin abbreviations :
 - i) b.i.d.
 - ii) SOS
- k) Give the composition of universal antidote.
- l) Write significance of increased ESR.
- m) Pharmacovigilance continue throughout -
 - i) Post marketing surveillance
 - ii) Pre marketing surveillance
 - iii) Pre and post marketing surveillance
 - iv) None of the above
- n) _____ numbers of copies of purchase order prepared.
 - i) 5
 - ii) 7
 - iii) 3
 - iv) 4
- o) Antidote for heavy metal poisoning is
 - i) Atropine
 - ii) EDTA
 - iii) BAL
 - iv) Physostigmine
- p) Enlist thyroid function tests.
- q) Identify a drug which is not reserved antibiotic.
 - i) Linezotide
 - ii) Colistin
 - iii) Tetracycline
 - iv) Polymyxin-B
- r) The use of Xenon-133 gas (Xe-133)
 - i) Pulmonary scan
 - ii) Live scan
 - iii) Brain scan
 - iv) All of the above
- s) Write any two points to be covered while taking medication history.
- t) Define pharmacovigilance.