

Roll No _____

**END-TERM EXAMINATION
2024-2025**

Course Code: BP 703 T

Course Name: Pharmacy Practice theory

Max Marks: 75



Programme Name: BP 703 T

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions: The question paper consists of 2 questions divided into three-part A, B and C. Attempt all questions from section-A comprises 20 , one word question, Any seven questions out of Nine from section-B and Any two questions out of three from section-C

Section-A (20 X 1 = 20 Marks)

1	Protein, carbohydrates, and essential nutrients given to the patient through an IV line are known as.....	CO1	L1
2	Who functions as the secretary in a PTC?	CO1	L1
3	Voluntary or involuntary removal of a drug product by the manufacturer, usually pertaining to a particular shipment or lot number is called	CO1	L1
4	The process of quickly obtaining an out-of-stock medication in an urgent situation is called _____	CO1	L1
5	The prescription must be received and checked by the	CO1	L1
6	Which committee is responsible for making Hospital Formulary	CO1	L1
7	Advance preparation of large quantities of unit-dose oral solutions/suspensions or small volume parentals for future use is called.....	CO1	L1
8	A record of medications compounded in the pharmacy is called.....	CO1	L1
9	Medications which must be prepared by following a specific recipe or formula, usually because they are not available commercially are called	CO1	L1
10	A system that shuttles objects through a tube using compressed air as the force is called.....	CO1	L1
11	The type of formulary that requires physicians to order only the medications on the formulary list is known as.....	CO1	L1
12	A computerized patient medical record is a:	CO1	L1
13	A device placed at the end of an IV line that is used to remove particulate matter is known as	CO1	L1
14	Name the process in which the pharmacy technician goes to specific nursing units to find out what IV drips will be needed later that day.....	CO1	L1

15	A small volume parenteral added into or "piggybacked" on to a large volume parenteral (LVP) is.....	CO1	L1
16	A sterile, preservative-free medication administered into a patient's epidural space (located near the spinal cord and backbone) is known as.....	CO1	L1
17	A form that tracks the medications administered to a patient is called.....	CO1	L1
18	Medications having limited availability due to cost, manufacturing problems, or safety concerns are called	CO1	L1
19	The amount of a drug product that should be kept on the pharmacy shelf is called	CO1	L1
20	For 200 beds hospital number of pharmacist required are....	CO1	L1

Section C (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1	Explain the classification of hospitals. Classification based on clinical and non- clinical basis, Organization.	CO 2	L2
2	How would you elaborate the hospital pharmacy role in IPD and OPD?	CO 3	L3
3	Analyze the procedure of purchase of drugs in a hospital	CO 4	L4

Section B (7 X 5 = 35 Marks)

1	Outline the layout and staff requirements for the hospital's pharmacy.	CO2	L2
2	Discuss the different mechanisms of drug distribution in hospital	CO2	L2
3	What are the functions and objectives of hospital pharmacy	CO2	L4
4	Discuss the adverse drug reaction with examples	CO2	L3
5	Justify the characteristic feature of ideal drug store	CO4	L6
6	Identify the therapeutic drug monitoring impact in patient safety and poisoning	CO3	L3
7	Plan the organization structure of Pharmacy therapeutic committee (PTC) and mention the role of PTC in drug safety	CO3	L3
8	Examine the role of pharmacist in medication adherence	CO4	L4
9	Justify the role of clinical laboratory tests with examples (blood chemistry,	CO4	L5

	urinalysis) in health outcome		
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