D.PHARM. FIRST YEAR SOCIAL PHARMACY ER20-15T [REPEAT]

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 80

(PART-A: Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:					
1.	Which of the following is a fat soluble Vitan a. Vitamin A c. Vitamin C	ь.	Vitamin B All of the Above		
2.	Deficiency of Vitamin C causes a. Scurvy c. Rickets		Beriberi None of the Above		
3.	Vitamin C is also known as a. Cyanocobalamin c. Cholecalciferol		Ascorbic Acid Tocopherol		
4.	Give an advantage of Food Supplement?a. Reduces Heart Diseasec. Enhances Cognition		Boosts immunity All of the Above		
5.	Yersinia pestis causes a. Kala Azar c. Cholera		Plague Syphilis		
6.	Leishmania donovani causes a. Kala Azar c. Syphilis		Dysentery Cholera		
7.	Incubation period is subclinical and apparer a. Partially Truec. False	b.	athological change True None of the above		
8.	Vaccine can be administered by a. Nasal Sprays c. Intra muscular		Sub cutaneous All of the above		
9.	Entamoeba histolytica causes a. Syphilis c. Kala Azar		Amoebiasis Dysentery		
10.	Helicobacter pylori causesa. Peptic Ulcersc. Dysentery		Gonorrhoea Amoebiasis		

11.	Which of the following mineral deficiency a. Sodium		ses Osteoporosis in adults? Potassium
	c. Calcium	d.	Iodine
12.	Which of the following mineral deficiency a. Calcium c. Potassium	b.	ses Muscular cramps? Both 'c' and 'd' Sodium
13.	What is the full form of SAM? a. Severe Acute Malnutrition c. Both 'a' and 'b'	b.	Serious Acute Malnutrition None of the above
14.	Which of the following is/are the ill effects a. Increased Obesity	s of J b.	unk food? Loss of Memory and Learning Problems
	c. Depression	d.	All of the above
15.	Gram positive bacteria have walls a. Thick and Homogeneous c. Thick and Non-Homogeneous		Thin and Homogeneous Thin and Non-Homogeneous
16.	Gram negative bacteria have walls a. High Peptidoglycan c. No Peptidoglycan		Less Peptidoglycan None of the above
17.	H1N1 influenza is also called as a. COVID-19 c. Avian Flu	b.	Swine Flu Rubella
18.	Full form of ISPOR is a. International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research c. International Society for Pharmacology and Outcomes Research	b.	Indian Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research International Schedules for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research
19.	Malaria is caused by a. Plasmodium falciparum c. Plasmodium knowlesii		Plasmodium vivax All of the above
20.	The study of the distribution and determina. Epidemiology	natio	

[PART-B: Short Answers]

[Answer any ten (10) from the following]

		[3x10=30]
1.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of Genetically Modified Foods?	1.5 +1.5 =3
2.	Draw the food pyramid? What are the advantages of Fortified foods?	1+2=3
3.	What is Drug-Food interaction? Explain the role of Pharmacist in the guidance?	1.5+1.5 =3
4.	Explain Macronutrients and Micronutrients with proper examples for each.	1.5+1.5 =3
5.	Define Vaccine? What are the different types of Immunity?	1.5+1.5 =3
6.	Draw and explain the structure of a Virus.	1+2=3
7.	Define the following Epidemiological terms: Outbreak, Isolation and Incubation period.	1+1+1 =3
8.	Define the Indian Health Sector. Explain the Ayurveda Health system.	1.5+1.5 =3
9.	Explain the objectives, functions, outcome of IDSP?	1+1+1 =3
10.	Explain the objectives and Role of Pharmacists in Leptospirosis?	1.5+1.5 =3
11.	Explain the objectives, functions, and outcome in Climate change and Human Health?	1+1+1 =3

(PART-C: Long Answers)

[Answer any six (6) from the following] [5x6=30] 1. Briefly explain the solid waste and Pharmaceutical waste 5 management. Describe the Role of Pharmacist in the prevention of different 5 Infections? Explain the Millennium and Sustainable Development Goals? 5 What are the Principles and Goals of National Health Policy? 5 Define Social Pharmacy? Describe the Determinants of health? 5 Explain about Water Pollution and Water Borne Diseases? 7. Explain the Social Impact of Drug Abuse Habits and the role of 2+3=5

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Pharmacist in its preventive care?