

**D.PHARM.
SECOND YEAR
COMMUNITY PHARMACY & MANAGEMENT
ER20-22T [SPECIAL REPEAT]
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 80

(PART-A: Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. The 1st part of the prescription will be having all this below written information except_
 - a. How to take the medicines
 - b. Rx
 - c. Name of medicine
 - d. Type of administration
2. The Pharmacy Council of India was constituted to ___
 - a. To run community pharmacies
 - b. To sell the drug
 - c. To run pharmacy practices
 - d. Regulate pharmacy education and practice in India
3. ___ are the requirement in both hospital and community pharmacy to ensure the safe and effective provision of pharmacy services.
 - a. Trainers
 - b. Standard Operation Procedures
 - c. Counselling section
 - d. Doctors
4. It is important to avoid the ___ in labels.
 - a. Quantity of medicines
 - b. Local language
 - c. Abbreviations
 - d. Dosage regimen
5. ___ supply medicines in accordance with a prescription or sell them without prescription when legally permitted.
 - a. Community pharmacists
 - b. OPD pharmacists
 - c. Clinical pharmacists
 - d. Hospital pharmacists.
6. The location of pharmacy should be such that it is easily identified by the ___
 - a. Women
 - b. Men
 - c. Public
 - d. Children
7. In handwritten labels, ___ can be used.
 - a. Small letters
 - b. Block letters
 - c. Tallman letters
 - d. All of the above
8. The picture without dialogues is an example of which type of communication.
 - a. Face to face
 - b. Verbal
 - c. Inter personal
 - d. Non - verbal
9. The first choice for the treatment of sore throat ___
 - a. Antibacterial
 - b. Lozenges
 - c. Gargles
 - d. Analgesics

10. What can relieve your asthma attack
 - a. Measured Dose Inhaler
 - b. Metered Dose Inhaler
 - c. Model Dosage Inhaler
 - d. Metered Dose Inhaler
11. Taking prescription medication correctly is called ____
 - a. Medication adverseness
 - b. Medication adherence
 - c. Medication avoidance
 - d. Medication attentiveness
12. Treatment of cold includes__
 - a. Antihistamines
 - b. Anti- inflammatory
 - c. Anticholinergics
 - d. All of the above
13. Which agent is the usually choice for moderate to severe traveler's diarrhea
 - a. Metronidazole
 - b. Doxycycline
 - c. Norfloxacin
 - d. Penicillin
14. To increase Medication adherence ____
 - a. Proper motivation
 - b. Support
 - c. Patient education
 - d. All of the above
15. What is COPD
 - a. Mental disorder
 - b. Lung disease
 - c. Heart disease
 - d. Blood disorder
16. Necessary document needs to start the community pharmacy is ____
 - a. Pharmacist registration
 - b. FDA license
 - c. NOC from government organization
 - d. All of the above
17. ____ is also known as emesis.
 - a. Motion sickness
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Travel sickness
 - d. Indigestion
18. In general, patients are required to take at least ____ of anti TB drugs.
 - a. 4 months
 - b. 5 months
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 7 months
19. Which is a not symptom of diabetes
 - a. Itchy skin
 - b. Thirst
 - c. Frequent urination
 - d. Muscle pain
20. Which of the following is not an example of non-verbal communication.
 - a. Letter writing
 - b. Facial expression
 - c. Pace of speaking
 - d. Silence

(PART-B : Short Answers)

[Answer any ten (10) from the following]

[3x10=30]

1. What is Community pharmacy and its functions. 1+2=3
2. Define Oral communication? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Oral communication? 1+2=3
3. Define labelling dispensed medication? What are the different types of labelling commonly used in pharmacy 1+2=3
4. What are the patient education strategies that can help to improve medication adherence. 3
5. What are the different barriers to effectiveness counselling? Explain 3
6. What is OTC Medication? Why is a need of pharmacists in OTC medications dispensing. 1+2=3
7. Define PPI? What are the importance and benefits of PPI 1+2=3
8. Write a note on GPP. 3
9. Write down the key features of pharmacy operation software 3
10. Define dispensing errors? Write the different strategies to minimize dispensing errors. 1+2=3
11. Write a note on Procurement in community pharmacy. 3

(PART-C : Long Answers)

[Answer any six (6) from the following]

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| | [5x6=30] |
| 1. Explain the importance of various Health Screening Services for routine monitoring of patients. | 5 |
| 2. Explain patient counselling for Diabetes. | 5 |
| 3. Explain about the History of community pharmacy | 5 |
| 4. Explain interaction with professional and patients. | 5 |
| 5. Discuss legal requirements to set up a community pharmacy. | 5 |
| 6. Explain the role of pharmacists in OTC medication dispensing. | 5 |
| 7. Discuss the procedure should be adopted by the pharmacist while handling the prescription for compounding and dispensing. | 5 |

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