



D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

ARAMBHI SERIES

SUBJECT

**HOSPITAL AND
CLINICAL PHARMACY**

**TIME-
08:00 P.M**

40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

VIDEO DEKHNE KE LIYE BANNER PAR CLICK KARE

D PHARMA UPDATES

जुड़िए PHARMACY INDIA

के साथ.....



WHATSAPP & TELEGRAM SE JUDNE KE LIYE
ICONS PAR CLICK KARE

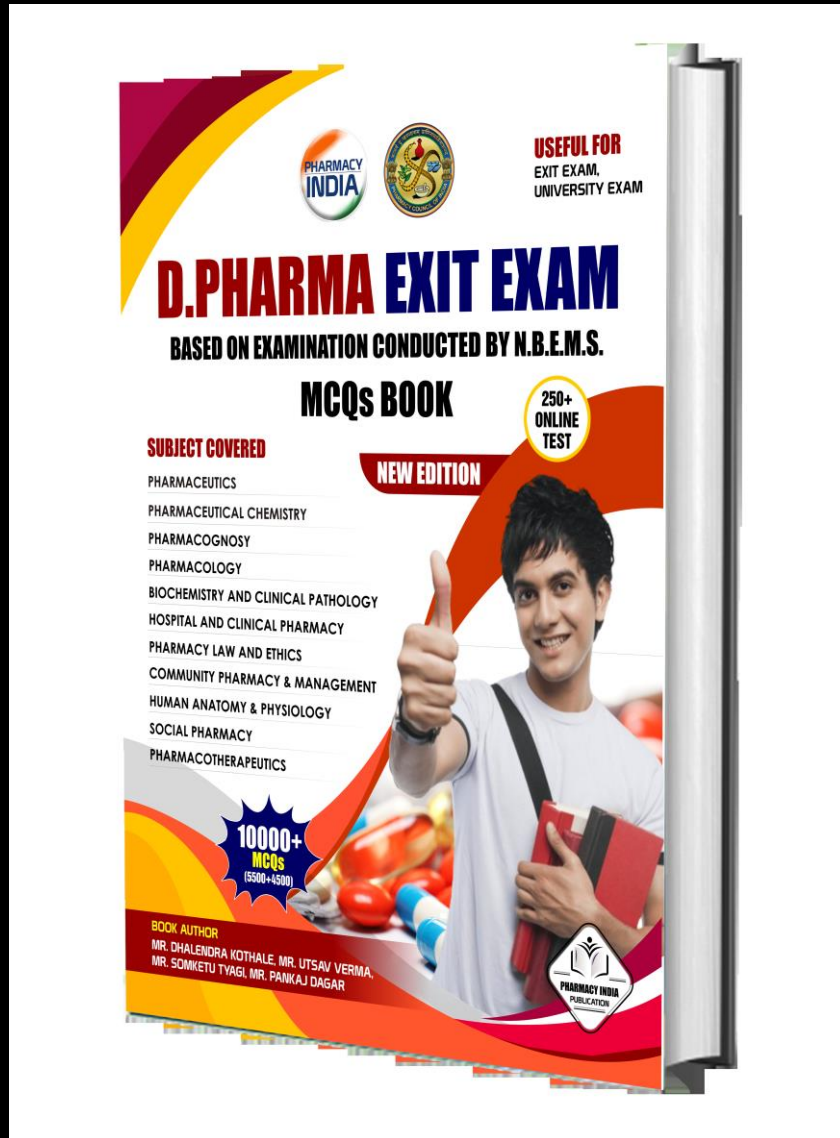


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1. Which type of drug information resources do indexing and abstracting services come under

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary



1. Which type of drug information resources do indexing and abstracting services come under

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary**
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary





SOURCE OF INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Primary source | Given by author, without being evaluated by others. eg thesis, dissertation, journal articles. |
| Secondary source | In this original source of information has been selected, modified, and rearranged, by a person and then author. Abstracting of the index service which summarize the information given in primary source eg text book, review articles etc. |
| Tertiary source | They don't answer the problem concerned but act as a pointer to where it may found e.g., compendia, and other general information, such as may be found on the Internet. |



2. A hospital is called large if it has beds

(a) >500

(b) 400-1000

(c) 500-1000

(d) >1000



2. A hospital is called large if it has beds

(a) >500

(b) 400-1000

(c) 500-1000

(d) >1000



Type II – On size basis

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Large hospitals | beds 1000 and above |
| Medium hospitals | beds between 500 – 1000 |
| Small hospitals | beds between 100 – 500 |
| Very small hospitals | beds less than 100 |



3. How many pharmacists are required for a 100 bed hospital



- (a) 10
- (b) 06
- (c) 05
- (d) 02



3. How many pharmacists are required for a 100 bed hospital



(a) 10

(b) 06

(c) 05

(d) 02





PHARMACIST REQUIREMENT

| BED STRENGTH | NO. OF PHARMACISTS REQUIRED |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Upto 50 beds | 3 |
| Upto 100 beds | 5 |
| Upto 200 beds | 8 |
| Upto 300 beds | 10 |
| Upto 500 beds | 15 |



4. The hospital pharmacy requires a minimum of floor space according to the norms laid down by drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- (a) 100 sq. ft.
- (b) 150 Sq. ft.
- (c) 250 Sq. ft.
- (d) 200 Sq. ft.



4. The hospital pharmacy requires a minimum of floor space according to the norms laid down by drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

- (a) 100 sq. ft.
- (b) 150 Sq. ft.
- (c) 250 Sq. ft.**
- (d) 200 Sq. ft.



FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENT

- A Pharmacy requires a minimum of 250 sq. feet for any sized hospital.
- Floor of hospital pharmacy departments should be smooth, easily washable and acid resistant.
- In manufacturing drains should be provided; walls should be smooth and painted in light color.
- The wooden cabinets are laminated.
- Fluorescents lamp are placed immediately above the prescription counter.



5. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of the coding system for materials

- (a) It helps identify spurious drugs
- (b) It assists in keeping records
- (c) It facilitates quick identification
- (d) It eliminates the chances of duplication



5. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of the coding system for materials

- (a) It helps identify spurious drugs
- (b) It assists in keeping records
- (c) It facilitates quick identification
- (d) It eliminates the chances of duplication



Advantage of the coding system for materials

- It assists in keeping records
- It facilitates quick identification
- It eliminates the chances of duplication



6. Choose the hospital classified based on the cost

- (a) Budget hospital
- (b) Small hospital
- (c) Medium hospital
- (d) Large hospital



6. Choose the hospital classified based on the cost

(a) Budget hospital

(b) Small hospital

(c) Medium hospital

(d) Large hospital



CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITALS

Type III – On cost basis

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Large hospitals | Costly and Elite Hospitals |
| Medium hospitals | Low budget hospitals |
| Small hospitals | Free Hospitals |
| Very small hospitals | |



7. Which among the following is not a role of community pharmacist

- (a) Nutrition counselling
- (b) Individualization of drug
- (c) Rationale use of drugs
- (d) Drug promotion to physicians



7. Which among the following is not a role of community pharmacist

- (a) Nutrition counselling**
- (b) Individualization of drug
- (c) Rationale use of drugs
- (d) Drug promotion to physicians



ROLE OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIST

- **Care of patient and clinical pharmacy.**
- **Health promotion and rational use of drugs.**
- **Drug promotion to physician.**
- **Individualization of drug therapy.**
- **Responding to minor ailments.**



8. Computer base PMRs are used for maintaining

- (a) Patient Medication Records
- (b) Prescriptions of Prescriber
- (c) Adverse Drug Reaction
- (d) Inventory Control



8. Computer base PMRs are used for maintaining

- (a) Patient Medication Records
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- (c) Adverse Drug Reaction
- (d) Inventory Control



A computerized pharmacy system in hospital should maintain:

- Patient medication profile
- Generated prescription
- Dispensing medicament list
- Records
- Medication history of the patient
- Account
- Inventory





9. Who is the secretary of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (PTC)

- (a) The Chief Physician
- (b) The Chief Pharmacist
- (c) The Hospital Administrator
- (d) The representative from nursing staff





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- (b) The Chief Pharmacist**
- (c) The Hospital Administrator
- (d) The representative from nursing staff



Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

| Staff | Designation | Number |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Physician | Chairman of PTC (1 out of 3) | 3 |
| Pharmacist | Secretary of PTC | 1 |
| Administrator | Member | 1 |
| Nurse | Member | 1 |



10. In a hospital set up PTC stand for

- (a) Pharmacy Teacher Committee
- (b) Pharmaceutical Technical Committee
- (c) Pharmacy Therapeutic Committee
- (d) None of these



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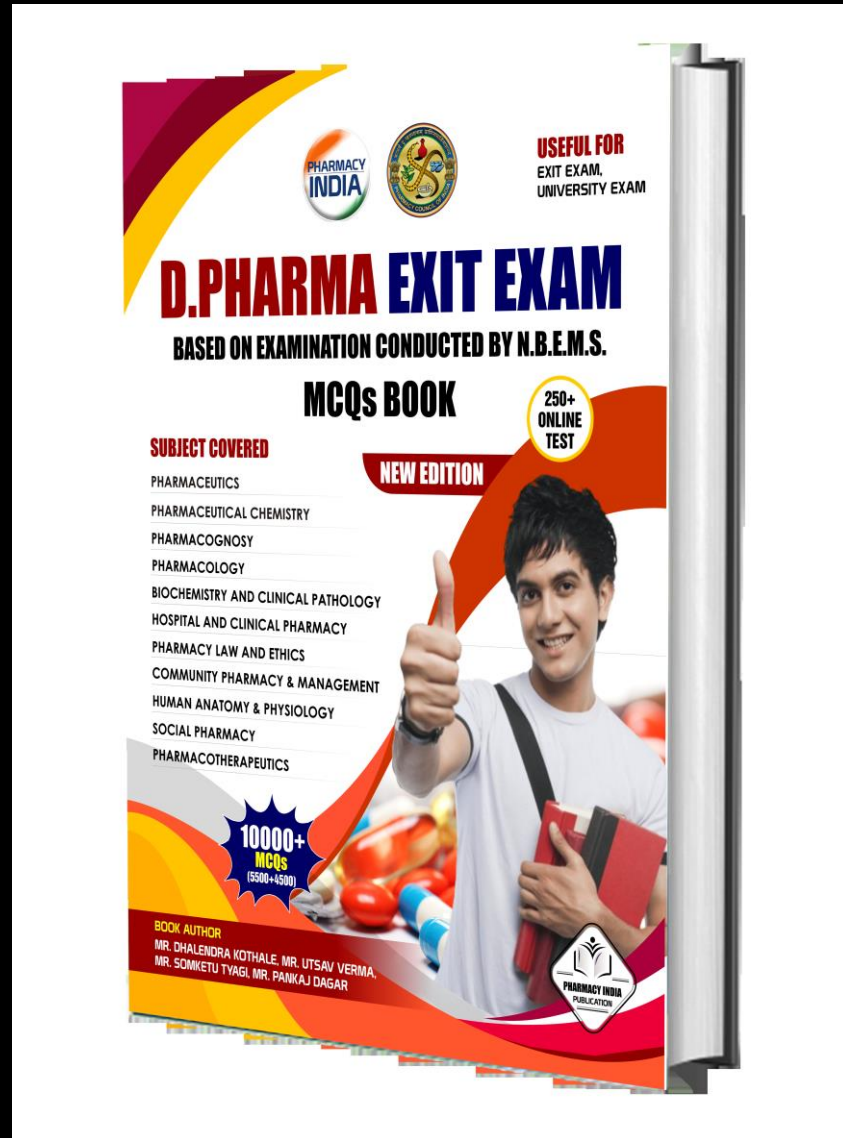
Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

- It is an advisory group of medical staff and serves as the organizational line of communication between the medical staff and pharmacy department.
- WHO formed a committee in the hospital setting is responsible for overall pharmaceutical care is termed as Pharmacy and therapeutics committee (PTC).
- Minimum 6 meeting should be held yearly.
- The guidelines for inclusion and non-inclusion of drugs in the hospital formulary are framed by PTC.
- Advisory the Committee recommends policies for drug evaluation, selection, and therapeutic use.



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11. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as

- (a) Prodrug
- (b) Xenobiotic
- (c) Precipitant
- (d) Object drug



11. In drug-drug interaction, the drug whose activity is affected is known as

- (a) Prodrug
- (b) Xenobiotic
- (c) Precipitant
- (d) Object drug**



Explanation:

The risk of a drug-drug interaction increases with the number of drugs used. The drug whose activity is effected by such interaction is called as “**Object Drug**” and the agent which precipitates such an interaction is called as the “**Precipitant**”.



12. Minimum numbers of PTC meetings which should be held yearly are

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 8



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(a) 2

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Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

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- Advisory the Committee recommends policies for drug evaluation, selection, and therapeutic use.



13. The minimum number of physicians required in the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee is

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 4



13. The minimum number of physicians required in the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee is

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 5

(d) 4



Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

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| Physician | Chairman of PTC (1 out of 3) | 3 |
| Pharmacist | Secretary of PTC | 1 |
| Administrator | Member | 1 |
| Nurse | Member | 1 |



14. Who is responsible for WHO international drug monitoring Programme

- (a) Uppsala monitoring centre
- (b) WHO drug dictionary
- (c) PVPI
- (d) Contract research Organization



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- (a) Uppsala monitoring centre
- (b) WHO drug dictionary
- (c) PVPI
- (d) Contract research Organization





The World Health Organization's (WHO) Programme for International Drug Monitoring (PIDM) is administered by the WHO Headquarters in Geneva and the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) in Sweden.



15. The committee formed in hospital settings that is responsible for overall pharmaceutical care is termed by

- (a) PTC
- (b) DIC
- (c) DTC
- (d) DIF



15. The committee formed in hospital settings that is responsible for overall pharmaceutical care is termed by

(a) PTC

(b) DIC

(c) DTC

(d) DIF



Pharmacy & Therapeutic Committee Composition

- It is an advisory group of medical staff and serves as the organizational line of communication between the medical staff and pharmacy department.
- WHO formed a committee in the hospital setting is responsible for overall pharmaceutical care is termed as Pharmacy and therapeutics committee (PTC).
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- Advisory the Committee recommends policies for drug evaluation, selection, and therapeutic use.



16. Which category of ABC analysis consists of approximately 70% of expenditure and 10% of drugs

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D



16. Which category of ABC analysis consists of approximately 70% of expenditure and 10% of drugs

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D



ABC Analysis

| TOOLS & TECHNIQUES | COMMENT | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| A.B.C analysis | Basic tool with selective approach for concentration upon item according to this items classified into 3 category | |
| Class | % of Item | % of Annual Expenditure |
| A | 10-15 | 70-80 |
| B | 20-25 | 15-20 |
| C | 60-70 | 5-15 |



17. Which of the following is NOT a method of inventory control

- (a) Systematic want book method
- (b) ABC analysis
- (c) AMZ analysis
- (d) Economic order quantity



17. Which of the following is NOT a method of inventory control

(a) Systematic want book method

(b) ABC analysis

(c) AMZ analysis

(d) Economic order quantity



Explanation:

Methods of Inventory Control are:

- ABC analysis
- VED analysis
- EOQ
- Lead time
- Buffer stock
- Systematic wantbook method



18. Absorbable suture is

- (a) Nylon suture 2/0 (reverse cutting)
- (b) Silk suture braided 2/0
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Catgut chromic 2/0



18. Absorbable suture is

- (a) Nylon suture 2/0 (reverse cutting)
- (b) Silk suture braided 2/0
- (c) Cotton
- (d) Catgut chromic 2/0



Classification of Sutures

- Biological – silk, linen
- Non-absorbable – Polyester, Nylon, Stainless steel, Silk, metallic.
- Multifilament – Silk (Braided)
- Absorbable – Catgut Chromic 2/0, Collagen
- Microfilament – Polypropylene, Polydioxane, Nylon



19. DIS provides guidance on

- (a) Educational programme
- (b) Pharmacy research project
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these



19. DIS provides guidance on

(a) Educational programme

(b) Pharmacy research

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these



Explanation: Drug Information Services

- Drug information services help in improving patient safety, minimizing drug-related issues to the patient, and rational use of drugs by both physician and patient.
- DIS also provides guidance on Educational programme and Pharmacy research project.



20. Name the publication, published by the Drug information center

- (a) Drug information bulletin
- (b) Patient information leaflet
- (c) Patient information packaging insert
- (d) Pharma review



20. Name the publication, published by the Drug information center

(a) Drug information bulletin

(b) Patient information leaflet

(c) Patient information packaging insert

(d) Pharma review



Drug Information Services

- It is the current, relevant, critically examined data about drug and drug use for given patient or situation.
- Many institutes run drug information Centre for the provision of drug Information, to every group / kind of people from any place.
- **Location of DIC**
 - Near the hospital library
 - Near the pharmacy department
 - Away from inpatient and out patient

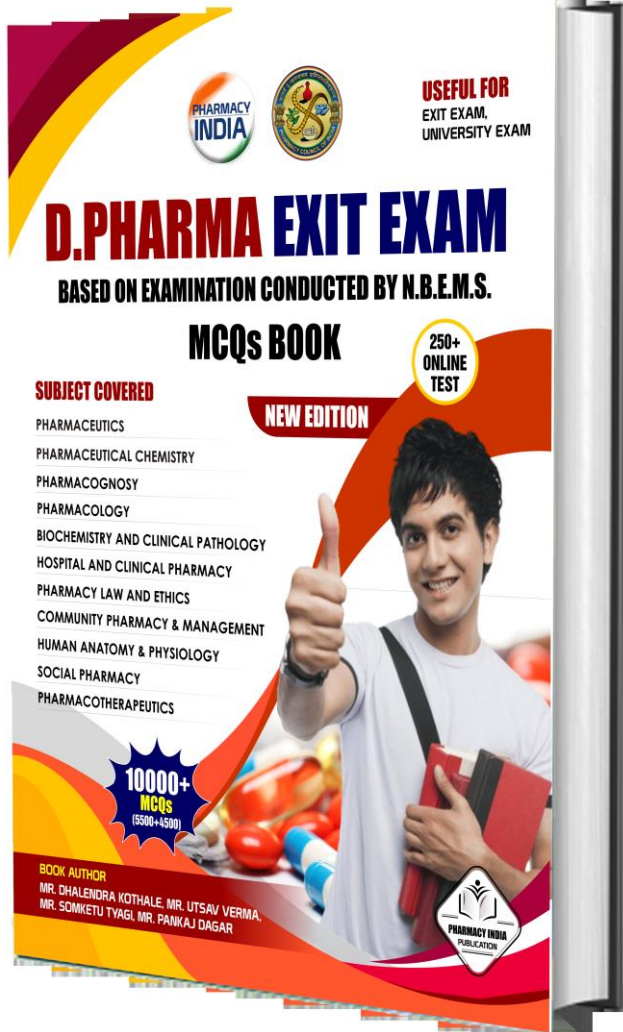
Drug Information Bulletin

- To communicate with information regarding the new development to the physician, nurse and other staff members, drug information centre may publish a bulletin for circulation.



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21. Lab tests helps in

- a. Aid in diagnosis
- b. Monitoring progress
- c. Determine Correct Dosage
- d. All of the above



21. Lab tests helps in

- a. Aid in diagnosis
- b. Monitoring progress
- c. Determine Correct Dosage
- d. All of the above**



Explanation:

- ❑ **Aid in Diagnosis:** Lab tests are essential tools that help healthcare professionals diagnose a wide range of conditions.
- ❑ By analyzing blood, urine, tissues, and other bodily substances, these tests can detect abnormalities, identify infections, and help determine the underlying cause of a patient's symptoms.
- ❑ **Monitoring Progress:** Once a diagnosis is made, lab tests can be used to monitor the progress of a disease or condition.
- ❑ For example, regular blood tests can track the effectiveness of treatment, the progression of chronic diseases like diabetes, or the improvement in conditions such as infections or cancer.
- ❑ **Determine Correct Dosage:** Lab tests are also crucial in determining the appropriate dosage of medications.
- ❑ For instance, blood tests can measure the concentration of a drug in the bloodstream, helping to adjust dosages to achieve the desired therapeutic effect while minimizing side effects.





22. DHO stands for

- a. District Health Officer
- b. District Hazard Officer
- c. District Medical Offence
- d. District Medical Officer





22. DHO stands for

- a. District Health Officer
- b. District Hazard Officer
- c. District Medical Offence
- d. District Medical Officer



Explanation:

- ❑ A **District Health Officer (DHO)** is a senior public health official responsible for overseeing and managing health-related activities within a specific district.
- ❑ The DHO plays a critical role in implementing health programs, monitoring disease outbreaks, ensuring the availability of healthcare services, and coordinating with various healthcare facilities and personnel within the district.
- ❑ The DHO is also involved in policy implementation, public health planning, and community health promotion efforts at the district level.



23. In the composition of PTC the pharmacist works as

- a. Secretary
- b. Chair person
- c. Administrator
- d. Anesthetist



23. In the composition of PTC the pharmacist works as

- a. Secretary
- b. Chair person
- c. Administrator
- d. Anesthetist



Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee



**Medical Staff:
Chairman
Co-chairperson**

**Hospital
Administrators:
Director**

**Pharmacist:
(Secretary)
Nursing staff**

24. Warfarin and aspirin, when taken together, may increase the risk of bleeding. This is an example of:

- A. Pharmacokinetic interaction
- B. Pharmacodynamic interaction
- C. Synergistic interaction
- D. Antagonistic interaction



24. Warfarin and aspirin, when taken together, may increase the risk of bleeding. This is an example of:

- A. Pharmacokinetic interaction
- B. Pharmacodynamic interaction**
- C. Synergistic interaction
- D. Antagonistic interaction



Explanation:

- ❖ Warfarin and aspirin have a synergistic effect in increasing the risk of bleeding due to their combined action on the blood clotting process.



25. Patient counseling is done by

- (a) Dispensing pharmacist
- (b) Pathologist
- (c) Clinical pharmacist
- (d) None of these



25. Patient counseling is done by

- (a) Dispensing pharmacist
- (b) Pathologist
- (c) Clinical pharmacist**
- (d) None of these



Explanation:

- Patient counseling is defined as providing medication information orally or in written form to the patients or their representatives on directions of use, advice on side effects, precautions, storage, diet and life style modifications.
- Patient counseling is done by clinical pharmacist.



26. Hemostatic forceps are also known as

- (a) Artery forceps
- (b) Swab holding forceps
- (c) Moynihan's forceps
- (d) Ordinary forceps



26. Hemostatic forceps are also known as

- (a) Artery forceps
- (b) Swab holding forceps
- (c) Moynihan's forceps
- (d) Ordinary forceps



Forceps

- **Forceps are non-locking grasping tools that function as an extension of the thumb and opposing fingers in the assisting hand to augment the instrument in the operating hand.**
- **Hemostatic forceps are also known as artery forceps.**



27. The type of medication errors include

- (a) Prescription error
- (b) Transcription error
- (c) Indenting error
- (d) All of these



27. The type of medication errors include

- (a) Prescription error
- (b) Transcription error
- (c) Indenting error
- (d) All of these



The type of medication errors are:

1. Prescription error
2. Transcription error
3. Indenting error
4. Dispensing error
5. Administration error



28. The governing bodies involve in Pharmacovigilance

- (a) The pharmaceutical industry
- (b) WHO collaborating centre
- (c) CIOMS
- (d) All of these



28. The governing bodies involve in Pharmacovigilance

- (a) The pharmaceutical industry
- (b) WHO collaborating centre
- (c) CIOMS
- (d) All of these



The governing bodies involve in Pharmacovigilance

- The pharmaceutical industry
- WHO collaborating centre
- CIOMS
- CDSCO
- IPC
- NIB



29. Which of the following software helps to predict pharmacokinetic parameters and adjust the dose of administered drugs

- (a) MEDIPHOR
- (b) AMA
- (c) MONOLIX
- (d) SPSS



29. Which of the following software helps to predict pharmacokinetic parameters and adjust the dose of administered drugs

- (a) MEDIPHOR
- (b) AMA
- (c) MONOLIX**
- (d) SPSS



Software's

| DATA BASE | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------|---|
| NONLINE, MONOLIX | Pharmacokinetic parameter can be predicted very easily and adjust the dose of administered drug |
| MEDIPHOR/ PAD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for drug interaction screening • Monitoring and Evaluation of Drug Interaction by a Pharmacy Oriented Reporting (MEDIPHOR) • Pharmacy Oriented Drug Interaction Screening (PAD) |
| MEDLINE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed by national library, since 1966 contain approximately 300 biomedical journals • Maintaining the record of patient • Computer based system of the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) that allow rapid access to store biochemical information |
| BIOSIS | Bioscience information developed BIOSIS which included biological abstracts |



30. Which of the following is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer

- (a) COPE
- (b) HER
- (c) COPES
- (d) SUMEX



30. Which of the following is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer

- (a) COPE
- (b) HER
- (c) COPES
- (d) SUMEX





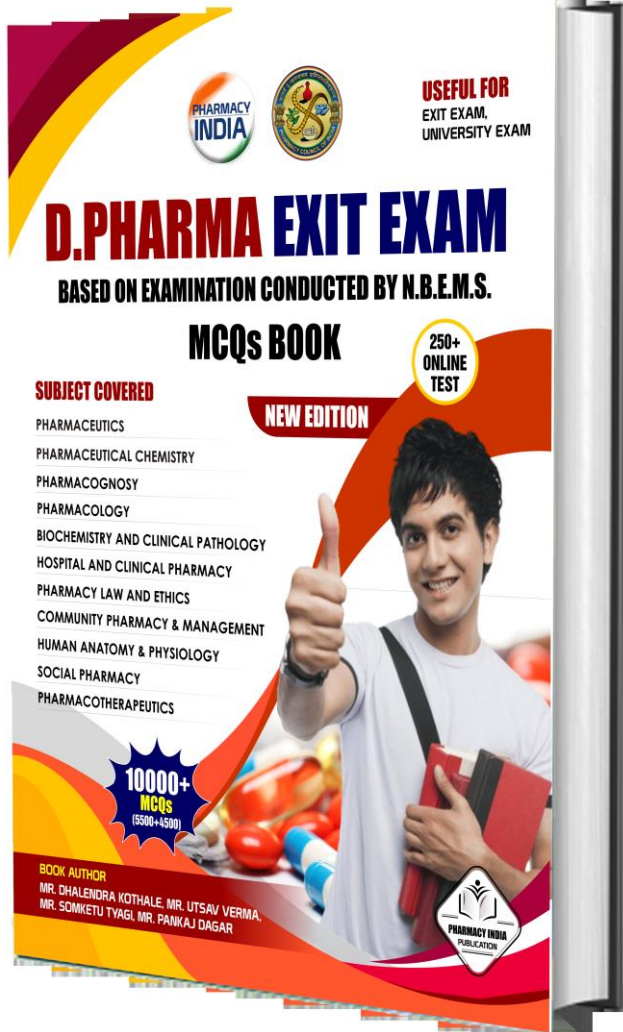
Explanation:

SUMEX is a software program that is programmed for doctors to enter patient symptoms into the computer.



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31. Which person is responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site

- (a) Clinical Research Coordinator
- (b) Monitor
- (c) Investigator
- (d) Sponsor



31. Which person is responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site

- (a) Clinical Research Coordinator
- (b) Monitor
- (c) Investigator
- (d) Sponsor



Explanation:

- A clinical trial investigator is the person responsible for the conduct of the clinical trial at a trial site.
- If the clinical trial is conducted by team of individuals at the trial site, then the investigator is the responsible leader of the team and is known as the Principal Investigator.



32. Which of the following drug requires cool temperature for storage

- a) Oxytocin
- b) Vaccines
- c) PRBC
- d) Ampicillin



32. Which of the following drug requires cool temperature for storage

- a) Oxytocin
- b) Vaccines**
- c) PRBC
- d) Ampicillin



Explanation:

- Most **vaccines** require cool temperature storage, typically between **2°C and 8°C**, to maintain their efficacy and stability. Vaccines are biological substances that can lose their effectiveness if exposed to extreme temperatures (either too hot or too cold), which can degrade the active ingredients.
- This is why vaccines are stored in refrigerators, and maintaining the cold chain (the process of keeping vaccines at a cool temperature throughout transportation and storage) is critical.



33. Glucose memory test is

- a) GCT
- b) HBA1C
- c) GTT
- d) SGPT



33. Glucose memory test is

- a) GCT
- b) HBA1C
- c) GTT**
- d) SGPT



Explanation:

Glucose tolerance was measured by an i.v. glucose tolerance test. Memory was tested by using the Wechsler Paragraphs recall tests at the time of administering the i.v. glucose tolerance test.



34. _____ is responsible for yellow colouring in jaundice

- a) Urobilinogen
- b) Carotene
- c) Bilirubin
- d) AST



34. _____ is responsible for yellow colouring in jaundice

- a) Urobilinogen
- b) Carotene
- c) Bilirubin**
- d) AST



Explanation:

- Jaundice is a yellow color of the skin, mucus membranes, or eyes.
- The yellow coloring comes from bilirubin, a byproduct of old red blood cells.
- Jaundice can be a symptom of several health problems.



35. VED analysis of inventory control stands for

- a) Value, Engineering and desirable
- b) Value, Essential and Desirable
- c) Vital, Essential and Desirable
- d) Value, Essential and Demand



35. VED analysis of inventory control stands for

- a) Value, Engineering and desirable
- b) Value, Essential and Desirable
- c) Vital, Essential and Desirable**
- d) Value, Essential and Demand



36. Which is life saving drug used in emergency

- a) Nimesulide
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Ranitidine
- d) Glimipiride



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- a) Nimesulide
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- c) Ranitidine
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Explanation:

Adrenaline (also known as epinephrine) is a life-saving drug commonly used in emergency situations such as:

- **Anaphylaxis** (a severe allergic reaction): Adrenaline rapidly constricts blood vessels, relaxes airway muscles, and stimulates the heart, helping to counteract life-threatening symptoms.
- **Cardiac arrest:** Adrenaline is used in advanced life support to stimulate the heart during resuscitation efforts.
- **Asthma attacks:** It can be used in severe cases to open up the airways and improve breathing.



37. Sodium, Potassium and Magnesium are used in TPN as

- a) Energy Source
- b) Electrolytes
- c) Trace Elements
- d) All



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- a) Energy Source
- b) Electrolytes**
- c) Trace Elements
- d) All



Explanation:

- TPN solutions commonly contain electrolytes, such as sodium, potassium, and magnesium, which are essential for maintaining fluid balance, nerve function, and muscle contractions.
- Calcium and phosphorus are vital for bone health, while chloride helps maintain proper pH levels.



38. Radio pharmaceuticals are stored in

- a) Refrigerator
- b) Lead Shielding
- c) Ambient Temperature
- d) None of the above



38. Radio pharmaceuticals are stored in

- a) Refrigerator
- b) Lead Shielding**
- c) Ambient Temperature
- d) None of the above



Explanation:

- **Lead shielding** is commonly used to store radiopharmaceuticals because lead is highly effective at blocking various types of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma rays).
- This ensures the safety of healthcare workers and limits radiation exposure.



39. The phase of interaction of tetracycline and aluminium hydroxide

- a) Absorption
- b) Distribution
- c) Metabolism
- d) Excretion



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- a) Absorption
- b) Distribution
- c) Metabolism
- d) Excretion



Explanation:

Aluminum hydroxide can cause a decrease in the absorption of Tetracycline resulting in a reduced serum concentration and potentially a decrease in efficacy.



40. In liver damage, there is increased level of

- a) WBCs
- b) RBC
- c) Platelets
- d) SGPT



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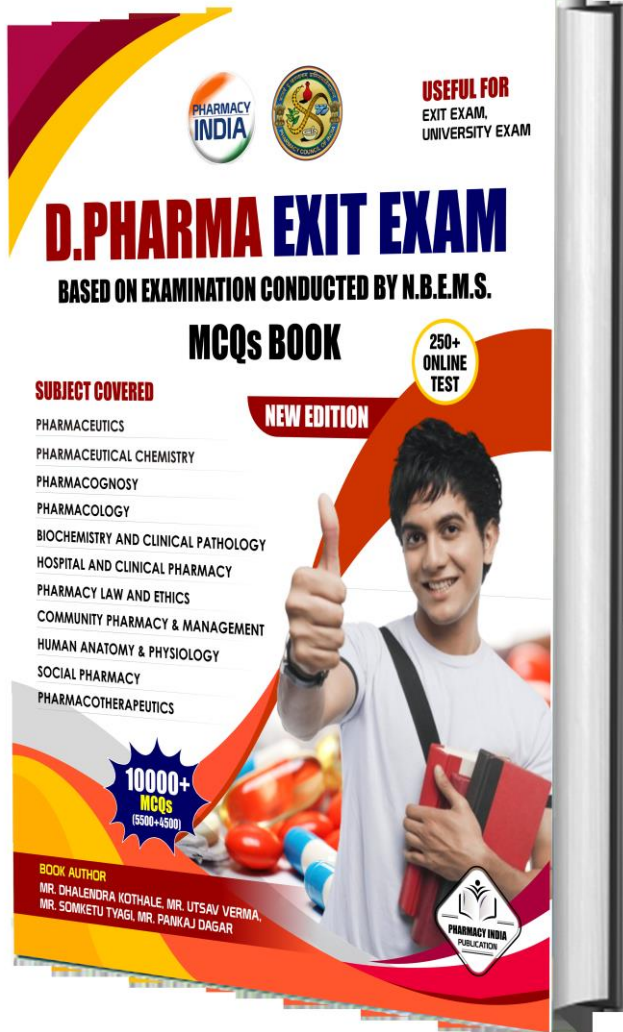
Explanation:

- ❑ When liver cells are damaged or inflamed, these enzymes can leak into the bloodstream, causing elevated levels of SGOT and SGPT in a blood test.
- ❑ As a result, these enzymes are commonly used as markers of liver function and can help diagnose liver diseases such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, or liver cancer.



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