

## Noteskarts Sample Paper

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### Noteskarts Community Pharmacy and Management Sample Paper Sample Paper-1

#### Long Answers (Answer 6 out of 7) = 6 x 5 = 30

1. Write the brief about the communication skill in pharmacy practice.
2. Explain about prescription method and their handling method and draw the layout of prescription proforma.
3. What is legal requirement for community pharmacy management and draw the pharmacy design and interiors.
4. Write brief about patient counselling (stages, process and content).
5. Write the scope of health screening service in community pharmacy with some common routine test explanation.
6. Role of pharmacist in OTC medication and write about OTC medication advantage and promoting factor.
7. Definition, history and development of community pharmacy and write the brief about responsibilities of pharmacist.

#### Short Answers (Answer 10 out of 11) = 10 x 3 = 30.

1. What is inventory control in pharmacy practice?
2. Write about the factors which promotes our communication skill.
3. Write the short notes on Good pharmacy practice and SOPs.
4. Define the importance of community pharmacy practice in India.
5. Define the terms- Digital health, mHealth, and online pharmacies.
6. Write some general patient counselling points for tuberculosis and diabetes.
7. Define the dispensing process and the factors which effects the dispensing.
8. Define the role of financial planning and management in community pharmacy management.
9. Define the term medication adherence and their factor which promote or demote the medication adherence.
10. Define self-medication and role of pharmacists in promoting safe practice.



11. Define the term and their uses in India- Patient package inserts and patient information leaflets.

## Objective type questions (Answer all 20)

1. What is community pharmacy practice?
  - a. The practice of medicine within a hospital
  - b. The practice of pharmacy within a community
  - c. The practice of dentistry within a community
  - d. The practice of veterinary medicine within a community
  
2. When did the concept of community pharmacy first emerge?
  - a. In the 17th century
  - b. In the 18th century
  - c. In the 19th century
  - d. In the 20th century
  
3. What is Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP)?
  - a. A set of guidelines for the practice of pharmacy
  - b. A set of guidelines for the use of drugs
  - c. A set of guidelines for the manufacture of drugs
  - d. A set of guidelines for the distribution of drugs
  
4. What are the parts of a prescription?
  - a. Patient information, drug information, prescribing physician information
  - b. Patient information, drug information, dispensing pharmacist information
  - c. Patient information, drug information, prescribing physician and dispensing pharmacist information
  - d. Patient information, drug information, medication administration information
  
5. What is the purpose of a patient package insert (PPI)?
  - a. To provide detailed information about a drug's indications, dosage, side effects, and precautions



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- b. To provide brief information about a drug's indications, dosage, side effects, and precautions
  - c. To provide information about a drug's availability and cost
  - d. To provide information about a drug's legal status
  
6. What are patient counselling stages?
  - a. Introduction, medication administration, closing the session
  - b. Introduction, counselling content, counselling process, closing the session
  - c. Introduction, drug information, counselling process, closing the session
  - d. Introduction, drug administration, counselling process, closing the session
  
7. What are the barriers to effective patient counselling?
  - a. Patient-related, pharmacist-related, and communication-related
  - b. Patient-related only
  - c. Pharmacist-related only
  - d. Communication-related only
  
8. What is the legality of prescriptions?
  - a. Prescriptions are legally binding documents
  - b. Prescriptions are not legally binding documents
  - c. Prescriptions are only legally binding in certain countries
  - d. Prescriptions are only legally binding for certain types of drugs
  
9. What is the dispensing process?
  - a. The process of prescribing medications to patients
  - b. The process of preparing and packaging medications for patient use
  - c. The process of administering medications to patients
  - d. The process of monitoring patient medication use
  
10. What are Good Dispensing Practices (GDP)?
  - a. A set of guidelines for the distribution of drugs
  - b. A set of guidelines for the use of drugs



- c. A set of guidelines for the preparation and packaging of drugs
  - d. A set of guidelines for the disposal of drugs
11. What are patient counselling points for chronic diseases/disorders?
- a. Hypertension, Diabetes, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and AIDS
  - b. Hypertension, Diabetes, Cancer, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and HIV
  - c. Hypertension, Malaria, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and AIDS
  - d. Hypertension, Diabetes, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and Ebola
12. What is the definition of patient information leaflets?
- a. Printed information sheets that provide details about a drug's indications, dosage, side effects, and precautions
  - b. Printed information sheets that provide details about a drug's availability and cost
  - c. Printed information sheets that provide details about a drug's legal status
  - d. Printed information sheets that provide details about a drug's manufacturer
13. What are the strategies to minimize dispensing errors?
- a. Proper staff training, use of technology, and careful checking and verification processes
  - b. Fast-paced work environment and rushing through the dispensing process
  - c. Reliance on memory and intuition instead of following standard operating procedures
  - d. Lack of attention to detail and skipping important steps in the dispensing process
14. What are the different types of communication skills?
- a. Verbal, written, and body language
  - b. Verbal and written only
  - c. Verbal and body language only



- d. Written and body language only.

15. What are the types of verbal communication skills?

- a. One-to-one and group communication
- b. One-to-one and telephonic communication
- c. Telephonic and group communication
- d. Written and telephonic communication

16. What is the importance of body language in communication?

- a. It can enhance or detract from the effectiveness of verbal communication
- b. It is the most important aspect of communication
- c. It has no impact on the effectiveness of communication
- d. It is only important in group communication

17. What is the definition of patient counselling?

- a. The process of providing information and advice to patients about their medications
- b. The process of prescribing medications to patients
- c. The process of administering medications to patients
- d. The process of monitoring patient medication use

18. What are some of the benefits of patient counselling?

- a. Improved patient outcomes and adherence to treatment plans
- b. Reduced healthcare costs and increased profits for pharmacies
- c. Reduced workload for pharmacists and improved efficiency in dispensing medications
- d. Increased patient satisfaction with the pharmacy's services

19. What are some of the patient-related barriers to effective counselling?

- a. Low health literacy, cultural and language barriers, and emotional factors
- b. Lack of training and knowledge on the part of the pharmacist
- c. Inadequate communication skills on the part of the pharmacist



- d. Insufficient time or resources to provide effective counselling

20. What is the purpose of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in community pharmacy practice?

- a. To ensure that all pharmacy staff members are following consistent and effective procedures
- b. To provide guidelines for the use of drugs and medications
- c. To regulate the manufacture of drugs and medications
- d. To regulate the distribution of drugs and medications.

**Ans:**

1. b. The practice of pharmacy within a community.
2. a. In the 17th century.
3. a. A set of guidelines for the practice of pharmacy.
4. c. Patient information, drug information, prescribing physician and dispensing pharmacist information.
5. a. To provide detailed information about a drug's indications, dosage, side effects, and precautions.
6. b. Introduction, counselling content, counselling process, closing the session.
7. a. Patient-related, pharmacist-related, and communication-related.
8. a. Prescriptions are legally binding documents.
9. b. The process of preparing and packaging medications for patient use.
- 10.c. A set of guidelines for the preparation and packaging of drugs.
- 11.a. Hypertension, Diabetes, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and AIDS.
- 12.a. Printed information sheets that provide details about a drug's indications, dosage, side effects, and precautions.
- 13.a. Proper staff training, use of technology, and careful checking and verification processes.



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- 14.a. Verbal, written, and body language.
- 15.a. One-to-one and group communication.
- 16.a. It can enhance or detract from the effectiveness of verbal communication.
- 17.a. The process of providing information and advice to patients about their medications.
- 18.a. Improved patient outcomes and adherence to treatment plans.
- 19.a. Low health literacy, cultural and language barriers, and emotional factors.
- 20.a. To ensure that all pharmacy staff members are following consistent and effective procedures.

