

## Noteskarts Sample Paper

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### Noteskarts Community Pharmacy and Management Sample Paper Sample Paper-2

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

1. Write about the communication skill, their types, and importance during the (RMPs interaction), (patient interaction).
2. Explain about prescription method and their handling method and draw the layout of prescription proforma.
3. Write the brief notes about the community pharmacy management.
4. Write about the OTC medication and their advantage and disadvantage in the pharmacy practice with examples.
5. Write brief about patient counselling (stages, process and content).
6. Define some common symptoms and advice for self-care for- skin disorders, oral health, diarrhoea, pain management, cough and fever (any five).
7. Define all terms- Vendor selection and ordering Procurement, inventory control methods, and inventory management.

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

1. Explain and draw the pharmacy design and interiors.
2. Write about the factors which promotes our communication skill.
3. Write the short notes on Good pharmacy practice and SOPs.
4. Write some examples of health screening service and their importance in routine monitoring of patients.
5. Define the importance of community pharmacy practice in India.
6. Define the terms- Digital health, mHealth, and online pharmacies.
7. Write some general advice point for COPD and AIDs.
8. Define the dispensing process and the factors which effects the dispensing.
9. Define the role of financial planning and management in community pharmacy management.
10. Define the term medication adherence and their factor which promote or demote the medication adherence.



11. Define self-medication and role of pharmacists in promoting safe practice.

## Objective type questions (Answer all 20)

1. What is medication adherence?

- a) Taking medication as prescribed by the doctor
- b) Taking medication in any way you like
- c) Not taking medication at all

Answer: a) Taking medication as prescribed by the doctor

2. What are the factors that can influence non-adherence to medication?

- a) Forgetfulness
- b) Side effects
- c) Lack of education about medication
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

3. Which of the following strategies can help overcome non-adherence to medication?

- a) Simplifying medication regimens
- b) Involving family members or caregivers
- c) Educating patients about their medication
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not a consequence of medication non-adherence?

- a) Increased healthcare costs
- b) Improved treatment outcomes
- c) Worsening of symptoms
- d) Increased risk of hospitalization



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Answer: b) Improved treatment outcomes

5. What is the role of healthcare providers in improving medication adherence?

- a) Prescribing medication correctly
- b) Educating patients about their medication
- c) Monitoring medication use
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

6. What is the importance of health screening services in community pharmacy?

- a) To provide free services to patients
- b) To identify potential health risks and promote preventive health care
- c) To reduce medication errors
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) To identify potential health risks and promote preventive health care

7. Which of the following is an example of a health screening service offered in community pharmacy?

- a) ECG monitoring
- b) MRI scanning
- c) Biopsy
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) ECG monitoring

8. What is the scope of health screening services offered in community pharmacy?

- a) Limited to measuring blood pressure and blood glucose levels
- b) Limited to providing advice on nutrition and exercise
- c) Broad and includes a range of tests and assessments
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Broad and includes a range of tests and assessments



9. What is the primary objective of health screening services in community pharmacy?

- a) To provide treatment to patients
- b) To diagnose and treat diseases
- c) To identify health risks and provide preventive care
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) To identify health risks and provide preventive care

10. How can community pharmacies help with the early detection and referral of undiagnosed health conditions?

- a) By offering health screening services
- b) By providing over-the-counter medications
- c) By offering home healthcare services
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) By offering health screening services

11. What are Over-The-Counter (OTC) medications?

- a) Medications that are only available with a prescription from a doctor
- b) Medications that are available without a prescription
- c) Medications that are only available in hospitals
- d) Medications that are only available to patients with a chronic illness

Answer: b) Medications that are available without a prescription

12. What is the role of pharmacists in dispensing OTC medications?

- a) To sell as many medications as possible
- b) To provide medical advice and ensure safe use of medications
- c) To diagnose illnesses and prescribe medications
- d) To promote alternative therapies over medication

Answer: b) To provide medical advice and ensure safe use of medications



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13. What is the importance of counseling for OTC products?

- a) To encourage customers to buy more products
- b) To ensure customers are using the medication safely and effectively
- c) To promote the use of alternative therapies
- d) To increase the pharmacist's sales commission

Answer: b) To ensure customers are using the medication safely and effectively

14. What is self-medication?

- a) Using prescription medication without a doctor's approval
- b) Using OTC medication without consulting a pharmacist
- c) Using medication prescribed to someone else
- d) Using medication for a condition that has not been diagnosed

Answer: b) Using OTC medication without consulting a pharmacist

15. What is the role of pharmacists in promoting safe practices during self-medication?

- a) To encourage customers to use as much medication as possible
- b) To discourage the use of any medication without a prescription
- c) To provide advice on safe and effective use of OTC medication
- d) To diagnose illnesses and prescribe medication

Answer: C) To provide advice on safe and effective use of OTC medication

16. What is the purpose of pharmacy designs and interiors?

- a. To create a welcoming environment for customers
- b. To optimize the workflow for pharmacists and technicians
- c. To comply with legal requirements for pharmacy layouts
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

17. What is the process of vendor selection and ordering in community pharmacy management?



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- a. Finding the cheapest vendor and placing orders with them
- b. Evaluating vendors based on quality, price, and reliability, and then placing orders
- c. Placing orders with the first vendor that is available
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. Evaluating vendors based on quality, price, and reliability, and then placing orders

18. What is the purpose of a day book and cash book in pharmacy accountancy?

- a. To keep track of daily transactions
- b. To record all transactions related to inventory management
- c. To keep track of employee salaries
- d. None of the above

Answer: a. To keep track of daily transactions

19. What is the usefulness of pharmacy operation software in community pharmacy management?

- a. To automate inventory management
- b. To track sales and profits
- c. To manage employee schedules
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

20. Which of the following is a legal requirement to set up a community pharmacy?

- a. Having a degree in pharmacy
- b. Obtaining a license from the local council
- c. Registering with a professional pharmacy organization
- d. All of the above

Answer: b. Obtaining a license from the local council

