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Noteskarts Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy Sample Paper

Hospital And Clinical Pharmacy

Try to attempt all the questions.

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

1. Explain the application of computer in hospital pharmacy practice.
2. Describe the daily activities of the clinical pharmacist.
3. Write about role of pharmacist in hospital pharmacy and their qualification, experience requirement, job specifications, and inter professional relationships.
4. Describes the method and advantage/disadvantage of drug distribution method (floor stock, unit dose drug, basket method) any two-
5. Types of poisoning with their clinical conditions and antidotes with examples and enlist the services given by drug and poison information centre.
6. Write the significance of clinical laboratory tests (any five)
 - a. Haematological test.
 - b. Renal function test.
 - c. Liver function test.
 - d. Thyroid function test.
 - e. Pulmonary function test.
 - f. Fluid and electrolytic balance.
7. Explain inventory control techniques (any two).
 - a. Economic order quantity.
 - b. Reorder quantity level.
 - c. Inventory turnover.



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

1. Define the clinical pharmacy and writes its importance.
2. Write different committees and their role in hospital.
3. Write short notes on hospital formulary.
4. Draw the ideal layout of the hospital pharmacy and specify them.
5. Explain about automated drug dispensing system and devices.
6. Describe the distribution method of narcotic and psychotropic substances and their storage.
7. Explain about the radio pharmaceutical management in hospital.
8. Define Pharmacovigilance and their importance.
9. Classify the drug interaction and their clinical significance.
10. Define the categories with example (any three)
 - a. High risk drug
 - b. Emergency drugs.
 - c. Schedule H1 drugs.
 - d. NPDS drugs.
11. Explain the devices used for the cold storage.

C) Objective type questions (Answer all 20)

1. What is NABH Accreditation?
 - a. National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers
 - b. National Accreditation Board for Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians
 - c. National Accreditation Board for Health and Safety
 - d. None of the above

Answer: a

2. What is the role of pharmacists in NABH Accreditation?
 - a. Ensuring compliance with pharmacy-related standards
 - b. Monitoring drug therapy
 - c. Providing drug information to healthcare professionals
 - d. All of the above

Answer: a



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3. What is Hospital Pharmacy?

- a. Pharmacy services provided outside the hospital setting
- b. Pharmacy services provided within the hospital setting
- c. Pharmacy services provided in community health centers
- d. Pharmacy services provided in ambulatory care centers

Answer: b

4. What is the scope of Hospital Pharmacy?

- a. Dispensing of medicines to patients
- b. Preparation of sterile products
- c. Procurement and storage of drugs
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

5. Which international organization has developed the Good Pharmacy Practice (GPP) guidelines for hospital pharmacies?

- a. International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)
- b. World Health Organization (WHO)
- c. International Council of Nurses (ICN)
- d. American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP)

Answer: a

6. What is the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee?

- a. A committee responsible for purchasing medications for the hospital
- b. A committee responsible for managing the hospital pharmacy department
- c. A committee responsible for developing and managing the hospital formulary



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d. A committee responsible for evaluating and managing the use of medications in the hospital

Answer: d

7. What are the objectives of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee?

a. To ensure safe and effective use of medications in the hospital

b. To manage the hospital pharmacy department

c. To develop and manage the hospital formulary

d. To purchase medications for the hospital

Answer: a

8. What is the use of a hospital formulary?

a. To restrict access to certain medications

b. To promote the use of cost-effective medications

c. To ensure the availability of essential medications

d. All of the above

Answer: d

9. What is the Infection Control Committee?

a. A committee responsible for purchasing infection control products for the hospital

b. A committee responsible for managing the hospital infection control department

c. A committee responsible for developing and managing infection control policies and procedures in the hospital

d. A committee responsible for monitoring patient infections in the hospital

Answer: c



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10. What is the documentation required for drug purchases and inventory control?

- a. Purchase orders and invoices
- b. Stock cards and inventory reports
- c. Expiration date records
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

11. What is the purpose of the Reorder Quantity Level in inventory control?

- a. To prevent stock-outs of medications
- b. To ensure that medications are stored at the appropriate temperature
- c. To prevent the use of expired medications
- d. To promote the use of cost-effective medications

Answer: a

12. What is the FEFO method in inventory management?

- a. A method of storing medications based on their expiration dates
- b. A method of storing medications based on their brand names
- c. A method of storing medications based on their cost
- d. A method of storing medications based on their popularity among healthcare professionals

Answer: a

13. What are some examples of drugs that may be included in a high-risk drug list?

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Chemotherapy drugs
- c. Narcotics



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d. All of the above

Answer: d

14. What is the drug selection process for a hospital pharmacy?

a. The hospital administrator selects medications based on cost

b. The Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee selects medications based on safety and efficacy

c. Physicians and nurses select medications based on their personal preferences

d. Pharmaceutical representatives select medications based on marketing strategies

Answer: b

15. What is the tender/e-tender process for drug purchases?

a. A process where pharmaceutical companies bid for the hospital's drug purchases

b. A process where the hospital purchases medications directly from a single supplier

c. A process where the hospital purchases medications from multiple suppliers

d. A process where the hospital relies on donations for its drug supplies

Answer: a

16. What is the individual prescription order method of drug distribution?

a. A method where all patients receive the same medications

b. A method where medications are dispensed in bulk to individual units

c. A method where each patient's medications are dispensed individually according to their prescription



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d. A method where medications are dispensed according to their expiration date

Answer: c

17. What is the advantage of the individual prescription order method of drug distribution?

- a. It is the most cost-effective method
- b. It minimizes the risk of medication errors
- c. It promotes medication waste reduction
- d. It allows for quick and easy access to medications

Answer: b

18. What is the floor stock method of drug distribution?

- a. A method where medications are dispensed to individual patients in their rooms
- b. A method where medications are dispensed in bulk to individual units
- c. A method where medications are dispensed from a central location to individual units
- d. A method where medications are dispensed from a vending machine

Answer: b

19. What is bulk compounding?

- a. A process of preparing medications in large quantities
- b. A process of dispensing medications in bulk to patients
- c. A process of manufacturing medications on a large scale
- d. A process of administering medications to patients

Answer: a



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20. What is IV admixture service?

- a. A service that provides bulk compounding of medications
- b. A service that prepares and dispenses IV medications
- c. A service that administers medications to patients intravenously
- d. A service that manufactures medications on a large scale

Answer: b

“NOTE— Important Other MCQs (paediatrics, geriatric, anti-natal care, post-natal care, ICCU, ICU, NICU, emergency wards).”

Which of the following is a branch of medicine that focuses on the care of infants, children, and adolescents?

- a. Geriatrics
- b. Pediatrics
- c. Obstetrics
- d. Cardiology

Answer: b

Which of the following is a branch of medicine that focuses on the care of the elderly?

- a. Pediatrics
- b. Geriatrics
- c. Obstetrics
- d. Cardiology

Answer: b



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What is antenatal care?

- a. Care provided to a woman during pregnancy
- b. Care provided to a woman during childbirth
- c. Care provided to a woman after childbirth
- d. Care provided to a woman after menopause

Answer: a

What is postnatal care?

- a. Care provided to a woman during pregnancy
- b. Care provided to a woman during childbirth
- c. Care provided to a woman after childbirth
- d. Care provided to a woman after menopause

Answer: c

What is an ICCU?

- a. Intensive Care Cardiac Unit
- b. Intensive Care Coronary Unit
- c. Intensive Care Critical Unit
- d. Intensive Care Cancer Unit

Answer: b

What is an ICU?

- a. Intensive Care Unit
- b. Inpatient Care Unit
- c. Infection Control Unit
- d. Internal Communication Unit

Answer: a



What is a NICU?

- a. Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- b. Neurological Intensive Care Unit
- c. Nephrology Intensive Care Unit
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

What are incompatibilities in IV admixture services?

- a. Interactions between different medications that can cause harm to patients
- b. Interactions between different medications that are beneficial to patients
- c. Interactions between medications and food that can cause harm to patients
- d. Interactions between medications and supplements that are beneficial to patients

Answer: a

What is compounding in hospitals?

- a. A process of preparing and dispensing medications
- b. A process of manufacturing medications on a large scale
- c. A process of administering medications to patients
- d. A process of storing medications in a hospital

Answer: a

What is the importance of monitoring TPN therapy?

- a. To ensure that the patient is receiving the proper nutrients
- b. To prevent complications such as infection or metabolic imbalances
- c. To monitor for adverse drug reactions



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d. All of the above

Answer: d

What is the role of a pharmacist in the emergency ward?

- a. To prescribe medications for patients
- b. To administer medications to patients
- c. To prepare and dispense medications for patients
- d. To provide counseling to patients

Answer: c

What is the role of a pharmacist in the NICU?

- a. To prescribe medications for neonates
- b. To administer medications to neonates
- c. To prepare and dispense medications for neonates
- d. To provide counseling to parents of neonates

Answer: c

What is the role of a pharmacist in the geriatric ward?

- a. To prescribe medications for elderly patients
- b. To administer medications to elderly patients
- c. To prepare and dispense medications for elderly patients
- d. To provide counseling to elderly patients

Answer: c

Which of the following is a common condition in pediatric patients that may require medication management?

- a. Type 2 Diabetes



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- b. Hypertension
- c. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- d. Osteoporosis

Answer: c

Which of the following is a common condition in geriatric patients that may require medication management?

- a. Acne
- b. Asthma
- c. Depression
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

Which of the following is an important aspect of antenatal care?

- a. Monitoring fetal growth and development
- b. Administering vaccines to the mother
- c. Monitoring the mother's blood pressure
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

Which of the following is an important aspect of postnatal care?

- a. Monitoring the mother's recovery
- b. Monitoring the newborn's health and development
- c. Providing support for breastfeeding
- d. All of the above

Answer: d



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What is the primary focus of an ICCU or ICU?

- a. Management of chronic illnesses
- b. Management of infectious diseases
- c. Management of critical or life-threatening conditions
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

Which of the following is a type of medication that may be administered to patients in an ICU or ICCU?

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Antidepressants
- c. Blood pressure medications
- d. All of the above

Answer: a

What is the purpose of an automated drug dispensing system?

- a. To reduce medication errors
- b. To increase the workload of hospital staff
- c. To decrease patient satisfaction
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

How are narcotics typically stored in a hospital pharmacy?

- a. In the same storage area as other medications
- b. In a separate, secured area
- c. In the hospital's cafeteria
- d. None of the above



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Answer: b

What is total parenteral nutrition?

- a. A form of enteral nutrition
- b. A form of parenteral nutrition that includes all necessary macronutrients and micronutrients
- c. A form of nutrition that is provided orally
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

What is an incompatibility in IV admixture services?

- a. When two or more medications cannot be mixed together safely
- b. When a patient is allergic to a medication
- c. When a patient experiences a side effect from a medication
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

What are radio pharmaceuticals?

- a. Pharmaceuticals used to treat radiation exposure
- b. Pharmaceuticals used in the treatment of cancer
- c. Pharmaceuticals that contain radioactive isotopes
- d. Pharmaceuticals used in the treatment of heart disease

Answer: c

How do radiopharmaceuticals differ from other medications in terms of their disposal?

- a. They require special handling and disposal procedures due to their radioactive properties



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- b. They can be disposed of in the same way as other medications
- c. They do not require any special handling or disposal procedures
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

Which of the following is an example of a pharmacy software commonly used in hospital pharmacy practice?

- a. Microsoft Word
- b. Adobe Photoshop
- c. EPIC
- d. Google Chrome

Answer: c

How do computers assist in the management of medication interactions in hospital pharmacy practice?

- a. By automatically alerting pharmacists to potential medication interactions
- b. By increasing the likelihood of medication errors
- c. By reducing the need for pharmacists to be involved in medication management
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

What is the significance of the term "NICU" in clinical settings?

- A) Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- B) Non-Invasive Cardiology Unit
- C) Neurological Intensive Care Unit
- D) None of the above

Answer: A



What is the goal of ward round participation by clinical pharmacists?

- a. To manage patient's medication therapy
- b. To diagnose patient's medical condition
- c. To perform surgical procedures
- d. To provide nursing care

Answer: a. To manage patient's medication therapy

What is the procedure for medication history taking by clinical pharmacists?

- a. Physical examination
- b. Review of laboratory reports
- c. Interview with patient or caregiver
- d. All of the above

Answer: c. Interview with patient or caregiver

What is the definition of pharmaceutical care?

- a. Providing medications to patients
- b. Ensuring safe storage of medications
- c. Providing comprehensive medication management to improve patient outcomes
- d. Maintaining inventory of medications in the hospital pharmacy

Answer: c. Providing comprehensive medication management to improve patient outcomes

What are the principles of providing pharmaceutical care?

- a. Patient-centered care, evidence-based practice, collaboration, communication
- b. Profit maximization, cost-cutting, competition, efficiency



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- c. Resource allocation, market analysis, revenue generation, risk management
- d. None of the above

Answer: a. Patient-centered care, evidence-based practice, collaboration, communication

What is the purpose of renal function tests?

- A. To evaluate the function of the liver
- B. To evaluate the function of the kidneys
- C. To evaluate the function of the thyroid gland
- D. To evaluate the function of the heart

Answer: B

What are the different types of thyroid function tests?

- A. T3, T4, and TSH tests
- B. Liver enzyme tests
- C. Renal function tests
- D. Cardiac enzyme tests

Answer: A

What is the significance of liver function tests in disease evaluation?

- A. They evaluate the function of the liver
- B. They evaluate the function of the kidneys
- C. They evaluate the function of the thyroid gland
- D. They evaluate the function of the heart

Answer: A



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What is the purpose of pulmonary function tests?

- A. To evaluate the function of the liver
- B. To evaluate the function of the kidneys
- C. To evaluate the function of the lungs
- D. To evaluate the function of the heart

Answer: C

Which laboratory tests evaluate fluid and electrolyte balance?

- A. Haematological tests
- B. Liver function tests
- C. Renal function tests
- D. Electrolyte balance tests

Answer: D

What is the significance of cardiac function tests in disease evaluation?

- A. They evaluate the function of the liver
- B. They evaluate the function of the kidneys
- C. They evaluate the function of the thyroid gland
- D. They evaluate the function of the heart

Answer: D

What is the purpose of thyroid function tests?

- A. To evaluate the function of the liver
- B. To evaluate the function of the kidneys
- C. To evaluate the function of the thyroid gland
- D. To evaluate the function of the heart

Answer: C



What is the antidote for benzodiazepine poisoning?

- a) Naloxone
- b) Flumazenil
- c) Acetylcysteine
- d) Vitamin K

Answer: b) Flumazenil

What is an advantage of using a Drugs and Poison Information Centre?

- a) Immediate treatment for poisoning
- b) Access to information on rare toxins
- c) Low cost
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Access to information on rare toxins

What is the aim of pharmacovigilance?

- a) To increase the sales of drugs
- b) To monitor the safety of drugs and minimize the risks associated with their use
- c) To develop new drugs
- d) To assess the efficacy of drugs

Answer: b) To monitor the safety of drugs and minimize the risks associated with their use

What is the scope of pharmacovigilance?

- a) Monitoring only the adverse effects of new drugs
- b) Monitoring the safety of all drugs, including those already on the market



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- c) Monitoring only the adverse effects of drugs used in clinical trials
- d) Monitoring only the adverse effects of over-the-counter drugs

Answer: b) Monitoring the safety of all drugs, including those already on the market

What is pharmacovigilance overview?

- a) A detailed report on the safety of a specific drug
- b) A summary of all adverse drug reactions reported for a specific drug
- c) A summary of all adverse drug reactions reported for all drugs
- d) A summary of the efficacy of a specific drug

Answer: c) A summary of all adverse drug reactions reported for all drugs

What is the most common consequence of medication errors?

- a) Death
- b) Hospitalization
- c) Minor or no harm
- d) Disability

Answer: c) Minor or no harm

What does LASA stand for in relation to medication errors?

- a) Look-alike, sound-alike
- b) Least-active, strongest-active
- c) Long-acting, short-acting
- d) Low-dose, high-dose

Answer: a) Look-alike, sound-alike



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