

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF PHARMACY**  
**D. Pharm., Nov-2019 Examination**

Year : 2

Subject Code: 08600206

Subject Name: Hospital and clinical pharmacy

Date: 29/11/2019

Time: 10:00am to 1:00pm

Total Marks: 80

**Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each)****(20)**

1. Which one of these is a genetically determined adverse drug reaction?  
a) Addiction  
b) Carcinogenicity  
c) Teratogenicity  
d) Idiosyncrasy
2. Which one of these impart red colour to urine?  
a) Rifampin  
b) Aspirin  
c) Isoniazide  
d) Luminal
3. Alcohol in the body is  
a) metabolised into carbon dioxide and water  
b) excreted mainly by kidneys  
c) excreted mainly by lungs  
d) none of the above
4. Overdose of digitalis may cause  
a) habituation  
b) Tolerance  
c) Cumulative poisoning  
d) Physical dependence
5. Ryle 's tube is used for  
a) Feeding  
b) Removing poison from stomach  
c) Gastric lavage  
d) All of the above purposes
6. The officer responsible in "Taluka hospital" in the district is  
a) CMO  
b) DHO  
c) Municipal health officer  
d) Health minister
7. Service directly related to the patient care is  
a) Clinical service  
b) Pharmacy service  
c) Nursing service  
d) All of the above
8. An example of elastic bandage is  
a) Crepe bandage  
b) Woven elastic bandage  
c) High bulk bandage  
d) All of the above
9. The maximum capacity of tuberculin syringe is  
a) 3 ml  
b) 2 ml  
c) 1 ml  
d) 0.5 ml
10. One of these is symptoms of hepatitis A  
a) Polyuria  
b) Anorexia  
c) Gastric irritation  
d) Hypotension
11. Myocardial infarction is characterized by  
a) Pain in chest  
b) Severe headache  
c) Abdominal pain  
d) Redness of skin
12. Potassium permanganate is used in the poisoning caused by  
a) Morphine  
b) Cocaine  
c) Organophosphorous compounds  
d) Lead
13. A drug that cause induction of microsomal enzyme is  
a) Acetylcholine  
b) Phenobarbitone  
c) Atenolol  
d) Digitalis
14. In liver damage, there is increased level of  
a) Red blood cell  
b) Platelets  
c) SGPT  
d) WBC

15. Catheters are used for
  - a) Drain bladder in case of urine
  - b) Bowel clearance
  - c) Diarrhoea
  - d) Incontinence
16. Which drug is useful in anaphylaxis?
  - a) Epinephrine
  - b) Mepyramine
  - c) Atropine
  - d) None of the above
17. Grey baby syndrome occurs due to administration of
  - a) Thalidomide
  - b) Penicillin
  - c) Chloramphenicol
  - d) Aminoglycosides
18. A nursing mother should avoid
  - a) Alcohol
  - b) Smoking
  - c) Barbiturates
  - d) All of above
19. In a patient with mild hypertension the first line drug should be
  - a) Hydralazine
  - b) Hydrochlorothiazide
  - c) Captopril
  - d) Clonidine
20. Administration of oxygen in newborns causes
  - a) Blood loss
  - b) Impaired sight
  - c) Ototoxicity
  - d) None of these

**Q.2 Long Answers (any 8 out of 10) (05 Mark Each)**

**(40)**

1. Explain the various functions and objectives of modern hospital.
2. Write a note on aseptic area.
3. What are surgical instrument? Name any two instruments with principal and uses?
4. Classify sutures. Explain in briefly sterilization of catgut suture.
5. Discuss the role of clinical pharmacist.
6. Explain signs and symptoms, pathophysiology and treatment of diabetes mellitus.
7. Describe pharmacokinetic interaction with examples.
8. Write a note on drug induced diseases.
9. Write a note on organophosphorous poisoning and its treatment.
10. Discuss pathophysiology and treatment of peptic ulcer.

**Q.3 Short Answers (2 Mark Each){ Answer any 10}**

**(20)**

1. Explain the functions of the hospital pharmacy.
2. Who is an out patient?
3. What is economic order quantity?
4. Explain pyrogen test.
5. Give the composition of PTC.
6. Write a note on drug information centre.
7. Explain applications of computer in pharmacy.
8. What is the advantage of patient counseling?
9. Give the meaning of following: dyspnoea and amnesia
10. Give normal value of RBC and cholesterol.
11. Classify ADR.
12. Define bioavailability and bioequivalence.