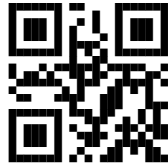


23242

3 Hours / 80 Marks



20222

Seat No.

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- Instructions* –
- (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
 - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
 - (7) In case student has attempted sub-question of question no. 3 more than once, only first attempt should be considered for assessment.

Marks

1. Attempt any SIX of the following:

30

- a) Give the characteristics of ideal pharmacy interior design.
- b) Mention the causes of dispensing errors. Give strategies to minimize dispensing errors.
- c) Define patient counselling. Discuss the patient counselling points for hypertensive patients.
- d) Explain the role of pharmacist in OTC medication dispensing.
- e) What factors need to be considered while selecting a site for setting up a community pharmacy?
- f) Define Diarrhea. Describe the causes, symptoms and self-care advice for management of Diarrhea.
- g) Enlist various inventory control techniques useful for community pharmacy. Explain any two techniques in detail.

2. Attempt any TEN of the following:

30

- a) What are the factors to be considered while selecting the vendors to supply the medication material in community pharmacy?
- b) Define communication skills. Enlist the points to make telephonic conversation effective.
- c) Explain the procedure of measuring capillary blood glucose level by using glucometer.
- d) Define community pharmacy. Explain the current scenario of community pharmacy in India.
- e) What are the advantages and disadvantages of self-medication.
- f) What are the professional responsibilities of community pharmacist?
- g) What documents are required to open a new retail drug store?
- h) Write a note on handling of prescription.
- i) Explain the importance of body language with respect to posture and eye contact.
- j) What are the benefits of patient counselling?
- k) What are the patient related factors for medication non-adherence?

P.T.O.



3. Attempt ALL of the following:

- a) Define finance.
- b) Define self-medication.
- c) COPD stands for _____.
- d) Stadiometer measures the _____ of the patient.
- e) Define pharmaceutical pictogram.
- f) Define daybook.
- g) Define patient package insert.
- h) The drugs enquiry committee was formed in which year and who headed the committee?
- i) The minimum floor space specified for operating a retail pharmacy is _____.
- j) Define SOP.
- k) What is the full form of DOTS?
- l) Lead time is _____.
 - i) Time to get the supply after ordering.
 - ii) Ideal time to order supply.
 - iii) Time to order economic order quantity.
 - iv) None of the above.
- m) GPP for community pharmacy setting is developed by _____.
 - i) WHO and FIP
 - ii) WHO and UNICEF
 - iii) FIP and UNICEF
 - iv) WHO
- n) Cash memo is the testimony of _____.
 - i) Purchase record
 - ii) Sales record
 - iii) Counselling record
 - iv) None of the above
- o) A patient is considered adherent if he takes _____ % of their medications as prescribed.
- p) Household remedies are listed in schedule _____ of drugs and cosmetics rules.
- q) Which of the following health screening services in non-invasive?
 - i) Blood glucose level
 - ii) Blood pressure level
 - iii) Blood haemoglobin level
 - iv) Blood lipid level
- r) Medicines like Ibuprofen, Naproxen are _____.
 - i) OTC in India
 - ii) Schedule H in India
 - iii) Schedule X in India
 - iv) Schedule G in India
- s) Define digital health.
- t) Storage at cold condition indicates _____.
 - i) Keeping below 0°C
 - ii) Keeping at 0°C
 - iii) Keeping at 0°C to -18°C
 - iv) Keeping at 2°C to 8°C