

# Pharma Unit



## Hospital Pharmacy

### 1 Marks Questions with Answers

#### According to New Syllabus ER 2020-21

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Year D. Pharmacy

1) Define Hospital?

Ans. Hospital is an organization of governing body which makes the use of complicated but specialized scientific equipment's and functioning through a team of trained staff. Hospital is an organization which provides a special facility and working for care of patient through the trained persons.

2) Define Hospital Pharmacy?

Ans. Hospital pharmacy is the department, service or a domain in the hospital organization, managed under the direction of professionally competent legally qualified person.

3) Define Good Pharmacy practice?

Ans. Good pharmacy practice is a practice of pharmacy that responds to the needs of the people, who use the pharmacist's services to provide optimal, evidence-based care.

4) Define NABH?

Ans. Definition: NABH is a part of the Quality Council of India which was established to offer accreditation to healthcare providers and hospitals on their adherence to quality guidelines.

5) Define Pharmacy and therapeutic committee (PTC)?

Ans. PTC is a policy framing and recommending body on matters related to rational use of drugs in the hospital and consists of members from various departments of the hospital.

6) Define hospital formulary?

Ans. It is continuously revised collected information of pharmaceutical dosage forms which gives current clinical judgement to the medical staff. It is continuously revised compilation of pharmaceutical dosage forms.

7) Define supply chain?

Ans. Supply chain is the activity required by the organisation to deliver the goods and services to the consumers.

8) Define high risk drugs?

Ans. High risk drugs are the drugs that have a high risk of causing harm to patient when misused.

9) Define emergency drugs?

Ans. Emergency drugs are the medications which may be essential to receive the immediate therapeutic requirements of patients, and which are not available from any other approved source in necessary time to prevent risk of harm to the patients.

10) Define reserved antibiotics?

Ans. Reserved antibiotics are reserve for the treatment of confirmed or suspected infections due to multi-drug-resistant organisms.

11) Define purchase?

Ans.

a) Purchase: Purchase is the process of procurement of goods or materials.

b) Purchasing: Purchasing means the buying of right type of material in right quantity at the right time and at the right place.

12) Define procurement?

Ans. Procurement is a process of purchase adapted as per the policy of organization.

13) Define tender?

Ans. A tender is the procedure of inviting prices of materials and terms and conditions of supply from the suppliers.

14) Define E-Tender?

Ans. It is the process for sending and getting tenders by electronic means, instead of old paper-based technique.

15) Define quotation?

Ans. A quotation is a document that a seller provides to buyer to offer goods or services at a stated price under specified conditions.

16) Define inventory control?

Ans. Inventory control is an effective way to keep a watch over losses from misappropriation, damage, deterioration and carelessness and proper control over maintenance of stock.

17) Define Economic order quantity (EOQ)?

Ans. Economic order quantity prescribes the size of the order at which, the ordering cost and inventory carrying cost will be minimum. It is the balance between “ordering cost” and “inventory carrying cost.”

18) What is lead time?

Ans. The time taken between placing an order and receipt of drugs to the department.

19) Define FEFO?

Ans. It stands for first expired, first out. FEFO is a term used in the field of inventory management to describe the process of dealing with logistics of products that have limited self-life. FEFO is an inventory management technique that permits for products with the earliest expiry date to be distributed first.

20) Define FIFO?

Ans. It stands for first-in first-out. It is based on the principle that the materials which are purchased first are sold first. It is simple and logistic method because it takes into consideration the normal procedure of utilizing first those materials which are received first.

21) Define outpatient?

Ans. The patient which is not admitted in hospital but receiving general or specific treatment is called outpatient.

22) What is unit dose dispensing system?

Ans. It is the system which consists of dispensing unit doses to the patients containing a predetermined amount of drug.

23) Define satellite pharmacy?

Ans. The main pharmacy centre is called satellite pharmacy and sub pharmacy centres are located at each floor and working as substations for satellite. Satellite pharmacy service is developed with an advanced view of clinical pharmacy programs.

24) Define Compounding and bulk compounding?

Ans.

- a) Compounding is the creation of a pharmaceutical preparation of a drug by a licensed pharmacist to meet the unique needs of an individual patients when a commercially available drug does not meet those needs.
- b) Bulk compound means the bulk drug or active pharmaceutical ingredient of client product in bulk form.

25) Define total parenteral nutrition (TPN)?

Ans. Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) is intravenous administration of nutrients in adequate quantities to achieve tissue synthesis and anabolism. TPN is also known as intravenous or IV nutrition feeding. TPN is a method of getting nutrition into the body through the veins.

26) Define radiopharmaceuticals?

Ans. Radiopharmaceuticals are medicinal formulations containing radioisotopes which are used in major clinical areas for diagnosis and treatment.

27) Define clinical pharmacy?

Ans. Clinical pharmacy is a part of hospital pharmacy which deals with the preparation of patient drug profiles, recording patient drug history, advise about possible drug-drug interactions to trainees and drug effects on clinical laboratory test results.

28) What is ward round participation?

Ans. A ward round is a visit made by a medical practitioner, alone or with a team of health professionals and medical students to hospital inpatients at their bedside to review and follow-up the progress of their health.

29) Define adverse drug reaction?

Ans. Any response to a drug which is noxious and unintended, and which occurs at doses used in man for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy.

30) Define medication history of patient?

Ans. It is the collective information of the patient about his body disorders, drug allergies and other information.

31) Define patient counselling?

Ans. Patient counselling is the part of clinical pharmacy practice to give maximum benefits to the patient and includes the instruction or advice given by the pharmacist to the patient about the use of the drugs prescribed.

32) Define Pharmaceutical care?

Ans. Pharmaceutical care is the responsible provision of drug therapy for the purpose of achieving definite outcomes that improve patient's quality of life.

33) Define drug related problem?

Ans. The drug related problem is an event or circumstance involving drug therapy that actually or potentially interferes with desired health outcomes.

34) What is medication therapy management?

Ans. Medication therapy management is a distinct group of services provided by healthcare providers, including pharmacists to ensure the best therapeutic outcomes for patients.

35) What is drug information service?

Ans. Drug information service or drug information centre is one of the departments of the hospital and gives the recent knowledge and information about the medical pharmacy field at any time to the physicians, staff of the hospital and to the citizens.

36) What is drug information bulletin?

Ans. It is the bulletin printed and published by DIC of the hospital which contains latest developments in medical sciences, new drugs introduced, update of drug interactions and adverse drug reactions.

37) Define poison?

Ans. It is defined as a substance which when administered, inhaled, swallowed, applied locally, causes toxic effects on the body.

38) Define antidotes?

Ans. The substances which stop the effects of poison are called antidotes.

39) What is poison information centre?

Ans. The Poison Information Centre (PIC) is a specialized unit providing information on prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of poisoning and hazard management.



40) Define pharmacovigilance?

Ans. Pharmacovigilance is defined as the science and activities concerned with the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse reactions to medicines.

41) Define medication error?

Ans. Medication error is any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of healthcare professional, patient or consumer.

42) What is Look alike sound (LASA)?

Ans. LASA drugs are the drugs that are visually similar in physical appearance or packaging and names of medications that have spelling similarities or similar phonetics. LASA drugs are the biggest source of medication error.

43) Define drug interaction?

Ans. The drug interaction is a reaction in which the effects of one drug are altered by prior or concurrent administration of another.

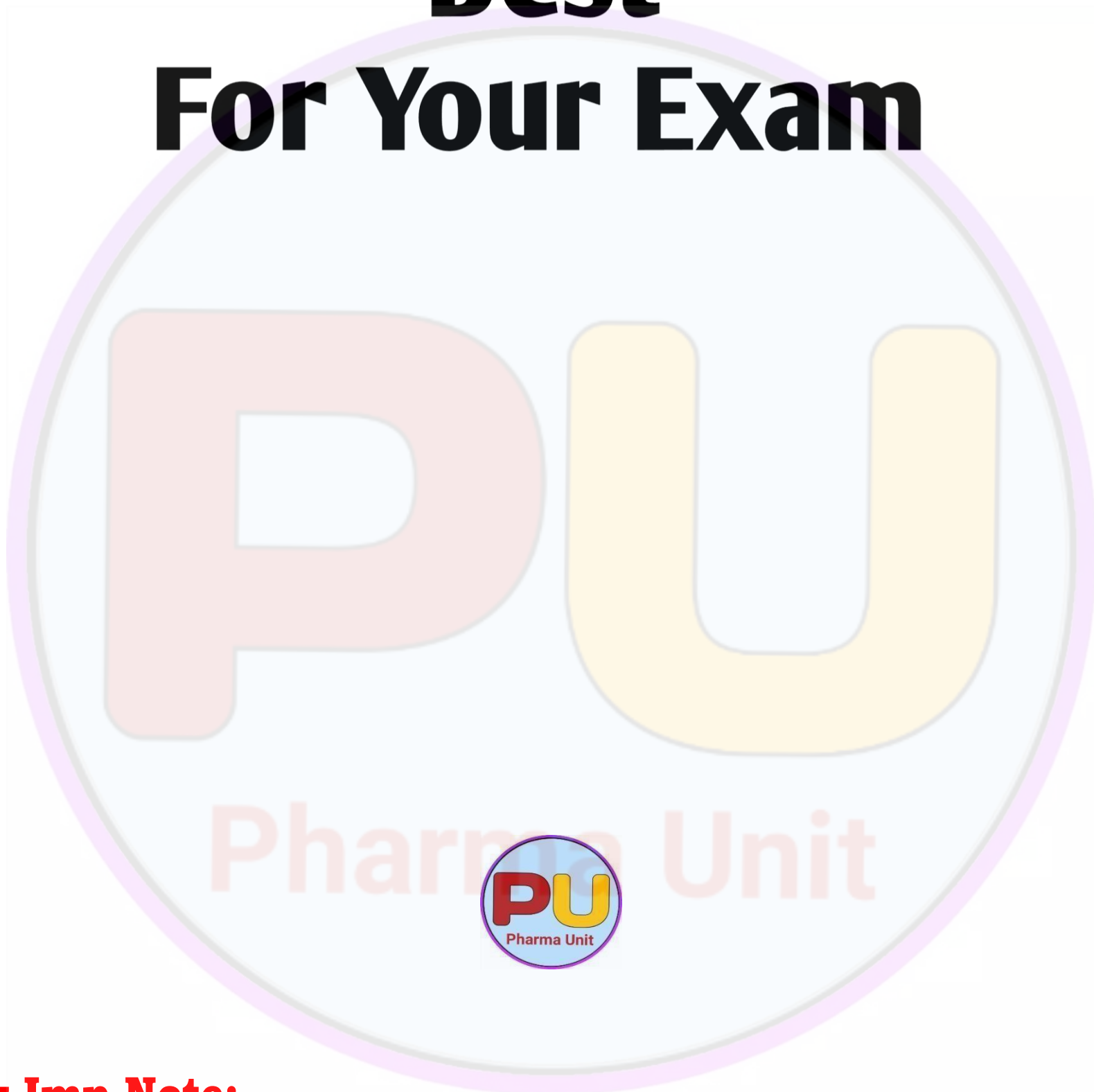
44) What is drug food interaction?

Ans. It is an interaction due to concurrent administration of drug along with food materials.

45) What do you mean by ambulatory patient?

Ans. The outpatients who are able to walk and receive primary healthcare are called ambulatory patients.

# All The Best For Your Exam



## **Very Imp Note:**

- Please Read All the chapters very carefully before Hospital Pharmacy Exam.
- These questions are only for the reference purpose.