

First Year B. Pharm CBCS (Semester II)
Hospital Pharmacy Theory Examination
ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020
SAMPLE MCQ

- 1) -----serves as a link between the medical staff and hospital pharmacist.
 - A. Modern Dispensing Aspects
 - B. Pharmacy Therapeutic therapeutic
 - C. Patient Counselling
 - D. None of these

- 2) Given the following are secondary source of information except
 - A. Formulary
 - B. Pharmacopoeia
 - C. Test books
 - D. Research Papers

- 3) OPD stands for
 - A. Out Portion department
 - B. Out Patient Department
 - C. Out Patient Demand
 - D. Out passive Department

- 4) ICU stands for
 - A. Intensive Colony Unit
 - B. Intensive Care Unit
 - C. International Care Unit
 - D. Intensive colour Unit

- 5) -----are mainly used in the operations.
 - A. Rubber adhesive taps
 - B. Acrylate adhesive
 - C. Both
 - D. None of these

- 6) The hospital formulary consists of list of _____ in hospital.
 - A. Instruments
 - B. Drugs
 - C. Staff
 - D. Patients

- 7) Which of the following is the part of Hospital Formulary?
 - A. Information on hospital policies
 - B. Drug products listing
 - C. Special information
 - D. All of the above

- 8) While prescribing medicines, the physician must write _____ name of drug.
 - A. Proprietary

- B. Non-Proprietary
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Other than above
- 9) The needs of the hospital formulary system is increasing now days because of:
- A. increase in number of new drug in market
 - B. increased influence of advertising
 - C. competition in marketing practice
 - D. All of the above
- 10) Substantial patient care and financial benefits can be greatly increased by using:
- A. Generic drugs
 - B. Branded drugs
- 11) Which of the following criteria should be taken into consideration for admission or deletion of drugs in formulary?
- A. Drug must be recognised by pharmacopoeias
 - B. The manufacturer should be a licensee under D and C Rules
 - C. Drug should not have secret component
 - D. All of the above
- 12) In _____ type of formulary, the information given under each monograph is subject to local needs:
- A. Private formulary
 - B. National formulary
- 13) _____ type of formulary can be kept up-to date easily than a _____ type of formulary
- A. Leaflet; bound
 - B. Bound; leaflet
- 14) While writing the prescription the strength of the medicine prescribed in the _____.
- A. Metric system
 - B. Imperial system
- 15) The process of quickly obtaining an out-of-stock medication in an urgent situation
- A. Emergency drug procurement
 - B. Bulk compounding log
 - C. Code cart
 - D. Final filter
- 16) Area designed for the preparation of sterile products
- A. Clean room
 - B. Formulary
 - C. In-patient pharmacy
- 17) Voluntary or involuntary removal of a drug product by the manufacturer, usually pertaining to a particular shipment or lot number
- A. Code cart
 - B. IVPB
 - C. Recall

- 18) A system in which medications are dispensed from an automated unit at the point of use
- A. Batching
 - B. Automated dispense system
 - C. Code cart
- 19) A list of drugs stocked at the hospital which have been selected based
- A. Closed formulary
 - B. Formulary
 - C. Open formulary
- 20) A pharmacy located in a hospital that services only those patients in the hospital and its ancillary area
- A. In-patient pharmacy
 - B. Out-patient pharmacy
 - C. Satellite pharmacy
- 21) The main in-patient pharmacy in a hospital that has pharmacy satellites
- A. Community hospital
 - B. Central pharmacy
 - C. Community central pharmacy
- 22) Advance preparation of large quantities of unit-dose oral solutions/suspensions or small volume parentals for future use.
- A. Batching
 - B. Bulk compounding log
 - C. Formulating
- 23) A record of medications compounded in the pharmacy
- A. Bulk compounding log
 - B. Compounding log
 - C. Yule time log
- 24) Medications which must be prepared by following a specific recipe or formula, usually because they are not available commercially
- A. Compounds
 - B. Private compounds
 - C. Extemporaneous compounds
- 25) A type of formulary that requires physicians to order only the medications on the formulary list
- A. Closed formulary
 - B. Open formulary
 - C. Formulary
- 26) A computerized patient medical record; also known as an electronic health record (EHR)
- A. Electronic medical record

- B. EMR
 - C. All of the above
- 27) A device placed at the end of an IV line that is used to remove particulate matter
- A. Final filter
 - B. Dept filter
- 28) C. Hepa filter
- 29) A process in which the pharmacy technician goes to specific nursing units to find out what IV drips will be needed later that day
- A. Drip rounds
 - B. Formulary
 - C. Pharmacy math
- 30) A small volume parenteral added into or "piggybacked" on to a large volume parenteral (LVP)
- A. IVPB
 - B. Intravenous piggy-back
 - C. All the above
- 31) 16.
- 32) A sterile , preservative-free medication administered into a patient's epidural space (located near the spinal cord and backbone)
- A. Epidural
 - B. Hormones
 - C. Steroids
- 33) form that tracks the medications administered to a patient
- A. Formulary
 - B. Medication administration record
 - C. Patients wrist band
- 34) Medications having limited availability due to cost, manufacturing problems, or safety concerns
- A. Reconstitute
 - B. Standing order
 - C. Restricted distribution
- 35) The amount of a drug product that should be kept on the pharmacy shelf
- A. Standing order
 - B. Par
 - C. Restricted distribution
- 36) Protein, carbohydrates and essential nutrients given to the patient through an IV line
- A. PRN order
 - B. Total parenteral Nutrition (TPN)
 - C. None of the above

- 37) A branch of the in-patient pharmacy responsible for preparing, dispensing, and monitoring medications for specific patient areas
- A. Pharmacy satellite
 - B. Central pharmacy
 - C. Out-patient pharmacy
- 38) A system that shuttles objects through a tube using compressed air as the force
- A. Pneumatic tube
 - B. TPN
 - C. PRN
- 39) AN ORDER FOR MEDICATION TO BE ADMINISTERED ONLY ON AN AS-NEED BASIS
- A. PRN order
 - B. STAT order
 - C. TPN order
- 40) A hospital pharmacy that services patients who have left the hospital or who are visiting doctors in a hospital out patient clinic.
- A. Outpatient pharmacy
 - B. Pharmacy satellite
 - C. Center pharmacy
- 41) Making solution or suspension by adding water or other diluent to a pre-made powder form of a drug in a drug bottle
- A. Compounding
 - B. Reconstitution
 - C. None of the above