

# Unit 4 Question Bank with Answers - Pharmacy Practice

## Budget Preparation and Implementation:

Q1. What are the steps involved in budget preparation in hospitals?

*Ans: The steps include estimating expenditures, forecasting revenue, allocating resources to departments, and monitoring the budget.*

Q2. Why is budget preparation important in pharmacy practice?

*Ans: It ensures financial control, proper allocation of resources, and efficient functioning of pharmacy services.*

Q3. Explain the process of budget implementation.

*Ans: The process includes approval of the budget, distribution of funds, continuous monitoring, and adjustment as needed.*

## Clinical Pharmacy:

Q1. Define clinical pharmacy.

*Ans: Clinical pharmacy is the branch of pharmacy that involves the provision of patient care to optimize medication therapy.*

Q2. What are the main functions of a clinical pharmacist?

*Ans: Functions include drug therapy monitoring, medication chart review, clinical review, pharmacist intervention, and patient education.*

Q3. Explain pharmacist intervention in clinical pharmacy.

*Ans: Pharmacist intervention refers to actions taken to optimize drug therapy, prevent drug-related problems, and ensure patient safety.*

Q4. What is the importance of ward round participation?

*Ans: It allows pharmacists to collaborate with physicians, suggest therapeutic alternatives, and ensure safe medication use.*

Q5. Discuss dosing pattern and drug therapy based on pharmacokinetics and disease pattern.

*Ans: Dosing is adjusted based on patient-specific factors like age, weight, renal and hepatic function, and disease severity.*

## Over the Counter (OTC) Sales:

Q1. What are OTC drugs?

*Ans: OTC drugs are medications available without a prescription, intended for safe and effective use by the general public.*

Q2. Explain the rational use of OTC medications.

*Ans: Rational use includes selecting appropriate drugs, using correct dosage and duration, avoiding misuse, and providing patient education.*

Q3. Give examples of commonly used OTC drugs.

*Ans: Examples include analgesics (paracetamol, ibuprofen), antacids, antihistamines, and cough syrups.*