

Unit 5 Question Bank with Answers - Pharmacy Practice

Drug Store Management and Inventory Control:

Q1. What are the functions of a hospital drug store?

Ans: The functions include procurement, storage, distribution, maintaining stock records, and ensuring a

Q2. List the types of materials stocked in a drug store.

Ans: Medicines, surgical supplies, disposables, laboratory reagents, and medical equipment.

Q3. Explain the principles of purchase and inventory control.

Ans: Principles include economic order quantity (EOQ), reorder level, lead time, and stock rotation (FIFO)

Q4. What is Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)?

Ans: EOQ is the order quantity that minimizes the total cost of inventory, including ordering and holding

Q5. Discuss methods used for analysis of drug expenditure.

Ans: Methods include ABC analysis, VED analysis, and XYZ analysis to categorize and control drug costs

Investigational Use of Drugs:

Q1. What is meant by investigational use of drugs?

Ans: It refers to the use of new drugs that are under clinical investigation but not yet approved for general

Q2. Explain the classification of investigational drugs.

Ans: They can be classified as new chemical entities, modified dosage forms, or new therapeutic indications

Q3. What is the role of hospital pharmacist in investigational drug use?

Ans: Pharmacists manage drug accountability, storage, distribution, and ensure compliance with protocols

Q4. What is the function of the advisory committee in investigational drug use?

Ans: The committee oversees ethical aspects, monitors safety, and ensures proper reporting of investigational

Interpretation of Clinical Laboratory Tests:

Q1. Why is interpretation of clinical laboratory tests important in pharmacy practice?

Ans: It helps pharmacists monitor drug therapy, detect adverse effects, and guide dose adjustments.

Q2. List some common blood chemistry tests and their significance.

Ans: Tests include blood glucose (diabetes), liver function tests (hepatotoxicity), and renal function tests

Q3. What are common hematology tests and their uses?

Ans: Tests include hemoglobin (anemia), WBC count (infection), and platelet count (clotting disorders).

Interpretation of Clinical Laboratory Tests:

Q4. Explain the importance of urinalysis.

Ans: Urinalysis helps detect kidney disease, urinary tract infections, and monitor drug excretion.