

Unit 1 Question Bank with Answers - Pharmacy Practice

Hospital and its Organization:

Q1. Define hospital and classify hospitals based on level of care.

Ans: A hospital is a healthcare institution providing patient treatment

Ans: Classification: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary hospitals.

Q2. What is the difference between clinical and non-clinical classification of hospitals?

Ans: Clinical classification is based on medical specialties (e.g., general, specialty), while non-clinical is

Q3. Explain the organization structure of a hospital.

Ans: Hospitals have hierarchical structures including administrative staff, medical staff, nursing staff, and

Q4. List the medical staff involved in hospitals and their functions.

Ans: Includes physicians, surgeons, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory staff, and allied healthcare professi

Hospital Pharmacy and its Organization:

Q1. Define hospital pharmacy.

Ans: Hospital pharmacy is the department responsible for the procurement, storage, preparation, and dis

Q2. What are the main functions of hospital pharmacy?

Ans: Functions include dispensing, compounding, drug information services, therapeutic drug monitoring

Q3. Describe the organization structure of hospital pharmacy.

Ans: Includes chief pharmacist, clinical pharmacists, technicians, and support staff.

Q4. Explain the responsibilities and functions of hospital pharmacists.

Ans: Responsibilities include ensuring rational drug use, monitoring adverse drug reactions, managing d

Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR):

Q1. What are adverse drug reactions (ADR)?

Ans: ADR are harmful or unintended effects of a drug at normal doses.

Q2. Classify adverse drug reactions.

Ans: Types include excessive pharmacological effects, secondary effects, idiosyncrasy, allergic reaction

Q3. Explain methods for detecting adverse drug reactions.

Ans: Methods include spontaneous case reports, record linkage studies, cohort studies, and clinical trial

Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR):

Q4. What are the steps in adverse drug reaction reporting and management?

Ans: Includes detection, documentation, reporting to authorities, evaluation, and prevention strategies.

Community Pharmacy:

Q1. What is a community pharmacy?

Ans: Community pharmacy provides medicines and counseling to outpatients in a retail setup.

Q2. Explain the organization and structure of retail and wholesale drug stores.

Ans: Retail pharmacies serve patients directly, while wholesale stores supply drugs to hospitals and other institutions.

Q3. What are the legal requirements for establishing a drug store?

Ans: Includes licensing under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, proper premises, qualified pharmacist, and record keeping.

Q4. Discuss the maintenance of records in retail and wholesale drug stores.

Ans: Records include prescriptions, purchase bills, sales registers, and controlled substance records.