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UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA - FACULTY OF MEDICINE

ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES DEGREE PROGRAMME SECOND B. PHARM PART II EXAMINATION – JUNE 2015 PH 2214: PHARMACEUTICS III (SEO)

TIME: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- No paper should be removed from the examination hall.
- Do not use any correction fluid.
- Use illustrations where necessary.

1.1 Define the following terminologies	
1.1.1 Pharmacoeconomics	(10 marks)
1.1.2 Cost–benefit analysis	(10 marks)
1.1.3 Cost effectiveness analysis	(10 montes)
	(10 marks)
1.1.4 Cost utility analysis	(10 marks)
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	1.1.5 Pharmacoepidemiology	(10 marks)
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1.2	Describe briefly the limitations of clinical trials.	
		(20 marks)
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.3	Discuss three (03) potential areas where pharmacoepidemiology can be better patient outcome.	applied for
		(30 marks)
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2. Rea	ad the following abstract and then answer the given questions.
	er Mortality and Residence near Electricity Transmission Equipment: A Retrospective t Study'.
	Schreiber et al, International Journal of Epidemiology, 1993; 22: 9-15.
initiati the pu Maast was ir inhabi study magne mortal report	electromagnetic fields may be hazardous to human health, in particular by the promotion or ion of leukaemia and other cancers. To determine if this exposure creates a long-term hazard to ablic, the mortality of a group of people identified as having lived in an urban quarter of richt in which two 150 kilo Volt (Kv) power lines and one transformer substation are located avestigated. Using the Dutch population registry it was possible to identify retrospectively 3549 stants of the quarter who lived there for at least 5 years between 1956 and 1981. Of these 1552 subjects lived within 100m of the electricity transmission equipment and were exposed to etic field intensity of 1.0-11.0 milliGauss. The overall standardised mortality ratio and cancer lity ratios were either not or only slightly elevated. The study does not support previously ed associations of exposure to ELF electromagnetic fields with leukaemia, brain cancer and
	cancer. 'Vital status of study subjects was ascertained from the Dutch population registry.' s of death were obtained from the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics. What are the most important sources of bias in this study design that could potentially affect
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2.2	Explain briefly what is meant by the external validity of a study?
	(20 marks)
2.3	
2.3	Differentiate between confounder and bias.
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mean follow up of 10 months, 18/64 patients treated with ligation died, 29/65 patients treated with sclerotherapy died.
3.1 Compare the advantages of randomized controlled trial with cohort study.
(20 marks)
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
3.2 Draw a 2 x 2 table to illustrate above research findings.
5.2 Draw a 2 x 2 table to mustrate above research mindings.
(20 marks)
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3.

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3.3	Calculate absolute risk of dying in the ligation risk reduction (ARR), relative risk (RR), relative risk (RR), relative risk (NNT).	on group and sclerotherapy group, absolute tive risk reduction (RRR), Odds ratio (OR)	
		(40 marks)	

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3.4	Interpret each	n of the result	you calculate	ed in 3.3.			
							(20 marks)
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