



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA – FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

THIRD BPHARM PART I EXAMINATION – APRIL/MAY 2021

PH 3142 COMMUNITY PHARMACY I – SEQ

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **four** questions in this SEQ paper.
- Answer all questions.
- No paper should be removed from the examination hall.
- Do not use any correction fluid.
- Use illustrations where necessary.

01.

- 1.1 List four advantages of a community pharmacy service. **(10 marks)**
- 1.2 Write four strategies you would suggest to enhance the customer satisfaction of a community pharmacy. **(20 marks)**
- 1.3 As a community pharmacist, briefly explain the guidelines that you would follow in using signboards and advertisements in your community pharmacy. **(25 marks)**
- 1.4 Assume you are going to establish a new retail pharmacy. Briefly explain three important factors you would consider in selecting items for your pharmacy. **(45 marks)**

02.

- 2.1 Define the term “prescription only medicine”. **(10 marks)**
- 2.2 Write three characteristics of prescription only medicines. **(15 marks)**
- 2.3 List three important information that should be mentioned in a label of an Over-the-counter medicine. **(15 marks)**
- 2.4 Assume a woman presents to your pharmacy and asks for paracetamol syrup for her child. Write the steps you would follow in dispensing paracetamol syrup for this woman. **(40 marks)**
- 2.5 Briefly explain two strategies you would take to improve performance of the staff of your community pharmacy. **(20 marks)**

03.

- 3.1 List five communication skills you should develop as a pharmacist in counselling a patient. **(20 marks)**
- 3.2 Briefly describe how you would arrange a patient counselling area in your community pharmacy. **(30 marks)**

3.3 Community pharmacists play multiple roles to enhance health and wellbeing of the public.

Write short notes regarding the community pharmacist's role related to below topics.

(50 marks)

3.3.1 Enhance rational use of medicines

3.3.2 Detection and prevention of drug abuse

04. Refer the details given below and design a patient information leaflet of metformin hydrochloride for adult patients with diabetes mellitus. (100 marks)

METFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE

Metformin is the drug of first choice in overweight patients in whom strict dieting has failed to control diabetes, if appropriate it may also be considered as an option in patients who are not overweight. It is also used when diabetes is inadequately controlled with sulphonylurea treatment.

Indications: diabetes mellitus, polycystic ovary syndrome [unlicensed indication]

Cautions: determine renal function before treatment and once or twice annually (more frequently in the elderly or if deterioration suspected); Lactic acidosis: Metformin should be used cautiously in renal impairment because of the increased risk of lactic acidosis: it is contra-indicated in patients with significant renal impairment, metformin should be stopped or temporarily withdrawn in those at risk of tissue hypoxia or sudden deterioration in renal function, such as those with dehydration, severe infection, shock, sepsis, acute heart failure, respiratory failure or hepatic impairment or those who have recently had a myocardial infarction

Dose: Diabetes mellitus, ADULT and CHILD over 10 years initially 500 mg with breakfast for at least 1 week then 500 mg with breakfast and evening meal for at least 1 week then 500 mg with breakfast, lunch and evening meal; usual max. 2 g daily in divided doses

Contra-indications: ketoacidosis, see also Lactic Acidosis above; use of iodine-containing X-ray contrast media (do not restart metformin until renal function returns to normal) and use of general anaesthesia (suspend metformin on the morning of surgery and restart when renal function returns to normal).

Side-effects: anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea (usually transient), abdominal pain, taste disturbance (less common), rarely lactic acidosis (withdraw treatment)

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