



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA – FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

FOURTH BPHARM PART II EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2021

PH 4233 HOSPITAL PHARMACY – 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.

Part A

01.

- 1.1 List three inventory control models which are used in pharmaceutical supply system. *(10 marks)*
- 1.2 State differences between three inventory control models you mentioned in 1.1. *(30 marks)*
- 1.3 List two manual stock records which are commonly used in hospital pharmacy setting. *(10 marks)*
- 1.4 Following paragraph mentioned about pharmaceutical procurement service (PPS) operated to manage drug procurement for member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean State. Read the paragraph and answer the questions.
- Pharmaceutical procurement service (PPS) was established in 1986, with U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) support to manage procurement process on behalf of member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean State (OECS). Design of the OECS/PPS procurement programme comprised with some key features mention below. Procurement under OECS/PPS is based on the Eastern Caribbean Regional Drug Formulary and therapeutic Manual, compile from individual country medicine lists representing large-volume items for which demand is consistently high. Each year, the participating countries forward their estimates to OECS/PPS, where management and technical staff review them. The individual estimates are the aggregated into a single tender list. Prior to select suppliers, prequalification process is carried out. Once suppliers are selected and contracts are awarded, the performance of all contact suppliers is monitored and reviewed annually to determine which suppliers should continue as

registered participants. Payments to suppliers are managed by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), where each participating country maintains special revolving drug account. Suppliers are paid directly by the ECCB from the purchasing country's drug account.

1.4.1. State four good procurement practices which are used by the OESC pharmaceutical procurement service. **(20 marks)**

1.4.2. Briefly explain two advantages which can be gained by drug procuring under OECS pharmaceutical procurement service. **(30 marks)**

02.

2.1 The Ministry of Health of a country is planning to further prioritize the medicines on its essential medicines list (EML) to ensure the continuous availability of medicines in the public sector due to limited financial resources.

2.1.1 State the most suitable tool which can be used to prioritize items on the essential medicines list. **(10 marks)**

2.1.2 Briefly explain the tool you mentioned in 2.1.1. **(30 marks)**

2.2 List four services provide by pharmacists in an accident and emergency unit. **(20 marks)**

2.3 Briefly describe two services mentioned in 2.2. **(40 marks)**

Part B

03.

3.1 Small scale production of pharmaceuticals can be carried out in hospitals. Repackaging of finished items is one example. Write two other examples. **(15 marks)**

3.2 Write the advantages and disadvantages of the repackaging. **(35 marks)**

3.3 Assume you are working as a hospital pharmacist and this hospital is going to start a repackaging unit in near future. Prepare a guideline for pharmacists which will describe standard methods of operating the repackaging area. **(50 marks)**

04.

4.1 Health accessories include items that improve the patient quality of life ensuring maximum physical independence. Discuss the role of a hospital pharmacist when dealing with health accessories. Give examples. **(50 marks)**

4.2 List five investigational/diagnostic drugs found in a hospital pharmacy. **(20 marks)**

4.3 Write a short note on 'isotonic solutions'. **(30 marks)**

@@@@@@@@@@@@