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UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA – FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

THIRD BPHARM PART I EXAMINATION – JULY 2018

PH3134 HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY (SEQ)

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **six** (06) questions in parts A, B and C of SEQ paper.
- Answer each part in a separate booklet.
- Do not use any correction fluid.
- Marks will be deducted for illegible hand writing.

PART A

1. Answer all parts.

- 1.1. State **four** ways of occupational exposure to cytotoxic drugs. **(10 marks)**
- 1.2. Write short notes on the following,
 - 1.2.1. Transportation of cytotoxic drugs. **(25 marks)**
 - 1.2.2. Cytotoxic waste management. **(25 marks)**
- 1.3. State **five** sources of contamination of IV products during compounding; give **two** examples of a contaminant for each source. **(15 marks)**
- 1.4. Draw a labelled schematic floor plan for a low to medium-risk sterile compounding facility. **(25 marks)**

PART B

2. Answer all parts.

- 2.1. Briefly explain the standard operating procedures that should be followed when issuing medicines to the patient. **(40 marks)**
- 2.2. Briefly describe advantages of “unit dose drug distribution system”. **(30 marks)**
- 2.3. Give a brief description of “drug and therapeutic committee”. **(30 marks)**

3. Answer all parts.

- 3.1. Define the following terms.
 - 3.1.1. Poison information center. **(10 marks)**
 - 3.1.2. Drug information center. **(10 marks)**
- 3.2. Briefly describe the importance of establishing drug and poison information centers in a country. **(40 marks)**
- 3.3. Briefly explain the process which should be followed in a poison information center when responding to a query. **(40 marks)**

4. Briefly describe the topics given below.

4.1. E-prescribing.

(25 marks)

4.2. Role of the pharmacist in nursing homes

(25 marks)

PART C

4.3. A 65 year-old woman was recently diagnosed with breast cancer. She currently takes 1 ml of morphine liquid (10 mg/ml) every four hours regularly. The doctor wants her to have long acting morphine formulation. What would you recommend as a clinical pharmacist? (30 marks)

4.4. She is now terminally ill and develops swallowing difficulties. Her pain is well controlled on Morphine Sustained Release, 90 mg every 12 hours. The doctor wants to prescribe a transdermal Fentanyl patch. Calculate the hourly dose of the Fentanyl patch appropriate for her, using the data given in the table below. (20 marks)

| Morphine oral (24 hours dose) | Fentanyl patch strength (Applied every 72 hours) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Morphine 90 mg daily | Fentanyl "25" patch (25 mcg/hr) |
| Morphine 180 mg daily | Fentanyl "50" patch (50 mcg/hr) |
| Morphine 270 mg daily | Fentanyl "75" patch (75 mcg/hr) |
| Morphine 360 mg daily | Fentanyl "100" patch (100 mcg/hr) |

(BNF morphine/fentanyl conversion table)

5. Clinical pharmacy is a well developed profession in the world.

5.1. Write **five** functions/activities of a clinical pharmacist.

(20 marks)

5.2. Write the steps in the development of a "pharmaceutical care" plan.

(20 marks)

5.3. Briefly discuss the role of a clinical pharmacist in the discharge process of a patient from the ward.

(30 marks)

5.4. State **four** negative outcomes of poor discharge process.

(20 marks)

5.5. State **two** factors you would consider when assessing the patients' ability to manage their own medications.

(10 marks)

6. A 45 year-old, over-weight woman has a past history of hypertension and a family history of ischemic heart disease.

She had been on Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg/Mane and Propranolol 40 mg/ Mane.

She was recently diagnosed to have diabetes and was prescribed with Metformin 500 mg/bd.

6.1. Comment on the use of hydrochlorothiazide and propranolol by this patient.

(25 marks)

6.2. What would you recommend for the management of her hypertension? Justify your choice.

(20 marks)

6.3. State the other drugs you would suggest for this patient.

(10 marks)

6.4. After 6 months, gliclazide 40 mg/mane was added to her drug list.

6.4.1. When should she take metformin and gliclazide in relation to meals? Why?

(20 marks)

6.4.2. How would you counsel her on hypoglycaemia caused by gliclazide?

(25 marks)

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