

UGANDA ALLIED HEALTH EXAMINATIONS BOARD



SEMESTER II, 2019/2020 EXAMINATIONS

Programme: DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY

Course Code: PHA 2203

Course Name: PHARMACY PRACTICE I

Time: 9 AM- 12 NOON

Date: Wednesday 12th May, 2021

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Read Instructions carefully.
2. Mobile phones even when switched off are prohibited in the examination room.
3. Write your Index number **ONLY** on all pages of your answer booklet(s).
4. **Do not write on the question paper and Examination card.**
5. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.
6. Do not take any paper outside the examination room.
7. All rough work should be done in the answer booklet and then crossed out. Pages must not be removed from the answer booklet.
8. Use a blue/black pen for writing and a pencil for drawing where necessary.
9. Candidates must not take into the examination hall or have in their possession any unauthorized apparatus, books, notes or paper of whatever nature or size.
10. The Paper is divided into three sections: **A** Multiple-Choice questions, **B** Short Answer Questions and **C** Essay questions. **Attempt all questions**
11. Candidates must keep their **masks** on covering the Nose and Mouth throughout the Paper.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Select and write in the answer booklet the letter representing the correct response.

1. The selection of packaging for medicines depends on the following, **except**:
 - A. Dosage form
 - B. Nature of the medicines
 - C. Should be clear and legible
 - D. Method of administering the medicine
2. The following are tertiary sources of drug information essential for promotion of rational use of medicines, **except**:
 - A. BNF
 - B. Martindale
 - C. Medical dictionary
 - D. Pharmaceutical journal
3. The following are standards of the pharmacy patient's records, **except**:
 - A. Patients have the right to expect that any records about them are held securely.
 - B. Any system used is capable of restricting access with suitable passwords, Personal Identification Number (PIN) or other restricted access systems must be in place.
 - C. Any information stored about a patient must be pertinent, accurate and outdated.
 - D. Computers must be situated so that data cannot be seen intentionally, or by accident, by those who are not authorised to have access to it.
4. PRN on a prescription means:
 - A. Apply
 - B. Occasionally
 - C. As directed
 - D. When application is vital
5. Patient counselling:
 - A. Has no effect on patient satisfaction with care.
 - B. Involves one to one interaction between patient and pharmacy staff only
 - C. Includes assessment of whether or not the patient understands how to use information provided
 - D. Provides information that scares patients and may discourage appropriate use of medication
6. The following are attributes of a good shelving and storage area, **except**:
 - A. Adequate to hold enough stock
 - B. Staff involved must be of good personal hygiene
 - C. Medicines are neatly arranged and routinely dusted.
 - D. To ensure integrity of the drugs and regular cleaning
7. Which of the following is an aid to counselling clients?
 - A. Prodrugs
 - B. Haemodialysis devices
 - C. Placebo devices
 - D. Blood pressure machine

8. When recording action taken during the dispensing process:
 - A. Records of issues to patients are essential in any efficiently run medicine outlet.
 - B. Emphasis should be placed on when to take the medicine, how to take the medicine and how to store and care for the medicine.
 - C. Warnings about possible side effects should be given with care to prevent a patient from refusing treatment.
 - D. Ensure that the use of the medicine is explained to the patient in such a way that he/she fully understands how to use it in the most effective and prescribed manner.

9. The following are the qualities of a Good Medicine Dispenser, **except**:
 - A. Skills for assessing the quality of preparations
 - B. Attributes of cleanliness, accuracy and honest
 - C. Appropriate temperature and humidity control
 - D. Able to communicate effectively with patients.

10. The following are **true** with adult capacity to provide consent, **except**:
 - A. Patients do not lack capacity to accept professional recommendations.
 - B. Health worker must not assume that a patient who asks questions lacks capacity.
 - C. In order for a patient to be considered capable of providing consent, they must be able to understand and retain the information being given.
 - D. As part of the process of providing consent, it requires the patient to understand and retain the information they are being given; therefore, a patient may be considered capable of making all decisions.

11. The following are **true** regarding honesty and trust of a Pharmacy Professional, **except**:
 - A. Responds aggressively and openly to complaints and criticism.
 - B. Adheres to accepted standards of personal and professional conduct.
 - C. Complies with legal requirements, mandatory professional standards and accepted best practice guidance.
 - D. Honours commitments, agreements and arrangements for professional services provision.

12. Which of the following is not a challenge in Pharmacy Practice?
 - A. Cost of registration
 - B. Heavy workload
 - C. Good hand-eye coordination, manual and finger dexterity
 - D. Hard to correct prescribers over their errors in prescription

13. The following are the lines of evolution of pharmacy profession, **except**:

A. Education/training	C. Pharmacy practice
B. Rational diagnosis	D. Medication use

14. What does 'Gutt Oculis' on a prescription mean?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Pead-Elixir | C. Suppository |
| B. Eye Drops | D. One Pessary |
15. The following describes rights of patients to Therapy, **except**:
- Choose a hospital, clinic or health professional of his/her own choice.
 - Have information on disease, diagnosis, treatment, risks, alternatives and costs.
 - Confidentiality
 - Stock and take inventory of prescription and over-the-counter medications.
16. Which Branch of Pharmacy deals with study of economic, Clinical and Humanistic outcomes (ECHO) of pharmaceutical products and services?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Pharmacology | C. Health economics |
| B. Pharmacovigilance | D. Pharmacoeconomics |
17. When should one report a case of theft from a pharmaceutical store?
- After 24 hours
 - Soon after discovery of theft
 - Wait for the Police to visit the pharmacy
 - When the investigations have started to be conducted.
18. What incidences **should not** be reported?
- An adverse drug events
 - A suspected counterfeit drug
 - Lack of efficacy of medicine
 - A patient who does not want to take medicine.
19. The following are types of non-compliance, **except**:
- Stopping treatment too soon
 - Non participation in clinic visits
 - Failure to take medication due to disability
 - White coat compliance
20. The following are examples of 'Exempted Drugs and Articles' as NDPA Act 1993 Classification, **except**:
- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| A. Fireworks | C. Tobacco |
| B. Medicated soaps | D. Heroin |

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

21. Define the following terminologies used in the Pharmacy profession. (4 marks)
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A. Code of ethics | D. Rights |
| B. Ethical dilemmas | |
| C. Obligations | |
- (1 mark each)

22. State **four (4)** essential needs for keeping record appropriately in the Pharmacy. (4 marks)
23. Give **four (4)** means (medium) of reporting adverse drug/device events in pharmacovigilance. (4 marks)
24. List **four (4)** examples of ethical dilemmas in Pharmacy Practice. (4 marks)
25. Outline **four (4)** reasons why standard operating procedures (SOPs) are important. (4 marks)

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

26. a) State **three (3)** reasons why adherence to treatment is important. (3 marks)
b) Explain **five (5)** causes of poor compliance/ adhering to treatment. (5 marks)
c) Explain **six (6)** strategies that may be useful in improvement of adhering to treatment. (12 marks)
27. (a) Define pharmacovigilance? (2 marks)
(b) Describe **five (5)** activities that show pharmacovigilance. (5 marks)
(c) Explain **four (4)** strategies for improvement of pharmacovigilance. (8 marks)
(d) Design a sample of standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the Pharmacy. (5 marks)
28. a) Describe different parts of a prescriptions. (5 marks)
b) Give justification for validating a prescription. (5 marks)
c) Describe **ten (10)** procedures of validating a prescription. (10 marks)

END

UGANDA ALLIED HEALTH EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UAHEB



2024/2025
SEMESTER I EXAMINATIONS

Programme: DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY
Course Code: PHA 2203
Course Name: PHARMACY PRACTICE I
Time: 9:00 – 12:00noon
Date: Wednesday 4th December, 2024

Instructions to Candidates:

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10. *The Paper is divided into three sections: A-Multiple-Choice questions, B-Short Answer Questions and C-Essay questions. **Attempt all questions***

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)
SELECT AND WRITE IN YOUR ANSWER BOOKLET THE LETTER REPRESENTING THE CORRECT RESPONSE

1. If a prescription requests supply of captopril 25mg, 120 tablets to be labelled one tablet once a day. Captopril is under;
A. Inscription
B. Subscription
C. Superscription
D. Transcription
2. The first step in medicine dispensing is to;
A. Greet and ask the patient the origin of the prescription
B. Pack the medicine
C. Record the action to be taken
D. Understand and interpret the prescription
3. Which of the following documents is used during dispensing of drugs at the window?
A. Dispensing log
B. Patients' attendance register
C. Stock book
D. Stock card
4. Which of the following is **NOT** a secondary packaging material?
A. Cartons
B. Corrugated fibers
C. Palletised unit
D. Paper and boards
5. The selection of the packaging for medicine depends on the following, **EXCEPT**;
A. Cost
B. Dosage form
C. Method of administering
D. Nature of medicine
6. Which of the following does **NOT** constitute a dispensing environment?
A. Dispensing surfaces
B. Drugs
C. Patients
D. Shelves
7. Which of the following may **NOT** be the rationale of proper labelling of medicine during the process of dispensing it to patients?
A. Enhance compliance
B. Maximize the therapeutic benefits
C. Minimizing adverse effects
D. Minimizing the drug interaction
8. Which of the following can **NOT** be used to minimize medicine selection errors during dispensing?
A. Adequate dispensing time
B. Meeting the patients demands for treatment
C. Proper arrangement of the dispensing area
D. Routine checking of medicine

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a form of a drug interaction?
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Additive | C. Stimulation |
| B. Potentiation | D. Synergism |
10. The prescription reads paracetamol tablets Tds x $\frac{3}{7}$, take 2 hours p.c what does p.c mean?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. After food | C. Food fasting |
| B. Before food | D. Past curfew |
11. The following is **TRUE** about essential medicines, **EXCEPT**:
- Affordable cost to patients
 - Are safe, effective with enough scientific data
 - Be available as single compound
 - Satisfy the priority health care needs of the population
12. The patients deliver which of the following **forms** to dispenser?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Medical report | C. Prescription |
| B. Order | D. Requisition |
13. Counselling is **best** done at which stage of the dispensing process?
- At the end of dispensing process
 - Before dispensing the drugs
 - During dispensing the drugs
 - Whenever the patient chooses too
14. The following are patient's clinical records, **EXCEPT**:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Prescriber's information | C. Physician order chart |
| B. Medical history examination | D. Progress notes |
15. The noxious effect of a drug at therapeutic doses is:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Adverse drug reactions | C. Drug events |
| B. Allergic reactions | D. Side effects |
16. The following are considered as Pharmacy practice areas, **EXCEPT**:
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Academic Pharmacy | C. Environmental Pharmacy |
| B. Community Pharmacy | D. Hospital Pharmacy |
17. Which of the following **CANNOT** be verified by a process of prescription?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Batch number | C. Patient number |
| B. Legality | D. Safety |
18. Which of the following is **NOT** a prescription component?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Re-inscription | C. Superscription |
| B. Subscription | D. Transcription |

19. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a medicine label?
 A. Concise
 B. Attractive
 C. Clear
 D. Useful
20. Which of the following is **NOT** a dispensing error made during dispensing?
 A. Wrong dosage form
 B. Wrong illness
 C. Wrong quantity
 D. Wrong strength

SECTION B: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS 20MARKS

21. Outline **four (4)** core roles of pharmacy technicians in a community pharmacy. **(4marks)**
22. State **four (4)** aims of Pharmacovigilance in health care delivery **(4marks)**
23. Give **four (4)** advantages of quality assurance in pharmacy practice **(4marks)**
24. Outline **four (4)** elements of the pharmaceutical care **(4marks)**
25. Define the following terms: **(4mark)**
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Acute patient care | iii. Pharmaceutical care |
| ii. Chronic patient care | iv. Self-medication |

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (60MARKS)

26. (a) Describe the dispensing process **(10marks)**
 (b) With an example, define the meaning of the following terms: **(10marks)**
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| i. Caution | iv. Precaution |
| ii. Direction | v. Regimen |
| iii. Indication | |
27. (a) State **four (4)** reasons why patients should adhere to treatment regimen **(4marks)**
 (b) Explain **five (5)** causes of patients' none adherence to treatment **(10marks)**
 (c) Outline **six (6)** justification for validating a prescription **(6marks)**
28. (a) Explain **two (2)** storage conditions for each of the following pharmaceutical products **(10marks)**
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| i) Cold chain products | iv) Flammables |
| ii) Corrosive | v) Narcotics |
| iii) Expired medicines | |
- (b) Outline **four (4)** ways of controlling pests in a pharmaceutical store. **(4marks)**
 (c) State **six (6)** ways of maintaining the quality of cold chain pharmaceuticals. **(6marks)**

END