



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Prof. A/2015
Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No.

Subject: Pharmaceutics-III (Dispensing & Community Pharmacy)
PAPER: 4

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions select TWO from first Part and THREE from Second Part. All questions carry equal marks.

PART-I (DISPENSING PHARMACY)

- Q1. (a) Discuss general method for dispensing and packaging of unit dose powders and capsules? (10)
- (b) Discuss the general method and packaging for the preparation of suppositories? (10)
- Q2. (a) What are the Radiopharmaceutical Kits? Discuss the Tc^{99m} generator system in detail? (12)
- (b) Describe the method for incorporating liquids in cream bases? (08)
- Q3. (a) Define Pharmaceutical Incompatibilities? Classify and discuss Physical Incompatibilities in detail? (15)
- (b) What are the different instabilities encountered in emulsion preparation? (05)

PART-II (COMMUNITY PHARMACY)

- Q4. (a) Define the following terms
Essential drug list, Mortality rate, public health, Endemic, Randomization, Chronic disease. (10)
- (b) Define community pharmacy, describe essential services provided by pharmacist at community pharmacies? (10)
- Q5. (a) Define Health, How will you will educate your community on health promotion? (06)
- (b) Describe Etiology, symptoms, treatment of following (09)
- I. Mouth ulcer
- II. Acne
- III. Cough
- (c) Describe various methods of family planning, discuss hormonal method in detail. (05)
- Q6. (a) What are the responsibilities of a pharmacist regarding patient counseling and education? (08)
- (b) What is essential drugs list, give various steps taken by the Government to ensure promote rationale drug use under national drug policy? (07)
- (c) Name various strategies for control of drug abuse, describe "Harm reduction" in detail? (05)
- Q7. - Define Communication and discuss non- verbal communication in detail? (15)
- How empathy is important in communication? (05)



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TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

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PART-I (Dispensing Pharmacy)

- Q. 1. Discuss therapeutic incompatibilities in detail? (20)
- Q. 2. (a) Discuss the general method for the preparation of in-diffusible suspensions? (10)
(b) What is Displacement Value? Discuss General Method for preparation and Packaging of Suppositories? (10)
- Q. 3. (a) What are basic operations used in compounding? (10)
(b) Write a note on containers and closures used for oral liquid dosage forms? (10)

PART-II (Community Pharmacy)

- Q.4. (a) Define the following terms
Cohort studies, Family planning, Acute disease, Public health, Prospective studies, Placebo. (10)
(b) Define community pharmacy; describe the emergence of community pharmacy in Pakistan. (10)
- Q.5. (a) Define epidemiology, what are various observational studies conducted at community level? (10)
(b) Describe various methods of family planning, discuss barrier method in detail? (10)
- Q. 6. (a) Describe the health outcome related with the drug abuse (10)
(b) What are the objectives of national drug policy? How the concept of essential drug list is promoted in it? (10)
- Q. 7. (a) Write a detail note on patient's pharmacist's communication (10)
(b) Write the different components of counselling in terms of patient's education (10)



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MAX. MARKS: 100

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PART-I (Dispensing Pharmacy)

Q.1 Describe applications of Radiopharmaceuticals and what are desired characteristics of radiopharmaceuticals for effective application? (20)

Q. 2. (a) Discuss general method for dispensing and packaging of unit dose powders and capsules? (15)

(b) What are the different problems encountered in emulsion preparation? (5)

Q. 3. Write notes on followings (20)

i) Labelling

ii) Gelling agents

PART-II (Community Pharmacy)

Q.4. (a) Define the following terms (10)

Essential drugs, Mortality rate, epidemic, Randomization, Chronic disease.

(b) Define community pharmacy; describe the advantages of dispensing by Pharmacist giving some examples. (10)

Q. 5. (a) Define Health; describe the role of pharmacist in health promotion? (10)

(b) Describe Etiology, symptoms, treatment of following (10)

i) Diarrhea

ii) Scabies

iii) Red eye

Q. 6. (a) Define epidemiology, what are various experimental studies conducted at community level? (10)

(b) Describe medical complication of drug taking in injecting drug users (10)

Q. 7. (a) Define patient's counseling and discuss the types of counseling. Also discuss how the patient's should be treated when arrive at community pharmacy. (10)

(b) What is the role of a pharmacist as a public health educator (10)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Prof: Annual - 2017

Examination: Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.)

Roll No.

Subject: **Pharmaceutics-III (Disp. & Comm., Pharmacy) (Old Course)**
Pharmacy Practice-II (Disp. Comm., School Admn Pharmacy) (New Course)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

PAPER: 4

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions. Select Two from first part and Three from second part. All questions carry equal marks.

PART-I (Dispensing)

- Q.1. (a) Discuss handling of Prescriptions in detail? (12)
(b) Discuss containers and closures used for semisolid dispensed products? (08)
- Q.2. (a) Define Pharmaceutical incompatibilities. Discuss Therapeutic Incompatibilities in detail? (12)
(b) Discuss containers and closures used for liquid dispensed products? (08)
- Q.3. (a) Define and classify powders. Discuss various techniques of preparing extemporaneous powders. (12)
(b) How you will dispense Eutectic mixtures and deliquescent powders? (08)

PART-II (Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy)

- Q.4. a) Describes types of pharmacoeconomic analysis methods and provide detailed description of Cost-minimization analysis and cost-utility analysis with examples. (12)
b) Please provide education and counseling points for diabetes patients switched to insulin therapy. (08)
- Q.5. a) Write a detailed note with pertinent examples of cost-benefit analysis and cost-effective analysis. (10)
b) What are the DO's and DONT's of Warfarin therapy with regards to counseling. (10)
- Q.6. a) Should Disprin be dispensed without supervision of community pharmacist? If not than what are complications associated with Disprin? (10)
b) Briefly discuss the epidemiology under the umbrella of MDGs & SDGs. (10)
- Q.7. a) What is EPI? Discuss vaccines used under EPI schedule. (10)
b) Briefly discuss preventive health by taking few examples. (10)



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TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

PAPER: 4

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions. Select Two from first part and Three from second part. All questions carry equal marks.

PART-I (Dispensing)

- Q.1 (a) Elaborate parts of a prescription? (08)
(b) Discuss labelling of Topical dispensed medications? (12)
- Q. 2. (a) What are Basic operations used in Compounding? (10)
(b) Discuss Physical incompatibilities in detail? (10)
- Q.3. (a) Define and classify powders. Discuss various techniques of preparing extemporaneous powders. (12)
(b) How you will dispense Eutectic mixtures and deliquescent powders? (08)

PART-II (Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy)

- Q.4. a) Write a note the steps involved in patients Education with particular emphasis on Assessment and Documentation. (12)
b) What are different perspectives and costs involved in pharmacoeconomic studies. (8)
- Q.5. a) Describe patient's counseling content and process items and how minimize barriers of counseling. (12)
b) Briefly describe cost of illness and cost consequences analysis. (8)
- Q.6. a) Should Disprin be dispensed without supervision of community pharmacist? If not than what are complications associated with Disprin? (10)
b) Briefly discuss the epidemiology under the umbrella of MDGs & SDGs. (10)
- Q.7. a) How can pharmacist play his/her role in prevention of non-communicable diseases? Discuss with examples of any two non-communicable diseases. (10)
b) What are the social complications of illicit drug taking? (10)



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Third Prof: Annual – 2018

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Subject: Pharmacy Practice-II (Dispensing, Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy) (New Course)

**TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 30 min.
MAX. MARKS: 80**

PAPER: 4 (Part – II)

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Note : Attempt FOUR questions. Select TWO from first part and two from second part. All questions carry equal marks.

Part-I (Dispensing)

- Q.1.:(a) Discuss in detail the various steps for weighing of pharmaceutical ingredients? (10)
- (b) Define Ointment and discuss its preparation with reference to incorporation of solid and liquid in ointment bases. (10)
- Q.2. (a) Discuss measurement of liquids as one of Basic operations used in Compounding? (10)
- (b) Discuss Chemical incompatibilities in detail. (10)
- Q.3. (a) What instructions must be written on label regarding use of different dosage forms? (10)
- (b) Elaborate parts of a prescription. (10)

Part II (Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy)

- Q.4. Write a detailed note on association in epidemiology? (20)
- Q.5. Write precise notes on the five categories of complementary and alternative therapies as per National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCM). (20)
- Q.6. (a) Describe patient’s counseling content and its process items and how to minimize barriers of counseling (10)
- (b) Please provide education and counseling points for diabetes patients switched to insulin Therapy. (10)



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PAPER: 4 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 30 min.
MAX. MARKS: 20

44
Roll No.

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct statement. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

1. The main objective of patient communication in education and counseling is to
 - a. Understand the illness experience of patient
 - b. Ensure correct diagnosis and therapy
 - c. Build therapeutic alliance
 - d. Both, A & C
2. Open ended questions provide you with
 - a. More in depth information
 - b. Precise information
 - c. Force him/her to defend his choices
 - d. None of the above
3. During education & counseling session lack of privacy or furniture is an example of
 - a. Psychological barrier
 - b. Physical barrier
 - c. Administrative barrier
 - d. Personal barrier
4. The first step in Patient education is ASSESSMENT, which include assessment of
 - a. Drug efficacy
 - b. Adherence
 - c. Needs, concerns and preferences
 - d. Concomitant illness
5. The foremost part of planning in patient education is to build bridges between patient's
 - a. Adherence and self-care
 - b. Therapy and outcomes
 - c. Needs and concerns
 - d. None of the above
6. One of the DON'T in warfarin counseling is not to tell patient
 - a. To call their doctor if noticed bleeding
 - b. That warfarin is used to slow blood clotting
 - c. List of all the reasons anyone might be on warfarin
 - d. None of the above
7. All of the following is correct for case control studies except?
 - a. Requires relatively few subjects
 - b. Suitable for investigation of rare disease
 - c. Attrition problem of study population is present
 - d. Matching removes confounding bias
8. In a double-blind clinical trial?
 - a. Each patient receives a placebo
 - b. Each patient receives both (double) treatment
 - c. Patients do not know which treatment they are receiving
 - d. Patients do not know they are in a drug trial
9. Which of the following terms describes the type of medicine used in place of mainstream medicine?
 - a. Complementary medicine
 - b. Alternative medicine
 - c. Energy medicine
 - d. Chiropractic medicine
10. Chiropractic medicine falls under which of the 5 categories of nationally recognized Complementary and Alternative Medicine groups?
 - a. Manipulative and body-based practice
 - b. Positive attitude and mental balance practice
 - c. Whole medical system
 - d. Energy medicine

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11. Suspension are biphasic liquid dosage form in which particles are dispersed or suspended in liquid or semi-solid vehicle ranging from -----
 - a. 0.5 to 5.0
 - b. 0.8 to 1.00
 - c. 0.25 to 0.5
 - d. 0.5 to 0.09

 12. W/O emulsion are generally meant for ----- use.
 - a. Internal
 - b. External
 - c. Both 1 and 2
 - e. None of them

 13. Two methods of preparation of ointments are
 - a. Trituration method
 - b. Fusion method
 - c. Filtration method
 - d. Both a and b

 14. Cocoa butter is also known as -----
 - a. Theobroma oil
 - b. Emulsified theobroma oil
 - c. Hydrogenated oil
 - d. None of above

 15. Simple syrup contains ----- percent sucrose.
 - a. 76.7 % W/v
 - b. 66.7 WW
 - c. 80.0 W/W
 - d. 66.7 V/V

 16. In flocculated suspension the particles form ----- and network like structure.
 - a. Gritty particles
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Both a n b
 - d. all of the above

 17. W/O emulsion changes into O/w type and vice versa this phenomena is known as -----
cracking
 - a. phase inversion
 - b. interfacial tension
 - c. both a and b

 18. Suppositories are meant for introduction in body cavities other than -----
 - a. Mouth
 - b. Nasal
 - c. Vagina
 - d. Both a and b

 19. Which one of the following is medical complication of tetracycline
 - a. Kernicterus
 - b. Arthropathy
 - c. Teeth discoloration
 - d. Hearing loss

 20. Generalize body pain is the characteristic adverse event of
 - a. Lisinopril
 - b. Simvastatin
 - c. Losartan
 - d. Cetrizin



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PAPER: 4

MAX. TIME: 3 Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt any FIVE questions in all by selecting TWO questions from Part-I and THREE from Second Part

Part-I (Dispensing Pharmacy)

- Q.1 (a) Define prescription and Discuss the parts of prescription? (12)
(b) How you will dispense Eutectic mixture and deliquescent powders? (8)
- Q.2 (a) Define emulsion and discuss the method for preparation of emulsion using dry Gum method. (10)
(b) Discuss containers and closures used for semisolid dispensed products. (10)
- Q.3 (a) Discuss in detail the types of Ointment bases. (10)
(b) Define and classify powders. Discuss various techniques of preparing extemporaneous powders. (10)

Part II (Community pharmacy)

- Q.4 Describe the types of pharmacoeconomic analysis methods and provide detailed description of cost minimization analysis and cost-utility analysis with examples. (20)
- Q.5 Give detail of education and counseling for diabetes patients switched to insulin therapy. (20)
- Q.6 (a) Define Health. How you will do health promotion? (5)
(b) Describe various types of services provided by pharmacist at community pharmacy. (15)
- Q.7 (a) Discuss different programs of National health policy. (10)
(b) What are various level of health care and give their importance? (10)



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**Subject: Pharmacy Practice-II (Dispensing, Community,
Social & Administrative Pharmacy) (New Course)**

**MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 30 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 80**

PAPER: 4 Part – II

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

NOTE: ATTEMPT ANY FOUR QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION CARRIES EQUAL MARKS.

Note : Attempt FOUR questions. Select TWO from first part and two from second part. All questions carry equal marks.

Part-I (Dispensing)

- Q.1. (a) Define powder and classify powder with reference to pharmaceutical usage and preparation? (10)
(b) Discuss in detail the compendial requirements of cream and ointments. (10)
- Q.2. (a) What are important information must be given on the label of dispensed products?(12)
(b) What are four types of containers according to B.P.C. with respect to method of closure? (08)
- Q. 3. (a) How mixing of liquids, solids and semisolids is done during compounding of a medicine? (10)
(b) Discuss desirable features of containers and closures used for different dispensed medicines? (10)

Part II (Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy)

- Q. 4. Write a detailed note on the following health care approaches
a. Homeopathy (10)
b. Acupressure and acupuncture (10)
- Q. 5. Write a precise note on all four phases of clinical trials. (20)
- Q. 6. (a) Write a note the steps involved in patients Education with particular emphasis on assessment and documentation. (12)
(b) What are the DO's and DONT's of Warfarin therapy with regards to counseling? (8)



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Roll No. in Fig.

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**Subject: Pharmacy Practice-II (Dispensing, Community,
Social & Administrative Pharmacy) (New Course)**

MAX. TIME: 30 Min.

MAX. MARKS: 20

.....
Signature of Supdt.:

PAPER: 4 Part – I (Compulsory)

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the right answer cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (20x1=20)

1. What is a cross-sectional design?

- a) A comparison of two or more variables longitudinally
- b) A design that is devised when researcher is in a bad mood
- c) The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time
- d) None of the above

2. What does term longitudinal design mean?

- a) A study completed far away from where the researcher lives
- b) A study which is very long to read
- c) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena
- d) A study with two contrasting cases

3. The null hypothesis _____

- a) Is the opposite of the research hypothesis
- b) Provides, when rejected, support for the research hypothesis
- c) Is a tool in the reasoning process
- d) All of the above

4. One main reason of drop out of a new drug trial under clinical testing is:

- a) Secreted in urine
- b) High dose
- c) Side-effects
- d) Drug-food interactions

5. The term _____ refers to the increase in solubility of insoluble or slightly soluble drugs in water by addition of additives which are not surface active agents.

- a) Co solvency
- b) Hydro trophy
- c) Both a and b
- d) All of the above

6. Crystallization is an example of _____ incompatibility.

- a) Immediate
- b) Delayed
- c) Instantaneous
- d) both a and c

7. Which one of these is not an advantage of powder:

- a) rapid dissolution
- b) patient compliance
- c) flexibility of dosage
- d) inaccuracy of dose

8. Powders are not an ideal way of dispensing substances that are:

- a) volatile
- b) hygroscopic
- c) deliquescent
- d) all of above

9. The container must be _____ enough to prevent damage to the contents e.g; fracture of tablets and crushing of capsules;

- a) rigid
- b) smooth
- c) flexible
- d) all of above

P.T.O.

10. How many types of containers defines by BPC:
- 3
 - 5
 - 6
 - 4
11. What is the Latin term of " at bedtime " :
- hora decubitus
 - hora somni
 - omni hora
 - hac nocte
12. The glass ampule sealed by fusion is the most common example of:
- hermnatically sealed containers
 - securely closed containers
 - air tight containers
 - well closed containers
13. According to BP which of the following defines solubility:
- no of parts of solvent required to dissolve one part of solute
 - interaction between solute and solvent
 - amount of solute per 100ml of solvent
 - interaction of solute and solvent to form saturated solution
14. Solubility of the solution can be increased by:
- cosolvently
 - solubilization
 - a & b both
 - none
15. Mixture is the term used to describe:
- oral suspension and emulsion
 - oral emulsion and solution
 - oral solution and emulsion
 - all of above
16. The foremost part of planning in patient education is to build bridges between patient's
- Adherence and self-care
 - Therapy and outcomes
 - Needs and concerns
 - None of the above
17. One of the DON'T in warfarin counseling is not to tell patient
- To call their doctor if noticed bleeding
 - That warfarin is used to slow blood clotting
 - List of all the reasons anyone might be on warfarin
 - None of the above
18. Which one of the following is most appropriate antiplatelet dose of Aspirin with minimum GIT adverse events
- 75 mg
 - 150 mg
 - 600 mg
 - 300 mg
19. Which one of the following is medical complication of fluroquinolones
- Kernictrus
 - Arthropathy
 - Teeth discoloration
 - Hearing loss
20. Hydrous wool fat or lanolin is a mixture of -----wool fat and ----- purified water.
- 70 % W/W, 30% W/W
 - 30% w/w , 40% w/v
 - 70% v/v , 40%w/v
 - None of them



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Paper: 4 Part - I (Compulsory)

Time: 30 Min. Marks: 20

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

Signature of Supdt.:

ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.

Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the correct option.

(20x1=20)

1. Epidemiology is derived from _____ language
 - a. Greek
 - b. Latin
 - c. Arabic
 - d. None of the above
2. A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity is known as:
 - a. Wealth
 - b. Health
 - c. Quality of Life
 - d. All of the above
3. A physiological or psychological dysfunction is known as:
 - a. Disease
 - b. Illness
 - c. Sickness
 - d. None of the above
4. A subjective state of not being well is known as:
 - a. Disease
 - b. Illness
 - c. Sickness
 - d. None of the above
5. A state of social dysfunction is known as:
 - a. Disease
 - b. Illness
 - c. Sickness
 - d. None of the above
6. The main objective of patient communication in education and counseling is to
 - a. Understand the illness experience of patient
 - b. Ensure correct diagnosis and therapy
 - c. Build therapeutic alliance
 - d. Both, A & C
7. Open ended questions provide you with
 - a. More in depth information
 - b. Precise information
 - c. Force him/her to defend his choices
 - d. None of the above
8. During education & counseling session lack of privacy or furniture is an example of
 - a. Psychological barrier
 - b. Physical barrier
 - c. Administrative barrier
 - d. Personal barrier

9. The first step in Patient education is ASSESSMENT, which include assessment of
 - a. Drug efficacy
 - b. Adherence
 - c. Needs, concerns and preferences
 - d. Concomitant illness
10. The foremost part of planning in patient education is to build bridges between patient's
 - a. Adherence and self-care
 - b. Therapy and outcomes
 - c. Needs and concerns
 - d. None of the above
11. Particle size of suspended solid in case of colloidal suspensions;
 - a. Less than about 1 micron
 - b. More than 1 micron
 - c. Less than 5 micron
 - d. More than 5 micron
12. Which of following is not true about Flocculated Suspensions:
 - a. Particles form loose aggregates
 - b. Rate of sedimentations is high
 - c. Sediment is easy to disperse
 - d. Suspension is pleasing in appearance
13. When dispersed phase have little or no affinity towards vehicle; then we use:
 - a. Wetting agent
 - b. Thickening agent
 - c. Flocculated agent
 - d. Dispersing agent
14. Which is the true about suspensions;
 - a. Don't freeze
 - b. Don't store in cool place
 - c. Store in narrow mouthed bottles
 - d. Protect from light
15. Which one is not disadvantage of capsule?
 - a. Stick together
 - b. Made up of bones and skin
 - c. Costly
 - d. Tamper resistant
16. Hard Gelatin capsules are unsuitable for:
 - a. Aqueous liquids
 - b. Non-aqueous liquids
 - c. Semi-solid medications
 - d. Powders
17. Soft gelatin capsules are used to encapsulate _____
 - a. Water-immiscible volatile and non volatile liquids
 - b. Water-miscible non volatile liquids
 - c. Pellets
 - d. All of above
18. The smallest capsule size is _____
 - a. 000
 - b. 5
 - c. 0
 - d. 1
19. The rotary die process is used for preparation of:
 - a. Hard gelatin capsule
 - b. Soft gelatin capsule
 - c. Tablets
 - d. both a.& b.
20. Which one is true about creams:
 - a. Active ingredients are dissolved or dispersed in either W/O or O/W emulsion
 - b. Vanishing creams are W/O emulsions
 - c. Cold creams are O/W emulsions
 - d. All of above are true



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Time: 2 Hrs. 30 Min. Marks: 80

Paper: 4 Part - II

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Note: Attempt *FOUR* questions in all by selecting *TWO* questions from each part. Each question carries equal marks.

Part-I (Dispensing)

- Q. 2 a) Define prescription? Discuss in detail the parts of prescription with reference to Latin words. (7)
- b) Define label and discuss the required information of leaflet of Liquid Paraffin? (8)
- c) Discuss various problems and their solution of powder dispensing. (5)
- Q. 3 (a) Discuss single and double dilution for calculation of unit dose powder? (10)
- b) Discuss in detail the compendial requirements of cream and ointments? (10)
- Q. 4. a) Classify powder and discuss various extemporaneous techniques for dispensing. (10)
- b) Discuss desirable features of containers and closures used for different dispensed medicines? (10)

Part II (Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy)

- Q. 5. a) Draw a model of Patient education outcomes (5)
- b) What are different perspectives and costs involved in pharmaco-economic studies? (8)
- c) Define health system research (HSR). What is the objective and steps involved in HSR. (7)
- Q. 6. a) What are different steps involved in patients Education with particular emphasis on Assessment and Documentation (8)
- b) What are different types of research designs for intervention studies in HSR? (8)
- c) What are natural and utility units in terms of benefits in pharmaco-economic studies? (4)
- Q 7. a) Write a detailed note on cost-benefit analysis and cost-effective analysis with pertinent examples. (10)
- b) What are the DO's and DONT's of Warfarin therapy with regards to counseling? (10)



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Note: Attempt any *FIVE* questions in all by selecting *TWO* Questions from Part-I and *THREE* from Part-II. Each question carries equal marks.

Part I (Dispensing pharmacy)

- Q.1. (a) Define prescription and discuss the parts of prescription? (12)
(b) Write down the general method for preparation of in-diffusible suspension. (8)
- Q. 2. (a) Define label and discuss different methods of emulsion preparations for dispensing. (10)
(b) Discuss physical and Chemical incompatibilities in detail? (10)
- Q. 3. (a) Define suppository and discuss at least two methods of preparation. (10)
(b) Discuss desirable features of containers and closures used for different dispensed medicines? (10)

Part II (Community pharmacy)

- Q. 4. Define and classify Epidemiology? Discuss the three level of disease prevention with examples. (20)
- Q. 5. Define patient education and counseling? Explain the steps involved in patient education. (20)
- Q. 6. Discuss the role of pharmacist as Public Health Educator in the Community for Drug Monitoring and Drug Information. (20)
- Q.7. Give detail of education and counseling for diabetes patients switched to insulin therapy. (20)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) Third Prof: Annual-2021

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

Subject: Pharmacy Practice-II (Dispensing, Community,
Social & Administrative Pharmacy) (New Course)

Paper: 4 Part - I (Compulsory)

Time: 30 Min. Marks: 20

Signature of Supdt.:

ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.

Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the correct option.

(20x1=20)

1. While dispensing the suspension of indiffusiblesolids, the addition of following component is mandatory to produce stable suspension?
 - A. Wetting agent
 - B. Emulsifier
 - C. Viscosity enhancer
 - D. Plasticizer
2. Powders should be stored at -----
 - A. Cool place
 - B. Room temperature
 - C. Dry place
 - D. Refrigerator
3. Levigation method for preparation of creams and ointments is also known as-----
 - A. Freeze drying
 - B. Doubling-up
 - C. Serial dilution
 - D. Wet grinding
4. Emulsions for oral use are usually packed in
 - A. Amber fluted bottle
 - B. Amber flat bottle
 - C. Clear glass bottle
 - D. Ribbed flat bottle
5. The Major disadvantage in using powders as dosage form is their-----
 - A. Stability
 - B. Suspend ability
 - C. Compatibility
 - D. Palatability
6. Which of the following is used as preservatives?
 - A. Benzoyl alcohol
 - B. Lactose
 - C. Methylcellulose
 - D. Citric acid
7. Buffers are the components of pharmaceutical preparations for pH stabilization, following type of buffers are exclusively used external preparations.
 - A. Citrate buffer
 - B. Borate buffer
 - C. Phosphate buffer
 - D. Carbonate buffers
8. The discard date written of the auxiliary label of "diluted oral solutions" is usually
 - A. 2 weeks
 - B. 4 weeks
 - C. 2 months
 - D. 3 months
9. What weight of sodium chloride (in grams) would be required to make 750 mL of normal saline solution?
 - A. 5.50
 - B. 6.75
 - C. 7.50
 - D. 9.50
10. Hydrolysis the examples of ----- incompatibility.
 - A. Physical
 - B. Chemical
 - C. Therapeutic
 - D. Non-compliance

11. The main objective of patient communication in education and counseling is to
- Understand the illness experience of patient
 - Ensure correct diagnosis and therapy
 - Build therapeutic alliance
 - Both, A & C
12. Cost-effective analysis is applicable when
- Interventions have different outcome
 - Intervention combine more than two outcomes
 - Medications have similar outcomes
 - Both A & C
13. Open ended questions provide you with
- More in depth information
 - Precise information
 - Force him/her to defend his choices
 - None of the above
14. The first step in patient education is ASSESSMENT, which include assessment of
- Drug efficacy
 - Adherence
 - Needs, concerns and preferences
 - Concomitant illness
15. Which one of the followings is NOT an interventional study design in HSR?
- Quasi-experimental studies
 - Exploratory studies
 - Pre-post experimental studies
 - Both A & B
16. A statistical approach that leads to hypothesis generation include
- Inferential statistics
 - Pictorial statistics
 - Descriptive statistics
 - Both B & C
17. A disease that occurs frequently in some population is known as:
- Endemic
 - Epidemic
 - Pandemic
 - Prospective
18. Which of the following drug cause abuse?
- Cannabis
 - Amlodipine
 - Sodium valproate
 - Naloxone
19. Contraceptive method exclusively used in males is
- Tubectomy
 - Vasectomy
 - Vaginal washing
 - Foam tablets
20. Epidemiology has all the components EXCEPT
- Distribution of disease
 - Precaution of disease
 - Frequency of disease
 - Determinants of disease



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) Third Prof: Annual-2021

Roll No.

Subject: Pharmacy Practice-II (Dispensing, Community, Social & Administrative Pharmacy) (New Course)

Time: 2 Hrs. 30 Min. Marks: 80

Paper: 4 Part - II

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Note: Attempt *FOUR* questions in all by selecting *TWO* questions from each part.
Each question carries equal marks.

Part I (Dispensing)

2. a). What is meant by prescription filling? what type of skill is required by a person who is responsible prescription filling?
(10)
- b). Define Prescription briefly describe the importance of each component of a prescription. (10)
3. a) Define powders, write a note on the dispensing of powders.
(08) (4 marks each)
- b). Briefly describe the followings:
i. Components of label of a dispensed product
ii. Buffers used in dispensed products.
iii. Containers for oral liquids
4. a). Define incompatibility, enlist its various types, what is the important of leaning about incompatibilities? (10)
- b). Discuss physical incompatibilities of pharmaceutical compounds with suitable examples and method for their corrections.
(10)

Part II (Community, Social and Administrative Pharmacy)

5. a) Explain the concept of community pharmacy and give lay-out design of pharmacy (08)
- b). Discuss the followings under preventive health. (4 marks each)
- i. Primordial prevention
ii. Primary prevention and
iii. Secondary prevention
6. a) Describe the role of pharmacist as public health educator. (08)
- b). Discuss the following terms briefly. (4 marks each)
- i. Epidemiology
ii. Pharmacoepidemiology
iii. Drug Abuse & Misuse
7. a) What are various research study designs for Health system research (HSR) (08)
- b). Describe patient's counseling content, what are the DO's and DONT's of Warfarin therapy with regards to counseling? (12)