



WINTER- 2023 EXAMINATION

Model Answer – Only for the Use of RAC Assessors

Subject Name: Community Pharmacy & Management

Subject Code: 20222

Q. No.	Sub No.	Answers	Marking Scheme
		<p style="text-align: center;">2 drops to be instilled 3 times a day</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature: REGD NO : 2568963</p> <p>REFILL INSTRUCTION: 0</p> <p>A prescription is written on a prescription blank which has the details of the prescriber already printed on it. A typical prescription consists of following parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Date of the prescription 2. Patient’s Name, age, gender, weight and address 3. Superscription 4. Inscription 5. Subscription 6. Signatura 7. Renewal (refill) instruction 8. Signature of the prescriber <p>1) Date- It should be at the top of the prescription . It should be written by the prescriber. It helps the pharmacist to find out the date of prescribing and date of filling the prescription. It prevents the misuse of the prescription of narcotics or other habit forming drugs</p> <p>2) Name, age, sex, weight and address of the patient _____ (Patient information) - Name, address & age of the patient is necessary so as to avoid error in delivery of the medications to any other patient. Age & weight of the patient helps in checking the dose of the prescribed drugs especially in case of paediatric & geriatric patients.</p> <p>3) Superscription - Rx The symbol represents the Latin word recipe, means ‘you take’. It was believed to be the sign of Jupiter, the god of healing</p> <p>4) Inscription - This is the main part or the body of the prescription. Medication is prescribed with their generic or brand name, Dosage form, its strength , quantity, frequency, route of administration.</p> <p>5) Subscription - It includes directions to be pharmacist by the physician regarding dosage form & the number of doses to be compounded & or dispensed.</p> <p>6) Signatura: (Transcription) - It is the part of the prescription which consists of directions to the patient or to be mentioned on the label .This includes ,the dose, route of administration, frequency & time of administration, vehicle to be used for administration</p>	



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		<p>7) <u>Refill instruction</u> - A physician may advice the pharmacist to re dispense the medicines against the same prescription when he judges that patient needs another course of same treatment after particular interval of time.</p> <p>8) <u>Signature of the prescriber</u> The prescription must bear the signature of the prescriber. This is required for authentication of the prescription.</p>	
1	b	<p>Discuss/write Patient counselling for tuberculosis patients. 5M</p> <p><u>Tuberculosis</u> It is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis & spreads through droplet. The types include Pulmonary & extra Pulmonary TB.</p> <p>Causes & transmission : Malnutrition, overcrowding, poor ventilation, poor immune system, use of immunosuppressant, consumption of infected cattle products(milk)</p> <p>Signs & symptoms: Loss of appetite, fatigue, weight loss, persistent cough, fever, blood in the sputum, night sweats, tachycardia, dyspnoea, cyanosis</p> <p>Diagnosis: Mantoux test, ELISA, Sputum examination, Chest X ray</p> <p><u>Counselling regarding treatment:</u></p> <p>a) Medication care and adherence are most important advice for the patients</p> <p>Intensive therapy 2 months (To reduce bacteria)</p> <p>Maintenance phase 7 months (To eradicate completely)</p> <p>Combination therapy: Isoniazid, Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin.</p> <p>Complications if untreated: Patients should be informed about the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Development of resistance (MDR / XDR) if TB is not completely treated.● The patient may infect others <p><u>b) Counselling regarding Non medication Measures:</u> Resistance or relapse or both can occur if they are not followed Also to prevent spreading</p> <p>a) Patients should cover their nose, & mouth while sneezing or coughing.</p> <p>b) Patients should stay in a well ventilated room where proper sunlight and air circulation is there.</p>	



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		<p>c) Make sure complete treatment is taken. The infectious TB patients should be advised to take the medicine every day at a particular time.</p> <p>d) Regular medicine intake (like in DOTS) is undertaken if a patient's sputum test shows positive result even after two months of therapy. This is to ensure efficacy & minimize resistance</p> <p>e) Avoid alcohol and tobacco</p> <p>f) Good nutritious food rich in proteins is recommended. Avoid foods containing refined flour/ junk food</p> <p>g) Monitoring ADRs, drug interactions. Patients should be advised to consult the physician in case of serious side effects like changes in vision during ethambutol therapy.</p> <p>h) Performing liver function test at regular intervals</p> <p>i) National TB Eradication Programme (NTEP) - Low income group patients should be advised to contact the centres to get medicines free of cost.</p>	
1	c	<p>Define Minor ailment. Describe the self care advice by the pharmacist in pain management.</p> <p>Defn 1M , Pharm. advice 4 points -2M, Non Pharm advice 4 points 2M</p> <p>Definition Minor ailments are defined as common or self limiting uncomplicated conditions that can be diagnosed and managed without medical involvement.</p> <p>It can be managed with minimal treatment or self care strategies.</p> <p>Self care pharmacological advice in pain</p> <p>Oral or local analgesics and or anti-inflammatory can be advised e.g. paracetamol tab, syrup, suspension, Aspirin, Ibuprofen</p> <p>Diclofenac sprays, creams, gels or ointments</p> <p>Use of topical pain relief balms</p> <p>If headache is due to hyperacidity then, give antacids</p>	5



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		<p>Non Pharmacological advice in pain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Give rest to affected area● Provide support or orthopedic support like bandage in case of joint pain. RICE [rest, ice, compression and elevation] are to be used mainly for leg joints.● Hot packs and ice packs: Heat boosts the flow of blood and nutrients to an area of the body. It often works best for morning stiffness or to warm up muscles before activity. Cold slows blood flow, reducing swelling and pain. It is best for short-term pain, like that from a sprain or a strain.● Adequate sleep helps in pain relief (eg headache)● Stay hydrated.● Stress management - Relaxation techniques, yoga, pranayam are advised● Eat less oily & spicy food in hyperacidity● Check eyesight for persistent headaches● Soak in cool water in case of burn pain until the area is free of pain, determine if the patient needs medical attention● Simple activities like walking, swimming, dancing etc may be advised in sciatica pain	
1	d	<p>Give advantages & disadvantages of online pharmacies.</p> <p>Adv 2.5M, Disadv-2.5 M</p> <p>An online pharmacy is an internet based vendor that may operate as an independent internet only site, physical independent pharmacy or of a chain of pharmacies.</p> <p><u>Advantages of online pharmacies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For patients : Easier access to medicines for the elderly, persons with disability, those staying in remote areas, busy at work & unable to visit pharmacy2. It saves time & energy : overcomes the problems of traffic congestion, parking space, can know which products are available, price & choice of product from home3. Discounts: Heavy discounting helps saving on expenses4. Patient privacy is maintained <p><u>Disadvantages:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Immediate requirement of medical products may not be met2. Difficulty in returning unused medicines	5



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		<p>3. Doubts on quality & source of medicines</p> <p>4. Missing the face to face contact & asking queries about medicine, patient counselling.</p> <p>5. Lack of physical assessment of prescriptions</p>	
1	e	<p>Define finance. Explain the types of finance & sources of finance.</p> <p>Defn 1M, Types 2M, sources- 2M</p> <p>Definition: It is defined as a provision of money when business requires it.</p> <p>Types of finance :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Short-term finance● Medium term finance● Long-term finance <p>Short-term financing involves a term of less than one year. It is usually a small amount of money which may be required for opening inventory order, purchasing raw materials, paying taxes or wages to staff.</p> <p>Medium-term finance refers to a period of 3 to 5 years. This involves more money and may be used for fixed assets like equipment, vehicles or interiors of pharmacy.</p> <p>Long-term finance involves a time period of 5 to 10 years. This includes business loans from banks, mortgage and debentures and deals with large amounts of money. This may be used for fixed assets like land, building</p> <p>Sources of finance:</p> <p>Owned finance: The owner uses own capital in the business</p> <p>Owed or Loan finance: The owner takes loans from banks or financial institutions. e.g. of financial institutions are Industrial Credit & investment of India(ICICI), National Industrial Development Corporation, State finance corporation.</p>	5
1	f	<p>Define self-medication. Write its advantages & disadvantages</p> <p>Defn 1M, Adv 2M, Disadv 2M</p> <p>Definition Self medication is the use of drugs to treat self recognized disorders or symptoms.</p>	5



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		<p><u>Advantages of self medication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Number of doctors available are limited. So it is not practical to treat every minor ailment through a doctor.● It can save patients' money & time.● Quick relief to patients● Wide variety of OTC medicines are readily available.● The OTC products are relatively safe & efficacious. <p><u>Disadvantages of self medication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Self diagnosis may not be correct● Wrong & prolonged self medication can delay proper diagnosis & treatment● Possibility of adverse drug reaction & drug dependence● It should only be done for minor illness with OTC medicines & for limited time only.	
1	g	<p>What is community pharmacy management? What documents are needed while submitting application for retail sale license?</p> <p>Defn 1M, Documents 4M</p> <p>Definition: Community pharmacy management represents all activities involved in the organising, procurement, dispensing & storage of medicines, documents as per law, finance management, staff management, to accomplish desired goals & smooth working of pharmacy.</p> <p><u>Documents required for opening Retail Drug Store</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Application in duplicate on Form 19 of the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules 19452. Challan of fee deposited for obtaining drug licence3. Details of the premises- The minimum space for retail pharmacy is 10 sq.m. Plan of the premise duly signed by proprietor/partner, A copy of partnership deed in case of partnership firm.4. Pharmacist details- Name, attested copy of Diploma in Pharmacy from Institution recognized by PCI, Affidavit of registered pharmacist.5. Applicant's Details - Affidavit of non-conviction of proprietor/partner/director under the D & C Act 1940. passport size photograph, address & identity proof.6. Details of the storage facilities: Refrigerator purchase receipt, Air conditioner purchase receipt along with their installation certificate.	5



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2		Attempt any TEN of the following:	30 M
2	a	<p>Define patient counselling. What are the benefits of patient counselling?</p> <p>Definition 1M, Benefits 2M (any four)</p> <p>Definition-</p> <p>Patient counseling is a process wherein pharmacists have face-to-face interaction with the patient to provide oral or written information on directions of use and advice on side effects to help them use their medications appropriately.</p> <p>Benefits of patient counselling are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Counseling is beneficial in understanding the patients and their illnesses, and to frame strategies to deal with the health issues.2) Patients will have a better understanding of the prescribed therapy and the appropriate use of the medication.3) Counseling helps to ensure that correct medicine is supplied to the correct patient.4) It improves patient adherence to the treatment.5) It is beneficial in verifying patients' understanding, knowledge, and ability to self-manage therapy.6) It helps to reduce medication errors and misuse and enhance patient monitoring.7) It helps to reduce healthcare costs of individuals, society and government by preventing adverse events.8) Promotes the image of pharmacist as a professional9) It helps to build trusting relationships with patients.	3
2	b	<p>Write social and economic factors influencing adherence to prescribed medication.</p> <p>Explanation-1M, factors- 2M (any 4)</p> <p>Social and economic factors: Weak social support is associated with poorer medication adherence. Some patients attempt to offset the cost of prescription drugs by reducing the dosage and/or frequency of a recommended therapy. Patient demographic characteristics, inability to read prescription labels and lack of understanding are also</p>	3



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		<p>associated with differential rates of medication adherence. Gender, personality and cultural factors may influence adherence.</p> <p>These factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited English proficiency• Low health literacy• Lack of family or social support network• Unstable living conditions/homelessness• Burdensome schedule• Limited access to healthcare facilities• Lack of healthcare insurance• Superstitious and cultural belief• High cost of medicines.	
2	c	<p>Give the importance of health screening services at community pharmacy.</p> <p>Any six points- 3M (0.5M each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Importance of Health Screening: <p>(i) Early detection of diseases can help in early treatment and prevent life-threatening complications.</p> <p>E.g. Health screenings save lives by early detection of conditions such as hypertension or elevated blood sugar and can help prevent serious complications.</p> <p>(ii) Many cases of disease exist and remain undiagnosed which seriously affects quality of life. Many of these conditions can be corrected or improved through a simple course of treatment if discovered by health screening.</p> <p>(iii) Health Screening Services are cost effective, can be carried out at any place, do not have any side effects and contribute to health awareness.</p> <p>(iv) Additional benefits of a health screen is peace of mind and reassurance.</p> <p>(v) Health screening helps to reduce mortality by early detection and early treatment of a condition.</p> <p>(vi) To reduce the severity of a condition by identifying people with the condition and offering effective, simple treatment at low cost.</p> <p>vii) The high-risk individuals with family history of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, stroke can be screened to provide ways for prevention</p>	3



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2	d	<p>Define OTC medicines. What are the probable risks of taking OTC medicines?</p> <p>Definition 1M, Risk of OTC medicines-2M (4points)</p> <p>Definition-</p> <p>Over the counter drugs are drugs that can be sold by pharmacists without a prescription from a registered medical practitioner.</p> <p>Probable risks of taking OTC medicines -</p> <p>Non-prescription (OTC) medications can be purchased by patients as self-medication and not necessarily because of the doctor's advice. Patients often approach a pharmacist instead of visiting a doctor for minor ailments such as cough, cold, allergies, pain, fever, acidity, diarrhoea, and skin-related conditions.</p> <p>Use of OTC medicines may lead to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● its misuse● excessive/ long term use may cause various adverse reactions● drug dependence● severe uncommon effects● underlying condition of patient remaining undiagnosed● drug induced diseases● drug tolerance● medicine resistance● interference with ongoing medicines <p>Some examples:</p> <p>1) Even a single tablet of Aspirin could cause gastric irritation, or even precipitate an underlying ulcer,</p> <p>2) Aspirin taken by pregnant female near the time of delivery can cause severe bleeding</p> <p>3) Repeated self-medication of antacids can mask an underlying gastric ulcer or even cancer!</p> <p>Patients sometimes take various prescription and OTC medicines, which poses the possibility of drug interactions and unintentional consumption of the same medicines from 2 different formulations.</p>	3



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		Considering all above factors, it becomes imperative that the pharmacist provide advice and guidance to patients for safe use of OTC medicines.	
2	e	<p>Describe the oral communication skill.</p> <p>Oral communication skill 2M, Advantages and disadvantages-1M</p> <p>Communicating orally or verbal communication is the most common type of communication. A pharmacist should have good and effective verbal skills. Visiting patients/ customers to the pharmacy provides an opportunity for community pharmacists to have one to one communication. One to one communication is very effective in influencing the patient's behaviour on medication use.</p> <p>Skills for effective verbal communication: Having good communication skills is essential for providing good customer service. A community pharmacist must possess the following qualities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ø Politeness, positive and caring attitudeØ A positive business practice;Ø Respecting patient confidentiality and maintaining patient privacyØ Attitude for developing and maintaining a good rapport with the patient <p>Patient counselling requires the skills of verbal communication.</p> <p>The following skills of the pharmacists are needed for effective verbal communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tone of the voice - one needs to be polite and sensitive;● Expression of the face - there must be a pleasant, smiling face;● Choosing proper words● Familiar language - the pharmacist must use a language in which the patient is familiar and comfortable with.● Use of proper pronunciation and avoiding abbreviation use● Listening skills -Good listening skills not only help to understand the patient's concern; it also helps in creating a positive image that the pharmacist is caring. <p>Ø Advantages-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saving time- messages can quickly pass.• Fewer chances of misinterpretation.	3



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improves interpersonal relationships. <p>Ø Disadvantages-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires privacy• Chances of misunderstanding.• Chances of irrelevant discussion consuming a lot of time.	
2	f	<p>Describe the professional responsibilities of a community pharmacist.</p> <p>Any six points- 3M (0.5M each)</p> <p>Professional responsibilities of a pharmacist-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prescription processing2. Dispensing of medication3. Patient counselling4. Drug information services5. Health screening services6. Response to minor and common ailments7. Health promotion8. Professional relationship <p>Prescription processing - The pharmacist has to receive the prescription and check its legality.</p> <p>Dispensing of medication - The pharmacist dispenses the medications in a proper manner.</p> <p>Patient counselling - Patient counselling services are an important part of the duty of pharmacists while dispensing medicines.</p> <p>Drug information services - Pharmacists should provide information regarding standard therapy, alternative therapy, adverse drug reactions, etc.</p> <p>Health screening services - Community pharmacists should help in detection of diseases, reduce risk factors and maintain well-being by various health screening programmes.</p>	3



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		<p>Response to minor and common ailments - Community pharmacists can advise the patients to visit a physician depending on the condition. They can advise on self-limiting ailments.</p> <p>Health promotion - They can promote health by helping in rational drug use and various disease eradication programmes.</p> <p>Professional relationship - Community pharmacists have professional relationships with other healthcare professionals like doctors to promote patient's well-being.</p> <p>The other responsibilities of a community pharmacist includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establishing a Pharmacy2. Extemporaneous preparations3. Rational drug use4. Patient care5. Act as family pharmacist6. Individualisation of drug therapy7. Pharmacovigilance8. Non Pharmacological counselling9. Women, infants and elderly care10. Home care11. Addiction help12. Social work and national health programmes	
2	g	<p>Define Audits. Give any four benefits of audits in community pharmacy.</p> <p>Definition-1M, any four benefits-2M (0.5M each)</p> <p>Definition of audit-</p> <p>Audit means unbiased examination of the records or activities in the business.</p> <p>Benefits of Audit:</p>	3



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		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It helps to maintain good professional standards by increasing customer satisfaction.2. It improves the quality of working.3. It enhances efficient use of people, time and money.4. It helps support change by producing objective information about the quality of care.5. Audits help to predict and project gross product sales and profit or loss of a business.6. It prevents claims, loss, and fees associated with health and safety neglect.7. Audits help to reduce inventory, storage cost and waste from retailing.8. It maintains and upgrades pharmacy standards9. It identifies trends and areas for improvement to make educated business decisions.	
2	h	<p>What is communication? Write short note on body language as effective communication.</p> <p>Definition 1M, Short note 2M</p> <p>Definition-</p> <p>Communication is the sharing of information, ideas, thoughts and feelings.</p> <p>It involves not just the spoken word but also what is conveyed through inflection, vocal quality, facial expression, body posture and other behavioral responses.</p> <p>BODY LANGUAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ø Body language is a range of non-verbal signals that a pharmacist can use to communicate with patients and other professionals.Ø The factors that need to be taken into consideration include facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, touch, space and the personality of the pharmacists. <p>Body language is used when pharmacists interact in person.</p> <p>Following are tips that can help pharmacists to adjust their body language so that they can make a great first impression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Posture: Pharmacists should sit or stand tall with their shoulders back and hands by sides close to their body. This indicates a willingness to communicate and share ideas.● Eye contact: Pharmacists should maintain appropriate eye contact with a smiling face.	3



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Gestures: Pharmacists face, hand, and arm gestures should be purposeful and deliberate. They should avoid unnecessarily touching their face or other body parts intermittently while talking or answering questions.● Tone of voice: Pharmacists should speak clearly and loud enough to be heard by patients (customers). The vocal tone should not be too loud or too soft. <p>Ø The individuals usually form their facial expressions depending upon the situations. Pharmacists, during interaction with others, should keep normal and pleasant facial expressions, even when they are under unfortunate situations.</p> <p>Ø Through body language pharmacists should express that the person's message is important and that his or her point is well received. Body language can tell a pharmacist when the patient has a question, wants to say something, agrees or disagrees with him, needs a break, requires more explanation, or has an emotional response.</p> <p>Ø Body language signals such as arms folded in front of the body, minimal or tense facial expressions, body turned away from audience, eyes downcast maintaining little contact, etc., exhibits one's behaviors such as disengagement, disinterest or unhappiness. Pharmacists should avoid these.</p> <p>Ø Pharmacist's ability to understand and interpret other people's body language can help him to pick up on unspoken issues or feelings in others.</p>	
2	i	<p>Define auxiliary label. Give advantages of pictograms.</p> <p>Definition 1M, Any four advantages-2M</p> <p>Definition of auxiliary label-</p> <p>An auxiliary label is also called cautionary and advisory label or prescription drug warning label. It is a label added on to a dispensed medication package by a pharmacist in addition to the usual prescription label (main label).</p> <p>Advantages of pictograms-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pharmaceutical pictograms (nonverbal symbols) are representation of the information in the form of simple pictures that convey medication instructions, precautions and/or warnings to patients.2. Many people don't understand English, the best solution is to use visual aids as pictograms.3. Pictograms help in counseling patients by providing information about the medication in a visual form.	3



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		<ol style="list-style-type: none">Pictograms should be simple and clear and use graphic symbols that represent words or phrases. A good illustration can make a message easier to grasp and recall.Pictograms are increasingly used to communicate warnings and other safety-related informationPictograms are helpful for those patients who cannot read the label due to the small print size and the excessive amount of information in a restricted area.Pictograms help to provide medicines information for achieving successful therapeutic outcomes.	
2	j	<p>Give criteria for vendor selection for supplying medicine in community pharmacy.</p> <p>Any six points (0.5M each)</p> <p>The wholesaler or distributor is the vendor for community pharmacies.</p> <p>A vendor audit is a useful tool which can be used while selecting vendors for supplies. Vendor audit should take into account the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Vendor has a drug license for wholesale.Vendors should ensure quality, uninterrupted supply, at a competitive price of medicines.Has good stocking and transport facility (as the quality of medicines is dependent on storage and transport)The wholesaler should have proper storage including a refrigerator and freezer. The whole facility must have air conditioningWhether the vendor has, and follows, Standard Operating Procedure for its activitiesConditions of supply like modes and dates for payment, frequency of supply, etc.When there are many vendors offering quality products, market reputation and economic aspects are considered.	3
2	k	<p>Define community pharmacy, community pharmacist and independent pharmacy.</p> <p>Three definition-3M (1M each)</p> <p>Community pharmacy-</p>	3



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		<p>A community Pharmacy, often called a retail Pharmacy or Medical store or ‘chemist & Druggist’, is the type of health care facility where medicines are stocked & dispensed to the patients on a valid prescription & OTC, & also offer various professional services that improves the health of the patient.</p> <p>Community pharmacist</p> <p>Community pharmacists are the most accessible health professionals to the community who dispense quality medicines to the public, participate in community health promotion programs and take responsibility to provide pharmaceutical care by rational use of medicines.</p> <p>Independent pharmacy</p> <p>Independent pharmacies are the retail pharmacies in the neighbourhood. They are mainly single business entities, either owned by single or partners (pharmacist/non-pharmacist) where pharmacists are employed and owners are responsible for management of pharmacy and pharmacist are responsible for professional services.</p>	
3		Attempt all questions	12 M
3	a	GPP guidelines for community Pharmacy are drafted by IPA in the year 2002	1
3	b	Patient counselling helps to motivate the patient to take medicine for improvement of his/her health status : TRUE/ FALSE TRUE	1
3	c	Sphygmomanometer is used to measure _____ Blood pressure	1
3	d	What is standard operating procedure ? Standard operating procedures are the written protocols and procedures in place within a pharmacy. Or A standard operating procedure is a set of written instructions describing how a routine task is to be carried out; when, where and by whom.	1
3	e	Define patient package inserts.	1



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		<p>The patient package insert is a document which is included in the medication package and provides information regarding the drug and its use.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Patient package insert can be identified as officially approved technical document of prescription or OTC medications containing information about the medication and its use written in plain language intended for end user (the person who will take the drug).</p>	
3	f	<p>The extent to which the patient takes the medication as prescribed by the prescriber is called _____</p> <p>Medication adherence</p>	1
3	g	<p>As per Drugs and cosmetics rules 1945 which one of the following rule indicate the presence of pharmacist is legally required during the dispensing and selling of medicines</p> <p>i) Rule 45(15) ii) Rule 65 (25) iii) Rule 65 (15) iv) Rule 75 (15)</p> <p>iii) Rule 65(15)</p>	1
3	h	<p>The prescriber indicates the direction for the patient for the use of medication in the portion of the prescription is called as _____</p> <p>Signatura</p>	1
3	i	<p>Restricted salt intake is recommended in _____</p> <p>i) High Blood pressure ii) Low Blood pressure iii) Diabetes iv) Asthma</p> <p>i) High Blood Pressure</p>	1
3	j	<p>Body Mass Indexing (BMI) is the most common screening test for _____</p> <p>Obesity</p>	1



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3	k	ORS is used in the management of _____ Dehydration	1
3	l	Self medication should not be done with prescription medicine : TRUE/FALSE TRUE	1
3	m	What is the book of original entry ? The book for an account in which a transaction is recorded for the first time from a source document is known as the book of original entry.	1
3	n	The minimum space floor specified for operating a retail pharmacy is ____ 10 meter square	1
3	o	Who is the Licensing Authority for issuing retail sale licenses? Drugs controller authority of the state/ State drugs standard control organisation.	1
3	p	In Finance, what business owns is called as _____ Assets	1
3	q	Morphine is not used as OTC medicine due to chance of abuse : TRUE/ FALSE TRUE	1
3	r	Ambient temperature should be maintained in the Pharmacy within the required range to prevent _____ of medicines Deterioration	1
3	s	From the following features, what is applicable to petty cash ? i) Small amount of cash ii) used for minor expenses iii) Is easy and quick way for payment iv) all of the above iv) all of the above	1
3	t	As per the drug price control order 2013, a community pharmacy have the liberty to sell medicines at a price to maximise the profit : TRUE/ FALSE FALSE	1