

नेपाली सेना

औषधि वितरक (स्थायी तथा करार सेवा) पदको लिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

समय : २ घण्टा ३० मिनेट

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

उत्तीर्णाङ्क : ५०

यो पाठ्यक्रम नेपाली सेनाको श्री कल्याणकारी योजना निर्देशनालय अन्तरगत औषधि वितरक (स्थायी तथा करार सेवा) उम्मेदवार छनौट परीक्षाको लागि निर्धारण गरिएको हो । औषधि वितरक उम्मेदवार छनौटको लिखित परीक्षामा सरिक हुने उम्मेदवारहरूको पेशा सम्बन्धि विषयलाई आधारमानी प्रश्नहरू सोधिने छ ।

(क) लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम नेपाली/अंग्रेजी वा दुवै भाषा हुनेछ ।

(ख) लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र अर्को चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराईने छ ।

(ग) प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण गर्दा पाठ्यक्रममा समावेश भएका सबै विषयहरूलाई समेटिनेछ ।

(घ) नेपाली सेनाको आवश्यकता तथा विविध परिस्थितमा नेपाली सेना अनुकूल हुने गरी उल्लेखित विवरणहरूमा हेरफेर हुन सक्नेछ ।

(ङ) पाठ्यक्रमको रूपरेखा देहायमा उल्लेख गरे अनुसार हुनेछ ।

सि.नं.	प्रश्नको किसिम	प्रश्न संख्या र अंक	समय
१.	वस्तुगत प्रश्न (Objective) बहुवैकल्पिकप्रश्न (MCQS)	५०x१=५०	२ घण्टा ३० मिनेट
२.	छोटो उत्तर दिनु पर्ने प्रश्न (Short Questions)	६x५=३०	
३	लामो उत्तर दिनु पर्ने प्रश्न (Long Questions)	१०x२=२०	

(च) पाठ्यक्रम लागु मिति : २०७१/०९/ गतेदेखि ।

औषधि वितरक (स्थायी तथा करार सेवा) लिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 40

Pharmacy Assistant (Dispenser)

1. Basic Pharmacy and Pharmacology 20%

- Sources of drugs
- Dosage forms
- Routes of drug administration
- Pharmacokinetics
- Pharmacodynamics
- Good dispensing practices
- Drugs Act, 1978

Classification, major indications and adverse effects of

- Drugs acting on Autonomic Nervous System
- Drugs acting on Central Nervous System
- Drugs acting on Cardiovascular & Renal System
- Drugs acting on Respiratory System
- Drugs Acting on GIT
- Drugs acting on Endocrine System
- Antimicrobials
- Antineoplastic agents

2. Pharmacy Practice

a. Hospital Pharmacy Practice 40%

- Hospital and its organizations
- Hospital pharmacy, its organization and personnels
- Health care delivery system in Nepal
- Drug and therapeutic committee (DTC)
- Hospital formulary
- Drug distribution system in hospitals
- Dispensing of narcotic and controlled substances
- Manufacturing bulk and sterile
- Store management
- Central sterile supply room (CSSR)
- Drug information
- Distribution of surgical and other Supplies
- Computers in pharmacy

b. Clinical Pharmacy Practice 40%

- Pharmaceutical care
- Prescription
- Patient counseling
- Commonly used Medical terminologies

Basic concepts of pharmacotherapy

- Tuberculosis/Hepatitis/ Rheumatod arthritis /
- Cardio Vascular Diseases(Myocardial Infarction/Congestive Cardiac Failure/Angina Pectoris/Hypertension)
- Epilepsy/ Diabetes Mellitus/Peptic Ulcer Disease

Drug interactions

Adverse drug reactions

Drug induced diseases

Patient compliance

OTC products and self-medication

Clinical pharmacy services in specific Conditions

औषधि वितरक (स्थायी तथा करार सेवा) प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Full Marks : 25

Pass Marks : 12.5

1. Dispensing practice
2. Patient counseling
3. Spot test (Identification of drugs and related items on the spot)

Model questions for “Pharmacy Assistant (Dispenser)” level Pharmacy Group
Academic Qualification: Diploma in Pharmacy

Theory: 100

Practical: 25

Theory:

Long answer questions: 2 (10x2 =20)

Short answer questions: 5 (6x5=30)

Objective questions: 50 (1x50=50)

Model Questions:

Long answer questions:

1. Define a prescription. Prepare a format of a model prescription and label its major components and briefly discuss each of them. (2+3+5=10)

Short answer questions:

1. Enlist steps of administration of a drug by an inhaler.(5)
2. Define therapeutic drug monitoring. Enlist some drugs to be therapeutically monitored.(5)

Multiple choice questions:

Select the best choice:

1. Components of a prescription do not include :
 - a. Patient’s information
 - b. Patient’s behavior
 - c. Directions to the patient
 - d. Prescriber’s signature and council registration number
2. A physician prescribes aceclofenac 100mg tab s.o.s. The patient should take it:
 - a. At bed time
 - b. When necessary
 - c. Before meals
 - d. Four times in a day.
3. Common causes of patient non-compliance to drug therapy include:
 - a. Inappropriate packaging
 - b. Poor isolation
 - c. Side effects
 - d. All of the above.
4. Which of the following drug should be therapeutically monitored:
 - a. Lithium carbonate
 - b. Mefenamic acid
 - c. Diclofenac sodium
 - d. Co-trimoxazole

5. OTC drugs fall under group:
 - a. Ka
 - b. Kha
 - c. Ga
 - d. Gha

6. Primary objective of hospital formulary is :
 - a. Basic information about each approved items
 - b. Special information about the drugs
 - c. Provide information about drugs in the hospital pharmacy
 - d. All of the above

7. What is bin card used in store management?
 - a. Purchase card
 - b. Stock record card
 - c. Damage record card
 - d. Both a and b

8. Which preparation should not be disposed by burning?
 - a. Vials
 - b. Ampoules
 - c. Aerosols
 - d. Bottles

9. Which group of medicines should be prioritized for procurement purpose?
 - a. Nationally manufactured medicines
 - b. Life saving and essential drugs
 - c. Cheap medicines
 - d. Expensive medicines

10. Drug stores should have the following requirements except:
 - a. Provision of cross-ventilation
 - b. Direct sunlight to storage racks
 - c. Locker for controlled drugs
 - d. Temperature less than 25 C

11. Which of the following drugs is available only in injectable dosage forms?
 - a. Paracetamol
 - b. Digoxin
 - c. Streptomycin
 - d. Phenytoin