## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022/ 2023 – SEMESTER I

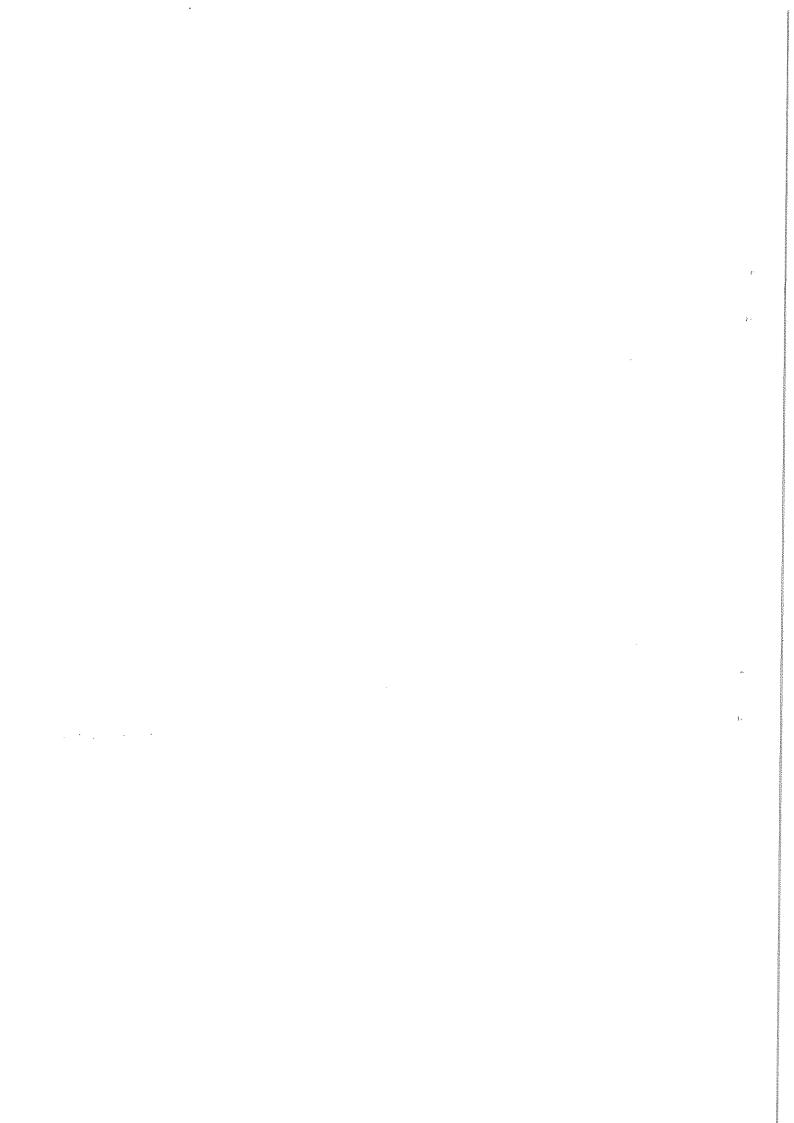


BACHELOR OF PHARMACY HONOURS FMU6303 – CLINICAL PHARMACY I – LEVEL 6 FINAL EXAMINATION

1.

DURATION: THREE (03) HOURS	
DATE: 21 <sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2023	TIME: 09.30 A.M. – 12.30 P.M
Part B – 02 Short Answer Questions (20 Marks)	

1.1 List four (04) sources of information that you would use when talk history from a patient.	(04 . 1 )
nistory from a patient.	•••••
1.2 State four (04) information that you would collect during a med other than names, durations, frequencies, and doses of medication	
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	••••••••••
1.3 Write two (02) main purposes of taking medication history.	(02 marks)
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2.	2.1.	. List three (03) clinical benefits of accurate monitoring of renal function.	(03 marks)
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	2.2.	. State two (02) limitations of the Cockcroft-Gault equation.	(02 marks)
	2.3.	. Write five (05) biochemical markers that can be used to assess the renal fu	unction. (05 marks)
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Part B – 04 Struc	tured Essay Questions (60 Marks)	
1.		
1.1 State four (04)	negative outcomes of poor discharge process	(04 marks)
	ormation that you would give to a patient who is newly prescr ng to be taken twice daily.	ribed with (05 marks)
1.3 Briefly discuss	the role of a clinical pharmacist in the discharge process of a .	patient. (06 marks)
oedema. She ha	ars old) has been admitted to your ward with shortness of breass a past history of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), hypothyr Disease (IHD).	nth and peripheral oidism and
Additional info BP: 140/95 Blood inves Na K Ures Cr Ca Mg	mmHg stigations: 127 mmol/L (135-145 mmol/L) 3.5 mmol/L (3.5-5.0 mmol/L)	
Carv Thy: GTN	g chart includes; vedilol 25 mg/ bd roxine 50 µg/ daily VS/L/ sos emide 40 mg/ tds	
2.1 Review this pat identified proble	ient's medicines. List the problems you identify with suggestiems.	ons for resolving (10 marks)
2.2 How you would	advise this patient regarding the use of thyroxine?	(02 marks)
2.3 List three (03) lift IHD.	estyle management advice you would give to Mrs. HJ for the	control of her (03 marks)

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3. 49-year-old Mr. HA has a history of heart failure (HF) and osteoarthritis (complains of joint pain). He is receiving the following medications:

Perindopril 10 mg/ mane Frusemide 40 mg/ bd Carvedilol 12.5 mg/ bd Digoxin 250 µg daily Spironolactone 12.5 mg/ tds Diltiazem 60 mg/ tds (new)

- 3.1. List three (03) drug related issues you can identify with appropriate suggestions for resolving the issues. (06 marks)
- 3.2. Why would you need to monitor his serum electrolytes? (03 marks)
- 3.3. After one-month patient got admitted with nausea and vomiting. Digoxin toxicity was suspected.
  - 3.3.1. Briefly explain why you would recommend Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) for digoxin? (03 marks)
  - 3.3.2 When should the samples to be collected for TDM? Justify your answer.

(03 marks)

4. Mrs. CD (60 years old) has a history of hypertension and asthma. She is admitted to your ward for an endoscopy test. You can see from the clinic notes that Mrs. CD is being investigated for gastric ulcers.

The medication history taken by a junior ward pharmacist is mentioned below.

Losartan 50mg/ mane

Salmeterol + Fluticasone capsule/ inhale sos (prescribed bd)

Salbutamol capsule/ inhale sos

Diclofenac 50mg/tds (self-prescribed) - being on this a few months for a back pain.

Note: Patient doesn't know the drug names and has a poor inhaler technique.

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4.1 Why is it important to take notes on patients' knowledge regar history?	ding medicines while taking the (02 marks)
4.2 Briefly explain different strategies that can be used to improve knowledge regarding the medicines.	e this patient's adherence and (05 marks)
4.3 Comment on the appropriateness of the medicines she has bee	en taking. (08 marks)