



VIDYA SIRI COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

(A Unit of Kasipathi Educational Trust @ 157/2017-18)

(Recognized by Government of Karnataka, Affiliated to Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi & Board of Examining Authority, Drugs Control Department, Government of Karnataka)

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FIRST SESSIONAL EXAM Question Paper (THEORY)

2021-22

Branch: D. Pharm

Subject & Subject Code: SOCIAL PHARMACY

Date: 16/03/2022

Year: I. D. Pharm

Marks: 40

Time: 90 min

Instruction to Candidates:

- 1) Attempt All three Sections
- 2) Draw neatly labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Answers (Answer any 3 out of 4 questions) 3 X 5 marks=15 Marks.

1. List and explain any 5 roles of pharmacists in Public Health.
2. Enumerate various dimensions of Health.
3. Explain National Health Mission.
4. Write the importance of breastfeeding and ideal characteristic infant milk substitutes.

II. Short Answers (Answer any 5 out of 6 questions) 5 X 3 Marks= 15 Marks

1. Write a note on family planning.
2. Explain common sources demography and indicators of demography.
3. Enumerate the importance of demography.
4. Explain Scope of Social Pharmacy in Improving the Public Health.
5. Enlist the type of health indicators.
6. Enumerate National Health Policy (NHP) 2017.

III. Objective Answers (Answer all 10 out of 10 questions) 10 X 1 Marks = 10 marks

1. Define Social Pharmacy
2. Mention 2 difference between Private and Public health care.
3. Definition of health according to WHO.
4. Mention any 4 determinants of Health.
5. Mention any 4 importance of Millennium Development Goals.
6. List the 4 stages of demographic cycle.
7. Define Breastfeeding.
8. Enlist any 4 precautions required for bottle feeding.
9. Abbreviate MDG, NHM, NPP, and RCH.
10. How to bottle feed the baby.

SUBMIT YOUR ANSWERS ON OR BEFORE 4:00PM TODAY to
socialpharmacy@vidyasiricop.edu.in

1. Role of Pharmacist in public sector:-

- i) Review Prescription
- ii) Dispense Prescription/Non-Prescription Medicines
- iii) Provide Patient Counselling/Education.
- iv) Hospital and Community Pharmacy Management.
- v) Expertise on Medication

1.2. There are many dimensions in health such as:

- * Physical Health Dimensions ⇒
 1. Mental
 2. Social
 3. spiritual
 4. Emotional
 5. Other Dimensions.

1.3. National Health mission (NHM) was launched by the government of India in 2013 -subsuming the National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission. It was further extended in March 2018, to continue till March 2020.

- * Due to the poor knowledge and sources (mainly rural) some people are not able to take government facilities. For the releasing this problem government introduce the new programs (NHM one of them) to fulfil the requirement and improve the health of needy person.
- * NHM components include the Maternal health, Neonatal-child health, Reproductive health, Adolescence health, and against any disease (Tuberculosis, cancer etc.)
- * NHM facilities are reached to the people by the advertisement, posters, radio, socials media and any newspaper etc.

II. 1. Family Planning :-

India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programs at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programs called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past decades.

→ Aim of Family Planning :-

- i) Control population.
- ii) Improve the health (Physical, mental and social)
- iii) Reduce hunger and poverty
- iv) Reduce infant mortality and morbidity
- v) Improve the reproductive health.
- vi) Decrease the STD's.

II. 2. Common Sources & Indicators of Demography :-

- i) Death rate.
- ii) Birth "
- iii) Migration rate
 - a) Emigration
 - b) Immigration
- iv) Fertility
- v) Sex ratio
- vi) Age
- vii) Maternal mortality rate.
- viii) Infant mortality rate.

II. 3. Importance of Demography :-

- * Due to involvement of demographic study we will control the population growth by adding any modes.
- * By the demography we will define the health status of any population or community and provided the regular health services.
- * After demography study, we can fulfill the nutritional supplement, regular medicine and also fulfill the population needs.

Type of Health Indicator:-

A number of indicators are used for the assessment of health the important indicators of health are

- ① Mortality
- ② Morbidity Indicator
- ③ Disability Rate.
- ④ Nutritional status Indicator
- ⑤ Health care delivery Indicator.
- ⑥ Utilization rates Indicator.
- ⑦ Social and Mental health Indicator
- ⑧ Environmental
- ⑨ Socio-economic
- ⑩ Health policy
- ⑪ Indicator of Quality of life.

III. 1. ~~So~~ A social pharmacy may be defined as the discipline dealing with the role of medicines from the social, scientific and humanistic perspective.

III. 2. ~~Diff.~~ The main difference between Public Health care system and Private Health care system is that -
× Private health care system provide the all facilities to the public health and fulfill the public requirement and pay the appropriate amount of fee.

But ~~At~~ In Public health care system, ^{these} people are not afford the high payment on fee so the government open up a new public health care system to fulfill the poor and needy persons ~~in~~ need for their treatment.

III. 3. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

III. 4. Determination of Health:-

- i) Biology
- ii) Behavioral
- iii) Socio-culture
- iv) Socio-Economical.

III. 5. Millennium Development Goals:-

- * To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- * To achieve universal primary education.
- * To promote Gender equality and empower women.
- * To reduce child mortality

III. 6. Demography Cycle:-

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III. 7. Breastfeeding is the activity by which, the nourishing the new born baby with milk from the breast and complete their nutritional demands stands for proper growth and development upto certain period.

III. 8. Precaution require for bottle feeding:-

- ⊗ Proper cleaning and hygiene required for the bottle feeding.
- ⊗ To ensure the feeding supplement, which are healthy for baby or not.
- ⊗ To ensure the feeding bottle (Plastic, stainless steel) are compatible with the feeding supplement.
- ⊗ Proper condition and proper position are required for the best feeding.

III. 9. MDG ⇒ Millennium Development Goals.

NHM ⇒ National Health Mission

NPP ⇒ National Population Policy

RCH ⇒ Reproductive and Child Health care.

10. Bottle feed :-

* Position the bottle at an angle rather than straight up and down so the milk only comes out when your baby sucks.

* Let your baby take breaks from drinking when he/she seems to want them.

* Watch your baby for cues that he/she is full and then stop, even if the bottle is not empty.

III. 6. Demography Cycle :-

- ⊙ Pre-industrial
- ⊙ Urbanizing / industrializing
- ⊙ Mature industrial
- ⊙ Post Industrial.



II. 4. Scope of Social Pharmacy :-

⊙ Social Pharmacy is the multidisciplinary field of education and research that focus on the role.

⊙ The primary pursuit of Social Pharmacy research is to investigate questions and themes concerning pharmacy practice and medicine use. It played an important role in training programs for community-based pharmacist essential for a hyper-age society, health management & program.

