Pharmacopidomology 2875_2012_2_S223.doc

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka
V Year Pharma-D Degree Examination – Sep 2012

Time: Three Hours   **Max. Marks: 70 Marks**

PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY AND PHARMACOECONOMICS
Q.P. CODE: 2875

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS (Answer any two)   **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe in detail the steps involved in creating a study design in a pharmacoeconomics study
2. Identify the two major pharmacoepidemological models used to test the relationship between drug exposure and patient outcomes and explain
3. Define pharmacoepidemology. Explain the history and scope of pharmacoepidemology

SHORT ESSAYS (Answer any six)   **6 x 5 = 30 Marks**

4. Explain the significance of relative and attributable risk in a pharmacoepidemologcal study.
5. List the various method of assessing medication adherence and explain any three important methods
6. Explain the benefits and limitations of a drug surveillance program
7. Write a note on studies of vaccine safety
8. Explain markov model and give its applications
9. Describe a typical DUE cycle
10. Explain cost – effectiveness model
11. Give the strengths and weakness of meta – analysis

SHORT ANSWERS   **10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

12. Enlist any four applications of pharmacoeconomics
13. Mention the limitations of pharmacoeconomics
14. What is a record linkage system
15. List out software used in pharmacoeconomics
16. Mention two drug products recalled with associated adverse events
17. Give the applications of cost – benefit analysis
18. What is odds ratio – with the help of a suitable example explain how odds ratio can be estimated
19. Define prevalence and incidence
20. List out the four primary perspectives from which a primary pharmacoeconomics study can be conducted
21. What is intangible cost in a pharmacoeconomics study

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