Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

V Year Pharma-D Degree Examination – DEC-2014

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. What is cost utility analysis? Explain with suitable examples how the outcome is measured using cost utility analysis.
2. Describe in detail the steps involved in creating a study design in a pharmacoeconomics study.
3. Define pharmacoepidemology. Explain case-control studies and cohort studies with examples.

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

4. Describe spontaneous reporting system.
5. Explain the role of pharmacoeconomics in formulary management.
6. Explain the criteria and steps to be used in a pharmacoepidemiological study.
7. List the various method of assessing medication adherence and explain any three important methods.
8. Explain the significance of relative and attributable risk in a pharmacoepidemological study.
9. Write about prescription event monitoring.
10. Explain the different types of costs in a pharmacoeconomic study.
11. Explain a few important pharmacoepidemological studies involving drug induced birth defects.

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

12. What is outcome research?
13. What are case series reports?
14. Give the applications of cost-benefits analysis.
15. Explain "confounding".
16. Classify the types of association which can be found in a pharmacoepidemology study.
17. Define prescribed daily dose and defined daily dose.
18. Enlist any four applications of pharmacoeconomics.
19. List out the four primary perspectives from which a primary pharmacoeconomics study can be conducted.
20. What is record linkage system?
21. What is the significance of post marketing surveillance?

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