

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PHARMACY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

MID-SEMESTER TEST 2022/2023 SESSION

Course: SAP 301

Level: 300

):	ate:	se Title: Pharmacy Administration I 21st November 2022 RUCTIONS:	Time Allowed: Forty-five minute
		 Answer ALL questions Answer all the questions in your answer booklet Write your Matriculation number in the space pro 	ovided in your answer booklet
		ECTION A (10marks)	
	1.	Central to marketing is the concept of	
		(a) Profit	
		(b) Loss	
		(c) no interaction	
		(d)-Exchange	
	2.	Marketing mix involves all of the following except	
		(a) Product	
		(b) Price	
		Je) Person	
		(d) Place	
		Product is limited to tangible goods	
		(a) False	
		(b) True	
	4.	A producer set a price after considering several variables	
		(a) False	V
	_	(b) True Different participants in the distribution channel can be ca	illed
	5.		all a land to the land the
		(a) Wholesalers	
		(b) Retailers	
		(c) Consumers	
	_	(d) Intermediaries Which of the following is not part of the main component	s of marketing communication?
	ь.	(a) Sales promotion	3 of marketing communication
		(b) Personal selling	
		(c) Sponsorship	
		(d) Direct marketing	
	-	Which of the following is not a factor determining market	communication?
	7.		Water Little Same of The
		(a) the producer	
		(b) type of product	
		(c) target audience	
		(d) stage of product life cycle The roles of advertising include all of the listed options ex	ccept
	8.	The foles of advertising flictude all of the fished options of	

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	(a) communicative role	
	(b) production role	
	(c) economic role	
	(d) social role	
	9. Unfair advertising is determined by the using of unauthorized techniques and methods of	
	disseminating promotional information	
	(a) False	
	(b) True	
	10. Advertising as a process typically involves the following components except	
	(a) Advertisers	
	(b) Advertising resolution	
	(c) Advertising agencies	
	(d) Advertising audience	
	(d) Harving management	
	ECTION B (2 marks each)	
	11. Principles are fundamental truths upon which other truths depend and they explain the relationships	
	between two or more variables.	
3	between two or more variables. 12. ENGLOSIE is the Father of Management while Five Torlor is the Father of Scientific Management	
	*13 Two of the major proponents of the Psychology and human relations schools were and	
,	FIFTH MATU GODGE	JUQ
}	14. The school of management science is also known as the Quantitative School 15. Honey Louronce is known as one of the prominent proponents of the school of management science.	
	15. Hours Lourocco is known as one of the prominent proponents of the school of management science.	
	16. J. A. F Storger defined management as the process of planning, organising, leading and	
	controlling the efforts of organisational members and the use of other organisational resources in order	
	to achieve stated organisational goals	
	17. Two of the aspects of leading are and	
	18. Two of the four types of decisional roles of managers include those of totoportand togothics or	
	19. Regarding skill types needed by managers per levels, top managers require more of skill	
	the method delille	
	20. Two of the names associated with the behavioural science school are Lukor and Folick Hours	ואמ
	20. 1 WO Of the finites associated with the benefit of the state of th	U
	ECTION C (30 marks)	
	21. Define Pharmacy administration (4marks)	
	22. Two of the reasons why standard operating procedure (SOP) is so important in the pharmaceutical	
	industry include	
	(a) It is a toguestory toquito more	
	(b) Improvos Officions. (4marks)	
	23. The evolutional history of management theories shows that the schools of management formed and	
	developed in the 20th century were in the order of: (4marks)	
	24. Define Management (4marks)	
	25. Authority may be defined as(4marks)	
	26. List the four approaches to management studies (4marks)	
	27. In the management of a community pharmacy business, the pharmacist has a twin (often conflicting)	
	objectives of: (a) Customer Service underlined by Photographism.	
	(b) Rosaura University (Sinass Rotausia; (4marks)	
	the hypermunity pharmagines manage the twir objectives in their business?	
	20. The tree that the tree phroates a dicasoful CPP.	
	By balancing the top constitution Method.	
8 tre	of Mot are Moo, mosey, machines, materials, marker, management battom	outr
	Mail Market State Control of the Co	
WOTH	+ Musitios.	
Car		
de-	Community Pharmary Plactice.	



COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

24th November, 2022

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

MID-SEMESTER TEST 2022/2023 SESSION

COURSE CODE: PCG 301

TIME ALLOWED: 60MINS

COURSE TITLE: PHARMACOGNOSY I

Instruction: Answer ALL Questions in Sections A and B.

Section A

- 1. Medicinal plants can be collected from . wad and Cutty cater Sources . 2. Cultivation ensures quality and purity of medicinal plants..... True or False 3. Cultivation ensures irregular supply of crude drugs......True or False 4. Name the two methods of propagation of medicinal plants Soeds (40 goods). 5. Gibberellic acid promotes the germination of dormant seeds....... True or False 6. -What enzymes are indicated in the treatment of pancreatitis.....? As a Pharmacist, what enzyme medication would you recommend for dyspepsia? 8. What is an autocatalytic enzyme? Give an example 9. Give two reasons why we rely on microorganisms for the production of enzymes in modern Pharmacognosy Pancreatic amylase is a β-amylase, True or False 11. Resins are AND PRODUS solid or semi solid substances that are Worthor insoluble but mostly soluble in auconoli... (a) amorphous, alcohol, water (b) non amorphous, alcohol, water (c) non amorphous, water, alcohol (d) amorphous, water, alcohol 12. are found to be hard, translucent or transparent and fusible. (a) Chemically, resins (b) Physically, oleoresins (c) Physically, resins (d) Chemically, oleoresins 13. Oleoresins are semi-solid extracts composed of resin and obtained by evaporation of the solvents used for their production. (a) Olive oil (b) Corn oil (c) Vegetable oil (d) essential or fatty oil 14. are prepared from e.g. ginger, basil, nut meg, thyme, balsam, Indian bay leaves etc. (a) Oleoresins, spices (b) Resins, exudates (c) Oleoresins, exudates (d) 15. causes the body to make substances that fight pain and swelling. (a) Bromelain (b) Malt extract (c) Papain (d) Oleoresin

16. NOIOTAIL. DIs used to standardize drugs which the efficiency is due to odourous principles
17. The apparatus used for volatile oil content determination is Clonorgan. Apparatus microarganism

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Province content

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LEVENGER'S APPARATUS