

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

V Year Pharma-D Degree Examination – Aug / Sep 2011

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 70 Marks**

## PHARMACOEPIDEMOLOGY 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. Define pharmacoepidemiology. Explain case – control studies and cohort studies with suitable examples
2. What is medication adherence? Explain the methods used to assess medication adherence.
3. Define pharmacoeconomics. Explain with suitable examples how the outcome is measured using cost effectiveness analysis. Give the advantages and disadvantages of this model

#### **SHORT ESSAYS (Answer any six)**

**6 x 5 = 30 Marks**

4. Explain the strengths and weakness of automated databases
5. Explain the significance of relative and attributable risk in a pharmacoepidemiological study
6. What is bias? Explain the different types of bias
7. Explain the advantages of pharmacoepidemiological models over randomized controlled studies
8. What is Markov model? Give its application
9. Explain a few important pharmacoepidemiological studies involving drug induced birth defects
10. Describe a typical DUE cycle
11. Describe the steps involved in a cost minimization analysis study

#### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

12. What is QALY?
13. What is signal generation? Mention its significance
14. What is the need of post marketing surveillance
15. Define the terms; prevalence and incidence
16. What is defined daily dose and prescribed daily dose
17. Give examples of Meta analysis models
18. What are the advantages of cross sectional studies
19. Define the term outcome research
20. What is 'opportunity cost' in a pharmacoeconomics study
21. List out the four primary perspectives from which a primary pharmacoeconomic study can be conducted

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