Question Paper

MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Instructions: Answer ALL questions.

Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacoeconomics [PPR 5.2T]

Marks: 70   **Duration: 180 mins.**

Section A

Answer all the questions.

Long Answer Questions (3 x 10 marks = 30 marks)

1)	What are descriptive and analytical studies in epidemiology? Draw the flow chart of a case-control study, describe its basic steps, and write about its advantages and limitations.	(10)
2)	What is prescription event monitoring (PEM) and modified Prescription Event Monitoring and explain the process of PEM.	(10)
3)	What is pharmacoeconomics. Describe the steps involved in performing pharmacoeconomic analysis and explain the various types of cost categorization used in pharmacoeconomics evaluation.	(10)

Section B

Answer all the questions.

Short Answer Questions (6 x 5 marks = 30 marks)

4)	Define Pharmacoepidemiology. Discuss the genesis of pharmacoepidemiology and the need for conducting pharmacoepidemiological studies.	(5)
5)	What are automated data systems. Explain the different types of automated data systems used in pharmacoepidemiology	(5)
6)	Enumerate the methods of medication adherence and write the benefits and drawbacks of each method.	(5)
7)	Explain cost-benefit analysis.	(5)
8)	Explain various software's used in pharmacoeconomic analysis.	(5)
9)	Explain odds ratio with suitable example.	(5)

Section C

Answer all the questions.

Give Reasons for the Following (5 x 2 marks = 10 marks)

10)	Record linkage systems are considered crucial component of data analysis and integration, particularly in the fields of pharmacoepidemiology and healthcare research.	(2)
11)	Spontaneous reporting in pharmacovigilance helps in signal generation.	(2)
12)	Ongoing surveillance of vaccine safety is important.	(2)
13)	Pharmacoeconomics is an integral part in formulary decision-making.	(2)
14)	Cost-of-illness studies represent an important analytic tool in public health policy.	(2)

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