

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

1. Give the generic name, therapeutic uses and the major adverse effects of the following products: (20 points)
  - A. Glucophage
  - B. Zestril
  - C. Norvasc
  - D. Clinoril
  - E. Stilnox
  - F. Fungizone
  - G. Clozaril
  - H. Rifater
  
2. For the following laboratory tests, explain the meaning in clinical assessment. (15 points)
  - A. ALT
  - B. BUN
  - C. HDL
  - D. Hb
  - E. Eosinophil
  
3. What are the risks most likely to occur for the following combinations? Please also explain the mechanism. (15 points)
  - A. Trihexyphenidy + amitriptyline
  - B. Lisinopril + spironolactone
  - C. Theophylline + erythromycin
  
4. What are the drugs and/or food that can reduce the absorption of fluoroquinolones? Please also explain the mechanism. (5 points)
  
5. Miss Wang has learned from the newspaper that the effectiveness of some medications may be changed by taking grapefruit juice. She is worried whether grapefruit juice may affect the medication she is now taking for hypertension. How would you answer her question? (5 points)
  
6. Small-volume parenterals are sterile, pyrogen-free injectable products. Usually, they are packed into ampoules or vials. Discuss the differences between these two packages. (5 points)

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

編號： 462 系所：臨床藥學研究所甲組

科目：調劑學

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

7. The normal caloric requirement for an adult is approximately 2500 per day. Clinically, could we provide the required daily calories totally by 5% dextrose water? Explain the reason of your answer. (5 points)
8. Why pharmacists should counsel patients? Elaborate the significant benefits to both the patient and the pharmacist from communicating with patients about their medications. (10 points)
9. The following paragraphs are describing the packaging requirement of medicines in USA. Please compare the difference of practice between Taiwan and USA and give your comments. (10 points)

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has ruled that manufacturers must place prescription drugs in child-resistant packages if the original package is intended to go directly from the pharmacist to the patient. However, manufacturers need not place drugs in safety packaging if the drugs are intended to be repackaged by pharmacists.

All legend drugs intended for oral use must be dispensed by the pharmacist to the patient in containers having safety closures unless the prescribing physician or the patient specifically requests otherwise. A request for a non-child-resistant container may be applied to a single prescription or to all of a patient's desires, obtain and file a signed waiver request, and maintain the information in the prescription computer for future reference. There are some exceptions to the overall requirements, such as oral contraceptive packages because of their unique and useful design, and certain cardiac drugs (eg, nitroglycerin) because of the importance to the patient for direct and immediate access to the medication.

10. 日前有醫學中心可能因名稱相近而發生給錯藥品的事件，請討論如何由制度面的改善來預防此種疏失的發生。(10 points)