

系所組別： 臨床藥學與藥物科技研究所甲組

考試科目： 調劑學

考試日期：0220，節次：1

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

- I. Fill the following blanks. (每格二分，共五十分)
- A. In elderly adults, defined as older than (1) years of age, a number of age-related changes in gastrointestinal physiology could affect the absorption of medications. There is evidence for a decreased first-pass effect on hepatic and/or gut wall metabolism that results in (2) bioavailability and (3) plasma concentrations of drugs. On the other hand, constituents of grape fruit juice inhibit (4), thus decreasing first-pass metabolism and (5) bioavailability of certain drugs. To estimate creatinine clearance in the elderly, the most commonly used equation is (6).
- B. Eradication regimens of *Helicobacter pylori* may consist of two antibiotics, such as (7) or (8), and one antisecretory drug, such as (9), (10), (11). (Give the generic drug names)
- C. When using the α_1 -adrenergic antagonists, such as (12), (13), to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia, slow titration to a therapeutic maintenance dose is necessary to minimize side effects like (14) and (15). However, dose titration is minimal when prescribed with (16), which is selective for prostatic α_{1A} -adrenergic receptors.
- D. The primary calcium salts used for phosphate-binding in chronic kidney disease are (17) and (18).
- E. β_2 -Adrenergic agonists are commonly used for the control of asthma. The two drugs with long-lasting bronchodilation (12 or more hours) are (19) and (20).
- F. Analgesia should be initiated with the most effective analgesic agent having the fewest side effects. Give three drug categories that often are preferred over opiates in the treatment of mild-to-moderate pain: (21), (22) and (23).
- G. GI side effects caused by metformin are usually mild and can be minimized by (24). To avoid the GI side effects, the proper way of administration is (25).

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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II. What are the full drug names and therapeutic uses for the following abbreviations?

(每題二分，共十六分)

- A. COX-2 inhibitors
- B. EPO
- C. INAH
- D. NTG
- E. PTU
- F. TCA
- G. TMP-SMX
- H. TZD

III. 問答題

- A. 衛生署食品藥物管理局於去年十月宣布廢止諾美婷的藥品許可證，請說明其原因，並討論此一措施對民眾健康的影響。(8分)
- B. 請討論電腦系統於藥事服務之應用。(6分)
- C. 請討論醫院評鑑對藥事作業之影響。(8分)
- D. 下列文章係摘自 Preventing Medication Errors, published by the Institute of Medicine, 2007。閱讀後請與台灣之現狀比較討論。(12分)

「The delivery of care often involves moving the locus of care among sites and providers. These "handoffs" are fraught with errors. One strategy for reducing errors during these care transitions is to reconcile medication orders between transition points, especially between care settings such as hospital and outpatients, but also between points within organizations, such as the intensive care unit and a general care unit. This reconciliation involves comparing what a patient is taking in one setting with what is being provided in another to avoid errors of transcription and omission, duplication of therapy, and drug-drug and drug-disease interactions. This process typically reveals many discrepancies.

Reconciliation is facilitated when medication data are transmitted electronically among providers, with confirmation by the patient. Three important steps are required. First, a complete and accurate medication list must be compiled. Second, the data must be structured into components such as the medication name, dose, route, frequency, duration, start date, and so on. Third, these data must be formatted in a way that allows disparate computer systems to understand both their structure and content.」