



## **NIHS RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM**

### **General Clinical Pharmacy**

### **Final Written Examination**

#### **Examination Format:**

National Institute for Health Specialties NIHS (Emirate Board) final specialty written examination shall consist of one paper with 80-120 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10 % unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

#### **Passing Score:**

The pass mark in the Final Written Examination will be determined according to the scientific standards and based on reliable practices in assessment.





### **Suggested References:**

1. Pharmacotherapy: A pathophysiology Approach, Latest edition. New York: McGraw Hill; Dipiro j, Talbert RL Yee CG, et.al
2. Latest Edition, ASHP Best Practices (Position and Guidance of ASHP)
3. Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.
4. Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition.

### **Note:**

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. NIHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.





## Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage
1	Renal Diseases <sup>1</sup>	5%
2	Gastrointestinal/Hepatology Diseases <sup>1</sup>	5%
3	Pulmonary Diseases <sup>1</sup>	5%
4	Neurology <sup>4</sup> and Psychiatry <sup>4</sup>	5%
5	Rheumatology <sup>1</sup>	5%
6	Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition	5%
7	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring	5%
8	Endocrinology, Diabetes Diseases <sup>1</sup>	10%
9	Acute medical Diseases <sup>1</sup>	15%
10	Common Infectious Diseases <sup>3</sup>	20%
11	Acute/Chronic Cardiovascular Diseases <sup>2</sup>	20%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

### Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Include: deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, diabetes, thyroid disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, liver diseases, stroke, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, anemia, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic and duodenal ulcer disease, acute and chronic renal failure, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, shock and acid base imbalance.
- <sup>2</sup>Acute/chronic cardiovascular diseases Include: ischemic heart disease, heart failure, arrhythmias and hypertension.
- <sup>3</sup>Common infectious diseases include: urinary tract infection, sepsis, fungal infections, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), pneumonia, brucellosis, tuberculosis
- <sup>4</sup>Neurology/psychiatry include: depression and epilepsy





- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism, and Patient Safety are incorporated within various domains.

### Example Questions

#### EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS Question 1

A 73-year-old man presents to the primary care physician with a chief complaint of increased pain in his right knee. He states that this pain usually lasts for 5 minutes after rising in the morning and limits his ability to walk for long distances. He is diagnosed with a mild case of osteoarthritis of the knee.

Which of the following is the best initial therapy?

- A. Ibuprofen
- B. Gabapentin
- C. Acetaminophen
- D. Glucosamine sulphate

#### EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS Question 2

In which of the following situations should human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) drug-resistance be tested?

- A. Pediatric patients
- B. Pregnant patients
- C. Persons with virologic failure
- D. In case the patient developed adverse reaction

