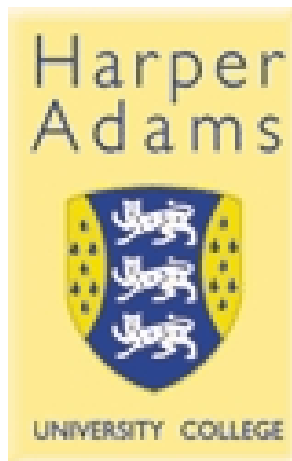


Harper Adams University College

AMTRA SQP Assessments:

Sample Paper for AMTRA Saddlers'
SQP: Conversion



AMTRA

Nov 2006

Harper
Adams



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Desk No: _____

(NOTE: PLEASE ATTACH THIS PAPER TO THE ANSWER BOOK COVER WITH TAG PROVIDED)

CERTIFICATE LEVEL

DATE:

TIME: 2 HOURS

MODULE IDENTIFIER: AC027

MODULE TITLE: AMTRA Saddlers' SQP: Conversion

Please name specific products or drugs as required that are available for your supply as a SQP.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Section A – please write your answer in the answer book provided.

Section B – please write your answers on the question paper.

Complete your Desk number on the question paper and attach to the answer book.

Please ensure that you complete your details in the top right hand corner of the answer book cover, fold and seal.

SECTION A - Case Study

MARKS

The owner of a 20 **horse** livery yard, a current client, has read in the press that anthelmintic resistance is becoming common in parasites of horses. In this yard horses are group grazed for part of the day and there are 6 small paddocks. Horses are generally long stay but 4 or 5 new horses come into the yard each year.

What else might you need to know from this client?

What advice would you give to the client about parasite control while reducing the risk of anthelmintic resistance? If you wish, mention specific chemicals or products in your advice. Justify this advice. What records would you and the client need to keep if you sold her any products?

(50)

SECTION B – Short Answer Questions

1. By which date must a SQP that qualified before January 2006 top-up their qualification?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

2. Which of these should not be taken into account when prescribing a POM-VPS medicine?

- A. The number of animals to which the medicine will be administered
- B. The age of the animals
- C. That the buyer will use it for an authorised use
- D. The price of the product

(1)

3. Outline what you must do as a SQP when presented with a written prescription from another RQP from another organisation.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

4. What does the veterinary medicine classification POM-VPS mean?

- A - Prescription Only, veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- B - Prescription Only, veterinarian, pharmacist or saddler
- C – Pharmacy Only, veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- D - Pharmacy Only, veterinarian, pharmacist or saddler (1)

5. What does SQP mean?

- A. Specially Qualified Person
 - B. Suitably Qualified Pharmacist
 - C. Suitably Qualified Person
 - D. Specially Qualified Pharmacist
- (1)

6. What should an E-SQP do when presented with a prescription for a POM-V animal medicine for a horse?

.....

.....

.....

(1)

7. What information on a medicine label indicates that it may or may not be legal for a SQP to sell the medicine?

- A. The distribution category
 - B. The manufacturer's name & address
 - C. The marketing authorisation number
 - D. The expiry date
- (1)

8. It is permissible for an SQP to break bulk when:
- A. The buyer only has a few animals and does not need the whole pack
 - B. The buyer only has a young animal needing a lower dose
 - C. Each medicine in a box is individually wrapped with a package leaflet
 - D. You have 2 buyers who agree to take half the pack each

(1)

9. What do you understand by the term 'withdrawal period'?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

10. It is illegal to supply a product;
- A. Without also supplying the manufacturer's data sheet/SPC
 - B. That has passed its expiry date
 - C. Where the label does not cover at least half of the packaging
 - D. That has been sold once, then returned

(1)

11. As an E -SQP for which products are you **not** entitled to provide a prescription (either Oral or Written) and subsequently supply, from an authorised premises, as described in the current VMR and approved by the Secretary of State?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

12. What does the medicine classification NFA-VPS mean?

- A. Not Farm Animals – veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- B. Non Food Animal – veterinarian, pharmacist or saddler
- C. Non Food Animal – veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- D. Not for Animals - veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP

(1)

13. When prescribing and supplying products in their own right a SQP is required to undertake a number of actions as part of their role. List **FOUR** of these actions.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

14. In all transactions involving prescription and supply of a veterinary medicine records must be kept, list the record required.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4)

15. Effective stock control should be practised by?

- A. Selling stock based on expiry date
- B. Selling older stock before new
- C. Mixing old and new stock together
- D. Ordering new stock after the last item of stock has been sold

(1)

Continued.....

16. The supply of veterinary medicinal products by a suitably qualified person must take place from premises approved by the Secretary of State. Outline the requirements for such a building.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

17. How often must records of storage temperatures of temperature sensitive medicines be kept?

- A. Hourly
- B. Weekly
- C. Daily
- D. Twice Daily

(1)

Continued.....

18. Which body has been recognised by the Secretary of State to register SQPs?

- A. BETA
- B. NOAH
- C. AMTRA
- D. AMI

(1)

19. When must AMI inspectors be granted access to approved premises and their records?

- A. On production of a warrant
- B. At any time that they may demand
- C. At any reasonable time
- D. On showing of an AMTRA ID card

(1)

20. A customer has identified a flea problem on her cat. Describe how you would advise on controlling the fleas.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

Continued.....

21. Which Law governs the sale and supply of medicines in the UK?

- A. The Environmental Protection Act
- B. The Veterinary Medicine Regulations 2006
- C. The 1968 Medicines Act
- D. The Health & Safety at Work Act

(1)

22. Complete filling in the table giving the group name / code of the three major anthelmintic groups used to control nematodes in horses, an example of the active ingredient, an example trade name and a parasite against which they are effective.

Class	Active ingredient	Product example	Example Parasite controlled
1BZ	Fenbendazole		
			Tapeworms
			Bots

(4)

23. a) What do you understand by “off label use”?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

b) Who is permitted to sell a medicine for “off label use”?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

24. a) What are bots?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

b) Describe two ways, including the time of year, which bot infestation can be prevented or controlled.

i).....
.....
.....

ii).....
.....
.....

(2)

Continued.....

25. When and how should encysted cyathastomes (small red worms) be controlled?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

26. a) Briefly describe the life cycle of *Toxocara canis*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3)

b) Why is it so important to control this particular parasite?

.....
.....
.....

(1)

27. What is hydatid disease and how can it be prevented?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(2)

28. Which of the following could not be a registered premise?

- A. A shop unit at an auction mart
- B. A mobile shop at a horse show
- C. A saddlery in a converted farm building
- D. A shop unit with shops selling food on either side

.....

(1)