

SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

GENERAL CLINICAL PHARMACY

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

1. A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 SBA MCQs. Ten unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.
2. If any other assessment format is used, the CAC must agree to its implementation (for example Short Answer Question (SAQ) or Modified Essay Question (MEQ) formats).

Passing Score:

1. The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.

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. SCFHS 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	Acute medical Diseases ¹	15%
2	Hypertension ¹	5%
3	Gastrointestinal/Hepatology Diseases ¹	5%
4	Endocrinology, Diabetes Diseases ¹	5%
5	Pulmonary Diseases ¹	5%
6	Rheumatology and Renal Diseases ¹	5%
7	Acute/Chronic Cardiovascular Diseases ²	15%
8	Common Infectious Diseases ³	20%
9	Enteral and Parenteral Nutrition	5%
10	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring	5%
11	Neurology ⁴	5%
12	Psychiatry ⁴	5%
Research, Ethics and Professionalism and Patient Safety		5%
Total		100%

¹ 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

² Acute/chronic cardiovascular diseases Include: ischemic heart disease, heart failure, arrhythmias

³ Common infectious diseases include: urinary tract infection, sepsis, fungal infections, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), pneumonia, brucellosis, tuberculosis

⁴ Neurology/psychiatry include: depression and epilepsy

Note:

- Blueprint distribution of the examination may differ up to +/-3% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.



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 K1

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