Marks Scored:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
July, 2017

Level : B. Pharm. | Course : PHAR 203
Year : II | Semester: I
Exam Roll No. : | Time: 30 mins. | F. M. : 20
Registration No: | Date : JUL 0 9 2017

SECTION "A"
[20Q ×1 = 20 marks]

1. The outermost layer of the gastrointestinal tract is the
[A] Mucosa
[B] Submucosa
[C] Muscularis mucosa
[D] Serosa

2. This hormone acts as an inhibitor to block increase stomach motility caused by gastrin
[A] Acetylcholine
[B] CCK
[C] Secretin
[D] Bombesin

3. It is one of the secretion of oxyntic glands
[A] Intrinsic factor
[B] Pepsinogen
[C] Ptylin
[D] Gastrin

4. Crypts of Lieberkuhn can be found on the entire surface of
[A] Esophagus
[B] Stomach
[C] Small intestine
[D] Large intestine

5. The volume of air remaining in the lungs after most forceful respiration is normally
[A] 500ml
[B] 1200ml
[C] 3000ml
[D] 6000ml

6. Intermittent blood flows in the following parts of the lungs during the cardiac cycle
[A] Base
[B] Apex
[C] Cardiac notch
[D] Lateral part

7. Partial pressure of O2 in the lungs when V/Q is infinite
[A] 40 [B] 45 [C] 0 [D]149

8. Acute respiratory distress syndrome in newborn can be seen due to alteration in
[A] V/Q ratio
[B] Surfactant production
[C] Alveolar ventilation
[D] Level of BPG

9. Electrically atria and ventricle are connected through
[A] AV valve
[B] Aortic valve
[C] Pulmonary valve
[D] AV bundle

10. All of the followings can be seen due to excess K^+ in the ECF
[A] Heart dilation
[B] Heart becomes flaccid
[C] Rhythm becomes abnormal
[D] Heart rate decrease

11. The volume of the blood remaining in the heart after ejection is called
[A] End diastolic volume
[B] End systolic volume
[C] Stroke volume
[D] Ejection fraction

12. Cardiac output can be decreased due to all of the following cases except
[A] Decreased blood volume
[B] Reduced TPR
[C] Obstruction of large veins
[D] Decrease skeletal muscle mass

13. The enzyme that degrades acetylcholine in the synaptic cleft is called
[A] Aceylcholinesterase
[B] ATP
[C] COMT
[D] Curare

14. Sarcoplasmic reticulum in the muscle is responsible for release of
[A] Acetylcholine
[B] Ca^{++}
[C] Na^{+}
[D] K^{+}

15. Multiunit smooth muscle are located in
[A] Piloerector muscle
[B] Gut
[C] Bile duct
[D] Uterus

16. Fibrin stabilizing factor is referred as clotting factor
[A] III
[B] VI
[C] IX
[D] XIII

17. Processing of T lymphocytes occurs in
[A] Thyroid
[B] Thymus
[C] Testis
[D] Tonsils

18. This constitute large percentage of antibodies in the body
[A] Ig D
[B] IgA
[C] Ig M
[D] Ig G

19. Peroxisome helps in
[A] Protein synthesis
[B] ATP synthesis
[C] Intracellular digestion
[D] Replication

20. All of the followings are excitatory neurotransmitter except
[A] Glutamate
[B] GABA
[C] Glycine
[D] Vasopressin

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Level : B. Pharm.
Year : II
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : PHAR 203
Semester: I
F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"
[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions. *Explain with graphs and figures wherever required.*

1. Write notes on bile secretion.
2. Elaborate on surfactant and pulmonary edema.
3. List down the muscles of respiration .what is the compliance of the lungs?
4. Explain action potential of cardiac muscle.
5. Give the JNC classification of blood pressure.
6. What is rigor mortis? Elaborate on myasthenia gravis?
7. Explain the genesis of RBC.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Explain the mechanism of the gastric acid secretion. What are the different factors that alter its secretion?
9. What are the layers of the respiratory membrane .How does O_2 get transported in the body?
10. Elaborate on the chemical control of respiration.
11. Draw a well labeled diagram of the heart. Explain the condition "hypoxia".
12. Explain cell mediated and humoral immunity.
13. How do substances get transported across the cell membrane?
14. Give the detail account on endocytosis.

SECTION "D"
[2 Q. ×7.5 = 15]

Answer *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Explain short term and long term regulation of BP with figure.
16. Explain the process of the muscle contraction after receiving signal from the innervated nerve.
17. a. Elaborate the events of hemostasis. [4.5]
    b. Write notes on blood typing. [3]