

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
February/March, 2018

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.  
Year : III

Course : PHAR 303  
Semester: I

Exam. Roll No.:

Time: 30 mins.

F.M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date MAR 05, 2018

SECTION "A"  
[20 Q.×1=20 marks]

Choose the appropriate answer:

1. Activation of AT<sub>2</sub> receptor results in all of the followings except  
[a] Vasoconstriction [c] Na<sup>+</sup> reabsorption  
[b] Vasodilation [d] Increase thirst
2. These are the Ca<sup>++</sup> channel blockers except  
[a] Amlodipine [c] Nicorandil  
[b] Verapamil [d] Diltiazem
3. Use of quinidine is not encouraged because of the following side effects except  
[a] Ventricular fibrillation [c] Torsade de pointes  
[b] Cardiac arrest [d] Ventricular arrhythmia
4. These drugs are used frequently in ophthalmology except  
[a] Carbachol [c] Muscarine  
[b] Pilocarpine [d] Physostigmine
5. All of the followings are true about pirenzepine except  
[a] Selectively block M<sub>1</sub> receptor  
[b] Inhibit gastric secretion  
[c] Equally effective as cimetidine  
[d] Indicated in urinary urgency with UTI
6. It results in stimulation of α<sub>1</sub> receptors  
[a] Mydriasis [c] Tachycardia  
[b] Inhibit insulin release [d] Increase glucagon release
7. "protamine sulfate binds to heparin to terminate the effect of heparin" is an example of  
[a] Physiological antagonism [c] Chemical antagonism  
[b] Non-competitive antagonism [d] Pharmacodynamic interaction
8. 6% of iron in the body is distributed in the form of  
[a] Enzymes [c] Ferritin  
[b] Myoglobin [d] Hemoglobin
9. EACA can be used in all of the followings except  
[a] Atleplase overdose [c] Tonsillectomy  
[b] GI hemorrhage [d] Viral hepatitis

10. Children dose of Dextromethorphan is  
 [a] 10-20mg [b] 5-10mg [c] 2.5-5 mg [d] 1-2 mg
11. Which of the following drug in high dose can produced systemic alkalosis?  
 [a] Magnesium hydroxide [c] Aluminium hydroxide  
 [b] Calcium carbonate [d] Sodium bicarbonate
12. ....do not interact with theophylline.  
 [a] Erythromycin [c] Clarithromycin  
 [b] Azithromycin [d] None of the above
13. ....is not degraded by most of the bacterial enzymes that degrades other aminoglycosides.  
 [a] Amikacin [c] Tobramycin  
 [b] Streptomycin [d] Capreomycin
14. Drug/s that can kill the persisters is/are  
 [a] Isoniazid [c] Rifampicin  
 [b] Pyrizinamide [d] Ethambutol
15. For treatment of fungal meningitis, Amphotericin B is given via.....route  
 [a] Intravenous [c] Oral  
 [b] Intramuscular [d] Intrathecal
16. Drug of choice for treatment of syphilis is  
 [a] Ampicillin [c] Benzyl penicillin  
 [b] Ciprofloxacin [d] Clarithromycin
17. Ciproflaxacin can cause all adverse effects except  
 [a] Bad taste  
 [b] Seizure  
 [c] Tendinitis  
 [d] Supression of long bone growth in children
18. ....is/are intended to restore and maintain healthy flora  
 [a] Racecadotril [c] Hyoscine  
 [b] Loperamide [d] Probiotics
19. Which of the following drug can produce gametocidal action?  
 [a] Chloroquine [c] Halofantrine  
 [b] Primaquine [d] Mefloquine
20. Drugs that opens GABA mediated chloride channels is  
 [a] Praziquantel [c] Piperazine  
 [b] Pyrantel Pamoate [d] Niclosamid

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SECTION "B"  
[5 Q.×3=15 marks]

Answer any *FIVE* questions.

1. State the mechanism of emesis. Why sulfonamide is contraindicated to use in children and how this effect is produced?
2. Write down the category wise treatment regimen for tubercular patient.
3. Write short note on ehinocandins.
4. Classify antihypertensives with at least 2 drugs in each group.
5. Give an account on drug interaction.
6. Classify anticholinergic drug and mention 5 of its adverse effects .
7. Explain how biotransformation of drugs takes place.

SECTION "C"  
[5 Q.×5=25 marks]

Answer any *FIVE* questions.

8. State the reason for ineffectiveness of metronidazole for aerobic infection. Write down its therapeutic use, adverse effects, dose of metronidazole for peptic ulcer.
9. Explain in detail about the different forms of antimalarial drugs. Give any one dosages regimen for treatment of chloroquine sensitive falciparum malaria.
10. List out general  $\beta$  lactam characteristics. Classify penicillin and state its detail mechanism of action.
11. Define constipation. Elaborate different types of laxatives with mechanism of action, uses and benefit.
12. Give an account on different types of angina. Classify nitrates group of antianginal and explain its mechanism of action and actions in the body.
13. Classify diuretics and elaborate loop diuretics.
14. Classify  $\beta$  blockers and explain propranolol with its action, kinetics, uses and adverse effects.

SECTION "D"  
[2 Q.×7.5=15 marks]

Answer any *TWO* questions.

15. Classify anti arrhythmic drugs. Explain one drug of each group in detail.
16. Write down the common features, mode of action, pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of aminoglycosides.
17.
  - a. Explain in detail about patient related factor that need to consider for selection antimicrobial agents. [3.5]
  - b. Classify antiasthmatics. Elaborate on leukotriene antagonist and methylxanthine. [4]