KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
March/April, 2017

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Pharm.
Year : III

Course : PHAR 303
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date : APR 0 9 2017

SECTION "A"
[20 Q × 1=20 marks]

1. If the drug has pKa value of 3, its ionization is more likely to take place in compartment having pH
[a] 3 [b] 7 [c] 7.4 [d] 8.5

2. "Acidic drug binds to the basic drug to reduce its toxic effect" is an example of
[a] Physical antagonism
[b] Competitive antagonism
[c] Chemical antagonism
[d] Functional antagonism

3. Release of acetylcholine from its receptor is blocked by
[a] Botulinum toxin
[b] Hemicholinium
[c] Spider venom
[d] Reserpine

4. One of the following can act as an antidote for organophosphate poisoning
[a] Bethanechol
[b] Pralidoxime
[c] Procyclidine
[d] Isoprenaline

5. The daily iron requirement for menstruating women is
[a] 80 µg/kg
[b] 21 µg/kg
[c] 30 µg/kg
[d] 10 µg/kg

6. 10 mg of the following anticoagulant is sufficient to reduce coagulability of 1ml blood in vitro
[a] Sodium citrate
[b] Heparin
[c] Sodium edetate
[d] Sodium oxlate

7. It inhibits phosphodiesterase to cause bronchodilation in asthamatic patient
[a] Theophylline
[b] Terbutaline
[c] Noscapine
[d] Bromohexine

8. All of the following are the adverse effects of digoxin except
[a] Arrhythmia
[b] Altered color vision
[c] Hypokalaemia
[d] vomiting

9. One of the following antiarrhythmic has the longest plasma half life
[a] Lidocaine
[b] Flecainide
[c] Amiodarone
[d] Procainamide

10. This group of drug should not be given in hypertensives with high risk of angina
[a] ARBs
[b] Beta blockers
[c] Ca^{++} channel blockers
[d] Diuretics

11. Causal prophylaxis is
[a] To prevent maturation of or destroy the sporozoites within infected hepatic cell.
[b] To inhibits erythrocytic phase & prevent the rupture of infected erythrocytes
[c] To terminate episodes of malarial fever
[d] To remove male & female gametes of plasmodia formed in patient's blood

12. It frequently causes chills, fever & electrolyte abnormalities
[a] Griseofulvin
[b] Terbinafine
[c] Fluconazole
[d] Amphotericin B

13. _____acts rapidly that is within 2-6hr when it is given in high dose
[a] Magnesium sulphate
[b] Decussate sodium
[c] Liquid paraffin
[d] psyllium

14. Which of the following statement is not true?
[a] Penicillin V can be given orally
[b] Aminopenicillin is effective against *H.influenzae*
[c] Cloxacillin is highly penicillinase resistant & acid labile drug
[d] Clavulanic acid binds with β-lactamase reversibly

15. Cell wall synthesis inhibitor without β lactam ring is
[a] Amoxicillin
[b] Meropenem
[c] Vancomycin
[d] Aztreonam

16. Which of the following statement is not correct?
[a] Erythromycin can be used to treat the syphillis
[b] Azithromycin potentiate the effects of carbamazepine by interfering the metabolism of this drug
[c] Enteric coated tablet of erythromycin is used to prevent destruction from gastrointestinal acid
[d] Erythromycin undergoes enterohepatic circulation

17. Folic acid supplement has to be taken with the drug
[a] Methotrexate
[b] Cisplatin
[c] Cyclophosphamide
[d] Vinblastine

18. Only absorbable antacid is
[a] Calcium carbonate
[b] Sodium bicarbonate
[c] Aluminium hydroxide
[d] Magnesium trisilicate

19. Purgative is essential while treating with the drugs for helminthes infestations
[a] Piperazine
[b] Albendazole
[c] Pyrantel pamoate
[d] Niclosamide

20. Which antitubercular drug can contribute an orange–red color to urine? [1]
[a] Pyrazinamide [b] Rifampin [c] Isoniazid [d] Ethambutol

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SECTION "B"
[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. List out the different ways in which antimicrobial drugs can be classified.

2. Classify antitubercular drugs & give category wise treatment regimen for tuberculosis.

3. Elaborate different aggressive factors that can contribute to peptic ulcer.

4. Elaborate verapamil with its mechanism of action, kinetics, side effects, therapeutic uses and doses.

5. Give pharmacological details on the maturation factors administered in case of anemia.

6. Classify α- adrenergic blocking drugs and mention its uses.

7. Elaborate the combined effects of the drugs.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Give a reason for bleeding tendencies associated with the use of cefoperazone. Discuss the different properties of cephalosporin according to its classification.

9. Elaborate drug co-trimoxazole along with its detail mechanism of action, therapeutic indication, and adverse effects.

10. Classify the antiprotozoal drugs. State how nitroimidazole exerts its effects against amebiasis. Mention dose of metronidazole for the intestinal amebiasis, peptic ulcer. State the mechanism of the disulfiram like reaction shown by metronidazole if combined with ethanol.

11. Discuss how vomiting is induced? Classify the antiemetic & discuss in detail about H_1 antihistaminics.

12. Write down the mechanism of actions of furosemide, hydrochlorthiazide and spironolactone with appropriate diagram. What are the complications related to these drugs.

13. Justify the advantage of use of ACE inhibitors in Heart failure. Also explain its pharmacokinetics, adverse effects and drug interactions.

14. Classify anticoagulants. Elaborate in detail about antiplatelet drugs.

SECTION "D"

[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Write down the detail mechanism for exerting antibacterial effects by tetracycline along with the mechanism of microbial resistance .Classify the drug tetracycline, mention its therapeutic indication, pharmacokinetics, adverse effects.

16. Give an account on asthma. Classify the drugs used as antiasthmatics. Elaborate methylxanthine. [1.5+2+4=7.5]

17. a. Give a detail account of imipenam . [3.5]
    b. Discuss on efficacy, potency and selectivity of the drugs using dose response curve. [4]