

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
May/June, 2019

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Pharm.
Year : III

Course : PHAR 303
Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date 30 MAY 2019

SECTION "A"
[20Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Choose the most appropriate answer among the given options and **encircle** the letter of your choice.

1. All of the followings about sublingual route of drug administration is true except
[a] Drug is diffused to capillary network
[b] Non irritating drugs can be given
[c] Drugs are damaged by gastric acid
[d] Mucous membrane might get irritated
2. These are the examples of secondary active transporters except
[a] SGLT-1 [b] OCT [c] OATP [d] MDR-1
3. All of the followings about bethanechol is true except
[a] Has weak muscarinic action
[b] Cannot be hydrolyzed by Ach E
[c] Promotes urinary tract motility
[d] Shows prominent adverse effects
4. It is one of the vasicoselective parasympatholytics
[a] Oxyphenonium [b] Tolterodine [c] Procyclidine [d] Pirenzepine
5. It is one of the β_2 selective agonist
[a] Salmeterol [b] Isoproterenol [c] Midodrine [d] Methoxamine
6. Daily iron requirement for adult male is
[a] 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ [b] 3-5mg [c] 1-2 mg [d] 13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
7. These are the adverse effects of thiazides except
[a] Hypokalemia [b] Hyperuricemia [c] Hyperglycemia [d] Hyperkalaemia
8. Antihypertensive dose of hydralazine is
[a] 25-50mg OD-TDS [b] 20-80mg oral
[c] 10-20mg i.m [d] 50-200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{min}$
9. This ACE inhibitor cannot be administered with food
[a] Enalapril [b] Lisinopril [c] Captopril [d] Ramipril
10. Dose of montelu kast for 2-4 years old is
[a] 20 mg BD [b] 4mg OD [c] 10mg OD [d] 7mg OD

11. Narrow spectrum acid stable penicillinase sensitive penicillin is
 [a] Potassium penicillin G [b] Procaine penicillin
 [c] Phenoxymethylpenicillin [d] Cloxacillin
12. Higher incidence of pseudomembranous colitis is seen with use of
 [a] Doxycycline [b] Azithromycin [c] Clindamycin [d] Gentamicin
13. A lady with history of motion sickness is planning to travel by bus. Most suitable drug for prevention of motion sickness
 [a] Cinnarizine [b] Metochlopramide [c] Chlorpromazine [d] Ondansetron
14. Person with fast drug acetylation phenotype will have comparatively lower plasma levels of which drugs?
 [a] Amikacin [b] Pyrazinamide [c] Ethambutol [d] Isoniazid
15. A drug that inhibits fungal DNA synthesis by inhibiting thymidylate synthase enzyme
 [a] Flucytosine [b] Amphotericin B [c] Griseofulvin [d] Capsosungin
16. Long term use ofcan leads to loss of vision due to retinal damage
 [a] Chloroquine [b] Primaquine [c] Mefloquine [d] Pyrimethamine
17. Antibiotics that demonstrate a bacteriostatic effects is
 [a] Aminoglycosides [b] Macrolides [c] Cephalosporins [d] Carbapenems
18. Drug that is prepared form microbial cell is
 [a] Racecadotril [b] Loperamide [c] Probiotics [d] Diphenoxylate
19.reduces the gastrointestinal motility.
 [a] Castor oil [b] Sorbitol [c] Lactulose [d] Loperamide
20. Anti androgenic effects can be produced by
 [a] Cimetidine [b] Ranitidine
 [c] Famotidine [d] All of the above

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

Course : PHAR 303
Semester : I
F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Which drug can produce gray baby syndrome? Mention the symptoms that are seen in gray baby syndrome.
2. State the therapeutic indications of praziquantel. Give a reason why albendazole is considered as the drug of choices for treatment of neurocysticercosis.
3. List out the different selection criteria for antimicrobial drugs. Elaborate on brief about drug related factors for selection of antimicrobial drugs.
4. Give an account on drug synergism.
5. How does the biotransformation of drug take place in the body?
6. Give detail account on anti-platelet drugs.
7. Write in detail about blood maturation factors.

SECTION "C"

[5Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Classify the protein synthesis inhibitor. State the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses & adverse effects of tetracycline.
9. State in detail about the antimicrobial mechanism of action of sulfonamide & of trimethoprim. Why these drugs don't affect the human cell at the same time?
10. Classify antiamoebic drugs according to the site of action with suitable example. Explain mode of action, adverse effect and therapeutic indications of prototype drug.
11. Define antiseptics. List out the urinary tract antiseptics. Give a short note on the methenamine.
12. Elaborate digoxin with its mechanisms of action, pharmacological action, pharmacokinetics, uses, adverse effects and interactions.
13. Classify antianginal drugs. Elaborate on verapamil.
14. Classify non specific therapy of cough. Give an account on antitussives.

SECTION "D"

[2Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Discuss the pathophysiological mechanism by which emesis is triggered & main neurotransmitter involved. Classify the antiemetic drugs & state the mechanism, indications & side effects of serotonin receptor antagonist.

16. Elaborate on the synthesis and release of norepinephrine, Classify Sympathomimetics. Elaborate indirect and mixed acting adrenergic agonist.
17. a. What is the rationale of using pyridoxine with isoniazid? Mention the adverse effects of isoniazid. [3.5]
b. Give an account on drug efficacy and potency. What are the advantages of plotting dose response curve? [4]