

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
February/March, 2025

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.

Year : III

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

Registration No.:

Course : PHAR 325

Semester : II

F. M. : 20

Date : 02 MAR 2025

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

**Choose and encircle the most appropriate option from each set of choices**

1. Which of the following medicines can provide the fastest symptomatic relief as well as the highest healing rates in gastroesophageal reflux disease?  
a. Famotidine      b. Ranitidine      c. Omeprazole      d. Sodium alginate
2. Which of the following is the primary use of antacids in peptic ulcer disease?  
a. Ulcer healing      b. Prompt pain relief  
c. Preventing ulcer relapse      d. Control of bleeding from the ulcer
3. Which RBC morphologic changes may be seen in G6PD deficiency anemia?  
a. Spherocytes      b. Elliptocytosis      c. Poikilocytosis      d. Heinz bodies
4. Which of the following is not the therapeutic goal for managing inflammatory bowel disease?  
a. Curing the disease      b. Inducing remission  
c. Maintaining remission      d. Improving the patient's quality of life
5. Which of the following is the advantage of pegylated interferon over interferon alfa 2b?  
a. Maintain constant blood levels of interferon  
b. Shorter duration is sufficient  
c. Does not cause flu-like symptoms  
d. Faster clearance of interferon
6. Which of the following is the preferred drug for controlling an acute exacerbation of ulcerative colitis?  
a. Prednisolone      b. Sulfasalazine      c. Mesalazine      d. Vancomycin
7. What should be the daily protein intake quantity in patients with hepatic encephalopathy?  
a. 20 - 40 gm      b. 40 - 60 gm      c. 60 - 80 gm      d. 80 - 100 gm
8. Which of the following is appropriate for managing agitation in patients with liver cirrhosis?  
a. Chlordiazepoxide      b. Diazepam      c. Oxazepam      d. Diazepam
9. The uveo-scleral outflow of aqueous humor is increased by  
a. Prostaglandin analogue      b. Beta-blockers  
c. Alpha agonists      d. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

10. Megaloblastic anemia occurs in  
 a. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> but not folic acid deficiency  
 b. Folic acid but not Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency  
 c. Either Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> or folic acid deficiency  
 d. Deficiency of both Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> and folic acid
11. A drug of choice for patient suffering from hypertension and prostatic hypertrophy  
 a. Enalapril                      b. Prazosin                      c. Diltiazem                      d. Nifedipine
12. Which of the following statement related to heart failure is not true?  
 a. Angiotensin II cause increase in renal blood flow  
 b. Fluid is retained in body during heart failure  
 c. Argininevasopressin causes the vasoconstriction during heart failure  
 d. Angiotensin II and other neuro-hormone released in response to angiotensin II causes ventricular hypertrophy and remodeling
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ drug bind to open Na<sup>+</sup> channel and prevent sodium influx during Phase 0.  
 a. Quinidine                      b. Mexiletine                      c. Flecainide                      d. Amiodarone
14. On binding T- cell with antigen MHC complex, antigen presenting cell will release all of the following except  
 a. Interleukin 1                      b. Interleukin 2                      c. Interleukin 6                      d. Tumor necrosis factor
15. All of the following statement related to asthma is true except  
 a. There is large increase in macrophage number  
 b. Thickening of basement membrane occurs  
 c. Eosinophil is predominant cell  
 d. There is increase CD4+, TH2 lymphocytes
16. A 55years old hypertensive female under medication had complains about skin rashes and cough which may be a side effects of drug. Which of the following drug is the most likely causing that effect?  
 a. Spironolactone                      b. Captopril                      c. Prazosin                      d. Clonidine
17. A drug that reduces preload  
 a. Amlodipine                      b. Labetalol  
 c. Isosorbide mononitrate                      d. Verapamil
18. A drug most likely to cause myalgia  
 a. Atenolol                      b. Rosuvastatin                      c. Nicorandil                      d. Verapamil
19. Which of the following statement of Rheumatic heart disease is not true?  
 a. It can result from untreated Group A streptococcus infection.  
 b. It primarily affect children and young adult  
 c. It can result from damage to heart valve caused by one episodes of Rheumatic fever  
 d. Only inflammation of endocardium caused by an immune responses to throat infection
20. Atria quiver instead of contracting properly in  
 a. Atrial flutter                      b. Sinus bradycardia  
 c. Long term QT syndrome                      d. Atrial fibrillation

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Course : PHAR 325  
Semester : II  
F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

*Attempt ANY FIVE questions.*

1. Give a scheme for the management of duodenal ulcer.
2. Write shortly on treatment of chronic hepatitis C virus infection.
3. Write shortly on the management strategy of hepatic encephalopathy in patients with liver cirrhosis.
4. Write in brief about the different types of arrhythmia.
5. Mention the complications associated with uncontrolled hypertension. Discuss on management of hypertension.
6. Write shortly on clinical features and laboratory investigations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
7. List out the signs and symptoms of Asthma. Discuss its severity classification.

SECTION "C"

[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

*Attempt ANY FIVE questions.*

8. Differentiate clinical features of bacterial and viral conjunctivitis. Write a note on the management strategies of each of these ocular problems.
9. Write shortly on clinical features and diagnostic investigations of hepatitis B virus infection. Discuss preventive measures and management approaches for this disease.
10. Discuss on various types of hemolytic anemias along with their management approach.
11. Mention clinical features of Crohn's disease. Write a short note on specific drug therapies for treating Crohn's disease.
12. Give a detail account on different types of angina. Discuss on management approaches of stable angina.
13. State the clinical features associated with different types of heart failure. Give a management scheme according to its classification.
14. Explain the pathophysiology of gout along with its clinical features.

**P.T.O.**

SECTION "D"

[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

*Attempt ANY TWO questions.*

15. Mention signs and symptoms of liver cirrhosis. Discuss in detail on management of various types of complications that can arise due to portal hypertension in this disease.
16. Discuss etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features and management of rheumatoid arthritis.
17.
  - a. Mention clinical features of mild to moderate distal colitis. How is this condition treated? [3.75]
  - b. How rheumatoid arthritis can be differentiated from osteoarthritis? Discuss non pharmacological measures that should be suggested to patient suffering from osteoarthritis. [3.75]