

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
July, 2024

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.

Year : III

Course : PHAR 325

Semester : II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. :20

Registration No.:

Date

28 JUL 2024

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate option.

1. Risk factor for glaucoma includes all of the following **EXCEPT**
 Myopia Hypotension
 Diabetes mellitus Long term use of steroid
2. What is an indication of Iodoxamide?
 Allergic conjunctivitis Viral conjunctivitis
 Gonococcal conjunctivitis Chemical conjunctivitis
3. Which of the following increases absorption of iron from intestine?
 Vitamin B12 Folic acid Erythropoietin Ascorbic acid
4. Deficiency of which of the following lead to Pernicious anemia?
 Iron Vitamin B12 Folic acid Vitamin B6
5. Which of the following is the leading factor for causing encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis?
 Hypernatremia Hyperkalemia
 Elevated serum bilirubin level Elevated serum ammonia level
6. Which of the following describes the pain of peptic ulcer disease?
 Burning or gnawing pain in abdomen
 Sharp pain that radiated to the right shoulder
 Throbbing pain that radiate to the back
 Colicky pain radiating to the lower limbs
7. Which of the following comprises two 5-aminosalicylic acid (5ASA) moieties?
 Olsalazine Sulphasalazine Pentasa Mesalamine
8. Which of the following drugs is associated with osteoporosis?
 Prednisone Methotrexate
 Penicillamine Hydroxychloroquine
9. Which laxative should not be used to treat acute constipation because of its slow onset of action?
 Glycerin Bisacodyl suppository
 Psyllium Magnesium sulphate

10. Concurrent administration of antacid administration reduces efficacy of which of the following medicines?
 Ranitidine Omeprazole Sucralfate Pirenzepine
11. Which of the following statement is **NOT CORRECT**?
 Atria beats regularly but faster than normal in atrial flutter.
 Amiodarone prolong duration of action potential and refractory period
 Digoxin is used in atrial flutter but not in atrial fibrillation
 Flecainide maintain sinus rhythm in atrial flutter
12. Following features can be seen in asthmatic patient **EXCEPT**
 Fragile epithelium
 Large increases in macrophages
 Mast cell activation
 Thickening of basement membrane
13. Stable angina is
 Characterized by long lasting chest pain precipitated by less effort
 Caused by reduction of coronary perfusion due to obstruction of coronary artery
 Condition requiring the emergency treatment
 Occurred at rest or during sleep
14. Dose of glucosamine sulfate for osteoarthritis treatment is
 1500mg in three divided dose per day
 1200mg in three divided dose per day
 400-1200 mg per day
 500mg in three divided dose per day
15. β blockers produce following effect **EXCEPT**
 Decrease activation of β_1 receptors on heart and decrease heart rate
 Decrease activation of renin angiotensin aldosterone system
 Decrease preload and afterload
 Activities regulated by affecting voltage gated calcium channel
16. Emphysema characteristics are **EXCEPT**
 Patient may be thin with a barrel chest
 Patient have frequent cough and expectoration
 Pursed lip breathing and use of accessory respiratory muscles
 Hyper resonant chest and wheezing
17. Which of the following statement regarding salbutamol is **NOT CORRECT**?
 Has rapid onset of action
 Patient may experiences a fine skeletal muscle tremor with prolonged use of salbutamol
 Can cause tachycardia & palpitation
 High dose therapy during exacerbation precipitate hypokalemia
18. Resistance vessel is dilated by
 Glyceryl trinitrate Hydralazine
 Isosorbide dinitrate Verapamil

19. Which of the following drug can cause abrupt fall on blood pressure and can precipitate myocardial infraction and stroke
 Nifedipine Clonidine Hydralazine Esmolol
20. Gouty attack can be treated by all of the following drugs **EXCEPT**
 Indomethacin Sulindac Ibuprofen Aspirin

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Level : B.Pharm.
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Semester : II
F. M. : 55

28 JUL 2024

SECTION "B"
[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Mention clinical features of viral conjunctivitis. Write shortly on its treatment.
2. Write a short note on management of chronic hepatitis C infection.
3. Write shortly on management of mild to moderate distal colitis.
4. Give a scheme for management of ischemic heart disease.
5. Write in detail about clinical features of rheumatoid arthritis.
6. Explain briefly on different options available for the treatment of rheumatic heart disease.
7. Discuss the pathophysiological basis of cardiac arrhythmia.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Write shortly on clinical features and diagnostic investigations of Hepatitis B. Discuss on the preventive measures and management approach of this disease.
9. Discuss on the various complications that arise in liver cirrhosis due to portal hypertension.
10. Mention clinical features of megaloblastic anemia. Write short note on management of this hematological condition.
11. Write shortly on pathophysiology of peptic ulcer disease. Give algorithm for management of gastric ulcer.
12. Write down the pathophysiology and clinical features of asthma.
13. Discuss in brief about the drugs used in the management of gout.
14. Discuss the different physiologic adaptation to reduced cardiac output in heart failure.

SECTION "D"
[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Discuss on pharmacotherapeutic approach for management of Crohn's disease. What can be done for maintenance of remission?
16. Discuss in detail about the blood pressure regulation in the body. State the etiology of hypertension. Give its management approach. Briefly discuss about the hypertension in pregnancy including available treatment option.
17.
 - a. Differentiate between open and closed angle glaucoma on the basis of pathophysiology and approach for treatment. [3.5]
 - b. Give a management scheme of osteoarthritis [4]