

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
June/July, 2023

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.

Year : III

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

Course : PHAR 325

Semester : II

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date 4 JUL 2023

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Encircle the correct option of the following multiple choice questions.

1. A nurse got needle stick injury, and the blood is known to contain hepatitis B virus surface antigens. Which of the following would you suggest for that nurse?
 - a. Nothing
 - b. Hepatitis B vaccine
 - c. Hepatitis B immune globulin
 - d. Hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin
2. Which of the following is the dosage regimen of neomycin in hepatic encephalopathy?
 - a. 100 – 200 mg, 2 – 4 times daily for 7 days
 - b. 100 – 200 mg, once daily for 7 days
 - c. 500 – 1000 mg, 2 – 4 times daily for 7 days
 - d. 500 – 1000 mg, once daily for 7 days
3. Which of the following hepatitis virus is not an RNA virus?
 - a. Hepatitis A
 - b. Hepatitis E
 - c. Hepatitis B
 - d. Hepatitis D
4. Which of the following laxative is suitable for an infant suffering with constipation?
 - a. Lactulose
 - b. Senna
 - c. Bisacodyl
 - d. Glycerogelatin suppository
5. All of the following antibiotics are appropriate for use in the treatment of peptic ulcer associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection except
 - a. Amoxicillin
 - b. Clarithromycin
 - c. Metronidazole
 - d. Ampicillin
6. Which of the following side effect is common with Bisacodyl?
 - a. Abdominal cramp
 - b. Constipation
 - c. Skin rashes
 - d. Dizziness
7. Which of the following is the longer acting ocular beta blocker?
 - a. Timolol
 - b. Betaxolol
 - c. Carteolol
 - d. Levobunolol
8. Which of the following comprises two 5-aminosalicylic acid moieties?
 - a. Olsalazine
 - b. Sulphasalazine
 - c. Pentasa
 - d. Mesalamine
9. Which of the following combination of immunomodulators has slower onset of action?
 - a. Mercaptopurine and cyclosporine
 - b. Mercaptopurine and azathioprine
 - c. Methotrexate and tacrolimus
 - d. Methotrexate and cyclosporine

10. Which of the following antibiotic is used to treat Gonococcal conjunctivitis in high risk patients?
- Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment
 - Tetracycline ophthalmic ointment
 - Intravenous ceftriaxone
 - Sulfacetamide Sodium ophthalmic drop
11. Which of the following statement on rheumatoid arthritis is **NOT** correct?
- Flexion of distal interphalangeal joint and hyperextension of proximal interphalangeal joint is known as boutonniere deformities
 - Severe hyperextension of interphalangeal joint of thumb occurs in zigzag deformities
 - Anemia can occur in patient suffering from rheumatoid arthritis
 - Muscle atrophy and joint destruction also occurs as disease progresses
12. All of the following features can be seen in asthmatic patient **EXCEPT**
- Fragile epithelium
 - Large increases in macrophages
 - Mast cell activation
 - Thickening of basement membrane
13. A drug that is not used in treatment of rheumatic heart disease is
- Amoxicillin
 - Aspirin
 - Tetracycline
 - Warfarin
14. Which of the following drug can cause pedal edema?
- Enalapril
 - Methyldopa
 - Propranolol
 - Amlodipine
15. Drug use to relieve acute bronchoconstriction is
- Salbutamol
 - Theophylline
 - Prednisolone
 - Tiotropium bromide
16. Which of the following drug blocks sodium channel, shortens phase 3 repolarization and decrease duration of action?
- Quinidine
 - Amiodarone
 - Lidocaine
 - Verapamil
17. Sclerosis is seen in
- Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Gout
 - Diabetes
18. All of the following neurohormones constrict the blood vessel **EXCEPT**
- Angiotensin II
 - Arginine vasopressin
 - Endothelin I
 - Nitric oxide
19. Which of the following drug causes platelet activation and aggregation?
- Clopidogrel
 - Nicorandil
 - Diltiazem
 - Dipyridamole
20. Dose of indomethacin for treatment of gout is
- 25-50 mg QID for 3 days, then the dose is tapered to BD
 - 200 mg BD
 - 400 mg on the first day then 100mg BD
 - 300-600mg TDS

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
June/July, 2023

04 JUL 2023

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

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

SECTION "B"
[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. List out the risk factors for osteoarthritis. State the difference between the osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Give a management algorithm for treatment of acute tachycardia.
3. Write a short note on hypertension in pregnancy and its treatment options.
4. Write shortly on etiology of gout and mention its clinical features.
5. Give a scheme for the management of duodenal ulcer.
6. Differentiate management strategies for primary open angle and angle closure glaucoma.
7. Write a short note on clinical features and treatment of vitamin B12 deficiency anemia.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Mention contributing factors and clinical features of gastro esophageal reflux disease (GERD). How is GERD treated according to the disease severity?
9. What are the clinical features of Hepatitis B infection? Discuss on preventive measures and management approach for acute and chronic stage of this disease.
10. Differentiate clinical features of bacterial and allergic conjunctivitis. How are they treated?
11. Mention clinical features of Crohn's disease. Write a note on therapeutic agents used in management of this condition.
12. Write down the pathophysiology of the rheumatoid arthritis in detail along with its characteristics features.
13. Describe in detail about different types of angina. State its signs and symptoms, and complications.
14. Discuss briefly about the bronchodilators used for the treatment of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

SECTION "D"
[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Give an asthma severity classification. Write down the pathogenesis of the asthma. Discuss on its stepwise management.
16. What is the reason behind portal hypertension in liver cirrhosis? List down the complications arising due to the portal hypertension? Mention their clinical features and write shortly on management of each of them.
17.
 - a. Write shortly on clinical features and management of severe colitis. [3.5]
 - b. State the risk factors for the ischemic heart disease. How it can be managed? [4]