

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]

11, April, 2023

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.
Year : IV

Course : PHAR 408
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date : 11 April 2023

SECTION "A"
[20Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Encircle the most appropriate alternative from each set of choices.

- Daily dose of furosemide for hastening recovery in acute tubular necrosis can range from
a. 20 – 160 mg b. 5 – 20 mg c. 20 – 100 mg d. 5 – 40 mg
- In the treatment of hypothyroidism, thyroxine is preferred over liothyronine because thyroxine
a. Can be made more easily by recombinant DNA technology
b. Has a longer half-life
c. Has higher affinity for thyroid hormone receptors
d. Is faster acting
- Stage 3 renal failure is the one with glomerular filtration rate of
a. 60 – 89 ml/min/1.73 m² b. 30 – 59 ml/min/1.73 m²
c. 15 – 29 ml/min/1.73 m² d. 10 – 14 ml/min/1.73 m²
- Which of the following is **not** the clinical feature of pernicious anemia?
a. Paresthesia b. Glossitis c. Pica d. Sterility
- The standard recommended maintenance dose range of glyburide is
a. 0.25–2 mg/day b. 1.25–20mg/day c. 50–100 mg/day d. 200 mg/day
- What is the role of aluminum hydroxide in management of chronic kidney disease?
a. Phosphorus binding agent b. Potassium binding agent
c. Magnesium binding agent d. Antacid
- Which of the following therapy has the highest cure rate in chronic hepatitis C infection?
a. Interferon & ribavirin given for 24 months
b. Interferon & ribavirin given for 48 months
c. Pegylated interferon & ribavirin given for 24 months
d. Pegylated interferon & ribavirin given for 48 months
- Which one among the following is the longest acting ocular beta blocker?
a. Timolol b. Betaxolol c. Carteolol d. Levobunolol
- Which of these is the most efficacious drug for inhibiting gastric acid output?
a. Omeprazole b. Cimetidine c. Pirenzepine d. Misoprostol
- Which one of these is a pyrimidine antagonist?
a. Methotrexate b. Thioguanine c. Flurouracil d. Azathioprine

11. Drug that can be used to treat urinary tract infection in first trimester is
 a. Trimethoprim b. Ciprofloxacin c. Nitrofurantoin d. Cotrimoxazole
12. Which of the following statement regarding salbutamol is **not** correct?
 a. Has rapid onset of action
 b. Patient may experiences a fine skeletal muscle tremor with prolonged use of salbutamol
 c. Can cause tachycardia & palpitation
 d. High dose therapy during exacerbation precipitate hypokalemia
13. Which of the following statement regarding chlamydial infection is **not** true?
 a. It is leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disorder
 b. It can cause ectopic pregnancy
 c. Watery clear discharge is present
 d. It can cause conjunctivitis in neonate
14. Nonpurine xanthine oxidase inhibitor is
 a. Allopurinol b. Sulindac c. Febuxostat d. Probenecid
15. Gonococcal conjunctivitis can be treated with
 a. Ceftriaxone 1g IM as single dose
 b. Azithromycin 1g PO in single dose
 c. Doxycycline 100mg PO BD for 7days
 d. Spectinomycin 2g IM q12hrly
16. Thiazides is contraindicated to use in case of
 a. Asthma b. Heart failure c. Diabetes d. Hyperkalemia
17. Which of the following statement of colchicine is **not** true?
 a. Effective if initiated within 24hr after onset of symptoms
 b. No analgesic effect
 c. Has narrow therapeutic index
 d. Can be given by IM route
18. Digoxin can cause all adverse effects except
 a. Bradycardia b. Hypokalemia
 c. Hypocalcemia d. Hypomagnesemia
19. Which of the following is **not** a sign and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis?
 a. Boutonniere deformities b. Swan neck deformities
 c. Pain less tophi d. Fatigue
20. Drugs that competes at cystLT 2 receptor site is
 a. Zileuton b. Zafirlukast c. Nedocromil d. Cromolyn sodium

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Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

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F.M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Write shortly on techniques to avoid complications of insulin therapy.
2. Give flow chart for management of gastric ulcer.
3. Write shortly on monitoring requirements for a patient on propylthiouracil for the treatment of Graves' disease.
4. Give a management scheme of urinary tract infection.
5. Mention the different signs and symptoms seen in case of heart failure. Give any one severity classification of heart failure.
6. Write short note on herpes genitalis along with management.
7. Classify syphilis and mention the different features seen in those stage of syphilis.

SECTION "C"

[5Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Explain pathophysiology of primary open angle and angle closure Glaucoma. Write shortly on management of these conditions.
9. Elaborate on management of diabetic ketoacidosis.
10. Discuss the reason and management of acid base disorder and hyperkalemia seen in patients with chronic renal disease.
11. Write shortly on the clinical findings and possible clinical outcomes of hepatitis B infection. How can this disease be prevented and how is the chronic hepatitis B infection managed?
12. Write down the pathophysiology of COPD. Give a severity classification of COPD.
13. State the clinical features of asthma. How it can be managed?
14. How blood pressure is regulated within the body? Mention what is needed to be taken into consideration for accurate measurement of blood pressure?

SECTION "D"

[2Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Mention the reasons for iron deficiency anemia. What are the laboratory abnormalities in this disease? Discuss in detail on its management. How is the dose of parenteral iron calculated?
16. Discuss the pathophysiological basis of gout along with its clinical features, etiology and complications. Discuss in detail on its management of both acute and chronic gout.
17.
 - a. Write a short note on the exogenous and endogenous nephrotoxins that can cause acute tubular necrosis.
 - b. Discuss the detail disease development process of rheumatoid arthritis.