

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
14-January 2024

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.
Year : IV

Course : PHAR 408
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date :

SECTION "A"

[20Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

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

- The most potent drug for inhibiting gastric acid output is
a. Omeprazole b. Cimetidine c. Pirenzepine d. Misoprostol
- Onset of action of NPH insulin is
a. 1 – 2 hours b. < 15 minutes c. 4 – 6 hours d. 0.5 – 1 hours
- Which of the following anticancer drugs acts in the M-phase of the cell cycle to prevent disassembly of the mitotic spindle?
a. Methotrexate b. Etoposide c. Paclitaxel d. Vinblastine
- When initiating thyroxine therapy for an elderly patient with long-standing hypothyroidism, it is important to begin with small doses to avoid
a. A flare of exophthalmos b. Seizures
c. Hemolysis d. Overstimulation of the heart
- There is no alternative to insulin therapy for
a. All insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) patients
b. All noninsulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) patients
c. NIDDM patients not controlled by a sulfonylurea drug
d. NIDDM patients not controlled by a biguanide drug
- This antibiotic is not appropriate for use as an oral agent in the treatment of recurrent peptic ulcer associated with *Helicobacter pylori*
a. Amoxicillin b. Clarithromycin c. Metronidazole d. Vancomycin
- Acute renal failure may be caused by all of the following except
a. Hyperkalemia
b. Severe hypotension or circulatory collapse
c. Decreased cardiac output, as from congestive heart failure
d. Acute tubular necrosis due to drugs like aminoglycosides, contrast media
- Which of the following therapies will have high cure rate of 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

9. Which one of the following agents can be used chronically for treating hyperphosphatemia?
 - a. Aluminum hydroxide
 - b. Sevelemer
 - c. Calcium gluconate
 - d. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate
10. How does pilocarpine helps in glaucoma?
 - a. Contracting sphincter pupillae
 - b. Increasing tone of ciliary muscle
 - c. Reducing aqueous formation
 - d. Enhancing uveo-scleral outflow
11. Drug used for asthma and most likely to cause oral candidiasis is
 - a. Theophylline
 - b. Cromolyn
 - c. Albuterol
 - d. Beclomethasone
12. Which of the following is not a sign & symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis?
 - a. Boutonniere deformities
 - b. Swan neck deformities
 - c. Pain less topi
 - d. Fatigue
13. A.....is used to treat chronic gout.
 - a. Colchicine
 - b. Indomethacin
 - c. Allopurinol
 - d. Etodolac
14. A causative organism of Chancroid is
 - a. Treponema pallidum
 - b. Haemophilus ducreyi
 - c. Herpes simplex virus II
 - d. Chlamydia trachomatis
15. is contraindicated to use in case of hypertensive patient with bilateral renal artery stenosis
 - a. Diuretics
 - b. ACE inhibitor
 - c. Beta blocker
 - d. Calcium channel blocker
16. The drug that reduces preload by causing pooling of blood in veins to reduce end diastolic volume & pressure
 - a. Hydralazine
 - b. Isosorbide dinitrate
 - c. Minoxidil
 - d. Nifedipine
17. Which of the following drug use is reduced due to its side effect and toxicity?
 - a. Methylprednisolone
 - b. Tiotropium
 - c. Budesonide
 - d. Theophylline
18. Which of the following feature indicates the predominance of emphysema?
 - a. Obese patient
 - b. Cor pulmonale
 - c. Barrel chest
 - d. Frequent cough and expectoration
19. Condylomata lata and alopecia are the characteristic features of
 - a. Primary Syphilis
 - b. Secondary Syphilis
 - c. Latent Syphilis
 - d. Tertiary Syphilis
20. A patient with acute urinary tract infection usually presents with:
 - a. Chills and fever
 - b. Flank pain
 - c. Painful urination
 - d. Nausea and vomiting

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SECTION "B"
[5Q × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Mention any two regimens of insulin along with their merits and demerits.
2. Differentiate management strategies for primary open angle glaucoma and angle closure glaucoma.
3. Write shortly on different types of radiation therapy used in cancer.
4. Give a severity classification of asthma.
5. Discuss the diagnostic criteria of rheumatoid arthritis and its treatment algorithm.
6. Write a short notes on chancroid along with its management.
7. Briefly write about hypertensive crisis along with its management.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. List down the causes of megaloblastic anemia due to vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency? Discuss on management of these conditions.
9. Write shortly on the pathophysiology of peptic ulcer disease. Make a discussion on management of duodenal ulcer.
10. Mention clinical features of Graves' disease. Discuss on the management of this condition.
11. Give reason for the development of portal hypertension in chronic kidney failure. Write shortly on management of peritonitis that can occur due to portal hypertension.
12. Classify hypertension. List out the initial diagnostic tests to identify hypertension and complications of uncontrolled blood pressure.
13. Discuss the different physiological adaptation that occurred in response to reduced cardiac output.
14. Write down in detail about the etiology and clinical features of the gout.

SECTION "D"
[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Write a short note on the causes of acute tubular necrosis. Discuss on the management of this disease.
16. Discuss in detail about the etiology, pathophysiology and management scheme of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
17.
 - a. Discuss on the management of chronic hepatitis C infection. [3.5]
 - b. Give a treatment algorithm of Urinary tract infection. State the difference between the relapse and reinfection.[4]