

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

Mark scored:

Level : B. Pharm.

Year : IV

Course : PHAR 408

Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date 05: MAR 2019

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

- Absorption of oral iron preparations can be facilitated by co-administering with
[a] antacids [b] tetracycline [c] calcium salt [d] ascorbic acid
- Megaloblastic anaemia occurs in
[a] Vitamin B12 but not folic acid deficiency
[b] Folic acid but not Vitamin B12 deficiency
[c] Either Vitamin B12 or folic acid deficiency
[d] Only combined Vitamin B12 + folic acid deficiency
- Which of the following statements on use of propylthiouracil in pregnancy is correct?
[a] Propylthiouracil is contraindicated in pregnancy
[b] Lowest possible dose should be given
[c] Dose of 400 - 600 mg/d can be given safely
[d] Dose should be restricted to 50 - 150 mg/d
- In gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, which of the following constituents of antacid may be particularly useful?
[a] aluminium hydroxide [b] sodium alginate
[c] chloroform water [d] dimethicone
- Gliclazide
[a] augments insulin secretion [b] can only be used as monotherapy
[c] promotes weight loss [d] inhibits intestinal alpha-glucosidases
- The mechanism of action of 'Dactinomycin' is:
[a] Cross links DNA [b] Inhibition function of microtubules
[c] Inhibits DNA polymerase [d] Inhibits topoisomerase II
- Creatinine clearance of a 40 years old man, weighing 75 Kg and plasma creatinine level of 132 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ is
[a] 70 ml/min [b] 80 ml/min [c] 60 ml/min [d] 50 ml/min
- Which of the following insulin can be administered intravenously?
[a] regular insulin [b] insulin apart [c] insulin glargine [d] isophane insulin
- Pilocarpine reduces intraocular pressure by
[a] contracting the iris sphincter muscle [b] contracting the iris dilator muscle
[c] increasing aqueous humor outflow [d] relaxing the ciliary muscles

10. Stage 3 renal failure is the one with glomerular filtration rate of
[a] 60 – 89 ml/min/1.73m² [b] 30 – 59 ml/min/1.73 m²
[c] 15 – 29 ml/min/1.73 m² [d] 10 – 14 ml/min/1.73 m²
11. Which of the following statement of asthma is not true?
[a] Increase in number of CD8+ T cell
[b] Eosinophils are major cells involved
[c] Major mediators involved in asthma are LT-D4, IL-4, IL-5
[d] Symptoms gets worsen at night or early morning
12. Pursed lip breathing occurs in
[a] Emphysema [b] Bronchitis [c] Asthma [d] Pneumonia
13. Drugcan cause urolithiasis if given in patient with creatinine clearance <50ml/min
[a] Allopurinol [b] Febuxostat [c] Sulfipyrazone [d] Colchicine
14. In heart failure, all of the following adaptive changes can occur except
[a] Increase preload [b] Increase contractility
[c] Decreased afterload [d] None of the above
15. Which of the following drugs is best to use for treating patient suffering from angina and hypertension?
[a] Beta blocker [b] ACE inhibitor
[c] Diuretics [d] Calcium channel blocker
16. Methotrexate exert their effect by
[a] Suppressing phagocytosis& lysosomal enzyme activity and retards the progression of bone and articular destruction
[b] Affecting differentiation and function of T cells
[c] Inhibiting dihydrofolate reductase enzyme
[d] None of the above
17. Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 IM MU weekly for 3 doses is used for treating
[a] Primary syphilis [b] Late latent syphilis
[c] Neuro syphilis [d] Congenital syphilis
18. Which of the following statement is not correct?
[a] Nalidixic acid inhibits DNA gyrase enzyme
[b] Uncomplicated UTI can be treated with 3 days drug regimen
[c] Acute cystitis in 2nd trimester can be treated with nitrofurantoin
[d] Methenamine exerts their effect in pH>5.5
19. Chlamydia trachomatis infection causes
[a] Lymphogranuloma venereum [b] Salpingitis
[c] Conjunctivitis [d] All of the above
20. Which of the following is not a typical symptom of secondary stage syphilis?
[a] Non itchy rashes on trunk [b] Condylomata lata
[c] Alopecia [d] None of the above

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SECTION "B"

[5 Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Give a management scheme for gout.
2. Briefly elaborate etiology of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
3. Classify asthma severity on the basis of clinical features before treatment. How is this disease diagnosed?
4. Give a treatment regimen for uncomplicated non-gonococcal urethritis, non-gonococcal urethritis during pregnancy & ophthalmia neonatorum of non-gonococcal urethritis.
5. Suggest a drug regimen for managing hypothyroidism in a patient with preexisting cardiac problem. Also mention possible adverse effects of this regimen.
6. Give a schematic diagram for management of peptic ulcer disease.
7. Write a short note on types of radiation therapy and mention the complications associated.

SECTION "C"

[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Answer *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Mention clinical features of hyperthyroidism. Discuss in detail on thiourea group of medications which are widely used for management of this condition. Write shortly how a patient is prepared for subtotal or partial thyroidectomy.
9. Write a note on different causes of acute renal failure. Elaborate on causes and management of acute tubular necrosis.
10. Mention clinical features and transmission modes of hepatitis C infection. Explain prevention and treatment strategies for this infectious condition.
11. Mention different types of insulin regimens along with their merits and demerits. Discuss on approaches to prevent the possible adverse effects of insulin preparations. Briefly write on the importance of dietary therapy in the management of diabetes mellitus.

12. Mention clinical features and diagnostic criteria of rheumatoid arthritis.
13. Discuss the different physiological adaptations that occur in response to the reduced cardiac output in heart failure.
14. Write briefly on non-pharmacological measures for the management of urinary tract infection (UTI). Briefly discuss on different measures of treatment for complicated, relapsing UTIs, and UTI in pregnancy & UTI in chronic renal failure.

SECTION "D"

[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Answer *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Discuss in detail the cause(s) and management of complications of chronic kidney disease.
16. Classify blood pressure. State the principles of hypertension. Explain blood pressure regulation within the body & pathophysiology of hypertension. Give a management scheme for hypertension.
17. a. Differentiate clinical features of primary open angle glaucoma and primary angle closure glaucoma. Give treatment strategies for both of these. [3.5]
b. Write in detail about the disease lymphogranuloma venereum along with its management. [4]