

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
March/April, 2017

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Pharm.

Year : IV

Exam Roll No. :

Time : 30 mins.

Course : PHAR 408

Semester : I

F. M. : 20

Date :

APR 03 2017

Registration No. :

SECTION "A"
[20 Q. × 1 = 20 marks]

Tick [✓] the correct answer.

- Pilocarpine reduces intraocular tension in open angle glaucoma by
[a] Contracting sphincter papillae [b] Increasing tone of ciliary muscle
[c] Reducing aqueous humor formation [d] Enhancing uveoscleral outflow
- Acute renal failure may be caused by all of the following *except*
[a] Contrast media [b] Severe hypotension
[c] Decreased cardiac output [d] Hyperkalemia
- Which of the following chemotherapeutic agents is classified as an alkylating agent?
[a] Cyclophosphamide [b] Etoposide
[c] Paclitaxel [d] Cytarabine
- Which of the following drug show its effect by intercalation
[a] Idarubicin [b] Carboplatin [c] Busulphan [d] Vincristin
- In elderly patients, thyroxine therapy
[a] is started at a dose of 25 to 50 µg daily
[b] initial dose is adjusted at intervals of at least 4 weeks
[c] a pre-therapy ECG is recommended
[d] all of the above
- In comparing levothyroxine to liothyronine, which of the following statements is not correct?
[a] Both levothyroxine and liothyronine are naturally occurring thyroid hormones.
[b] Liothyronine can be converted in the peripheral circulation to levothyroxine.
[c] The onset of action of liothyronine is rapid than that of levothyroxine.
[d] Liothyronine has a shorter duration of action than levothyroxine.
- In gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, which of the following constituents of antacids may be particularly useful?
[a] aluminium hydroxide [b] sodium alginate
[d] dimethicone [d] sodium bicarbonate
- The sulfonylurea with a relatively longer duration of action is
[a] Chlorpropamide [b] Tolbutamide [c] Glibenclamide [d] Glipizide
- Which of the following does not alter a patient's insulin requirements?
[a] food intake patterns [b] major surgery
[c] proton pump inhibitors [d] severe infection

10. Which of the following drugs may inhibit the hepatic microsomal P450 responsible for warfarin metabolism?
 [a] Cimetidine [b] Ethanol [c] Phenobarbital [d] Rifampin
11. The major cause of death in gouty arthritic patient is
 [a] Severe degenerative arthritis [b] Uric acid nephropathy
 [c] Secondary infections [d] Nephrolithiasis
12. Which of the following statement regarding biologic is not true?
 [a] It can increase risk of infections
 [b] They are expensive
 [c] Uses are limited to management of rheumatoid vasculitis
 [d] They are effectively blocks recruiting inflammatory cell
13. Dose of furosemide used for treating hypertension
 [a] 25- 100mg BD [b] 40-80 mg BD [c] 6.26mg OD [d] 50-100mg BD
14. A drug of choice for treating 30 yrs old patient suffering from gout & without other major health issues is
 [a] Indomethacin [b] Colchicine [c] Allopurinol [d] Prednisolone
15. Jugular vein distension, hepatomegaly, ascites are seen in case of
 [a] Right sided heart failure [b] Cor pulmonale
 [c] Pulmonary hypertension [d] Left sided heart failure
16. Theophylline use can be limited by which of the following?
 [a] Need constant monitoring serum levels [b] Narrow therapeutic index
 [c] Numerous drug & disease interactions [d] All of the above
17. Pyelonephritis is associated with all of the following *except*
 [a] Gradual onset >5days [b] No urine cast
 [c] Fever, chills, nausea & vomiting [d] Elevated serum WBC
18. Which of the following statement regarding chlamydia infection is not true?
 [a] It is leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disorder
 [b] It can cause ectopic pregnancy
 [c] It doesn't pass to infant during delivery
 [d] It can cause mucopurulent discharge from endocervitis in female
19.increase nitric oxide levels & thus kills chondrocytes in case of rheumatoid arthritis.
 [a] IL-6 [b] IL-1 [c] TNF α [d] PGE2
20. Fluid retention & impaired wound healing is seen with
 [a] Oral prednisolone [b] IM triamcinolone [c] SC corticotropin [d] a & b only

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F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"
[5 Q.×3=15 marks]

Attempt any *FIVE*.

1. Mention principles of cancer chemotherapy.
2. Give a treatment strategy for peptic ulcer disease due to *H. Pylori* infection.
3. Differentiate in management approaches for primary open angle and angle closure glaucoma.
4. Give a short description of drugs used in long term management of gout.
5. Classify blood pressure according to JNC VII. List out the laboratory investigations of hypertension
6. What do you mean by complicated & uncomplicated urinary tract infection? State the predisposing risk factors for this disease.
7. Give schematic management schedule for asthma.

SECTION "C"
[5 Q.×5=25 marks]

Attempt any *FIVE*.

8. Mention clinical features of Graves's disease. Discuss on the management of this disease including therapy monitoring requirements.
9. Mention clinical features of iron deficiency anemia. Write shortly on oral as well as parenteral iron therapy.
10. Discuss on causes of acute tubular necrosis. How is this condition treated?
11. Mention clinical features of Hepatitis C. Write a short note on pharmacotherapeutical approach for treating chronic hepatitis C.
12. Write in detail about the clinical manifestations and laboratory investigations of COPD. Mention clinical features of COPD exacerbations.
13. Differentiate chancroid from syphilis. Give a detail account on chancroid along with its signs and symptoms, and management.
14. Explain disease development process of rheumatoid arthritis & mention its clinical features.

SECTION "D"
[2 Q.×7.5=15 marks]

Attempt any *TWO*.

15. Discuss in detail on management of both Type I and II diabetes mellitus. Emphasize on role of dietary therapy.
16. Enumerate types of heart failure. Elaborate on physiological adaptation to reduced cardiac output. Mention clinical features, investigations & management of heart failure.
- 17.a. What is/are the reason/s behind mineral metabolism disorder in chronic renal failure? How can this complication be treated?
- b. Discuss in detail on the role of RAAS in blood pressure regulation?