

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
14 January 2024

Marks Scored:

Level : B.Pharm.
Year : IV

Course : PHAR 429
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 standard recommended maintenance dose range of glyburide is
a. 0.25–2 mg/day b. 1.25–20 mg/day c. 50–100 mg/day d. 100–200 mg/day
- Which of the following statements regarding effect of 'conjugated estrogen' in coagulation is **CORRECT**?
a. It facilitates production of factors II, VII, IX, X and antithrombin III
b. Production of factors II, V, IX and X along with antithrombin II increase
c. Production of factors II, VII, VIII, IX and antithrombin III increase
d. It increases factor VIII activity
- Which of the following is the most effective prednisone regimen in management of interstitial nephritis?
a. 20 mg/d for 1-2 weeks b. 40 mg/d for 1-2 week
c. 60 mg/d for 1-2 weeks d. 100 mg/d for 1- 2 weeks
- Which of the following statements regarding gentamicin induced renal failure is **CORRECT**?
a. Renal failure due to gentamicin is always oliguric
b. It can cause renal toxicity even after stopping the medication
c. It causes renal toxicity mainly by causing severe vasoconstriction
d. Gentamicin is the least nephrotoxic among the available aminoglycosides
- Which of the following is the major dose limiting toxicity of Doxorubicin?
a. Neuropathy b. Cardiac toxicity c. Nausea d. Nephropathy
- Which of the following is the most common type of lung cancer?
a. Small cell lung cancer b. Non-small cell lung cancer
c. Large cell carcinomas d. Adenocarcinoma
- Octreotide is a long acting synthetic analogue of
a. Prolactin b. Growth hormone
c. Somatostatin d. Adrenocorticotropic hormone
- The most important drawback of radioactive iodine used in the treatment of Grave's disease is
a. Subsequent hypothyroidism in patients
b. Marked side effect for 1-2 weeks after treatment
c. High cost
d. Temporary suppression of thyroid hormones

9. The insulin preparation of choice in diabetic ketoacidosis is
- Regular insulin
 - Lente insulin
 - Isophane insulin
 - 30:70 mixture of neutral and isophane insulin
10. Long-term use of fluorinated corticosteroids, particularly with high-potency, can cause
- Thinning of the skin
 - Thickening of skin
 - Skin hyper pigmentation
 - Discoloration of skin
11. Which of the following statement regarding drugs for Parkinson's disease is **NOT CORRECT**?
- Dopamine agonist is longer acting than levodopa
 - Carbidopa and levodopa combination is used to reduce the peripheral metabolism of carbidopa
 - Anticholinergic drug is not preferable to treat Parkinson's disease initially in elderly patients
 - At the therapeutic dose of MAO_B inhibitor don't required tyramine restriction
12. Late latent syphilis can be treated with
- Benzathine penicillin G 2.4MU IM single dose
 - Benzathine penicillin G 2.4MU IM weekly for 3 dose
 - Aqueous penicillin G 12-24 MU / day IV for 10-14 days
 - Procaine penicillin G 50,000 U/Kg IM single dose for 10-14 days
13. All of the followings are the defensive factors for the urinary tract infection **EXCEPT**
- Tamm Horsfall protein
 - Type I fimbriae
 - Lactobacilli
 - Low pH
14. Meningitis due to trauma is commonly caused by
- Listeria monocytogens*
 - Neisseria meningitidis*
 - Staphylococcus aureus*
 - Haemophilus influenzae*
15. Pyridoxine should be given along withto reduce peripheral neuritis
- Isoniazid
 - Rifampicin
 - Ethambutol
 - Pyrazinamide
16. Fluid resuscitation in case of septicemia is done with **EXCEPT**
- Ringer's lactate solution
 - 0.9% normal saline
 - 5% albumin
 - 5% dextrose
17. Which of the following is the potent inhibitor of HIV-1 and HIV-2 protease?
- Saquinavir
 - Stavudine
 - Efavirenz
 - Nevirapine
18. Which of the following drugs are used to treat generalized anxiety disorder **EXCEPT**
- Imipramine
 - bupirone
 - Hydralazine
 - Pregabalin
19. liberates formaldehyde which is toxic to bacteria.
- Nitrofurantoin
 - Methenamine mandelate
 - Nalidixic acid
 - Sulfonamide
20. Which of the following disease is not a genital ulcer disease?
- Syphilis
 - Chancroid
 - Lymphogranuloma venereum
 - Gonorrhea

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F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5Q × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. Write a short note on the management of hypothyroidism.
2. Mention the clinical features of scabies. What is the appropriate method for using permethrin lotion prescribed for treatment of scabies?
3. Mention the causes of acute tubular necrosis. How is this disease treated?
4. Elaborate on different phases of seizure.
5. List out the risk factor, clinical features and complications of septicemia.
6. Give a treatment regimens of different types of tuberculosis.
7. Discuss on different stages of HIV infection.

SECTION "C"

[5 Q. × 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

8. Mention clinical features of lung cancer. Discuss on management of this disease according to the type of cancer.
9. Write a note on management of hematological complications arising due to chronic renal failure.
10. What are the signs and symptoms of psoriasis? Mention types of psoriasis. Write shortly on phototherapy used in management of this dermatological condition.
11. Discuss in detail on management of diabetic ketoacidosis.
12. Write short note on generalized anxiety disorder along with its management.
13. Write in brief about the different drugs available for treatment of Parkinson's disease.
14. Mention the different clinical features of the meningitis. What are the suitable treatment regimens of acute bacterial meningitis in different age groups of patients?

SECTION "D"
[2 Q. × 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

15. Mention etiologies of breast cancer. What are its favorable prognostic factors? Write shortly on management strategies for early stage breast cancer.
16. Classify urinary tract infection. State its predisposing risk factors, pathophysiology and management scheme.
17.
 - a. Write a short note on topical agents used for relieving the symptoms of eczema and reducing inflammation. [3.5]
 - b. Mention the different clinical features of gonorrhoea stating its treatment regimens. [4]