

Total No. of printed pages = 4

**ER 20-24 T**

Roll No. of candidate

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2024

**D.Pharm. Part-II End-Term Examination**

**PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS**

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions.

1. Objective type (Answer all Twenty) : (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) 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) None of the above
- (ii) In patients with atrial fibrillation, the most effective drug for prevention of stroke is
- (a) Digoxin
  - (b) Aspirin
  - (c) Warfarin
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a hypolipidemic drug.
- (a) Aprotinin
  - (b) Tranexamic acid
  - (c) Lansoprazole
  - (d) Acipimox
- (iv) The following are K<sup>+</sup> sparing diuretic, EXCEPT?
- (a) Furosemide
  - (b) Amiloride
  - (c) Eplerenone
  - (d) Spironolactone
- (v) ACE inhibitors, Calcium channel blockers and Thiazide diuretics are the preferred medications for
- (a) Diabetes
  - (b) Hypothyroidism
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) Gout

[Turn over



(vi) What are common signs and symptoms of heart failure?

- (a) Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- (b) Fatigue
- (c) Swelling
- (d) All of the above

(vii) What happens when a person has anaemia?

- (a) Body produces too much iron
- (b) Low RBC count
- (c) Blood becomes thick
- (d) High WBC count

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(viii) Non-pharmacological management include

- (a) Use of medicine
- (b) Etiopathology
- (c) Zero use of medicine
- (d) None of the above

(ix) First NLEM was published in the year

- (a) 1993
- (b) 1995
- (c) 1996
- (d) 1969

(x) Hypothyroidism can affect pregnancy by

- (a) Reducing the chance of getting pregnant
- (b) Increased risk of miscarriage
- (c) Making labor more difficult
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

(xi) Mite can cause one of the skin disorder

- (a) Psoriasis
- (b) Scabies
- (c) Hyperpigmentation
- (d) Eczema

(xii) Drugs used to treat Glucoma

- (a) Heparin
- (b) Acetazolamide
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

(xiii) The following agents are the first line anti-microbial drugs EXCEPT

- (a) Rifampicin
- (b) Pyrazinamide
- (c) Isoniazid
- (d) Streptomycine

(xiv) HIV belongs to which type of virus

- (a) Orthomyxo virus
- (b) Reovirus
- (c) Retrovirus
- (d) All of the above



(xv) Which one of the following is NOT a causative agent for peptic ulcer?

- (a) *H. pylori*
- (b) NSAIDs
- (c) Physiological stress
- (d) None of the above

(xvi) Neurotransmitter associated with Parkinson's disease

- (a) Acetylcholine
- (b) Norepinephrine
- (c) Dopamine
- (d) Serotonine

(xvii) Treatment of Epilepsy includes:

- (a) Brain surgery
- (b) Anti-hypertensive drugs
- (c) Anti-epileptic drugs
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

(xviii) Mechanism of action of Ondansetron is

- (a) Muscarinic receptors antagonist
- (b) Histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist
- (c) Histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist
- (d) 5HT<sub>3</sub> receptors antagonist

(xix) One of the following is a pro-coagulant drug

- (a) Vit. K
- (b) Heparin
- (c) Warfarin
- (d) Aspirin

(xx) Which class of anti-malarial drugs belongs to Biguanide?

- (a) Chloroquine
- (b) Proguanil
- (c) Pyronaridine
- (d) Sulfadoxine

2. Short Answer (Answer ten out of eleven) :

(10 × 3 = 30)

- (a) Explain the pathophysiology of malaria.
- (b) Write a brief note on the management of hyperthyroidism.
- (c) What is an Essential Medicines List?
- (d) What are the Risk factors and counselling for gout?
- (e) What is the first line treatment for psoriasis?
- (f) Explain the non-pharmacological management of viral infection in the case of SARS-CoV-2.
- (g) What are musculoskeletal disorders? Enumerate differences between Osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid arthritis.



- (h) Write a brief note on anti-microbial resistance.
- (i) Explain the etiopathogenesis of peptic ulcer.
- (j) List and explain the different types of haematological disorders.
- (k) Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. So, what causes hepatitis and how it spreads?

3. Long answer questions (Answer six out of seven) (6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Explain the clinical manifestation and pharmacotherapy for Angina Pectoris.
- (b) Define Congestive Heart Failure. Explain the pharmacological management of CHF.
- (c) In brief, describe the Non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Asthma.
- (d) Explain the pathophysiology of tuberculosis. Add a note on DOTS therapy.
- (e) Explain the management of Multiple Drug Resistance-TB.
- (f) Explain the pathogenesis of HIV Infection and list out of the different classes of antiviral agents used for its management.
- (g) Define Diabetes mellitus. Describe the pharmacological therapy for Diabetes mellitus.