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Pharmaceutical Technology
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata-700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – D.Pharm-2024

Course Name – Pharmacotherapeutics - Theory

Course Code - ER20-24T

(Year II)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3:0 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 20=20

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which skin condition is caused by a mite infestation?
 - a) Psoriasis
 - b) Scabies
 - c) Eczema
 - d) Rosacea
- (ii) Which of the following occurs due to blockage in heart?
 - a) Vascular hypertension
 - b) Renal hypertension
 - c) Cardio-vascular hypertension
 - d) Endocrine hypertension
- (iii) Which of the following is associated with xanthoma?
 - a) Angina Pectories
 - b) IBD
 - c) GERD
 - d) Hyperlipidemia
- (iv) What is BMR?
 - a) Basic metabolic rate
 - b) Basic metabolic ratio
 - c) Basic metabolism ratio
 - d) Basal metabolic rate
- (v) Which of the following is associated with deposition of the fatty material in the inner wall of the coronary artery ?
 - a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Steatofibrosis
 - c) Dyspnea
 - d) Epiptosis
- (vi) Megaloblastic anemia is developing due to the deficiency of maturation factor called - Select the correct answer
 - a) Niacinamide
 - b) Zink
 - c) Anthocyanin
 - d) Folic acid
- (vii) Which of the following cell types plays a crucial role in the chronic inflammation observed in asthma?
 - a) Neutrophils
 - b) Eosinophils
 - c) Basophils
 - d) Monocytes

- (viii) Which of the following environmental factors is not associated with the etiopathogenesis of asthma?
- Exposure to allergens
 - Tobacco smoke
 - High-altitude living
 - Air pollution
- (ix) Which of the following is a common comorbidity associated with COPD?
- Hypothyroidism
 - Diabetes mellitus type 1
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Cardiovascular disease
- (x) Select the correct answer from following: Atonic seizures are also known as-
- Drop attacks
 - Absence seizures
 - Clonic seizures
 - Complex partial seizures
- (xi) Select the correct answer from following: Absence seizures are commonly observed in which age group-
- Infants
 - Adolescents
 - Middle-aged adults
 - Elderly individuals
- (xii) Select the wrong option: The implementation of rational use of medicines involves three tools.
- Essential medicines list
 - Standard treatment guidelines
 - Drug formulary
 - Indian pharmacopoeia
- (xiii) Select correct one: Levodopa is precursor of
- Serotonin
 - Acetylcholine
 - Histamine
 - Dopamine
- (xiv) Select the correct vaccine from the following which can prevent tuberculosis.
- DPT
 - BCG
 - IPV
 - OPV
- (xv) Choose the option from the following which influences mostly on the development of standard treatment guidelines.
- Based on expert opinions
 - Through rigorous evaluation of scientific evidence
 - To improve healthcare provider efficiency
 - All of these
- (xvi) Choose the correct answer from the following- Which of the following disease is associated with fistula?
- Ulcerative colitis
 - GERD
 - Hyperlipidemia
 - All of them
- (xvii) Choose the correct answer from the following- Hematemesis is applied term for
- Stable angina
 - Hyperlipidemia
 - Fasting heartbeat
 - Vomiting of blood
- (xviii) Predict the correct answer from the following- Rifampin and streptomycin is the first line treatment applied for
- Megaloblastic anemia
 - Tuberculosis
 - Iron deficiency anemia
 - UTI
- (xix) Predict the correct answer from the following- Amoxapine is the drug for the treatment of
- Depression
 - GERD
 - HIV
 - LTBI
- (xx) Choose the correct answer from the following- Inflammation of prostate gland during UTI can also be termed as
- Atherosclerosis
 - Dyspnea
 - Hypersomnia
 - Prostatitis

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 10=30

2. Define hypertension along with different types of hypertension. (3)
3. State a note about the clinical manifestation of heart failure. (3)
4. What role do mosquitoes play in the transmission of malaria? (3)
5. State a note about the associated clinical symptoms of UTI. (3)
6. Explain etiopathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis. (3)
7. Explain the mechanism associated with antimicrobial resistance. (3)
8. Explain the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of asthma. (3)
9. Write a short note on Graves disease. (3)
10. Write about the pharmacological management of angina pectoris. (3)
11. Explain clinical manifestation of migraine in detail. (3)

OR

Explain clinical manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

12. Describe non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of epilepsy. (5)
13. Write scope and objectives of pharmacotherapeutics. (5)
14. Explain the Pharmacology and nonpharmacological management of Dysmenorrhea. (5)
15. Explain the clinical manifestation with pharmacology and nonpharmacological treatment of Syphilis. (5)
16. Illustrate a note on clinical symptoms of epileptic seizure. (5)
17. Explain etiopathogenesis and clinical symptoms of malaria. (5)

OR

Explain the etiopathogenesis associated with hepatitis. (5)
