



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024

Programme – D.Pharm-2022

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 of the following is a sexually transmitted infection caused by a bacteria?
 - a) Malaria
 - b) HIV
 - c) Gonorrhoea
 - d) Hepatitis C
- (ii) Which skin condition is caused by a mite infestation?
 - a) Psoriasis
 - b) Scabies
 - c) Eczema
 - d) Rosacea
- (iii) Which condition can be identified as hypertension?
 - a) 150-90
 - b) 120-80
 - c) 60-80
 - d) 120-60
- (iv) Which of the following occurs due to blockage in heart?
 - a) Vascular hypertension
 - b) Renal hypertension
 - c) Cardio-vascular hypertension
 - d) Endocrine hypertension
- (v) Select the correct answer- Shortness of breath is also known as
 - a) Steatofibrosis
 - b) Dyspnea
 - c) Epitosis
 - d) angina pectoris
- (vi) Which of the following is associated with xanthoma?
 - a) Angina Pectoris
 - b) IBD
 - c) GERD
 - d) Hyperlipidemia
- (vii) In which condition intestinal lesions are appeared in continuous manner mainly in colonic and rectum and pseudo polyp mucosal ulcer are present?
 - a) Crohn's disease
 - b) Ulcerative colitis
 - c) Hepatitis
 - d) GERD
- (viii) What is CAD?
 - a) Coronary artery disease
 - b) Coronary abresiasibe disease
 - c) Corona artial disease
 - d) None of them
- (ix) Select one HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor from the following.

Library
Central Technology
Brainware University
Kolkata-700 125

- a) Lovastatin
c) Amlodipine
- b) Atenolol
d) Rabeprazole
- (x) Select the drug which blocks the calcium channels in myocardium and reduce the contractility of myocardium.
- a) Telmisartan
c) Benzothiazepine
- b) Sodium nitroprusside
d) Metoprolol
- (xi) Select the correct answer- Variation in the coronary artery diameter by any condition leads to which of the following?
- a) Stable angina
c) Variant angina
- b) Hyperlipidemia
d) None of them
- (xii) Select the correct option- Dysphagia can be described as
- a) Difficulties in swallowing
c) Difficulties in urination
- b) Difficulties in breathing
d) Difficulties in listening
- (xiii) Omeprazole is an example of - Select the correct answer.
- a) Prostaglandin analogues
c) Antiemetic
- b) H2 receptor
d) None of these
- (xiv) Tachypnoea can be described as
- a) Difficulties in swallowing
c) Fasting of heart beat
- b) Difficulties in breathing
d) Abnormally fasten breathing
- (xv) Select the correct one from following: The term pharmacotherapy refers to.
- a) The study of how drugs are synthesized
c) The study of drug interactions with other substances
- b) The use of drugs to prevent or treat diseases
d) The analysis of drug toxicity profiles
- (xvi) Select correct option: Rational use of medicines involves.
- a) Prescribing the newest medications available
c) Selecting appropriate medications based on evidence and guidelines
- b) Using medications based on patient preferences only
d) Administering drugs at the highest possible doses for faster results
- (xvii) Select correct one: Osteoarthritis primarily affects which part of the body.
- a) Heart
c) Brain
- b) Lungs
d) Joints
- (xviii) Choose the correct one: Osteoarthritis is characterized by.
- a) Inflammation of the joints
c) Overgrowth of bone spurs
- b) Degeneration of joint cartilage and underlying bone
d) All of the above
- (xix) Select the correct one- Characteristic feature of Alzheimer's disease is.....
- a) Loss of muscle coordination
c) Visual hallucinations
- b) Memory loss and cognitive decline
d) Increased appetite
- (xx) Choose the correct one: Alzheimer's disease primarily affects which organ of the body.
- a) Liver
c) Heart
- b) Kidneys
d) Brain

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 10=30

2. Explain epilepsy with the types. (3)
3. Write about different clinical symptoms of hypertension. (3)
4. Define hypertension along with different types of hypertension. (3)
5. Write about the pharmacological management of conjunctivitis. (3)
6. State a note about the clinical manifestation of heart failure. (3)
7. State a note on different clinical manifestation of GERD. (3)

- 8. Describe a short note about latent tuberculosis. (3)
 - 9. Explain etiopathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis. (3)
 - 10. Classify antiepileptic drugs with examples. (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. Explain pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of psoriasis. (5)
 - 13. Describe pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of AIDS. (5)
 - 14. Explain etiopathogenesis and clinical symptoms of malaria. (5)
 - 15. Explain pharmacological and non pharmacological management of malaria. (5)
 - 16. Illustrate a note on clinical symptoms of epileptic seizure. (5)
 - 17. Explain the etiopathogenesis of glaucoma in a short note. (5)
- OR**
- Explain about the clinical manifestation of anxiety disorder. (5)

Library
 Bannu University of Science and Technology
 Bannu