

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

(Answer all questions as directed.)

1. Choose the correct alternative (any ten):

10 x 1

- i) The use of at least five drugs daily by an individual is called _____.
(a) Pharmacy (b) Polypharmacy (c) Pharmacokinetics (d) Pharmacovigilance
- ii) The first line lipid lowering agent is _____.
(a) amlodipine (b) gemfibrozil (c) atorvastatin (d) Metformin
- iii) Which drug is the trigger factor for asthma _____.
(a) insulin (b) aspirin (c) salbutamol (d) vitamin K
- iv) Which one is an autoimmune disease _____.
(a) CHF (b) COPD (c) Rheumatoid arthritis (d) Myocardial infarction
- v) Human body stores iron in liver as _____.
(a) hemosiderin (b) haemoglobin (c) ferritin (d) erythropoietin
- vi) The full name of the term "SLE" is _____.
(a) Severe Lupus erythematosus (b) Sub acute Lupus erythematosus
(c) Serum Lupus erythematosus (d) None of them.
- vii) The term "Atopic" is associated with _____.
(a) Genetic (b) non-genetic (c) may be both (d) none.
- viii) Which drug reduce gastric activity _____.
(a) antimuscarinic (b) Proton pump Inhibitors (c) Histamine(H₂) receptor antagonist (d) all of them.
- ix) Which drug known to cause bronchospasm _____.
(a) ACE inhibitors (b) β -adrenergic blockers (c) cholinergic drugs (d) all of them.
- x) Pellagra is caused due to deficiency of _____.
(a) Vitamin B12 (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin B3 (d) Vitamin D
- xi) Ethosuximide is used in treatment of _____.
(a) Epilepsy (b) Urinary Tract Infections (c) Hypertension (d) Bronchodilator

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word or words: (any ten)

10 x 1

- i) The name of the neurotransmitter causing major psychosis is _____.
- ii) The antibiotic _____ which may cause resistance to Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- iii) The meaning of NPPA is _____.
- iv) _____ is an example of biguanide hypoglycaemic agent.
- v) Full form of NLEM is _____.
- vi) _____ is a noncontagious autoimmune skin disease.
- vii) GRED stands for _____.
- viii) The main cause of dysmenorrhoea is due to release of _____ *Prostaglandin*
- ix) Parkinson's disease is caused by the deficiency of _____. *Dopamine*
- x) _____ is a bacteria, causes Urinary tract Infections. *Shigella*
- xi) Angina pectoris is defined as _____.

10 x 3

3. Answer the following questions (any ten):

- i) Define Hypertension. Mention various risk factors of Hypertension.
- ii) State the pharmacological and nonpharmacological management of diabetes.
- iii) What are the advantages of standard treatment guidelines?
- iv) Define Pharmacotherapeutics. What is the significance of rational use of medicines?
- v) Write a short note on gonorrhoea.
- vi) Define Asthma. Describe the pharmacological management of Asthma.
- vii) Classify antirheumatic drugs with suitable examples.
- viii) Write about pharmacological management of megaloblastic anaemia.
- ix) Clinically classify different types of Bronchial asthma.
- x) Define inflammatory bowel disease and its treatment.
- xi) Write the symptoms and treatment of AIDS.

4. Answer the following questions (any six):

- i) Write a note on rational use of medicine in therapy.
- ii) Explain the pharmacological management of Rheumatoid arthritis and Osteoarthritis.
- iii) Write the etiopathogenesis and pharmacological management of COVID-19.
- iv) Discuss about ways of avoiding development of antimicrobial resistance.
- v) Write about non pharmacological management of hypertension.
- vi) Name different topical fungal infections and their treatments.
- vii) Define, classify and treatment of anaemia.
- viii) Explain the causative agent, mode of transmission and pharmacological management of tuberculosis.