

First Year B. Pharm. (Practice) : SUMMER - 2019
SUBJECT : PATHOPHYSIOLOGY & PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - II

Day : Tuesday
Date : 25/06/2019

Time : 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM
Max. marks : 60

S-2019-5369

N.B. :

- 1) **Q. No. 1** and **Q. No. 5** are **COMPULSORY**. Out of remaining attempt **ANY TWO** questions from **Section – I** and **ANY TWO** questions from **Section – II**.
- 2) **Section – I** and **Section- II** should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

SECTION – I

- Q.1 A)** Attempt **ANY SEVEN** objective questions (MCQs/Fill in the blanks) of the following: **(07)**
- a) What is the average age when Parkinson disease first appears?
 - i) 25% ii) 50%
 - iii) 60% iv) 75%
 - b) Epilepsy affects
 - i) Only those people with a close relative who has epilepsy ii) Only children and old people
 - iii) Anyone at any age iv) Anyone who bangs his/her head
 - c) ----- is nothing but inability to feel pleasure in schizophrenia.
 - d) ----- is the only dopamine facilitator drug used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.
 - e) No medicines can help once a migraine has started.
 - i) True ii) False
 - f) More than half of migraine sufferers have something in common. What is it?
 - i) Allergies that affect their breathing ii) Excess weight
 - iii) High bold pressure iv) Family members who have migraines
 - g) The word schizophrenia literally means:
 - i) Split mind ii) Exaggerated emotion
 - iii) Hearing voices iv) Split personality
 - h) The main mood-stabilizing medication used on bipolar disorder is:
 - i) Lorazepam ii) Risperidone
 - iii) Lithium iv) Fluoxetine
- Q.1 B)** Classify different types of depressions. **(03)**
- Q.2** Classify different types of epilepsies and discuss Pharmacological & Non-pharmacological Therapy for that. **(10)**
- Q.3 a)** What are the different drugs & treatment used for the Parkinson's disease? **(05)**
- b)** Discuss the pharmacotherapy for depression. **(05)**
- Q.4** Answer **ANY FIVE** of the following. **(10)**
- a) What are goals of treatment for anxiety patient?
 - b) Enlist risk factors for Parkinson's disease.
 - c) Write a note on tension type of headache.
 - d) How is depression different than clinical depression?
 - e) What are the Risk Factors for migraine?
 - f) Note on Neuroleptic malignant syndrome.

P.T.O.

SECTION – II

- Q.5 A)** Attempt **ANY SEVEN** objective questions (MCQs/Fill in the blanks) of the following: **(07)**
- a) Both gastric ulcers and H. pylori infection are highly associated with -----.
 - i) Clostridium Difficile
 - ii) Gastric malignancy
 - iii) Uveitis
 - iv) Esophageal Neoplasms
 - b) Which of these things can cause hepatitis?
 - i) Viruses
 - ii) Medicines and alcohol
 - iii) Immune system that's not working as it should
 - iv) All of the above
 - c) Most common in gall stones
 - i) No symptoms
 - ii) Biliary colic
 - iii) Cholecystitis
 - iv) Pancreatitis
 - d) How does anemia affect the body?
 - i) The blood doesn't deliver enough oxygen to the body
 - ii) Blood becomes thin
 - iii) Tissues retain fluids
 - iv) None of the above
 - e) What is the most common cause of anemia?
 - i) Too little sleep
 - ii) Too much sugar
 - iii) Too little iron in the blood
 - iv) Exposure to X-ray radiation
 - f) ----- occurs only in women.
 - i) Anemia
 - ii) Hyperlipidemia
 - iii) Menorrhagia
 - iv) Hemorrhage
 - g) You are at risk for developing deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism if you:
 - i) Are obese
 - ii) Have had recent surgery
 - iii) Smoke
 - iv) Any of the above
 - h) Signs and symptoms of deep vein thrombosis DVT can include:
 - i) Redness warmth, tenderness and swelling
 - ii) Shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing blood
 - iii) Muscle spasms, vertigo, ringing ears
 - iv) All of the above
- Q.5 B)** Describe inflammatory Bowel disease, with its Clinical manifestations and Pharmacotherapeutics. **(03)**
- Q.6** Describe in detail anatomy, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestation and pharmacotherapeutics of Megaloblastic anemia. **(10)**
- Q.7 a)** Write a short note on: etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and Pharmacotherapeutics Hepatitis. **(05)**
- b)** Write a short note on: etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and pharmacotherapeutics Venous Thromboembolism. **(05)**
- Q.8** Answer **ANY FIVE** of the following. **(10)**
- a) Write etiopathogenesis of dyspepsia.
 - b) Mention various drug induced blood disorders.
 - c) Write anatomy of Alcoholic liver disease.
 - d) Which are the various diagnostic techniques for Gall stones.
 - e) What are clinical manifestations of Hemolytic anemia?
 - f) What is the pharmacotherapy for inflammatory Bowel Disease?