

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

Day: Monday
Date: 24/06/2019

S-2019-5368

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

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** question from Section-II
- 2) Section-I and Section-II should be written **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 **(07)**
 following:
- i) Normal B.P. range is -----(120/80mmHg / 140/90mmHg or 149/99mmHg).
 - ii) Cardiac output is equal to-----
 - iii) The atrioventricular valves have three cusps. True/ falls
 - iv) Function of Atria is -----.
 - v) The Plaque constitutes of -----, -----and -----.
 - vi) ST elevation in ECG occurs in case of -----
 - vii) Four sinuses are located at -----, -----, ----- and -----
 - viii) Doses are calculated in pediatrics based on----- of child.
(per kg body weight or BSA basis)
- B)** Write down about ST inversion/depression MI. **(03)**
- Q.2** Give a detail account on treatment CCF . **(10)**
- Q.3** **A)** Explain the pathogenesis of Myocardial Infarction. **(05)**
- B)** Give details of MI management. **(05)**
- Q.4** Answer **ANY FIVE** of the following **(10)**
- i) Enlist various types of Beta –Blockers with examples.
 - ii) Which drugs are contraindicated in pregnancy?
 - iii) Classify age group of children as per ICH.
 - iv) Which factors should be considered for Geriatric prescribing?
 - v) What is digoxin? How it acts and give its monitoring parameters.
 - vi) Give NYH classification wise treatment algorithm for Angina pectoris.

P.T.O.

SECTION-II

- Q.5** **A)** Attempt any seven objective questions (MCQs/ Fill in the blanks) of the following **(07)**
- i) The maximum volume of air contained in the lung forced inhalation is called -----
 - ii) The Maximum volume of air that can be released from the lung by forceful expiration after deepest inspiration is called the -----
 - iii) Which of these are short acting B2 agonists.
 a) Salbutamol b) Formoterol c) Terbutalin
 d) Salmeterol e) Bambuterol
 - iv) What is the difference between diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus?
 - v) The dose of thyroxin hormone is----- unit
 a) mg b) micro-g c) ng d) gm
 - vi) Asthma is defined as-----
 - vii) The main difference between blue blotter and pink puffer is-----
 - viii)** The oral hypoglycemic preferred for obese patient is -----
- B)** The four common triggers for asthma are ----- ,-----,----- and ---- **(03)**
- Q.6** Discuss in detail the management of diabetes type II with the help of Sulfonylureas and Biguanide. **(10)**
- Q.7** **A)** Give the symptomatic management of Hyperthyroidism. **(05)**
- B)** Explain the treatment approach towards chronic bronchitis. **(05)**
- Q.8** Answer **ANY FIVE** of the following **(10)**
- i) Enlist B2 Agonists
 - ii) Diagnostic test for Asthma and COPD
 - iii) Adverse drug reactions associated with corticosteroids.
 - iv) Enlist short Acting insulin preparations.
 - v) Give the Importance of HbA1c
 - vi) Diagnostics parameters used in Diabetes.

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