

Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

**CS/B.PHARM/SEM-8/PT-808/2010
2010**

**PHARMACOLOGY (CLINICAL PHARMACY AND
DRUG INTERACTIONS)**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as
far as practicable.*

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

i) Prominent clinical features of Liver cirrhosis are

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Hepatomegaly | b) Jaundice |
| c) Ascites | d) all of these. |

ii) Gabapentin is a/an

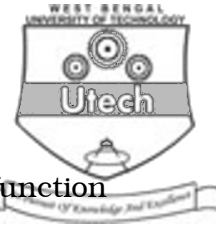
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| a) anti-epileptic drug | b) anti-Parkinsonian drug |
| c) sedative-hypnotic | d) anti-depressant. |

iii) Benadryl is a

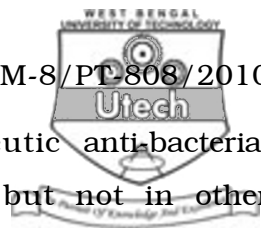
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| a) proprietary name | b) generic name |
| c) chemical name | d) non-proprietary name. |

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[Turn over



- iv) SGPT level gives an assessment of
- a) Hepatic function b) Renal function
c) Thyroid function d) none of these.
- v) The drug most preferred in a patient suffering from Gout with renal failure is
- a) Allopurinol b) Probenecid
c) Sulfinpyrazone d) none of these.
- vi) Which of the following drugs should not be given along with levodopa ?
- a) Carbidopa b) MAO inhibitor
c) Atropine d) All of these.
- vii) A diuretic used in hypokalemic states is
- a) Frusemide b) Triazide
c) Bumetanide d) Spiranolactone.
- viii) A cardioselective beta-blocker is
- a) Atenolol b) Labetolol
c) Sotalol d) Propanolol.
- ix) To cross the trans-placental barrier a drug should be
- a) Lipophilic b) Hydrophilic
c) Ampiphilic d) none of these.
- x) A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis treated with rifampin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide develops parasthesias, weakness, dizziness, ataxia and depressed tendon reflexes. Which of the following measures would you recommend ?
- a) Temporarily discontinue isoniazid and pyridoxine
b) Substitute isoniazid with thiacetazone
c) Substitute pyrazinamide with ethambutol
d) Substitute rifampin with streptomycin.



- xi) The drug which attains therapeutic anti-bacterial concentration in the urinary tract but not in other tissues is
- a) Pefloxacin b) Amikacin
c) Nitrofurantoin d) Cephalexine.
- xii) Bronchodilators are useful in cough
- a) only when cough is non-productive
b) only when cough is associated with thick sticky secretions
c) only when reflex bronchoconstriction is associated
d) irrespective of nature of cough or associated features.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 5 = 15

2. Write a short note on the management of asthma.
3. Discuss the Essential Drug concept in rational drug use.
4. Discuss the role of clinical laboratory tests in the interpretation of disease status.
5. What is hypertension ? What are the various precautions you should take to treat an elderly patient suffering from hypertension ?
6. Write down the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) What are the general principles of treatment of a poisoning case ?
b) What do you mean by Iatrogenic disorders ? Give examples.
c) What are the advantages of TDM ? $5 + 5 + 5$
8. a) Define and classify Drug interactions.
b) Write a short note on management of UTI.
c) How will you manage anemia ? $5 + 5 + 5$
9. a) What is diabetes ?
b) What are the symptoms of diabetes ?
c) What are the risk factors of diabetes ?
d) Discuss pharmacological and non-pharmacological approach to treat a Diabetic patient. $2 + 3 + 3 + 7$
10. What do you mean by neoplastic disease ? Classify the drug used for acute Leukaemias & Hodgekin's disease. Write the MOA, ADR & sADME of one prototype drug to treat that type of disease. $2 + 5 + 8$
11. What do you mean by neonates and infants ? What are the precautions to be taken when prescribing for infants ?
Explain the various formulae for paediatric dose calculation.
Discuss the precautions to be taken when prescribing for a pregnant patient. $2 + 5 + 3 + 5$