


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2024</b>	
Course: Pharmacotherapeutics II Program: B. Sc. Clinical Research Course Code: HSCR2010	Semester : IV Duration : 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100
Instructions: Attempt all the sections.	

S. No.	<b>Section A</b> Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q1.	The full form of CKD is _____. a) Chronic Keratin Disease. b) Chronic Kidney Disease. c) Congestive Kidney Disease. d) Compensatory Kidney Disease.	1.5	CO2
Q2.	Define the term pharmacokinetics.	1.5	CO1
Q3.	Hypertensive crisis is a condition in which the BP _____.	1.5	CO2
Q4.	RAAS stands for _____.	1.5	CO2
Q5.	The full form for CBT is _____. a) Congestive Ball Therapy. b) Cognitive Base Therapy. c) Cognitive Behavior Treatment. d) Cognitive Behavior Therapy.	1.5	CO1
Q6.	Define the term pain.	1.5	CO1
Q7.	Impetigo is a disease in which _____ is affected.	1.5	CO1
Q8.	Define the term diastole.	1.5	CO1
Q9.	Gout is caused due to: a) Excess of Urea. b) Excess of Iron. c) Excess of Sodium. d) Excess of Potassium.	1.5	CO2
Q10.	Write names of three drugs used to treat pain.	1.5	CO2
Q11.	Define the term bradycardia.	1.5	CO1
Q12.	_____ is the most common cancer in females.	1.5	CO1
Q13.	NSAID stands for _____.	1.5	CO1

Q14.	Define the term scabies.	1.5	CO1
Q15.	Give examples of three steroidal drugs.	1.5	CO2
Q16.	Obsession is a: a) Mental and behavioral disorder. b) Behavioral disorder. c) Mental disorder. d) CNS disease.	1.5	CO1
Q17.	Write the full form of ARB. Give a few examples.	1.5	CO2
Q18.	Conjunctivitis may be caused due to ___ and ___ infections.	1.5	CO2
Q19.	DMARD stands for _____.	1.5	CO1
Q20.	During the OCD cycle the patient undergoes _____.	1.5	CO2
<b>Section B</b> (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q1.	Illustrate a typical dialysis circuit with the help of a diagram.	5	CO3
Q2.	Classify different types of strokes.	5	CO3
Q3.	Explain pathogenesis of depression.	5	CO4
Q4.	Discuss KIDIGO classification.	5	CO3
<b>Section C</b> (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q1.	Mrs. KB, a 23-year-old woman, has a normal blood pressure (118/82 mmHg) when reviewed at 8 weeks of pregnancy. In the 24 <sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy, she is reviewed by her midwife and found to have a blood pressure of 148/96 mmHg. Urinalysis is normal. Analyze the above-mentioned case study and answer the following: a) Explain the likely diagnosis. b) Discuss the complications Mrs. KB's high blood pressure places her at increased risk of. c) Discuss the drugs therapy for the management of patient's condition.	(5+5+5)	CO5
Q2.	Illustrate drug therapy choice for hypertension through a flowchart.	15	CO4
<b>Section D</b> (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q1.	Mr. D, a 19-year-old undergraduate student, visited his university health center describing a 3-month history of fatigue, weakness, nausea and vomiting that he had attributed to 'examination stress'. His medical history indicated an ongoing history of bed wetting from an early age. Laboratory results from a routine blood screen showed the following:	10	CO5

	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Laboratory results</b>	<b>Reference range</b>		
	Sodium	137 mmol/L	135-145 mmol/L		
	Potassium	4.8 mmol/L	0.9-1.5 mmol/L		
	Calcium	2.5 mmol/L	2.20-2.55mmol/L		
	Urea	1.6 mmol/L	3.0-6.5 mmol/L		
	Creatinine	52 mmol/L	50-120 mmol/L		
	Hemoglobin	7.5mmol/L	13.5-18 mmol/L		
	Analyze the above-mentioned case study and explain the signs and symptoms experienced by Mr. D and the likely course of his disease. Justify your answer.				
Q2.	Classify drugs used in the treatment of depression and mention their side effects.			10	CO4