

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
School of Health Sciences

END Semester Examination (ODD SEM) December 2021

Course: Pharmacotherapeutics I

Semester: III

Program: BSc Clinical Research

Course Code: HSCC2002

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Attempt all Sections.

SECTION A

S. No.	MCQs or True and False or Fill in the blanks	30 Mar ks	CO
1	Which of the following is not a process of inflammation? a. Delivery of leucocytes b. Concentration of toxins c. Initiate repair processes d. Vasodilation	1.5	CO1
2	Programmed cell death is known as..... a. Necrosis b. Apoptosis c. Cytolysis d. Proptosis	1.5	CO2
3	Low level of oxygen in blood is known as..... a. Anemia b. Hypoxia c. Hypercapnia d. Cyanosis	1.5	CO3
4	Which of the following are not classic signs of acute inflammation? a. rubor b. dolor c. collagen deposition d. loss of function	1.5	CO1
5	Following are the causes of cell injury except a. Oxygen deprivation b. Infectious agents c. Immunologic reactions d. Red blood cells	1.5	CO2

6	The production of abnormal and immature white blood cells in the body leads to..... a. Lung cancer b. kidney cancer c. skin cancer d. blood cancer	1.5	CO3
7	The intrinsic factor is required for the absorption of..... a. Iron b. Vitamin B12 c. Magnesium d. Zinc	1.5	CO1
8	Patients with epilepsy often suffer with _____ as well. a. Depression b. Anxiety c. Migraine headaches d. All of the above	1.5	CO2
9	Depression is a (n) _____ . a. Emotional disorder b. Mood disorder and mental illness c. Personality disorder d. Psychotic disorder	1.5	CO3
10	One of the first symptoms of Alzheimer's disease is _____. a. Memory loss b. Insomnia c. Skin infections d. All of the above	1.5	CO1
11is a chronic brain disorder caused by some inherent dysfunction of the brain, symptoms can include delusions, hallucinations, trouble with thinking and concentration, and lack of motivation. a. Parkinson's Disease b. Autism c. Schizophrenia d. Depression	1.5	CO2
12	Consequence of vitamin B12 deficiency is impaired..... a. Production of intrinsic factor b. Folic acid synthesis c. Absorption of iron d. DNA synthesis	1.5	CO3
13	The reversible change where one cell type (epithelial or mesenchymal) is replaced by another cell type is known as a. Hyperplasia b. Metaplasia c. Hypertrophy d. Atrophy	1.5	CO1
14drug is used for the treatment of Alzheimer Disease a. Valproic acid b. Alprazolam	1.5	CO2

	c. Donepezil d. Phenytoin		
15	Parkinson disease is marked by a lack of a. Serotonin b. GABA c. Dopamine d. Norepinephrine	1.5	CO3
16	Pathophysiologically, which is the most important reason for the precipitation of seizure? a. Increased Glutamate, increased GABA b. Increased AMPA, increased GABA c. Increased Glutamate, decreased GABA d. Decreased Glutamate, increased GABA	1.5	CO1
17	All of the following are excitatory neurotransmitters except: a. AMPA b. NMDA c. GABA d. Glutamate	1.5	CO2
18	Postpartum depression is a. Depression during pregnancy b. Depression after childbirth c. Depression due to breastfeeding d. None of the above	1.5	CO3
19	Lewy bodies are..... a. Protein deposits found in the brain b. Pockets of air found in the brain c. Microscopic crystalline matter found in the brain d. A build-up of salt found in the brain	1.5	CO1
20	The most common cause of Iron deficiency anemia is..... a. Pregnancy b. Inability to absorb iron c. Chronic Blood loss d. Lack of iron intake in diet	1.5	CO2

SECTION B

Q	Short Answer Type Question (5 marks each) Scan and Upload (word limit not more than 80 words per answer)	20 Mar ks	CO
1	Classify Epilepsy. Mention the different stages of epilepsy.	3+2	CO1
2	What is Schizophrenia? Mention the causes of schizophrenia.	2+3	CO2
3	Enlist the causes of cellular injury.	5	CO2
4	Write any two difference between cell necrosis and apoptosis.	5	CO1

SECTION C 30 marks

Q	Two case studies 15 marks each subsections	30 Mar ks	CO
1	<p>Case Study 1 Aisha is a 24-year-old female have an episode of odd behaviour. Her mum, who has come with her, witnessed an episode last week when Aisha suddenly stood up from the table, started making an ‘mm, mm, mm’ sound, and wandered around before collapsing to the ground, looking stiff followed by a few jerks. She regained consciousness after about a minute, but had bitten her tongue. She was confused for a further hour or so and she cannot recall the event. She had a similar episode about 6 months ago at work, where a colleague commented on her looking bewildered, walking around the office and muttering to herself. At the time, Aisha put this down to stress.</p> <p>A. Identify the disease with symptoms? (3 marks) B. What do you do at this stage and what should you consider? (4 marks) C. What tests should be arranged to support this diagnosis? In addition, what information should be provided?(3 marks) D. What treatment should be offered to Aisha at this stage, and what other issues should be discussed? (5 marks)</p>	15	CO3, CO5,
2	<p>Case Study 2 Mavis is an 84-year old lady, referred to you in the memory clinic for assessment of memory impairment. She attends in the company of her son and daughter-in-law. On the pre-clinic questionnaire her son has reported a severe deterioration in all aspects of her cognition over the past 12 months. The patient herself acknowledges that there have been memory problems, but feels it is just her short-term memory that is an issue.</p> <p>A. Identify the disease. (1 marks) B. What are the key points in the examination of patients with memory difficulty? (4 marks) C. Discuss the pathophysiology of this disorder and the associated risk factors. (5 marks) D. How do you manage this disease? (5 marks)</p>	15	CO3, CO5,
SECTION- D 20 marks			
Q	Long Answer type Questions Scan and Upload (10 marks each) word limit for 8 marks not more than 300 words	20 Mar ks	CO
1	<p>Describe physiological changes in the female reproductive system during pregnancy and the consequences of these changes during pregnancy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the physiological changes observed in geriatric population affecting drug pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics.</p>	10	CO4
2	Define Inflammation. What are the clinical Signs of Inflammation? Differentiate acute and chronic inflammation with their mechanism of action. (2+3+5)	10	CO4

OR

What is cell injury? Explain hypertrophy and hyperplasia with examples. (2+8)