Name:

Enrolment No:

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2022

Course: Pharmacotherapeutics 1 **Semester : 3rd**
Program: B.Sc (Clinical Research) **Duration : 3 Hours**
Course Code: HSCR2002 **Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions: Attempt all

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	Cos
Q 1	Define cell injury and homeostasis.	1.5	CO1
Q 2	Give an example each for physiological and pathological metaplasia.	1.5	CO1
Q 3	State the role of calcium influx in cell damage.	1.5	CO1
Q 4	Which of the following statements about hypertension is not true? **a)** Hypertension means 'high blood pressure'. **b)** Hypertension usually results in symptoms such as headaches and dizziness. **c)** Hypertension can sometimes be managed by changes in lifestyle. **d)** Hypertension increases the risk of myocardial infarction and stroke	1.5	CO1
Q 5	List morphological types of necrosis.	1.5	CO1
Q 6	Differentiate hypertrophy and hyperplasia giving example of each.	1.5	CO1
Q 7	Phagocytes involved in acute inflammation are _____, while those involved in chronic inflammation are _____.	1.5	CO2
Q 8	Identify factors that can retard wound healing	1.5	CO2
Q 9	Give full form of ELISA test. Mention its uses.	1.5	CO2
Q 10	Explain “Emigration”, “chemotaxis” and “phagocytosis”.	1.5	CO2
Q 11	Describe the composition of granulation tissue.	1.5	CO2
Q 12	What is the difference between “Arteriosclerosis” and “Arteriolosclerosis”?	1.5	CO2
Q 13	Why is Crohn disease more likely to cause intestinal obstruction than ulcerative colitis? a. Crohn disease is located in the small intestine b. Crohn disease causes granulomas to form in the submucosal layer c. Crohn disease causes abdominal pain and watery diarrhea d. Crohn disease is exacerbated by certain foods, such as spicy foods	1.5	CO3
Q 14	Which of the following is the most common cause of acute gastritis? a. Poor gastric perfusion b. Too much stomach acid c. Ingestion of aspirin, alcohol, or other chemicals	1.5	CO3

	d. *H. pylori* infection		
Q 15	Describe the structure of hemoglobin. How is Fe recycled from Hemoglobin?	1.5	CO3
Q 16	Describe normal RBC's catabolism.	1.5	CO3
Q 17	Classify antiretroviral agents.	1.5	CO4
Q 18	Which shots are given for serious UTI.	1.5	CO4
Q 19	Compare the use of metronidazole and tinidazole for protozoal infections.	1.5	CO4
Q 20	Discriminate HIV and AIDS.	1.5	CO4
Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	Define free radicles. State the mechanism of free radicles-based cell injury.	5	CO1
Q 2	Classify anti-arteriosclerotic drugs. How arteriosclerosis prevented by lifestyle modification?	5	CO2
Q 3	Illustrate with diagram the process of acid secretion in GI tract.	5	CO3
Q 4	Write a note on guidelines for the rational use of antibiotics.	5	CO4
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q 1	What are the clinical features of alcoholic liver disease. Write in detail the methods for its clinical investigation and management.	15	CO3
Q 2	Explain in detail about the etiology, pathophysiology, and pharmacotherapy of syphilis or Malaria.	15	CO4
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	State the mechanisms of cellular apoptosis. Differentiate between necrosis and apoptosis.	10	CO1
Q 2	List the cellular and vascular mediators of inflammation.	10	CO2