

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Pharmacotherapeutics 1
Program: Int. BMSc. (Clinical Research)
Course Code: HSCR3011

Semester : V
Duration : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

Instructions: Read all the questions carefully.

Section A			
S. No.	Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M = 30 Marks)	Marks	Cos
Q1	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
Q2	List morphological types of necrosis.	1.5	CO1
Q3	Differentiate between hypertrophy and hyperplasia, giving example of each.	1.5	CO1
Q4	Regarding atrophy, all are correct except ____ a) persistence of residual bodies. b) decreased microfilaments. c) decreased rough endoplasmic reticulum. d) increased autophagic vacuoles, as parts of the cell are digested to reduce energy requirements.	1.5	CO1
Q5	Pain at the site of a paper cut is related to ____ a) increased perfusion at the site. b) increased exudate and chemical mediators at the site. c) bacteria that have entered the wound. d) vasoconstriction at the site.	1.5	CO1
Q6	Mitochondrial damage often results in the formation of a _____ in the mitochondrial membrane.	1.5	CO1
Q7	Describe the composition of granulation tissue.	1.5	CO2
Q8	What is the difference between “arteriosclerosis” and “arteriolosclerosis”?	1.5	CO2
Q9	Classify chemical mediators of inflammation.	1.5	CO2
Q10	Which of the following meals would be recommended for a patient with a wound to promote healing?	1.5	CO2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Eggs and orange juice b) Spaghetti and garlic toast c) Steak and potatoes d) Tomato soup and grilled cheese 		
Q11	<p>Which of the following cells is involved in acute inflammation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Neutrophil b) T lymphocyte c) Memory cell d) Plasma cell 	1.5	CO2
Q12	<p>Which of the following is not a function of inflammation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delivery of leucocytes b) Concentration of toxins c) Initiate repair processes d) Vasodilation 	1.5	CO2
Q13	Describe the structure of hemoglobin. How is iron (Fe) recycled from hemoglobin?	1.5	CO3
Q14	<p>A patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is prescribed a medication to reduce stomach acid. What class of drugs is most likely prescribed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) b) Antacids c) Prokinetics d) H2 receptor antagonists 	1.5	CO3
Q15	What are the pathological changes in asthma?	1.5	CO3
Q16	Normal iron content in women is _____.	1.5	CO3
Q17	Compare the use of metronidazole and tinidazole for protozoal infections.	1.5	CO4
Q18	The incubation period of hepatitis B is _____.	1.5	CO4
Q19	<p>What does HIV-positive mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Antibodies against HIV or the virus particles themselves are present in the blood. b) Patient tested for HIV. c) Patient's white cell count is high. d) Patient have been informed about HIV. 	1.5	CO4
Q20	<p>What is meant by antibiotic resistance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It means our body has become resistant to the antibiotic. b) It means the bacteria have developed antibiotic resistance. c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above 	1.5	CO4
Section B			
(4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q1	List the functional and morphologic consequences of ischemia.	5	CO1
Q2	Explain the complications and treatment of IBD.	5	CO2
Q3	Write a note on jaundice.	5	CO3
Q4	Summarize the various forms and treatment of leishmania.	5	CO4

Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q1	Thalassemia is an autosomal recessive disorder. Explain in reference to adult thalassemia major. What are the various treatment plans for such conditions?	15	CO3
Q2	Examine the life cycle of HIV in human body, with special mention of its structure. Correlate the drugs used in its prevention with the life cycle of the virus.	15	CO4
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q1	Illustrate the generation and role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in cell injury.	10	CO1
Q2	Explain the etiology and pathogenesis of alcoholic liver disease.	10	CO2