

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2083, Ashar (Model Question)

Exam Roll:
Exam Roll in words:

School: SOMAHS	Level: Bachelor	Invigilator's Sign:
Program: B. Pharmacy	Year/Part: III/II	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Pharmacotherapeutics- II (BP 603)		Code No.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions) [10x1=10] **Time: 20 Minutes**

- i This group contains 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs).
 - ii Answers must be marked on the MCQ Answer Sheet. Code No.:
 - iii You may use the main answer sheet for rough work.
 - iv Marks will not be awarded for answers with cutting, erasing, overwriting, or multiple shaded options.
 - v The MCQ question paper must be returned along with the MCQ answer sheet.
1. Which drug class is the cornerstone of chronic urticaria management?
a. Antihistamines b. Antivirals c. Diuretics d. Opioids
 2. A patient with urticaria is treated with epinephrine. What does this suggest about the severity?
a. Mild reaction b. Life-threatening anaphylaxis c. Skin infection d. Chronic eczema
 3. A psoriasis patient is started on methotrexate. Which investigation must be regularly monitored?
a. Blood sugar only b. ECG only c. Serum calcium only d. Liver function test
 4. A 52-year-old man with known liver cirrhosis presents with abdominal distension and shifting dullness. What is the MOST appropriate initial management?
a. High protein diet c. Immediate surgery
b. Sodium restriction and diuretics d. High salt intake
 5. A cirrhotic patient is on propranolol for variceal bleed prevention. He complains of dizziness and bradycardia (HR 48/min). What is the best action?
a. Increase dose c. Add diuretics
b. Stop or reduce dose d. Add insulin
 6. A patient with variceal bleeding is given a drug that reduces portal pressure before endoscopy. Which drug is most likely?
a. Insulin c. Metformin
b. Octreotide d. Amoxicillin
 7. A patient with psoriasis reports worsening of lesions after starting propranolol. What is the MOST likely explanation?
a. Drug-induced flare c. Vitamin overdose
b. Cure effect d. Allergy to food
 8. A 25-year-old woman develops sudden itchy wheals on her skin after eating seafood. What is the FIRST-line treatment?
a. Oral antibiotics b. Oral antihistamines
c. Systemic steroids immediately d. Antifungal drugs
 9. A patient with recurrent urticaria has no identifiable cause after investigations. What is this called?
a. Infectious urticaria
b. Idiopathic chronic urticaria
c. Malignant urticaria
d. Bacterial allergy
 10. Main goal of urticaria management is:
a. Permanent cure b. Symptom control and trigger avoidance
c. Surgery d. Antibiotic therapy only

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet

Marks Secured: _____

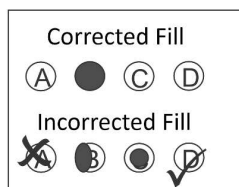
In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2083, Ashar

School: SOMAHS	Level: Bachelor	Time: 3 Hours
Program: B.Pharmacy (MModel Questions)	Year/Part: III/II	Full Marks: 50
Subject: : Pharmacotherapeutics- II (BP 603)		

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet)

[10*1=10]

GROUP B (Problem Based Questions)

[2*5=10]

A 58-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department with confusion and lethargy. Her family reports that she has experienced excessive thirst, frequent urination, and progressive weakness over the past week. She has a 10-year history of Type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension but discontinued her medications two months ago.

Examination findings:

- Temperature: 38.5°C
- Blood pressure: 90/60 mmHg
- Pulse: 120 beats/min
- Dry mucous membranes
- No focal neurological deficits

Investigations:

- Random blood glucose: 720 mg/dL
- Serum sodium: 155 mmol/L
- Serum osmolality: 340 mOsm/kg
- Urine ketones: Negative
- Arterial pH: 7.38
- Elevated serum creatinine
- Chest X-ray: Right lower lobe pneumonia

Questions

- a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- b. What factor precipitated this condition?
- c. Outline the immediate management of this patient.
- d. Why is this condition not diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)?

[4×5=20]

GROUP C (Long Answer Questions – Attempt Any four Questions)

1. List out the sign and symptom of Gout. Discuss the pharmacotherapy management of Gout with treatment algorithm.
2. Distinguish clinical differences in type 1, type 2, and gestational DM. Discuss on the different approaches that might be used to treat hypothyroidism.
3. Write down the general principle of cancer chemotherapy.
4. Explain the etiology, laboratory tests, signs and symptoms, and management of Scabies.
5. Describe the pharmacotherapy for UTI .

GROUP D (Short Answer Questions -Attempt any Five)

[5*2 = 10]

1. Mention one vaccine used for prevention of meningitis
2. What is the role of Methotrexate in RA management?
3. Why is physiotherapy important in RA?
4. What is the role of Epinephrine in severe allergic reactions?
5. What is the treatment of urticaria associated with anaphylaxis?
6. What complications of pneumonia should be monitored during treatment?

***** All the Best *****

MODEL QUESTION