

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code: Pharm.D-201

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

Program Name PHARM. D

II Year Examination

Subject Code 201

Subject Name: Pathophysiology

[Time : 03:00 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70]

Note : Attempt all the questions as per given instructions.

1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** [01×15=15]
 - I According to the hypertension classification blood pressure 155/95 mmHg refers to:
 - a. Normal blood pressure
 - b. Arterial hypertension I degree
 - c. Normal high blood pressure
 - d. Arterial hypertension II degree
 - II Which of the following conditions IS LIKELY to cause hypoglycemia?
 - a. Insulinoma
 - b. Pheochromocytoma
 - c. Myoma
 - d. Gastrinoma
 - III Which of the following is not a common etiological factor for liver cirrhosis?
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Heavy metals
 - c. Hepatitis
 - d. Smoking
 - IV Which is the first stage in cancer development?
 - a. Promotion
 - b. Initiation
 - c. Progression
 - d. Distribution
 - V Which of the factors for edema formation is responsible for ascites development in liver cirrhosis?
 - a. Increased hydrostatic pressure
 - b. Increased permeability
 - c. Sodium and water retention
 - d. All of the above
 - VI Which is the most common pathogenetic mechanism causing glomerulonephritis?
 - a. Autoimmune mechanism
 - b. Fungal infection
 - c. Viral infection
 - d. Bacterial infection
 - VII What is the main functional problem in airway obstruction?
 - a. Decreased lung ventilation
 - b. Decreased alveolar ventilation
 - c. Increased respiratory rate
 - d. Increased resistance to airflow
 - VIII A diabetic injected a higher dose of the prescribed insulin by mistake. What is the most likely clinical condition that this patient might develop?
 - a. Buffer deficient metabolic acidosis.
 - b. Hypoglycemia due to hyperinsulinemia
 - c. Distributive shock
 - d. Hypersensitivity reaction type IV
 - IX What is the term for dehydration in which electrolytes loss exceeds water loss?
 - a. Isotonic
 - b. Hypertonic
 - c. Monotonic
 - d. Hypotonic

- X Which of the following is NOT a typical finding in nephritic syndrome?
 a. Hyperlipidemia b. Hematuria
 c. Mild to moderate proteinuria d. Arterial hypertension
- XI Which immunoglobulin is react with allergens?
 a. IgG b. IgM c. IgE d. IgA
- XII HIV AIDS is a.....disease.
 a. autoimmune b. immunodeficiency
 c. hyperimmunity d. All of above
- XIII Parkinson's disease is marked by a lack of which chemical in the brain?
 a. Serotonin b. GABA C. Dopamine d. Norepinephrine
- XIV Bipolar disorder formerly called.....
 a. Mania b. Parkinson's c. Schizophrenia d. Alzheimer
- XV Salmonella is spread by
 a. Flies b. Fomites c. Feces d. All of the above

2. Answer in long (any three) [10×3=30]

I What is the difference between acute obstructive lung disease and chronic obstructive lung diseases?

II *Discuss the mechanism of edema formation in liver Cirrhosis.*

III Define Cancer. Describe the pathophysiology of Cancer.

IV Write descriptive note on CCF and Angina.

3. Answer in short (any five) [5x5=25]

- I What are the most important Pathophysiologic effects of peptic ulcer?
- II Discuss the Pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus.
- III Draw the diagram of HIV cell.
- IV Enlist the causes of cell injury. Describe the pathogenesis of cell injury
- V What are cellular adaptations explain in details?
- VI Explain the stages of wound healing.
- VII What are the different types of hypersensitivity reactions? Describe the Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: Pharm.D-202

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

PHARM. D

IInd YEAR ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Pharmaceutical Microbiology (Pharm.D202)

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Mark-70]

Q. No. 1 (Multiple Choice Question)

[1×14=14]

1. Staining material of gram positive bacterium is
 - a. Crystal violet
 - b. Safranin
 - c. Haematoxylon
 - d. Fast green
2. Lysol is a-
 - a. Sterilent
 - b. Antiseptic
 - c) Disinfectant
 - d) Antifungal agent
3. The technique used to avoid all microorganisms is accomplished by-
 - a. Sterlization
 - b. Surgical sterilization
 - c) Disinfection
 - d) Disinfection Sterilization
4. Temperature required for pasteurization is-....
 - a. Above 150oC
 - b. 110oC
 - c) Below 100oC
 - d) None of these
5. Infrared radiation is a method of sterilization by-
 - a. Dry heat
 - b. Chemical method
 - c) Moist heat
 - d) Mechanical method
6. Which of the following is ionizing radiation?
 - a. U.V. rays
 - b. γ-rays
 - c. IR
 - d. None of these
7. The sterilizing agent is-
 - a. Ethelene oxide
 - b. Nitrogen
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Carbon tetrachloride
8. Best autoclaving is achieved at:
 - a. 121°C for 15MNT
 - b. 110°C for 2 Hrs
 - c. 120°C for 1 Hrs
 - d. 100° for 3 Hrs
9. Mordant used in grams staining is
 - a. Crystal violet
 - b. Saffranin
 - c. Iodine
 - d. All of the above
10. Study of fungi is known as:
 - a. Mycolog
 - b. Virology
 - c. Parasitology
 - d. Bacteriology
11. The DNA present in bacteria is:
 - a. Single & circular
 - b. Double & circular
 - c. Single & Linear
 - d. Double & linear

12. Temperature in pasteurization is-
a. 62.8oC c. 35.7oC
b. 68.2oC d. 60.8oC
13. Citrate utilization test is usually performed on:
a. Chocolate agar b. Simmon's citrate agar
b. Nutrient agar d. MacConkey agar
14. The process of killing microorganism including spores is:
a. Disinfection b. Sanitization
b. Sterilization d. Filtration.

Q. No. 3 (Short Question) Answer any eight

[3.5×8=28]

1. Differentiate active and passive immunity.
2. Write Nutritional requirement of bacteria
3. Discuss viable counting techniques of bacteria.
4. Define disinfectant with examples.
5. Write about Shick test.
6. Discuss microbiological assay of penicillin.
7. Discuss sterilization techniques.
8. Classification of immunity.
9. Evaluation of disinfectant.
10. Write on Widal Test.

Q. No. 3 (Medium Question) Answer any two

[07×2=14]

1. Discuss about Phenol coefficient test.
2. Write a note on Chemical method of sterilization.
3. Write a note on Typhoid disease.

Q.No.4 Long Question (Answer any One)

[14×1=14]

1. Define sterilization. Explain various physical methods of sterilization.
2. Write in Detail about Any Two
 - a. diseases-HIV,
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Malaria.

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: Pharm.D-203

B (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

PHARM. D

IInd YEAR ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Pharmacognosy & Phytopharmaceuticals (Pharm D203)

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Mark-70]

Q No1 Multiple Choice Question: Answer All Question [14X1=14]

1. The method of vegetative propagation are also known as-
(a) Sexual (b) Asexual (c) Both a & b (d) None of above
2. Coffee is the example of -
(a) Pseudotannins (b) Hydrolysable tannins
(c) Vitamins (d) Resin
3. The cell is not applied for
(a) Bacteria (b) Algae (c) Fungi (d) Virus
4. How many amino acids make up a protein?
(a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40
5. Adulteration occurs at what points in the process?
(a) Producer (b) Distributor (c) Retailer (d) All above
6. Which type of amino acids used for the preparation of proteins.
(a) L-amino acids (b) D-amino acids (c) R-amino acids (d) All
7. The words pharmacognosy was coined in which year-
(a) 1816 (b) 1815 (c) 1909 (d) 1915
8. Ginger are-
(a) Roots (b) Leaves (c) Rhizome (d) Bark
9. Which of following is a source of marine?
(a) Carrageenan (b) Ara-A (c) Tocotrienal (d) All
10. Name of insect which help to prepare silk.
(a) Beetles (b) Bees
(c) Cimex lectularius (d) Bombyx mori
11. Which of following are come under the class of unorganized drug
(a) Leaves (b) Fruits (c) Flower (d) All
12. Alkaloids are basic in nature due to the presence of-
(a) Lone pair of Electron (b) Proton
(c) Hydrogen group (d) High PH
13. UV absorbance method is use for analysis of-
(a) Lipid (b) Oils (c) Protein (d) Carbohydrate
14. *Plantago ovate* is biological source of-
(a) Rhubarb (b) Arjuna (c) Isabgol (d) Agar

Q No.2 (Short question)Answer any Eight

| 8×3.5=28 |

1. Define Pharmacognosy. Write about source of drug.
2. Difference between organized and unorganized crude drugs with examples.
3. Difference between microscopy and powder microscopy.
4. Explain the history of Pharmacognosy.
5. Write a note on the pharmacological classification of crude drugs with examples.
6. Define Adulteration and Substitution.
7. What are insecticides and rodenticides? Give examples.
8. Give the source, chemical constituents, and uses of the Bale or Agar.
9. Give the functions of stomata and trichomes.
10. Draw a structure of plant cell with proper labeling.

Q No.3 Medium question)Answer any Two

| 2×7=14 |

1. Define and classify carbohydrates. Write the general tests for the identification of carbohydrates.
2. Define and classify lipids with suitable examples. Give the differences between fixed oils, fats, and waxes.
3. Write in details about method of cultivation of crude drugs.

Q No. 4 (Long question)Answer any One

| 1×14=14|

1. Write about definition, classification and method of analysis of proteins.
2. Define and classify fibres with examples.
Write pharmacognosy of Cotton and Silk.

14/09/2024

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: Pharm.D-204

A (SVSU:2023-24/R)

Enrollment No.

PHARM. D

II YEAR ANNUAL EXAMINATION

(Pharm. D 204)

Subject Name: Pharmacology-I

[Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Max. Mark-70]

Q No1 Multiple Choice Question: Answer All Question

[1×14=14]

- a. A bronchial smooth muscle contain
 - i. Alfa1 receptor
 - ii. Alfa2 receptor
 - iii. Beta1 receptor
 - iv. Beta2 receptor
- b. Target proteins where a drug molecule binds are
 - i. only receptor
 - ii. only ion channels
 - iii. only carriers
 - iv. all of the above
- c. Indicate the sedative-hypnotic agent, which has the highest abuse potential
 - i. Buspirone
 - ii. Diazepam
 - iii. Phenobarbital
 - iv. Zolpidem
- d. Neuroleptics are used to treat :
 - i. Neurosis
 - ii. Psychosis
 - iii. Narcolepsy
 - iv. Parkinsonian disorders
- e. Who is the father of Indian pharmacology
 - i. JB Bhore
 - ii. Ramnath chopra
 - iii. JC Bose
 - iv. HG Khorana
- f. Which of the following agents is the precursor of dopamine?
 - i. Bromocriptine
 - ii. Levodopa
 - iii. Selegiline
 - iv. Amantadine
- g. Which of the following is a phase II drug metabolizing reaction?
 - i. acetylation
 - ii. deamination
 - iii. hydrolysis
 - iv. oxidation
- h. Tick the second messenger of G-protein-coupled (metabotropic) receptor
 - i. Adenylyl cyclase
 - ii. Sodium ions
 - iii. Phospholipase C
 - iv. cAMP
- i. Following general anesthetic is not metabolized
 - i. halothane
 - ii. ether
 - iii. isoflurane
 - iv. nitrous oxide
- j. Barbiturates increase the rate of metabolism of
 - i. Anticoagulants
 - ii. Digitalis compounds
 - iii. Glucocorticoids
 - iv. All of the above

- k. The type of antagonism are
 i. summarized ii. potentiated
 iii. additive iv. competitive
- l. Indicate the location of M2 cholinergic receptor type
 i. Heart ii. Glands
 iii. Smooth muscle iv. Endothelium
- m. Which of the following neurotransmitters is involved in Parkinson's disease?
 i. Acetylcholine ii. Glutamate
 iii. Dopamine iv. All of the above
- n. The following are excreted faster in basic urine
 i. weak acids ii. strong acids
 iii. weak bases iv. none of the above

Q No2 (Short question) Answer any Eight [3.5×8=28]

- Write a note on G-protein coupled receptor.
- Explain in detail about Pharmacokinetics.
- Write synthesis, storage and release of Ach.
- Classify Anti-hyperlipidemic drugs.
- What are the salient features of clinical trial?
- Explain the stages of General anesthetics.
- Explain about drug used in the therapy of CHF.
- Write a note on sex hormones.
- Discuss about alcohol and methyl alcohol.
- Write a note on histamine.

Q No 3 (Medium question) Answer any Two [7×2=14]

- Explain receptor regulation in details.
- Give the classification of alpha adrenergic blocking drugs with examples.
- Explain the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of phenytoin.

Q No 4 (Long question) Answer any One [1×14=14]

- Classify Arrhythmic drugs. Explain the pharmacology of any one drug.
- Classify General anesthetics. Explain the stages of General anesthetics. Explain the pharmacology of any one drug.

• Printing Pages :2

• Paper Code : Pharm.D-205

B (SVSU:2022-23/R)

Enrollment No.														
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PHARM. D**Second Year Annual Examination****Subject Name: Community Pharmacy, Sub Code: Pharm.D205T****[Time: 3:00 Hours]****[Max. Marks: 70]****Q1. Attempt ALL questions.****(1X14=14)****1. Normal range of BP is**

- a) 140/99 b) 120/80 c) 160/100 d) none

2. Normal blood glucose value in fasting condition

- a) less than 100mg/dL b) less than 140mg/dL
c) less than 160mg/dL d) none of the above

3. Which of the following is a symptom of AIDS?

- a) Fever b) Swollen lymph nodes
c) Tiredness d) All of the above

4. Normal blood glucose value in fasting condition

- a) less than 100mg/dL b) less than 140mg/dL
c) less than 160mg/dL d) none of the above

5. The causative of tuberculosis is

- a) Virus b) Bacterium c) Malnutrition d) Protozoan

6. The causative agent for malaria

- a) Entamoeba histolytic b) Clostridium c) Plasmodium d) all

7. The BCG vaccine is administered for immunity against

- (i) Malaria (ii) Hepatitis (iii) Tuberculosis (iv) None

8. This organ is majorly affected by hepatitis

- (i) liver (ii) Heart (iii) Kidney (iv) Lungs

9. Meaning of agonist is

- a) Similar effect b) opposite effect
c) Different effect d) none of the above

10. What is the function of copper-T?

- (i) checks mutation (ii) stops fertilization
(iii) stops zygote formation (iv) None of these

11. The success of birth control program in controlling population growth is dependant on

- (i) tubectomy (ii) use of contraceptive
(iii) vasectomy (iv) acceptability of the above by the people

12. is used to test lung function

- a) Spirometer b) Gas diffusion test
c) Tidal volume d) all of the above

13. Nicotine Gum comes under OTC. **TRUE/ FALSE**
14. What is the English meaning of Latin word E lacte?
a) water b) a cup c) both d) with

Q2. Answer any EIGHT questions. (3.5X8=28)

- Write down the use of computers in business and health care sectors.
- Discuss different parts of prescription.
- What do you mean ABC analysis?
- What are the legal requirements for community pharmacy management?
- What are the contents and how will you design patient information leaflets.
- Explain the factors affecting medication adherence.
- What do you mean by health screening by community pharmacist and how community pharmacists can perform diabetic screening?
- Explain the clinical presentation of leprosy.
- Define Pain. What are the common drug therapies for pain?

Q3. Answer any TWO questions. (7X2=14)

- What are the various methods of inventory control? Explain in detail EOQ.
- Write a note on therapeutic drug interaction.
- Describe clinical presentation and prevention of Tuberculosis and syphilis.

Q4. Answer any ONE question.

(14X1=14)

- What are the different methods of family planning? Explain any three methods in detail?
- Discuss lung function screening methods.