

Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 03-May-2024 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS [PPR-ER20-24T-S1]

Marks: 80

Duration: 180 mins.

MCQs

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

20 Q x 1 mark = 20 marks

1) Which of the following is an example of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI)? (1)

- [Fluoxetine](#)
- [Olanzapine](#)
- [Amitriptyline](#)
- [Lorazepam](#)

2) Which drug is commonly used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus? (1)

- [Metformin](#)
- [Warfarin](#)
- [Furosemide](#)
- [Allopurinol](#)

3) What is the mechanism of action of beta-blockers in the treatment of hypertension? (1)

- [Vasodilation](#)
- [Increased cardiac output](#)
- [Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme](#)
- [Blockade of adrenergic receptors](#)

4) Which of the following is a common side effect of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors? (1)

- [Hyperkalemia](#)
- [Hypoglycemia](#)
- [Bradycardia](#)
- [Constipation](#)

5) Which drug is classified as a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), used in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease? (1)

- [Ranitidine](#)
- [Omeprazole](#)
- [Misoprostol](#)
- [Sucralfate](#)

6) What is the primary action of statins in managing hyperlipidemia? (1)

- [Increase in HDL cholesterol levels](#)
- [Inhibition of cholesterol synthesis](#)

[Decrease in triglyceride levels](#)
[Stimulation of lipoprotein lipase activity](#)

7) Which medication is commonly prescribed for the treatment of acute migraine attacks? (1)

[Topiramate](#)
[Sumatriptan](#)
[Prednisone](#)
[Acetaminophen](#)

8) What is the primary pharmacological effect of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs? (1)

[Vasodilation](#)
[Analgesia](#)
[Diuresis](#)
[Bronchodilation](#)

9) Which of the following is a common adverse effect of long-term corticosteroid use? (1)

[Hypotension](#)
[Hyperglycemia](#)
[Hypokalemia](#)
[Hypernatremia](#)

10) Which class of drugs is commonly used for the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)? (1)

[Anticholinergics](#)
[Anticoagulants](#)
[Antihistamines](#)
[Antiarrhythmics](#)

11) Which among the following drug can be used for treating epilepsy? (1)

[Phenytoin](#)
[Aripiprazole](#)
[Haloperidol](#)
[Ziprasidone](#)

12) Which drug is commonly used as a first-line treatment for uncomplicated urinary tract infections (UTIs)? (1)

[Ciprofloxacin](#)
[Metronidazole](#)
[Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole](#)
[Vancomycin](#)

13) What is the indication of estradiol ? (1)

[Angina](#)
[Hyperlipidemia](#)
[Hormonal irregularities](#)
[Peptic ulcer](#)

14) Which medication does NOT have antiplatelet action? (1)

[Clopidogrel](#)
[Heparin](#)
[Tirofiban](#)

[Paracetamol](#)

15) What is the indication of loop diuretics? (1)

- [Pain](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Headache](#)
- [Hypertension](#)

16) Which of the following is a tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)? (1)

- [Fluoxetine](#)
- [Escitalopram](#)
- [Amitriptyline](#)
- [Sertraline](#)

17) Which among the following drugs is NOT used in COPD? (1)

- [Aspirin](#)
- [Salbutamol](#)
- [Corticosteroid](#)
- [Salmeterol](#)

18) Which medication is commonly used for the treatment of bacterial pneumonia? (1)

- [Azithromycin](#)
- [Acyclovir](#)
- [Oseltamivir](#)
- [Nystatin](#)

19) Which among the following can be used for treating angina? (1)

- [Alteplase](#)
- [Nitrates](#)
- [Clopidogrel](#)
- [Heparin](#)

20) Which medication is commonly used as a first-line treatment for depression? (1)

- [Phenelzine](#)
- [Haloperidol](#)
- [Tramadol](#)
- [Sertraline](#)

Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

6 Q x 5 marks = 30 marks

- 1) Explain in detail rational use of medicine. (5)
- 2) Describe the management for hypertension. (5)
- 3) Differentiate hypothyroidism from hyperthyroidism. (5)
- 4) Explain the management for peptic ulcer disease. (5)
- 5) Explain in detail about rheumatoid arthritis. (5)
- 6) List three dermatological disorders. Explain any one of them. (5)

Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

10 Q x 3 mark = 30 marks

- 1) Describe the steps for rational prescribing of antibiotics. (3)
- 2) Explain the management of osteoarthritis. (3)
- 3) Explain Hepatitis A infection. (3)
- 4) Classify and explain angina. (3)
- 5) Explain psychosis. (3)
- 6) Describe premenstrual syndrome with its management (3)
- 7) Define diabetes mellitus and classify them. (3)
- 8) Differentiate syphilis from gonorrhoea. (3)
- 9) Describe the non-pharmacological approach for gastroesophageal reflux disease. (3)
- 10) Define and explain opportunistic infection in HIV patients. (3)

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