



8104

**ER20-PH-24T****8104****BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20)****JULY/AUGUST—2024****DPH – SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION**

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

**PART—A**

5×6=30

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any six* questions.(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

1. Explain the clinical manifestations, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Tuberculosis. 2+1+2=5
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and pharmacological management of Hypertension. 2+1+2=5
3. Define Parkinson's disorder. Write its clinical manifestations and pharmacological management. 1+2+2=5
4. Explain the clinical manifestations, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Diabetes. 1+2+2=5
5. Write short notes on the following : 2½+2½=5  
(a) Rational use of medicine  
(b) Evidence based medicine
6. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of Peptic Ulcer Disease. 2+1+2=5
7. Explain the clinical manifestations, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Hepatitis. 2+1+2=5

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**PART—B**

3×10=30

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any ten* questions.(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

8. Define Pharmacotherapeutics. Write its objectives. 1+2=3
9. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Angina. 3
10. Define Asthma. Write its pharmacological management. 1+2=3
11. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. 3
12. List out clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of Gonorrhoea. 1½+1½=3
13. Explain the non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Alcoholic liver disease. 1+2=3
14. Write the clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of SARS-COV2. 1½+1½=3
15. Define Dysmenorrhoea. Write its pharmacological management. 1+2=3
16. Define Anaemia. Write pharmacological management of iron deficiency anaemia. 1+2=3
17. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Rheumatoid arthritis. 1+2=3
18. Write clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of Psychosis. 1½+1½=3

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**Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) Each question carries **one** mark.

**19.** Identify the class of drugs that induce asthma.

- (a) NSAIDs
- (b) Hyperlipidemics
- (c) Antibiotics
- (d) Haematinics

**20.** Parkinsonism is characterised by

- (a) decreased Dopamine levels
- (b) increased Dopamine levels
- (c) increased Noradrenaline levels
- (d) decreased Noradrenaline levels

**21.** Drug of choice in status epilepticus is

- (a) i.v Phenytoin
- (b) i.v Lorazepam
- (c) i.v Sod. Valproate
- (d) i.v Ethosuccimide

**22.** Identify PPI among the following :

- (a) Omeprazole
- (b) Ranitidine
- (c) Resbeprazole
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

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[ Contd...

**3**

**23.** Drug of choice in Inflammatory Bowel Disease is

- (a) Mesalamine
- (b) Misoprostol
- (c) Ranitidine
- (d) Sucralfate

**24.** Full form of NSTEMI is \_\_\_\_\_.

**25.** Crescendo angina is also called \_\_\_\_\_ angina.

- (a) classical
- (b) congestive
- (c) stable
- (d) unstable

**26.** Total serum cholesterol concentration in Hyperlipidemic condition is

- (a) < 200 mg/dl
- (b) > 200 mg/dl
- (c) > 200 µg/dl
- (d) < 200 µg/dl

**27.** Megaloblastic anaemia is characterised by the deficiency of the vitamin

- (a) B9
- (b) B2
- (c) B12
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

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[ Contd...

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- 28.** Rheumatoid arthritis is \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.
- (a) metabolic
  - (b) endocrinal
  - (c) autoimmune
  - (d) musculoskeletal
- 29.** Which of the following is used to treat Psoriasis?
- (a) Ketoconazole
  - (b) Lactocalamine
  - (c) Bacitracin
  - (d) Acitretin
- 30.** Pathogen of Scabies is
- (a) E. Coli
  - (b) H. Pylori
  - (c) Streptomyces
  - (d) Sarcoptes Scabiei
- 31.** Diagnostic parameter for prediabetics is
- (a) RBS
  - (b) OGTT
  - (c) HbA 1C
  - (d) FBS
- 32.** Example of SSRI drug is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 33.** Clozapine is a/an
- (a) typical antipsychotic
  - (b) atypical antipsychotic
  - (c) anti-anxiety drug
  - (d) anti-depressant drug
- 34.** Normal average Intraocular Pressure (IOP) is
- (a) 10-21 mm Hg
  - (b) 20-30 mm Hg
  - (c) 30-41 mm Hg
  - (d) 40-51 mm Hg
- 35.** Most common conjunctivitis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ infection.
- (a) bacterial
  - (b) viral
  - (c) fungal
  - (d) protozoal
- 36.** Gram negative bacterial resistance to  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics is because of
- (a) decreased antibiotic penetration
  - (b) activity of efflux pumps
  - (c) absence of binding sites
  - (d) change of target sites
- 37.** Hormonal disproportion is associated with
- (a) Premenstrual syndrome
  - (b) PCOS
  - (c) Amenorrhoea
  - (d) Dysmenorrhoea
- 38.** Rotterdam criteria is used to establish clinical diagnosis of
- (a) PCOS
  - (b) Psoriasis
  - (c) Depression
  - (d) Psychosis



**ER20-PH-24T**

**8104**

**BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20)**

**JUNE—2024**

**DPH – SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[ Total Marks : 80*

**PART—A**

**5×6=30**

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any six* questions.

(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

1. Explain about etiopathogenesis and management of Malaria. 2+3
2. Write a note on etiopathogenesis and management of Polycystic ovarian syndrome. 2+3
3. Explain etiopathogenesis and clinical manifestations of Psychoses. 2+3
4. What are the scope and objectives of pharmacotherapeutics? 2+3
5. Explain pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of congestive heart failure. 3+2
6. Define GERD. Explain etiology and pharmacological management of GERD. 1+2+2
7. Write a note on etiopathogenesis and pharmacological management of Parkinson's disease. 2+3

**PART—B**

3×10=30

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any ten* questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.  
(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

- 8.** Describe briefly the symptoms of conjunctivitis. 3
- 9.** Write in brief the pharmacological management of pneumonia. 3
- 10.** Explain the etiopathogenesis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 3
- 11.** Explain the clinical manifestations of hyperlipidemia. 3
- 12.** Write a short note on National List of Essential Medicines [NLEM]. 3
- 13.** What is alcoholic liver disease? Enlist its clinical manifestations. 3
- 14.** Write a note on causes of antimicrobial resistance. 3
- 15.** List out the clinical manifestations of iron deficiency anemia. 3
- 16.** Explain the non-pharmacological management of osteoarthritis.
- 17.** Explain the etiopathogenesis of psoriasis. 3
- 18.** Enlist the clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus. 3

**PART—C**

1×20=20

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) The question carries **one** mark.  
(3) Answer should be single word or single sentence.

- 19.** Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial disease caused by the spirochete \_\_\_\_.
- 20.** The first line treatment for mild to moderate ulcerative colitis is
- (a) corticosteroids
  - (b) aminosalicylates
  - (c) TNF- $\alpha$  inhibitors
  - (d) thiopurines
- 21.** Focal neurological deficits are involved in
- (a) epilepsy
  - (b) angina
  - (c) stroke
  - (d) Parkinson's disease
- 22.** It is suggested that \_\_\_\_ is a key mediator in the pathogenesis of migraine.
- (a) acetylcholine
  - (b) serotonin
  - (c) histamine
  - (d) adrenaline

- 23.** The most common cause of megaloblastic anemia is vitamin B12 and/or \_\_\_\_\_ deficiency.
- (a) vitamin B1
  - (b) vitamin B6
  - (c) vitamin B9
  - (d) ascorbic acid
- 24.** The most common opportunistic infection in HIV in India is
- (a) Tuberculosis
  - (b) Cytomegalovirus infection
  - (c) Pneumocystis pneumonia
  - (d) Toxoplasmosis
- 25.** All of the following statements regarding rheumatoid arthritis are correct except
- (a) it primarily affects the joints
  - (b) it is an autoimmune disorder
  - (c) it occurs due to vitamin D deficiency
  - (d) there is no cure to rheumatoid arthritis.
- 26.** Causative agent of COVID 19 is
- (a) SARS-CoV
  - (b) SARS-CoV-2
  - (c) H1N1 Influenza virus
  - (d) Cytomegalovirus

- 27.** First line treatment for scabies is
- (a) Permethrin
  - (b) Lindane
  - (c) Ivermectin
  - (d) Corticosteroids
- 28.** Decreased levels of monoamine neurotransmitters (serotonin, noradrenaline, dopamine) are believed to be the pathophysiology basis of
- (a) depression
  - (b) Alzheimer's disease
  - (c) Parkinson's disease
  - (d) insomnia
- 29.** What is hypertension?
- 30.** Identify the chronic inflammatory disease among the following :
- (a) Diabetes mellitus
  - (b) Asthma
  - (c) Cancer
  - (d) Myasthenia gravis
- 31.** Myxoedema is a condition associated with
- (a) Hypothyroidism
  - (b) Hyperthyroidism
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) CHF



- 32.** The study of \_\_\_\_ imparts knowledge and skills necessary for contribution to quality use of medicines.
- (a) Pharmacotherapeutics
  - (b) Pharmacokinetics
  - (c) Pharmacovigilance
  - (d) Pharmaceutics
- 33.** The disease associated with destruction of the optic nerve is
- (a) Conjunctivitis
  - (b) Glaucoma
  - (c) Cataract
  - (d) Blepharitis
- 34.** Which of the following is a strategic objective of the “Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance”?
- (a) To reduce the incidence of infection
  - (b) To strengthen surveillance and research.
  - (c) To optimize the use of antimicrobial medicine.
  - (d) All of the above
- 35.** Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are also called as
- (a) Superbugs
  - (b) Villain
  - (c) Superbacteria
  - (d) Champion

- 36.** Hyperandrogenism is associated with
- (a) Diabetes mellitus
  - (b) Polycystic ovary syndrome
  - (c) Peptic ulcer
  - (d) Psoriasis
- 37.** Which of these hormones is thought to play a role in Premenstrual syndrome?
- (a) Serotonin
  - (b) Progesterone
  - (c) Estrogen
  - (d) All of the above
- 38.** First choice of Pharmacotherapy for hypothyroidism is
- (a) Levothyroxine
  - (b) Liothyronine
  - (c) Hydrocortisone
  - (d) None of the above

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**ER20-PH-24T**

**8104**

**BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20)**

**MARCH/APRIL—2024**

**DPH – SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION**

**PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS**

*Time : 3 Hours ]*

*[ Total Marks : 80*

**PART—A**

**5×6=30**

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any six* questions.

(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

1. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and pharmacological management of malaria. 2+1+2=5
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and pharmacological management of epilepsy. 2+1+2=5
3. Define CHF. Write the etiopathogenesis and pharmacological management of CHF. 1+2+2=5
4. Describe and enumerate standard treatment guidelines. 5
5. Write the clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of (a) GERD and (b) Inflammatory Bowel Disease (ulcerative colitis). 2½+2½=5
6. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pharmacological management of hypothyroidism. 2+3=5
7. Explain the clinical manifestations, non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Pneumonia. 1+2+2=5

**PART—B**

3×10=30

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any ten* questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.  
(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

- 8.** Write a note on essential medicine list. 3
- 9.** List out clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of polycystic ovarian syndrome.  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
- 10.** Describe the non-pharmacological and pharmacological management of Urinary Tract Infections.  $1+2=3$
- 11.** Describe the etiopathogenesis of migraine. 3
- 12.** List out clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of depression.  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
- 13.** Write the clinical manifestations and non-pharmacological management of hyperlipidemia.  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
- 14.** Describe the etiopathogenesis and non-pharmacological management of COPD.  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
- 15.** Define osteoarthritis. Write its clinical manifestations.  $1+2=3$
- 16.** Define anaemia. Write pharmacological management of megaloblastic anaemia.  $1+2=3$
- 17.** State the causative organism and clinical manifestation of syphilis.  $1+2=3$
- 18.** Explain the pharmacological management of peptic ulcer disease. 3

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) Each question carries **one** mark.  
(3) Answer should be in single word or single sentence.

**19.** The angina that is provoked by physical activity and emotional stress is

- (a) unstable
- (b) stable
- (c) vasospastic
- (d) Prinzmetal

**20.** Selective  $\beta_2$  agonist among the following is

- (a) terbutalin
- (b) atropine
- (c) acetylcholine
- (d) propranolol

**21.** Myxoedema is associated with

- (a) hyperthyroidism
- (b) hypertension
- (c) MI
- (d) hypothyroidism

**22.** The systolic and diastolic BP in Grade 2 hypertension is \_\_\_\_\_ mm of Hg.

- (a) 140-159/90-99
- (b) 160-179/100-109
- (c) 188/110
- (d) 130-139/85-89

- 23.** Migraine is a \_\_\_\_\_ disorder.
- (a) neurovascular
  - (b) musculoskeletal
  - (c) endocrine
  - (d) skin
- 24.** Memantine is a
- (a) NMDA agonist
  - (b) NMDA antagonist
  - (c) MAO-A inhibitor
  - (d) MAO-B inhibitor
- 25.** NSAID induced peptic ulcer is treated with
- (a) PPI
  - (b) antacids
  - (c) loratidine
  - (d) misoprostol
- 26.** Phases involved in conjunctivitis caused by Trachoma are
- (a) active phase
  - (b) cicatricial phase
  - (c) passive phase
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 27.** Non-pharmacological management of osteoarthritis includes
- (a) paracetamol
  - (b) celecoxib
  - (c) hyaluronic acid injection
  - (d) knee braces

- 28.** Scabies is caused by
- (a) mosquito
  - (b) mite
  - (c) flea
  - (d) fungi
- 29.** Which gene mutation causes Exzema?
- (a) FOXP 2
  - (b) Filaggrin
  - (c) GP 24
  - (d) BRCA
- 30.** Depression is characterised by
- (a) loss of biogenic amines
  - (b) decreased dopamine levels
  - (c) elevated levels of noradrenaline
  - (d) decreased levels of Ach
- 31.** Ischaemia means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 32.** Delusions and halluconations are associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 33.** Disease associated with damage of optic nerve is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 34.** Anaemia means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 35.** Superbugs means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 36.** PCOS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 37.** Dysmenorrhoea means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 38.** Bacteria responsible for peptic ulcer formation is \_\_\_\_\_.

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ER20-24T

8104

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20) MAY—2023

DPH - SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

PHARMACOTHERPEUTICS

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

**PART—A**

5×6=30

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any six* questions.

(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

1. Define Hypertension and write the Nonpharmacological and Pharmacological Managements of Hypertension. 5
2. Define Diabetes mellitus and write the Clinical manifestations and Pharmacological Management of Diabetes mellitus. (1+2+2=5)
3. Write the Etiopathogenesis, Clinical manifestations and Pharmacological Management of Malaria. (2+1+2=5)
4. Define Epilepsy, write the Clinical manifestations and Pharmacological management of Epilepsy. (1+2+2=5)
5. Write the Clinical manifestations, Nonpharmacological and Pharmacological Management of Depression. (1+2+2=5)
6. Write the Clinical manifestations Etiopathogenesis and Nonpharmacological Management of SARS-Cov-2. (2+2+1=5)
7. Write the Etiopathogenesis, Clinical manifestations and Pharmacological Management of Asthma. (2+1+2=5)



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**PART—B**

3×10=30

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any ten* questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.  
(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

8. Define Pharamacotherapeutics and write the objectives of Pharamacotherapeutics: 1+2=3
9. Define (a) Angina pectoris, (b) Hyperlipidaemia and (c) Congestive Heart Failure. 1+1+1=3
10. Define (a) Hyperthyroidism and (b) Hypothyroidism. 1½+1½=3
11. Define (a) Iron deficiency Anaemia and (b) Megaloblastic anaemia. 1½+1½=3
12. Define (a) Polycystic ovary syndrome and (b) Glaucoma. 1½+1½=3
13. Define (a) Gastro Oesophageal Reflux disease and (b) Stroke. 1½+1½=3
14. Define (a) Inflammatory Bowel disease and (b) Gonorrhoea. 1½+1½=3
15. Write the Clinical manifestations of HIV and Pneumonia. 1½+1½=3
16. Write the Pharmacological Management of Parkinson's disease. 3
- \* 17. Write the Pharmacological Management of peptic ulcer disease. 3
18. Write the Pharmacological management of Tuberculosis. 3

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## PART—C

1×20=20

- Instructions :** (1) Answer the following questions.  
(2) Each question carries **one** mark.

- 19.** Which of the following involves the use of medicine in treatment of disease, conditions and symptoms?
- (a) Pharmacodynamics
  - (b) Pharmacotherapeutics
  - (c) Pharmacokinetics
  - (d) None of the above
- 20.** Most common type of Angina is
- (a) Unstable angina
  - (b) Coital angina
  - (c) Stable angina
  - (d) Microvascular angina
- 21.** Which of the following vitamins is used to decrease LDL cholesterol and triglycerides?
- (a) Vitamin -B1
  - (b) Vitamin -B2
  - (c) Vitamin -B6
  - (d) Vitamin -B3
- 22.** Rapid heart rate, weight loss, heat sensitivity are most likely the symptoms of
- (a) Thyroid cancer
  - (b) Hypothyroidism
  - (c) Hyperthyroidism
  - (d) All of the above

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23. Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of which of these?
- (a) Malnutrition
  - (b) Dementia
  - (c) Fatigue
  - (d) Psychosis
24. Amino Salicylates are used for the treatment of
- (a) Alcoholic liver disease
  - (b) Ulcerative colitis
  - (c) Peptic ulcers
  - (d) Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
25. Which of the following is **not** used as first line of drug for the treatment of Tuberculosis?
- (a) Rifampicin
  - (b) Isoniazide
  - (c) Ethambutol
  - (d) None of the above
26. Iron deficiency Anaemia is
- (a) Microcytic, Hypochromic
  - (b) Microcytic, Normochromic
  - (c) Macrocytic, Normochromic
  - (d) Macrocytic, Hypochromic
27. Malaria is caused by
- (a) Bacteria
  - (b) Fungi
  - (c) Virus
  - (d) Protozoa

- 28.** Sexual stage of Malarial parasites occurs in
- (a) Mosquito
  - (b) Human Liver
  - (c) Erythrocytes
  - (d) All of the above
- 29.** Select the Atypical Antipsychotic drug among the following.
- (a) Clozapine
  - (b) Haloperidol
  - (c) Perphenazine
  - (d) Molindone
- 30.** Symptoms of Primary Dysmenorrhoea are mainly due to release of
- (a) Prostaglandins
  - (b) Histamines
  - (c) Serotonin
  - (d) Epinephrine
- 31.** Phenytoin sodium is used as an
- (a) Antihypertensive drug
  - (b) Antiulcer drug
  - (c) Antimalarial drug
  - (d) Anticonvulsant drug
- 32.** Adefovir is drug of Choice to treat
- (a) Hepatitis-A
  - (b) Hepatitis-B
  - (c) Hepatitis-C
  - (d) Hepatitis-D

- 33.** Sulphasalazine is used for the treatment of
- (a) Ulcerative colitis
  - (b) Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
- 34.** The Current NLEM (National List of Essential Medicines) of India contains \_\_\_\_\_ medicines.
- 35.** Parkinson disease is caused by loss or degeneration of \_\_\_\_\_ neurons.
- 36.** Syphilis is caused by\_\_\_\_\_.
- 37.** Chlorpromazine is used for the treatment of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 38.** Artemether is used for the treatment of \_\_\_\_\_ disease.

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