

2020

Time : As in Programme

Full Marks : 100

Answer questions from both the Sections as directed. The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Section - A

1. Answer any **three** questions of the following : 10×3

- (a) Define Thrombosis. Describe the pathogenesis of thrombosis and fate of a thrombus.
- (b) Define Neoplasia. Enumerate the differences between benign and malignant tumours.
- (c) Describe the etiopathogenesis of tuberculosis and discuss the laboratory diagnosis of tuberculosis.
- (d) What are the demyelinating diseases ? Briefly describe any three.

(2)

2. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5×4

- (a) Apoptosis
- (b) Chemotaxis
- (c) Osteoarthritis
- (d) Aneurysm
- (e) Myopathies
- (f) Complications of diabetes mellitus

Section - B

3. Answer any **two** questions of the following : 10×2

- (a) Enumerate the β -lactam antibiotics. Mention the therapeutic uses and adverse effect of third generation cephalosporin.
- (b) What is bioavailability of a drug? Enumerate the factors affecting bioavailability of a drug.
- (c) Enumerate the antimalarial drugs. Discuss the pharmacotherapeutics of artesunate.
- (d) Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the pharmacotherapeutics of Sodium valproate.

(3)

4. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5×4

- (a) Rabeprazole
- (b) Atropine
- (c) Oral contraceptive pills
- (d) Montelukast
- (e) Albendazole
- (f) Chelating agents

5. Fill in the blanks with most appropriate answer of the following : 1×5

- (a) is a peakless insulin.
- (b) is the drug of choice for treatment of thyroid crisis in pregnant women.
- (c) Gray baby syndrome is seen with antimicrobial agent.
- (d) Deficiency of vitamin-D in adult causes
- (e) Peripheral Neuritis caused due to isoniazid is treated by

(4)

6. Match Column-A with Column-B :

1×5

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Salbutamol	(i) Heart failure
(b) Ondansetron	(ii) Diuretics
(c) Iron	(iii) Bronchodilator
(d) Furosemide	(iv) Desferrioxamine
(e) Digoxin	(v) Antiemetic
