



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA – FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

THIRD BPHARM PART II EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2021

PH 3223 PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS – SEQ

Index No:.....

(4)

TIME: TWO HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **five parts** (A, B, C, D and E) in this SEQ paper.
- Answer all questions.
- No paper should be removed from the examination hall.
- Do not use any correction fluid.
- Use illustrations where necessary.

PART A

01. A 50-year-old estate worker presented to the chest clinic with mild on and off fever and cough for more than 03 weeks. He also complained of loss of appetite and loss of weight during the last month. After examination, he was suspected to be having pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 1.1. What is the causative pathogen of tuberculosis? (05 marks)
 - 1.2. How does pulmonary tuberculosis transmit from one person to another person? (05 marks)
 - 1.3. Write two investigations that will help to confirm the diagnosis in this patient. (05 marks)
 - 1.4. State the treatment regimen for newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis (category 1 patient). (20 marks)
 - 1.5. State the mechanism of action of each of the first line anti-tuberculous drugs. (25 marks)
 - 1.6. What are the principles of anti-tuberculous therapy? (10 marks)
 - 1.7. State the main side effects of two antimicrobials used in the continuation phase of the treatment. (06 marks)
 - 1.8. Name four second line anti-tuberculous drugs that will be used in case of treatment failure. (04 marks)
 - 1.9. What are the infection prevention measures you have to use when issuing drugs over the counter for this patient? (05 marks)
 - 1.10. What is Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) therapy used in the treatment of tuberculosis? (05 marks)
 - 1.11. State two advantages and two disadvantages of FDC. (04 marks)
 - 1.12. List three important roles of a pharmacist in controlling / preventing the emergence of anti-tuberculous drug resistance. (06 marks)

PART B

- 02.
- 2.1. Name three complications associated with cirrhosis. (15 marks)
 - 2.2. Name treatment options used in each complications with likely mode of action. (30 marks)
 - 2.3. A 58-year-old woman who presents to the neurology clinic because of stiffness on her right side over the last 6 months. It takes her longer to do things because it takes more effort to get movement started, and her muscles feel stiff. For the last year, she feels that she does not think as quickly, and it takes her longer to remember things. She also complains of constipation and speech difficulties with words occasionally become blurry. She is diagnosed as having Parkinsonism.

- 2.3.1. List four most common categories of treatment that can be used on her. (10 marks)
- 2.3.2. Give one example of drugs for each of the categories of drugs sated in 2.3.1 above (10 marks)
- 2.3.3. Select two drug categories mentioned in 2.3.1 and indicate two side effects for each. (10 marks)

- 2.4. 2.4.1. What are the basic components included in oral rehydration therapy? (10 marks)
- 2.4.2. Briefly explain physiology behind the use of these components in treating dehydration. (15 marks)

PART C

03.

- 3.1. 3.1.1. Name two antiarrhythmic medicines commonly used in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
- 3.1.2. Describe the pharmacological rationale of the two medicines mentioned in 3.1.1. (30 marks)
- 3.1.3. List three common side effects for each of the listed medications in 3.1.1. (15 marks)
- 3.2. 3.2.1. List three categories of drugs used in the management of chronic stable angina. (15 marks)
- 3.2.2. Explain the pharmacological action expected from the each of the categories mentioned in 3.2.1. (30 marks)

PART D

04.

- 4.1. Diabetes mellitus is the commonest metabolic disorder among Sri Lankan adult population. Early identification and treatment would improve the outcome of the disease.
- 4.1.1. State one pathophysiological difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. (08 marks)
- 4.1.2. State two commonly used treatment regimens for type 1 diabetes mellitus. (10 marks)
- 4.1.3. State one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the above regimens for the patient. (16 marks)
- 4.1.4. State four oral hypoglycaemic agents/classes that are used to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus that would provide additional benefits to the patient. Mention one such advantage (other than lowering the blood sugar level in plasma) of each of the medications you have mentioned. (16 marks)

PART E

- 4.2. 4.2.1. List five common symptoms of Schizophrenia. (15 marks)
- 4.2.2. Name four typical antipsychotic medications. (10 marks)
- 4.2.3. A 21-year-old male patient presented to the Psychiatry ward was diagnosed with schizophrenia. The doctor has prescribed a depot typical antipsychotic medication for this patient. If you are the pharmacist in-charge, briefly describe the advices you would provide to this patient with regard to common side effects of this medication. (25 marks)

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