

Reg. No: .....

**Fourth Semester B.Sc Nursing Degree Regular Examinations  
February 2024****Pharmacology & Pathology (I & II) & Genetics****Time: 3 Hrs****Total Marks: 75**

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space • Answer all parts of a single question together
- Leave sufficient space between answers • Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary
- Write section A and section B in separate answer books (32 Pages). Do not mix up questions from section A and section B.

**Section A – Pharmacology****Q.P. CODE: 421010****Max. Marks: 38****Multiple Choice Questions****(7x1=7)****(Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given)**

1. The substances produced by or derived from living organisms that are used to kill bacteria or prevent their multiplication is called-  
a) Antibiotics                      b) Antidotes                      c) Hormones                      d) Enzymes
2. Which is the preferred route of administration of nitroglycerine for terminating acute anginal pain  
a) By sublingual route                      b) By inhalation  
c) By parenteral route                      d) By insertion
3. Test dose of penicillin is administered by which of the following route-  
a) Subcutaneous                      b) Intravenous                      c) Intramuscular                      d) Intradermal
4. Which diuretic completely inhibits aldosterone and has the main side effect of causing hyperkalemia  
a) Furosemide                      b) Hydrochlorothiazide  
c) Spironolactone                      d) Acetazolamide
5. Which of the following hormone is also known as “emergency medicine”  
a) Adrenaline                      b) Cortisol                      c) Growth hormone                      d) Thyroxine
6. Gingival hyperplasia is a side effect of  
a) Phenobarbitone                      b) Trimethadone                      c) Phenytoin                      d) Diazepam.
7. The antidote of morphine overdose is-  
a) N – acetyl cysteine                      b) Naloxone                      c) Atropine sulphate                      d) Esmolol

**Essay****(1x10=10)**

8. Classify Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) and Describe the pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of paracetamol. **(4+6)**

**Short Notes****(3x5=15)**

9. Explain the indication, dose, adverse effect and nursing implication of Frusemide.
10. Antimalarial drugs
11. Discuss oral hypoglycemic drugs

**Give reason****(3x2=6)**

12. Adrenaline given in anaphylactic shock.
13. Local anesthetic effect less at inflamed tissues and infected tissues.
14. Morphine is contraindicated in a patient with head injury.

**(PTO)**

**Section B – Pathology (I & II) & Genetics**

**Q.P. CODE: 422010**

**Max. Marks: 37**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**(7x1=7)**

**(choose the most appropriate answer from the options given)**

1. Ischemic heart disease is most commonly caused by  
a) Coronary vasospasm                      b) Embolisation  
c) Stenosis of coronary ostia              d) Atherosclerosis of coronary arteries
2. Long term assessment of diabetes is done by checking  
a) Whole blood glucose                      b) Glycosylated hemoglobin.  
c) Plasma glucose                              d) Capillary glucose
3. Hepatic failure decreases synthesis of all clotting factors except  
a) II                      b) V                      c) VIII                      d) IX.
4. All of the following can lead to membranous glomerulonephritis except:  
a) SLE                      b) Diabetes mellitus                      c) Thyroiditis                      d) Ovarian cancer.
5. Sex chromosomes are also called  
a) Allosomes      b) heterosome      c) Autosomes      d) Euchromosomes
6. A single recessive allele will produce its phenotypic effect when it occurs on  
a) Any chromosome                      b) An autosome  
c) X-chromosome of female              d) X-chromosome of male
7. In multiple allele system, a gamete has alleles  
a) One                      b) Two                      c) Three                      d) Many

**Short notes**

**(4x5=20)**

8. Wound healing
9. Infective Endocarditis
10. Meningitis
11. Characteristics and structure of genes

**Differentiate between**

**(3x2=6)**

12. Osteoporosis and Osteomyelitis
13. Autosomal dominant inheritance and Autosomal recessive inheritance
14. Genetic testing and Genetic therapy

**List down**

**(2x2=4)**

15. Four cellular adaptations
16. Four screening test for congenital anomalies.

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