Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 18

Pharm. D. (Sem.–5)

CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS & PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC DRUG MONITORING

Subject Code : 5.3

Paper ID : [72492]

Time : 3 Hrs. Max. Marks : 70

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :

1. **SECTION-A contain SEVEN questions. Attempt any FIVE questions. Each question will carry TWO marks each.**
2. **SECTION-B contain EIGHT questions (Short Essay Type). Attempt any SIX questions. Each question will carry FIVE marks.**
3. **SECTION-C contain THREE questions (Long Essay Type). Attempt any TWO questions. Each question will carry FIFTEEN marks.**

SECTION-A

1. Mention the pharmacokinetic parameters indicative of extent of drug absorption.
2. What is GFR and why is it important?
3. Give two examples of CYP 450 inducers.
4. What is meant by therapeutic window and what does it indicate?
5. What are phase II reactions?
6. Mention the formula used for calculating pediatric dose on the basis of age.
7. Mention the parameters indicative of renal failure.

SECTION-B

8. Briefly discuss the factors affecting serum drug concentration.
9. Comment on the clinical usefulness of TDM.

10. Enumerate the problems encountered in TDM.

11. Explain the difference between therapeutic effect, therapeutic index and toxic effect.

12. Distinguish between elimination and excretion. Discuss the factors that influence drug excretion.

13. Enumerate the reasons for therapeutic monitoring of anti epileptic drugs.

14. What are biomarkers? Cite four examples where pharmacogenetic biomarker associations are well established.

15. Discuss the role of liver diseases in altering drug pharmacokinetics.

SECTION-C

16. Discuss the factors that influence results of TDM studies.

17. Discuss the approaches employed for adjusting dose in uremic patients.

18. Discuss the impact of genetic polymorphism citing suitable examples on the outcome of drug therapy response.