

# Pharma Unit



## Pharmacotherapeutics

### 1 Marks Important Questions and Answers

According To New Syllabus ER 2020-2021

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Year D. Pharmacy

#### 1) Define Pharmacotherapeutics?

**Ans.** Pharmacotherapeutics refers to the use of drugs for the prevention, treatment, diagnosis, and modification of normal functions.

#### 2) What is hypertension?

**Ans.** Hypertension, commonly known as high blood pressure, is a medical condition characterized by elevated pressure in the arteries. It often has no symptoms but can lead to serious health problems such as heart disease, stroke, and kidney failure if left untreated. High blood pressure is 140/90 mmHg.

#### 3) Define angina?

**Ans.** Angina is chest pain or discomfort caused by reduced blood flow to the heart muscle. It is typically a symptom of coronary artery disease and is often described as a feeling of pressure, tightness, or squeezing in the chest.

#### 4) Define myocardial infarction?

**Ans.** Myocardial infarction, commonly known as a heart attack, occurs when blood flow to a part of the heart is blocked for a prolonged period, leading to damage or death of the heart muscle.

#### 5) What is Hyperlipidaemia?

**Ans.** Hyperlipidaemia is a medical condition characterized by abnormally high levels of lipids (such as cholesterol and triglycerides) in the blood. It is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

**6) What is congestive heart failure?**

**Ans.** Congestive heart failure is a chronic condition in which the heart is unable to pump blood effectively to meet the body's needs. It often results in symptoms such as fatigue, shortness of breath, and swelling in the legs.

**7) Define asthma?**

**Ans.** Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by inflammation and narrowing of the airways, leading to episodes of wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and shortness of breath.

**8) What is COPD?**

**Ans.** COPD is a group of progressive lung diseases, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema, that cause airflow obstruction and breathing difficulties. It is often caused by long-term exposure to irritants such as cigarette smoke.

**9) Define diabetes mellitus?**

**Ans.** Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by high levels of blood sugar (glucose) either due to inadequate insulin production, insulin resistance, or both. It can lead to various complications affecting the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and cardiovascular system.

**10) What is hypothyroidism?**

**Ans.** Hypothyroidism is a condition characterized by an underactive thyroid gland, leading to insufficient production of thyroid hormones.

**11) What is hyperthyroidism?**

**Ans.** Hyperthyroidism is a condition characterized by an overactive thyroid gland, leading to excessive production of thyroid hormones.

**12) Define epilepsy?**

**Ans.** Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures, which are sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbances in the brain.

**13) Define Parkinson's disease?**

**Ans.** Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects movement and is characterized by symptoms such as tremors, stiffness, slow movement, and impaired balance and coordination.

**14) Define Alzheimer's**

**Ans.** Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects memory, thinking, and behaviour. It is the most common cause of dementia in older adults.

**15) What is stroke?**

**Ans.** Stroke is a medical emergency that occurs when blood flow to a part of the brain is interrupted or reduced, leading to damage or death of brain cells. It can result in various symptoms such as sudden weakness, numbness, confusion, difficulty speaking or understanding speech, and severe headache.

**16) Define migraine?**

**Ans.** Migraine is a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent episodes of severe headache, often accompanied by other symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light and sound.

**17) Define gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)?**

**Ans.** GERD is a chronic digestive disorder characterized by the reflux of stomach acid into the oesophagus, leading to symptoms such as heartburn, regurgitation, and difficulty swallowing.

**18) Define peptic ulcer?**

**Ans.** A peptic ulcer is a sore or lesion that forms in the lining of the stomach, duodenum (the first part of the small intestine), or oesophagus due to the erosion of mucosal tissue by stomach acid and digestive juices.

**19) Define alcoholic liver disease?**

**Ans.** Alcoholic liver disease refers to liver damage caused by excessive alcohol consumption, which can range from fatty liver to alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis.

**20) What is inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)?**

**Ans.** Inflammatory bowel disease is a group of chronic inflammatory disorders of the digestive tract, including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, characterized by inflammation and damage to the gastrointestinal tract.

**21) Define anaemia?**

**Ans.** Anaemia is a condition characterized by a deficiency of red blood cells or haemoglobin in the blood, leading to reduced oxygen-carrying capacity and symptoms such as fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath.

**22) What is megaloblastic anaemia?**

**Ans.** Megaloblastic anaemia is a type of anaemia characterized by the presence of unusually large and immature red blood cells (megaloblasts) in the bone marrow, often caused by deficiencies in vitamin B12 or folate.

### **23) What is tuberculosis?**

**Ans.** Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that primarily affects the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body. It is transmitted through the air via respiratory droplets.

### **24) What is pneumonia?**

**Ans.** Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs, causing symptoms such as cough, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing. It can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi.

### **25) What is Urinary Tract infection?**

**Ans.** A urinary tract infection is an infection involving any part of the urinary system, including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. It is commonly caused by bacteria and typically presents with symptoms such as urinary urgency, frequency, and burning sensation during urination.

### **26) Define Hepatitis?**

**Ans.** Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver, which can be caused by viruses, alcohol, drugs, autoimmune diseases, or other factors. Viral hepatitis refers to liver inflammation caused by specific hepatitis viruses (such as hepatitis A, B, C, etc.).

### **27) Define Gonorrhoea?**

**Ans.** Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It primarily affects the genital tract but can also infect the throat, rectum, and eyes.

### **28) Define syphilis?**

**Ans.** Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It progresses through stages and can cause a wide range of symptoms, including sores (chancres), rash, fever, and neurological complications if left untreated.

### **29) Define malaria?**

**Ans.** Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease caused by parasites of the *Plasmodium* genus. It is characterized by symptoms such as fever, chills, sweats, fatigue, and, in severe cases, organ failure and death.

### **30) What is HIV?**

**Ans.** HIV i.e. Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks the immune system, specifically targeting CD4 cells, weakening the body's ability to fight infections and diseases. If left untreated, HIV can progress to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

### **31) What is SARS-COV 2?**

**Ans.** SARS-CoV-2 is the virus responsible for causing COVID-19, a highly contagious respiratory illness. It belongs to the coronavirus family and primarily spreads through respiratory droplets.



### **32) Define rheumatoid arthritis?**

**Ans.** Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune disorder characterized by chronic inflammation of the joints, leading to pain, swelling, stiffness, and joint deformities. It can also affect other organs and systems in the body.

### **33) Define osteoarthritis?**

**Ans.** Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease characterized by the breakdown of cartilage in the joints, leading to pain, stiffness, and reduced mobility. It is commonly associated with aging and wear and tear on the joints.

### **34) Define psoriasis?**

**Ans.** Psoriasis is a chronic autoimmune skin disorder characterized by red, scaly patches of skin caused by an overactive immune system. It can also affect the nails, joints, and other parts of the body.

### **35) Define scabies?**

**Ans.** Scabies is a contagious skin infestation caused by the microscopic mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*. It causes intense itching and a pimple-like skin rash, often worsened at night.

### **36) Define eczema?**

**Ans.** Eczema, also known as atopic dermatitis, is a chronic inflammatory skin condition characterized by dry, itchy, and red patches of skin. It is often associated with allergies and immune system dysfunction.

### **37) Define depression?**

**Ans.** Depression is a mood disorder characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and loss of interest or pleasure in activities. It can affect how a person thinks, feels, and handles daily activities.

### **38) Define anxiety?**

**Ans.** Anxiety is a normal reaction to stress or danger, but when it becomes excessive or persistent, it can interfere with daily life and well-being. Anxiety disorders involve excessive worry, fear, or apprehension about future events or situations.

### **39) Define psychosis?**

**Ans.** Psychosis is a severe mental disorder characterized by a loss of contact with reality, including hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thinking, and impaired social functioning.

**40) Define conjunctivitis?**

**Ans.** Conjunctivitis, commonly known as pink eye, is inflammation of the conjunctiva (the thin, transparent membrane that covers the white part of the eye and lines the inner surface of the eyelids). It can be caused by infections, allergies, or irritants.

**41) Define glaucoma?**

**Ans.** Glaucoma is a group of eye conditions characterized by damage to the optic nerve, often caused by increased pressure within the eye. It can lead to vision loss or blindness if left untreated.

**42) What is polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)?**

**Ans.** Polycystic ovary syndrome is a hormonal disorder characterized by enlarged ovaries with small cysts on the outer edges. It can cause irregular menstrual periods, excessive hair growth, acne, and infertility.

**43) What is dysmenorrhoea?**

**Ans.** Dysmenorrhea is a medical term for painful menstruation, typically characterized by cramping abdominal pain that occurs just before or during menstruation.

**44) What is premenstrual syndrome?**

**Ans.** Premenstrual syndrome refers to a combination of physical and emotional symptoms that many women experience in the days leading up to menstruation. Symptoms may include mood swings, irritability, bloating, breast tenderness, and fatigue.

**45) Which virus cause conjunctivitis?**

**Ans.** Adenovirus

**46) Write example of Beta lactamase inhibitor?**

**Ans.** Clavulanic acid

**47) What type of organism causes scabies?**

**Ans.** *Sarcoptes scabiei* (mite).

**48) Which antibiotics inhibit cell membrane function?**

**Ans.** Polymyxins

**49) Which cell produces insulin in the pancreas?**

**Ans.** Beta cells

**50) What is the full form of GERD, RNTCP, SARs?**

**Ans.** GERD: Gastroesophageal reflux disease. RNTCP: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.

**51) Define cirrhosis?**

**Ans.** Cirrhosis is a late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism.



**Notes:**

- 1) Please Read All the Topics & All the Chapters of Pharmacotherapeutics Very Carefully.
- 2) This Pdf Notes/Questions & Answers Are Only for Reference Purpose.