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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Pharmacotherapeutics
Important Questions
Chapter 2 (f) : Haematological Disorders

Questions	Page No
Q1. Define Iron Deficiency Anaemia ? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.	3
Q2. Define Megaloblastic Anaemia ? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.	4



Chapter 2 (f)

Haematological Disorders

IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Define Iron Deficiency Anaemia ? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans. Iron Deficiency Anaemia (Microcytic Anaemia) M.A

→ A condition in which blood doesn't have enough healthy RBCs is called Anaemia , and if it is due to lack of iron it is called Iron deficiency Anaemia or M.A

Etiology

- Lack of Iron
- lack of iron in diet
- Inability to absorb iron
- Pregnancy (in this condition iron demand increased)
- Genetics
- Heavy blood loss due to any reason

Pathogenesis

Clinical Manifestations

- ✚ Weakness
- ✚ Extreme Fatigue
- ✚ Pale Skin
- ✚ Chest pain
- ✚ Shortness of Breath, Increased heart rate
- ✚ Headache, Dizziness
- ✚ Brittle nails
- ✚ Inflammation in tongue

lack of Iron in body (due to any reason)
Affected haemoglobine production
Unhealthy RBCs
Iron deficiency Anaemia

Non Pharmacological Management

- ❖ Increase in diet :
 - Vitamin C
 - Red meat
 - Dark Green leafy vegetables
 - Nuts
 - Dry Fruits
 - Iron fortified Cereals.

Pharmacological Managements

- ❖ **Oral iron** : Ferrous sulphate, ferrous aminoate, ferrous gluconate, ferrous succinate, carbonyl iron, iron calcium complex.
- ❖ **Parenteral iron** : Iron sucrose, iron dextran, iron isomaltoside, ferric carboxy maltose, ferric pyrophosphate citrate.

Q2. Define Megaloblastic Anaemia ? Write etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, pharmacological management, and non-pharmacological management.

Ans.

Megaloblastic Anaemia

→ Megaloblastic Anaemia is a condition in which Bone marrow makes large structurally abnormal and immature RBCs , Due to lack of Vitamin B₁₂ and B₉.

Etiology

- Lack of Folic Acid
- Lack of Cobalamin

Pathogenesis

Clinical

Manifestations

- ✚ Weakness
- ✚ Extreme Fatigue
- ✚ Pale Skin
- ✚ Chest pain
- ✚ Shortness of Breath
- ✚ Increased heart rate
- ✚ headache
- ✚ Dizziness
- ✚ Diarrhoea
- ✚ Loss of appetite

Blood Formation
lack of Vitamin B ₁₂ and B ₉
Abnormal Formation of RBCs
Megaloblastic Anaemia

Non Pharmacological Management

- ❖ For Vitamin B₁₂ Eggs , red meat , bran , Milk , liver . for Vitamin B₉ liver , kidney , eggs , Dark green Veg.

Pharmacological Management

- ❖ **Oral iron** : Ferrous sulphate, ferrous aminoate, ferrous gluconate, ferrous succinate, carbonyl iron, iron calcium complex.
- ❖ **Parenteral iron** : Iron sucrose, iron dextran, iron isomaltoside, ferric carboxy maltose, ferric pyrophosphate citrate.
- ❖ **Maturation factors** : Hydroxocobalamin, methyl cobalamin, cyanocobalamin, folic acid/leucovorin.

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