

ENGLISH VERSION
PHARMACOLOGY

Time Allowed : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Notes: (i) Attempt all parts.

(ii) Students are advised to specially check the numerical data of question paper in both versions. If there is any difference in Hindi translation of any question, the students should answer the question according to the English version.

(iii) Use of Pager and Mobile phone by the students is not allowed.

PART-A

(Long Answer Type Questions)

[6×5=30]

Note : Answer any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q.1. Give an account on introduction and scope of pharmacology.
- Q.2. Classify Parasympathomimetics. Write the therapeutic uses of Acetylcholine.
- Q.3. Classify general anesthetics with examples. Describe in brief various stages of general anesthesia.
- Q.4. Classify antihypertensive agents with examples. Give mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors.
- Q.5. Define Peptic Ulcer. Give pharmacological classification of drugs used in Peptic Ulcer.
- Q.6. Differentiate between Sulfonylureas and Biguanides. Why insulin is not administered orally to diabetic patient?
- Q.7. Classify Outitubercular Drugs. Discuss in short about the first line antitubercular drugs.

PART-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

[10×3=30]

Note : Answer any ten questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q1. Differentiate between Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics.
- Q.2. Name various factors affecting drug absorption.
- Q.3. Classify NSAIDs with examples of drugs.
- Q.4. Classify sedatives and hypnotics.
- Q.5. Write a note on oral hypoglycemic agents.
- Q.6. What is Glaucoma? Discuss the drugs used to treat glaucoma.
- Q.7. Write a note on penicillin.
- Q.8. Define Autocoids. Explain triple response of histamine.
- Q.9. Define Bronchodilators. Explain the management of status asthmaticus.
- Q.10. Classify anticancer agents with examples of drugs.
- Q.11. Define Hematinics. Why are Vitamin B-12 injections given in pernicious anaemia?

Q.12. Heparin is a _____ (monosaccharide/polysaccharide)

Q.13. Local anaesthetics produce _____.

- (a) Analgesia, loss of consciousness
- (b) Blocking pain sensation without loss of consciousness.
- (c) Anxiety and Pain
- (d) Respiratory Paralysis

Q.14. 5-HT is synthesized from _____.

- (a) Tyrosine
- (b) Tryptamine
- (c) Tryptophan
- (d) Taurine

Q.15. Histamine is released from _____.

- (a) Basophiles/mast cells
- (b) Plasma
- (c) Kidney
- (d) Enterochromaffin cells

Q.16. _____ is the precursor of Adrenaline.

- (a) Phenylalanine
- (b) Dopamine
- (c) Isoprenaline
- (d) Atropine

Q.17. Amphetamine is used to treat _____ (Narcolepsy/Allergy)

Q.18. Antidote for heparin is _____.

- (a) Protamine
- (b) Dipyridamole
- (c) Aspirin
- (d) Morphine

Q.19. Salbutamol is used as _____.

- (a) Antibiotic
- (b) Anti-cancer drug
- (c) Anti-leprotic drug
- (d) Anti-asthmatic drug

Q.20. ORS stands for :

- (a) Oral Retention Salt
- (b) Osmotic Rehydration Salt
- (c) Oral Rehydration Salt
- (d) Osmotic Retention Salt

PART-C

(Objective Type Questions)

[20×1=20]

Note : Answer all questions. Each question carries equal marks.

- Q.1. Pharmacodynamics involves _____.
(a) Drug elimination (b) Drug excretion
(c) Drug absorption (d) Mechanism of action
- Q.2. An analgesic is a _____. (Pain Killer/Antibiotic)
- Q.3. Oxytocin is used to _____. (Induce labor/raise B.P.)
- Q.4. Teratogenic drugs cause toxicity to _____.
(a) liver (b) Kidney
(c) Fetus (d) Brain
- Q.5. Vit K is associated with _____.
(a) Pellagra (b) Blood Clotting
(c) Bones (d) Haemoglobin
- Q.6. The main symptom of Diabetes Mellitus is _____.
(a) Hypoglycemia (b) Hyperglycemia
(c) Hypocalcemia (d) Dehydration
- Q.7. _____ is a potent loop diuretic.
(a) Frusemide (b) Mannitol
(c) Esidrex (d) Urea
- Q.8. Progesterone is a _____. (Pancreatic Enzyme/Female hormone)
- Q.9. Propranolol is an _____. (Antipyretic/antihypertensive)
- Q.10. Which of the following is an ACE inhibitor?
(a) Losartan (b) Propranolol
(c) Lisinopril (d) Amlodipine
- Q.11. "Gelusil, Digene" etc. are types of _____ drugs.
(a) anti-fertility drugs (b) Tranquilizers
(c) Antacid (d) Anti-histamines