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**B. Pharmacy (Fourth Semester) Examination,
April-May 2019**

(PCI Scheme)

PHARMACOLOGY-I-THEORY (BP404T)

(Pharmacy Branch)

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note : This question paper contains three parts. A, B and C. Part-A contains 20 MCQ's of 1 mark each. All questions are compulsory in part-A. Part-B contains 3 long answer questions from part-B. Part-C contains 9 short answer questions each of 5 marks. Attempt any 7 out of 9 questions from part-C.

Part-A

20×1=20

1. Multiple choice questions (MCQs). (Attempt all the questions) :

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- (i) "What does the drug do to the body" is also called as :

- (a) Pharmacokinetic
- (b) Pharmacodynamics
- (c) Idiosyncrasy
- (d) Teratogenicity

- (ii) Pharmacokinetic is the study of :

- (a) Body response for the drug taken
- (b) Drug action on the body
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

- (iii) Penicillin was discovered by :

- (a) Alexander Fleming
- (b) Subba Rao
- (c) DH Burn
- (d) Selman A Walksman

- (iv) "A drug which should be available at low price and sufficient quantity" is called :

- (a) Essential drugs
- (b) Orphan drugs

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- (c) Buffer drugs
 - (d) All of the above
- (v) An agent which precedes the drug action is called :
- (a) Agonist
 - (b) Antagonist
 - (c) Inverse agonist
 - (d) None of the above
- (vi) How many extracellular loops are present in G-protein :
- (a) 01
 - (b) 02
 - (c) 03
 - (d) 04
- (vii) The therapeutic index is the ratio of :
- (a) LD50 and ED50
 - (b) ED50 and LD50
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None of the above

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- (viii) Complex formation of iron and antacid which affect absorption is an example of :
- (a) Pharmacokinetic interaction
 - (b) Pharmacodynamics interaction
 - (c) Adverse drug reaction
 - (d) Side effect
- (ix) A chemical which carries nerve impulse is called :
- (a) Neurotransmitter
 - (b) Pheromones
 - (c) Hormones
 - (d) None of the above
- (x) Which of the following is not a step in neurohumoral transmission :
- (a) Impulse conduction
 - (b) Transmitter release
 - (c) Transmitter action on post junction membrane
 - (d) Transmitter inhibition at the presynaptic junction
- (xi) Muscarinic receptors are blocked by :
- (a) Atropine
 - (b) Muscarinic drugs

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- (c) Both
(d) None of the above
- (xii) Which of the following drugs can be used in the treatment of glaucoma :
- (a) Timolol <http://www.csvtuonline.com>
(b) Brimonidine
(c) Dorzolamide
(d) All of the above
- (xiii) Lidocaine is generally an example of :
- (a) General anaesthetic
(b) Local anaesthetic
(c) CNS stimulant
(d) CNS depressant
- (xiv) Which stage of anaesthesia is considered as a surgical stage :
- (a) Stage 1
(b) Stage 2
(c) Stage 3
(d) Stage 4

- (xv) Disulfiram is used in the treatment of :
- (a) Alcohol addiction
(b) Analgesic
(c) Anti-neoplastic drugs
(d) As an antimicrobial drug
- (xvi) Which of the following statement is true :
- (a) Sedative cause sleep
(b) Hypnotics cause sleep
(c) Both cause sleep
(d) None of the above
- (xvii) Valproic acid is an example of :
- (a) Antiepileptic drugs
(b) Anti-parkinsonson drugs
(c) A drug used in glaucoma
(d) All of the above
- (xviii) Parkinson is a result of an imbalance between :
- (a) Acetylcholine and dopamine
(b) Histamine and serotonin
(c) Dopamine and histamine
(d) MAO-A and Dopamine

(xix) Which of the following is an opioid antagonist :

- (a) Naloxone
- (b) Naltrexone
- (c) Nalmefene
- (d) All of the above

(xx) A condition in which the previous dose does not give satisfactory response is called :

- (a) Tolerance
- (b) Addiction
- (c) Dependence
- (d) Abuse of drug

Part-B

2×10=20

Long Answer Type Questions (Answer any 2 out of 3)

2. Classify anaesthetic and explain the mechanism of action lidocaine.
3. Explain various type of receptors and explain G-protein coupled receptor in detail.
4. Explain the route of drug administration. Classify various route of drug administration with their respective advantages and disadvantages.

Part-C

Short Answer Type Questions (Answer any 7 out of 9)

5. Write short notes of sedative and hypnotics with an example.
6. What are agonist, antagonist and inverse agonist?
7. What do you understand by metabolism? Explain its phases in short.
8. Explain the essential drug concept with examples.
9. Define drug abuse and addiction with suitable examples.
10. Classify anti-Parkinson drugs and explain the mechanism of action levopoda.
11. Explain tolerance and dependence.
12. Explain drug discovery phases, with special reference to clinical trials.
13. Classify the drug used in the treatment of glaucoma with MOA of any 01 drug.