REV-01
BMLT/10/15

2025/05

SET A

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER
PHARMACOLOGY
BMLT – 401 [REPEAT]

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Who is the father of medicine.....
   a. Ebers
   b. Hippocrates
   c. Egyptian
   d. Pontus

2. The ..... Samhita includes reference to drugs of animals, plants and mineral origin used until the first century AD.
   a. Charaka
   b. Ebers
   c. Hippocrates
   d. Shushruta

3. Target proteins which a drug molecule bind is:
   a. Only receptors
   b. Only ion channels
   c. Only carriers
   d. All of the above

4. Alcohol may cause:
   a. CNS depression
   b. Vasodilatation
   c. Hypoglycemia
   d. All of the above

5. Penicillium notatum is a:
   a. Virous
   b. Bacteria
   c. Fungus
   d. None of the above

6. Which route of drug administration is most likely to lead to the first-pass effect?
   a. Oral
   b. Sublingual
   c. Intravenous
   d. Intramuscular

7. Minimal duration of antibacterial treatment usually is:
   a. Not less than 5 days
   b. Not less than 1 day
   c. Not less than 10-14 days
   d. Not less than 3 weeks

8. Adverse effect caused by phenobarbital is
   a. Physical and psychological dependence
   b. Exacerbated petit mal epilepsy
   c. Sedation
   d. All of the above

9. Acyclovir is an
   a. Anti influenza agent
   b. Anti hepatitis agent
   c. Antiherpes virus agents
   d. None of the above

10. Adverse effects of caffeine include all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. Arrhythmias
    b. Insomnia
    c. Hypotension
    d. Psychomotor excitation

11. The state of "general anesthesia" usually includes:
    a. Analgesia
    b. Loss of consciousness, inhibition of sensory and autonomic reflexes
    c. Amnesia
    d. All of the above

12. Broad -spectrum antibiotics are:
    a. Penicillin
    b. Tetracycline
    c. Both of the above
    d. None of the above

13. Father of Modern chemotherapy was:
    a. Pasteur
    b. Paul Ehrlich
    c. Joubert
    d. Koch

14. Which of the following chemical agents are used in the treatment of insomnia?
    a. Benzodiazepines
    b. Imidazopyridines
    c. Barbiturates
    d. All of the above

15. Antibiotic inhibiting bacterial RNA synthesis is:
    a. Erythromycin
    b. Chloramphenicol
    c. Rifampin
    d. None of the above

16. General principles of anti-infective therapy are:
    a. Clinical judgment of microbiological factors
    b. Definitive identification of a bacterial infection and the microorganism's susceptibility
    c. Optimal route of administration, dose, dosing frequency and duration of treatment
    d. All of the above

17. Pick out the drug belonging to anticoagulants of direct action:
    a. Aspirin
    b. Dicumarol
    c. Heparin
    d. Phenprocoumon

18. Addiction is associated with the existence of:
    a. Psychological dependence
    b. Physiological dependence
    c. Tolerance
    d. All of the above

19. Which of the following local anesthetics is an acetanilide derivative?
    a. Tetracaine
    b. Lidocaine
    c. Cocaine
    d. Procaine

20. Indicate the drug, which has greater potency of the local anesthetic action:
    a. Lidocaine
    b. Bupivacaine
    c. Procaine
    d. Mepivacaine

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss briefly different routes of drug administration? **10**

2. Enlist sexually transmitted diseases, Give the pharmacology of drugs used for HIV. **10**

3. Define antibiotics. Write the difference between narrow spectrum andbroad-spectrum antibiotics with examples. Explain briefly mechanism ofaction of penicillin. **10**

4. What is chemotherapy? Give the classification of antimicrobials on basis of mechanism of action. **10**

5. What is drug dependence? Types of drug dependence. Give examples **10**

6. Write briefly about Mechanism of action of penicillin on human body. **10**

7. Define UTI? Explain in detail drug used in UTI Infection? **10**

8. Define & classify Antifungal Agents with example **10**

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