B. PHARM. FOURTH SEMESTER PHARMACOLOGY - I

	BP404				
(USE SEPARATE ANSWER SCRIPTS FOR OBJECTIVE & DESCRIPTIVE)					
Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 7					
(PART-A: Objective)					
Time: 20 min. Marks: 20					
Choose the correct answer from the following: 1×20=20					
1.	Most drugs administered orally follow which kinetics?				
	a. Zero order kinetics		First order kinetics		
	c. Second order kinetics	d.	All of these		
2.	is the most abundant plasma protein with an ability to bind to drugs.				
	a. Globulin		Ghrelin	to onia to arago.	
	c. Albumin		All of these		
3.	Excretion occurs by the help of which organ		761.1		
	a. Liver		Kidneys		
	c. Both	a.	None of these		
4.	Clinical pharmacology deals with:				
	a. Action of drugs		Receptors		
	c. Targets of disease	d.	None of these		
5.	Distribution is process.				
	a. Irreversible	b.	Reversible		
	c. Unchanged	d.	None of these		
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6.				r physiological	
	system is called as:	h	Stimulation		
	a. Depression c. Replacement		Differentiation		
	c. Replacement	u.	Differentiation		
7.				ptor alters the	
	conformation of its binding site to produce drug-receptor complex?				
	a. Occupation theory		Induced fit theory		
	c. Rate theory	d.	Both a and c		
8.	Receptors arelocated in cell membranes which specifically			ifically	
recognize and bind to ligand/drugs.					
	a. Lipids	b.	Amino acids		
	c. Glycoproteins	d.	Hormones		
9.	O. In human beings, therapeutic index formula is:				
a. TI=TD ₅₀ /ED ₅₀ b. TI=LD ₅₀ /ED ₅₀					
	c. Both a and b		None of the above		

10.	Which of the following are factors modifying a. Old age c. Polypharmacy	drug action? b. Genetic factors d. All of these
11.	The synthesis of GABA starts from which mo a. Glutamate c. Glutaminase	b. Glutamine d. None of these
12.	GABA _A receptors are: a. Metabotropic c. Ionotropic	b. G-protein coupledd. None of these
13.	How many types of Glutamate receptors have a. 1 c. 3	e been identified? b. 5 d. None of these
14.	The synthesis of Serotonin starts from which a. Tryptophan c. Tryptophan decarboxylase	molecule? b. 5-hydroxy tryptophan d. None of these
15.	How does serotonin affect the GIT? a. Stimulates peristalsis c. Both a & b	b. Decrease acid and pepsin secretiond. None of these
16.	Characteristic feature of transdermal route of a. Rapid c. Variable	drug delivery is: b. Slow and sustained d. None of these
17.	Which of the following is a chemical which be produce a biological response? a. Antagonist c. Drugs	b. Agonist d. Hormones
18.		aesthetics is: b. Blockade of calcium channel d. Blockade of sodium channel
19.	Stage II of anaesthesia is a stage of: a. Analgesia c. Excitement or delirium	b. Respiratory depressiond. Surgical anaesthesia
20.	Most common Phase-II reaction is: a. Sulphate conjugation c. α-amino acid conjugation	b. Glucoronide conjugationd. Methylation

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PART-B: Descriptive

Marks: 35 Time: 1 hr. 40 minutes [Answer any seven (7)] 5 Write a note on the various types of membrane transport. 5 Write in details about the various routes of drug administration. 5 Describe the various phases of clinical trials. 5 Write a short note on Serotonin (5-HT). 5 Write the classification of neurotransmitters. 5 Write the definition and classification of sedatives and hypnotics. 5 Write a note on Pre-anaesthetic agents. 5 Write a short note on Pharmacovigilance. 5 Write a note on neurohumoral transmission in the CNS. Marks: 20 Time: 1 Hr. [Answer any two (2)] 10 1. Describe the following pharmacokinetic parameters along with the factors influencing them (any two): Absorption b) Distribution c) Metabolism Excretion 2. Write in details about the various pharmacokinetic drug interactions. 10 Describe the various stages of general anaesthesia. Mention the 10 pharmacokinetics of general anaesthesia.

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