

**B. PHARM.  
SIXTH SEMESTER  
PHARMACOLOGY-III  
BP602T**

**SET  
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

Time : 30 min.

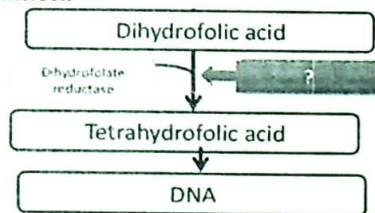
Marks : 20

( PART-A: Objective )

1×20=20

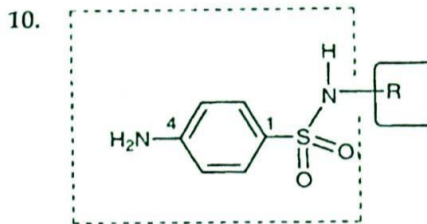
Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which category of drugs inhibits DFR in the following step ultimately leading to inhibition in DNA formation.



- a. Sulphonamide  
c. PABA
- b. Trimethoprim  
d. Streptomycin
2. Which of the following is a constituent of the HAT media.  
a. Aminopterin  
c. Hypoxanthone
- b. Aminoterin  
d. Aminopterin
3. Circadian homeostasis is mediated by which of these compounds  
a. Melanin  
c. Melatonin
- b. Testosterone  
d. Insulin
4. Which of these following factors can influence your circadian rhythm ?  
a. Drinking alcohol and smoking  
c. Excessive sweating
- b. Improper hygiene  
d. Using mobile phones at night time
5. Chronic allograft nephropathy is a common adverse effect of which category of drugs  
a. Leukotriene antagonist  
c. mTOR inhibitors
- b. Systemic glucocorticoids  
d. PGE2 analogues
6. After the influenza virus entering into the cell, which glycoprotein is responsible for the transfer of protons into the viral capsule.  
a. Influenza virus  
c. Neuraminidase
- b. M2  
d. CD28
7. An example of Penicillin which are resistant to staphylococcal  $\beta$ -lactamases are.  
a. Nafcillin  
c. Aminopenicillin
- b. Ampicillin  
d. Antipseudomonal penicillin

8. An example of topical sulphonamide
- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Silver Sulfadiazine | b. Trimethoprim   |
| c. Sulfacetamide       | d. Sulfaguanidine |
9. 6-mercaptopurine is a metabolite formed from which drug.
- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Mycophenolate Mophetil | b. Azathioprine   |
| c. Purinethol             | d. Chlorcyclizine |

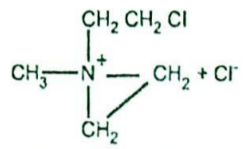


- The following structure represents which category of drugs ?
- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a. Sulfonamides           | b. Penicillin   |
| c. Calcineurin inhibitors | d. Streptomycin |
11. Which of the following is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor?
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. Maraviroc   | b. Zanamivir  |
| c. Rimantadine | d. Nevirapine |
12. The "PRT" in "HGPR" stands for
- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Protein reverse transcriptase | b. Protein ribonucleic transferase |
| c. Phosphoribosyl transferase    | d. Phosphoryl transferase          |
13. An example of Anti IGE antibody\_\_\_\_\_.
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Paracetamol  | b. Prednisolone |
| c. Doxophylline | d. Omalizumab   |
14. Which of the following factors would be inhibited by Prednisone and Prednisolone
- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. IMPDH | b. NFAT |
| c. NF-κB | d. mTOR |
15. The.....stimulates postganglionic neurons of the enteric nervous system to release acetylcholine
- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a. Gastric receptors | b. Vagus nerve |
| c. Somatostatin      | d. Dopamine    |
16. Gastrin in the lumen of the stomach binds to ..... Receptor.
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. CCK-B receptors | b. CCK-A receptors |
| c. M3 receptors    | d. H2 receptors    |
17. Example of a polyclonal antibody
- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Mycophenolate Mophetil | b. Anti-Thymocyte Globulin |
| c. Purinethol             | d. Azathioprine            |
18. Which of the following is a second line drug used in TB
- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| a. Ethionamide | b. Ethambutol                |
| c. Dapsone     | d. Para Amino Salicylic acid |

19. Which of the following anti viral drugs directly acts on the HSV DNA?

- a. Foscarnet
- b. Penciclovir
- c. Ribavirin
- d. Zanamivir

20.



ETHYLENIMINIUM ION

This specific structure is related with which of the following categories of drugs ?

- a. mTOR inhibitors
- b. Ethylene oxide
- c. Nitrogen mustards
- d. Sulfonamides

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[ 3 ]

**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

*[ Answer any seven (7) questions ]*

1. Explain about the physiology of gastric acid secretion. 5
2. Classify anti-fungal drugs. Write its mechanism of action. 1+4=5
3. Classify anthelmintic drugs. With the help of diagrammatic representation, write the MOA of Albendazole and Mebendazole. 1+4=5
4. Describe the mechanism of action of drugs affecting hormonal alteration in malignancy. 5
5. Write the mechanisms of Immune stimulating chemokines. 5
6. Write about the MOA and adverse effects / bacterial resistance involved in the following (*any two*) 2.5+2.5=5
  - a. Streptomycin
  - b. Chloramphenicol
  - c. Tetracycline
7. Write about the mechanism involved in the hematopoietic cascade in the formation of immune cells by GM-CSF 5
8. Describe about the pathogenesis involved in HIV infection. 5
9. Write a note on application and preparation of monoclonal antibodies. 5

**( PART-C: Long type questions )**

*[ Answer any two (2) questions ]*

1. Write the classification of chemotherapeutic drugs used in cancer malignancy. Describe the cytotoxic mechanism involved about the drugs acting on cell. 10
2. Describe the pathogenesis involved by Herpes and Influenza virus. Classify anti-viral drugs and write its mechanism of action. 10
3. Classify immunosuppressive agents. Write the mechanism of action of Calcineurin inhibitors, Mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitors, CD 80/86 co-stimulation blockers and Antimetabolites/ Antiproliferative agents and corticosteroids. 2+8=10

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