

**B. PHARM.
FOURTH SEMESTER
PHARMACOLOGY I
BP404T**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

(PART-A: Objective)

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- In major surgery which anaesthetic will be preferred
 - Local
 - General
 - Analgesics drugs
 - None
- Drug which is used in the treatment of Alcohol abuse
 - Disulfiram
 - Nicotine
 - Charcoal
 - All of the above
- Stage of delirium is a ___ of general anaesthesia
 - 1st stage
 - 2nd stage
 - 3rd stage
 - 4th stage
- Preanaesthetic medications are administered
 - Before general anaesthesia
 - After general anaesthesia
 - Both
 - None
- If a dose of drug which was enough earlier but now it is not producing the same effect as it was used to produce. This condition is called as
 - Teratogenicity
 - Drug Dependence
 - Drug abuse
 - Drug Tolerance
- Ketamine inhibit the action of
 - GABA receptor
 - Glycine receptor
 - NMDA receptor
 - None
- Agent which inhibit the sensation of pain is called
 - Analgesics
 - Antipyretic
 - Anti manic
 - None of the above
- Indicate the long acting neuromuscular blocking agents.
 - Rapacuronium
 - Mivacurium
 - d-tubocurarine
 - none
- Depression and mania together called
 - Bipolar disorder
 - Anxiety
 - Alzheimer's disease
 - none

10. Phase 04 clinical trial is known as
 - a. Micro dosing phase
 - b. Therapeutic exploration phase
 - c. Post marketing Surveillance phase
 - d. Human pharmacology and safety phase
11. Atropine causes
 - a. Miosis
 - b. Mydriasis
 - c. Both
 - d. None
12. _____ used as mood stabilizing agent.
 - a. Lithium
 - b. Pshysostigmine
 - c. Pilocarpine
 - d. None of these
13. Which is following cholinomimetics is indirectly acting
 - a. Edrophonium
 - b. Acetylcholine
 - c. Mivacurium
 - d. None
14. Which of the following analgesics bind to the opioid receptor
 - a. Morphine
 - b. Acetaminophen
 - c. Ibuprofen
 - d. none
15. Pharmacokinetic is the study of
 - a. Drug action on body
 - b. Body response to the drug
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
16. Drug is given by intravenous route is called
 - a. Oral
 - b. Parenteral
 - c. Topical
 - d. Local
17. A receptor is
 - a. Genetic materials
 - b. Micromolecule
 - c. Macromolecule
 - d. none
18. Nervous system involve in the fight or flight response is
 - a. Sympathetic nervous system
 - b. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - c. Both
 - d. None
19. Cholinesterase responsible for
 - a. Breakdown of acetylcholine
 - b. Synthesis of acetylcholine
 - c. Transmission of acetylcholine
 - d. All of the above
20. Agent which cause calmness 'without inducing sleep'
 - a. Anti-anxiety
 - b. Hypnotics
 - c. Sedatives
 - d. None of the above

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(PART-B :Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

1. Write about the various routes of administration of drugs. 5
2. Define local anaesthesia. Classify local anaesthetic agents. Mechanism of local anaesthetic drugs. 2+1.5+
1.5=5
3. What are opoid analgesics? Classify the drugs. Discuss about Morphine. 1+2+2
=5
4. Classify parasympathomimetic drugs. Write the pharmacological actions for the same. 2+3=5
5. Discuss about drug abuse and drug tolerance. 2.5+2.5
=5
6. Define pharmacology and discuss in short about pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. 1+2+2
=5
7. Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the pharmacology of phenytoin. 2.5+2.5
=5
8. Write a short note on adverse drug reactions. 5
9. Define general anaesthesia. Classify the general anaesthetic medications. Pharmacological action on CNS. 2+2+1
=5

PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Discuss in detail about neurohumoral transmission. 10
2. Explain about the GPCR and JAK-STAT signalling pathway. 5+5=10
3. What is depression? Classify the antidepressant drugs. Write the pharmacology of any one antidepressant drug. 2+4+4
=10

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