

**B. PHARM.  
FOURTH SEMESTER  
PHARMACOLOGY I  
BP404T [REPEAT]**  
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET  
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 75

[ PART-A: Objective ]

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Atropine causes
  - Miosis
  - Mydriasis
  - Both
  - None
- \_\_\_\_\_used as mood stabilizing agent.
  - Lithium
  - Pshysostigmine
  - Pilocarpine
  - None of these
- Which is following cholinomimetics is indirectly acting
  - Edrophonium
  - Acetylcholine
  - Mivacurium
  - None
- Which of the following analgesics bind to the opioid receptor
  - Morphine
  - Acetaminophen
  - Ibuprofen
  - none
- Pharmacokinetic is the study of
  - Drug action on body
  - Body response to the drug
  - Both of them
  - None of them
- Drug is given by intravenous route is called
  - Oral
  - Parenteral
  - Topical
  - Local
- A receptor is
  - Genetic materials
  - Micromolecule
  - Macromolecule
  - none
- Nervous system involve in the fight or flight response is
  - Sympathetic nervous system
  - Parasympathetic nervous system
  - Both
  - None
- Cholinesterase responsible for
  - Breakdown of acetylcholine
  - Synthesis of acetylcholine
  - Transmission of acetylcholine
  - All of the above

10. In major surgery which anaesthetic will be preferred
  - a. Local
  - b. General
  - c. Analgesics drugs
  - d. None
11. Agent which cause calmness 'without inducing sleep'
  - a. Anti-anxiety
  - b. Hypnotics
  - c. Sedatives
  - d. None of the above
12. Drug which is used in the treatment of Alcohol abuse
  - a. Disulfiram
  - b. Nicotine
  - c. Charcoal
  - d. All of the above
13. Stage of delirium is a \_\_\_of general anaesthesia
  - a. 1<sup>st</sup> stage
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup> stage
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup> stage
  - d. 4<sup>th</sup> stage
14. Preanaesthetic medications are administered
  - a. Before general anaesthesia
  - b. After general anaesthesia
  - c. Both
  - d. None
15. 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
  - a. Teratogenicity
  - b. Drug Dependence
  - c. Drug abuse
  - d. Drug Tolerance
16. Ketamine inhibit the action of
  - a. GABA receptor
  - b. Glycine receptor
  - c. NMDA receptor
  - d. None
17. Agent which inhibit the sensation of pain is called
  - a. Analgesics
  - b. Antipyretic
  - c. Anti manic
  - d. None of the above
18. Indicate the long acting neuromuscular blocking agents.
  - a. Rapacuronium
  - b. Mivacurium
  - c. d-tubocurarine
  - d. none
19. Depression and mania together called
  - a. Bipolar disorder
  - b. Anxiety
  - c. Alzheimer's disease
  - d. none
20. 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

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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. 2+1.5+  
Mechanism of local anaesthetic drugs. 1.5=5
3. What are opioid 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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