REV-01
DPH/60/65

2023/05

D.PHARM.
SECOND YEAR
PHARMACOLOGY
ER20-21T

Duration : 3 hrs. **Full Marks : 80**

(PART-A : Objective)

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

1. Select the drug which is a proton pump inhibitor
   a. Sucralfate
   b. Famotidine
   c. Lansoprazole
   d. None
2. Example of a loop diuretic is:
   a. Furoseamide
   b. Vasopressin
   c. Both a and b
   d. none
3. Which prokinetic drugs produces extrapyramidal side effects(EPS)
   a. Metoclopramide
   b. Cisapride
   c. Domperidone
   d. None
4. Which of the following is not an antiemetic drug
   a. Domperidone
   b. Ondansetron
   c. Cetrizine
   d. Metoclopramide
5. Which of the following drugs acts as bactericidal at a higher concentration
   a. Erythromycin
   b. Tetracycline
   c. Both
   d. None
6. Nalidixic acid is primarily active against
   a. Gram positive bacteria
   b. Gram negative bacteria
   c. Both
   d. None
7. The beta lactam antibiotics includes the following
   a. Cephalosporins
   b. Monobactams
   c. Carbapenems
   d. All of the above
8. What is the MOA of penicillin
   a. Inhibition of transpeptidases and carboxypeptidases which cross links peptidoglycan residue
   b. Counterfeiting for D-alanine in bacterial cell wall
   c. Both a and b
   d. None
9. Select the fourth generation cephalosporin
   a. Cefpirome
   b. Cefuroxime
   c. Both
   d. None
10. Naturallyoccuring Tertiary amines is
    a. Scopolamine
    b. Atropine
    c. Acetylcholine
    d. Tropicamide

11. The increase in heart rate is called
    a. Trachycardia
    b. Hypotension
    c. Bradycardia
    d. Hypertension

12. Metabolisim is also known as
    a. Biochemical formation
    b. Biosynthetic formation
    c. Biotransformation
    d. None of these

13. Which phase is known as the non synthetic reaction?
    a. Phase I
    b. Phase II
    c. Both a and b
    d. None

14. Neostigmine is used for the treatment of
    a. Curare poisoning
    b. Myasthenia gravis
    c. Glaucoma
    d. Parkinson disease

15. The process of movement of drug molecules from its site of administration to the systemic circulation is known as
    a. Absorption
    b. Metabolism
    c. Distribution
    d. Excretion

16. Which of the following is a natural anticholinergic alkaloid?
    a. Atropine
    b. Tropiamide
    c. Homatropine
    d. None of the these

17. Which route follow Bypass metabolism
    a. Oral route
    b. Topical route
    c. Buccal route
    d. Parenteral route

18. All are Catecholamines except
    a. Epinephrine
    b. Dopamine
    c. Norepinephrine
    d. Phenylephine

19. Which of the following is an expectorant?
    a. Bromhexine
    b. Pholcodeine
    c. Both a and b
    d. Codeine

20. Target Proteins which a drug molecule binds are
    a. Only receptors
    b. Only ion channel
    c. Only carriers
    d. All of the above

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(PART-B : Short Answers)

[Answer any ten (10) from the following]

[3x10=30]

1. Explain the various routes of administration with advantages and disadvantage — 3
2. Explain biotransformation of drugs with types — 3
3. What is myasthenia gravis?Explain the drug used in myasthenia gravis
4. Explain about GPCR's with its type — 3
5. Classify local anasthetics — 3
6. Write a note on diuretics — 3
7. Classify general anasthetics — 3
8. Classify antihypertensive agents — 3
9. Define angina pectoris.Write about the various types of angina pectoris — 3
10. Discuss the mechanism of action of calcium channel blockers — 3
11. Write a note on cephalosporins — 3

(PART-C : Long Answers)

[Answer any six (6) from the following]

[5x6=30]

1. Discuss about the MOA, adverse effects,drug interaction,therapeutic effects and uses of nitrates — 5
2. Write a note on congestive heart failure — 5
3. Discuss about the pharmacology of salicylates — 5
4. Write about the pharmacology of ACE inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers — 5
5. Write in brief about the pharmacology of Metronidazole — 5
6. What are antitussive agents? Write down the classification of antitussive agents — 5
7. Enumerate the mechanism of action, adverse effects and therapeutic uses of Erythromycin — 5

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