REV-01
BPH 18 25

2023/12

SET A

B. PHARM.
FIFTH SEMESTER
PHARMACOLOGY II
BP503T [REPEAT]
[USE OMR 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***

1. The drugs which decrease uterine motility is
   a. Ridodrine b. Magnesium sulphate
   c. Nifedipine d. All of the above
2. Cat method is used in bioassay of
   a. Histamine b. Oxytocin
   c. Digitalis d. Vasopressin
3. Which of the following is a metabolite of Testosterone?
   a. Dihydrotestosterone b. Aldosterone
   c. Methyltestosterone d. Mesterolone
4. In phase pill the dose of is kept constant?
   a. Testosterone b. Progesterone
   c. Progestin d. Estrogen
5. Angiotensin I is converted to Angiotensin II with help of enzyme
   a. protease b. Trypsin
   c. ACE d. None
6. Gout is a
   a. Cardiovascular disease b. Genetic disease
   c. Brain disorder d. Metabolic disease
7. is the precursor for angiotensin
   a. Substance P b. Angiotensinogen
   c. Bradykinin d. Others
8. Which of the following indicates ventricular muscle depolarization
   a. P wave b. T wave
   c. QRS complex d. PR interval
9. Which of the following is H1 receptor antagonist
   a. Cetirizine b. Histamine
   c. Cimetidine d. Prostaglandin
10. Which of the following is lipid derived autacoids
    a. Histamine b. Prostaglandin
    c. Bradykinin d. None

11. Almost 90% of serotonin is located in
    a. Enterochromaffin cells
    b. Mast cells
    c. CNS
    d. Others

12. Calcium channel Blockers are contraindicated in
    a. Myocardial infarction
    b. Hypertension
    c. Angina
    d. Heart failure

13. A person with hypothyroidism should be treated with:
    a. Fludrocortisone
    b. Hydrocortisone
    c. Insulin
    d. Levothyroxine

14. An example of β-blocker is:
    a. Propranolol
    b. Furosemide
    c. Amlodipine
    d. None of the above

15. Which is not an endocrine gland
    a. Adrenal gland
    b. Thyroid gland
    c. Pituitary gland
    d. Lacrimal gland

16. Action of parathormone in the human body
    a. Decrease blood sodium level
    b. Decrease blood calcium level
    c. Increase blood sodium level
    d. increase blood calcium level

17. BP = ...
    a. PR x CO
    b. PVR x (SV x HR)
    c. PVR x SV
    d. HR x CO

18. The hormone is responsible for "fight or flight" responses
    a. Thyroxine and melatonin
    b. Epinephrine and norepinephrine
    c. Insulin and glucagon
    d. Oestrogen and progesterone

19. Glucagon
    a. Accelerates protein synthesis within cells
    b. Decreases conversion of glycogen into glucose
    c. Accelerates conversion of glycogen into glucose
    d. Slows down glucose formation from lactic acid

20. Which of the following agents is known as Nature's vasopressor?
    a. Norepinephrine
    b. Epinephrine
    c. Dopamine
    d. Dobutamine

PART-B: Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 35

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

1. Classify androgens and anabolic drugs? Write the pharmacology of testosterone? 5
2. Define bioassay? Explain the types of bioassays? 1+4=5
3. Write in short about NSAIDs. 5
4. Explain the hormones which regulate plasma calcium level. 5
5. Name the anterior pituitary hormones and write their analogues. 5
6. Explain the treatment strategies for any two types of shock. 5
7. Write a short note on endocrine pharmacology. 5
8. What is histamine? Classify the antihistaminic drugs. 5
9. What is hypertension? How will you classify hypertension? 5

PART-C : Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Define and classify autacoids. Write in details about prostaglandin. 10

2. Define angina pectoris.Classify the antianginal drugs with example.Write MOA of Beta-blockers. 10

3. Explain the mechanism of action and examples of the different types of Anti-hypertensive drugs. 10