

**BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY  
FOURTH SEMESTER  
BASIC PHARMACOLOGY  
BMLT – 401**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

**( Objective )**

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1×20=20**

- Dictionaric word for Augmented and drug abuse.
  - Excess of drug, misuse of drug
  - Excess of drug, overdose
  - Overdose, Depend on drug
  - Depend on drug, excess of drug
- Advantage of oral drug is
  - Painless , economical
  - Drug action is delayed
  - Patients can't take self-medication
  - None of the above
- The main mechanism of most drugs absorption in GI tract is:
  - Active transport (carrier-mediated diffusion)
  - Filtration (aqueous diffusion)
  - Endocytosis and exocytosis
  - Passive diffusion (lipid diffusion)
- Epilepsy is a disorder of
  - CNS
  - PNS
  - Bone
  - Tissue
- Parkinson's disorder caused due to deficiency of
  - Insulin
  - Dopamine level
  - Nerve impulse
  - None of the above
- Which portion of the nerve do local anesthetics work on
  - Neuron
  - Dendrites
  - Nerve membrane
  - Schwann cells
- Excess intake of drugs leads to
  - Liver damage, Vomiting
  - Arthritis, vomiting
  - UTI, nausea
  - UTI , Vomiting
- Physiological role of Oxytocin is /during
  - Milk Ejection reflex
  - Sensory nerve impulse
  - During Urine formation
  - None of the above
- Pyrexia means
  - Epilepsy
  - Unknown origin of fever
  - Bone marrow
  - None of the above

10. "Antidote means"
- a. Prevents the action of agonist
  - b. Physiological signal molecule
  - c. Medicine that give counteract to a particular poison
  - d. Medicine that deals with the side side effect action of the drug
11. Pharmacokinetics is
- a. Study of biological and therapeutic effects
  - b. Study of mechanism of drug action
  - c. Study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drug
  - d. None of the above
12. What does "pharmacokinetics" include?
- a. Pharmacological effects of drugs
  - b. Unwanted effects of drugs
  - c. Chemical structure of a medicinal agent
  - d. Distribution of drugs in the organism
13. Full form of SOS
- a. System operating system
  - b. See on symptoms
  - c. Sai opas sis
  - d. None
14. A progressive disease that destroy memory and other important mental function is
- a. Epilepsy
  - b. Parkinson's disease
  - c. Alzheimer's disease
  - d. None of the above.
15. Anti -anxiety drug is
- a. Ampicillin
  - b. Thiopentone
  - c. Diazepam
  - d. Diazole
16. Half-life of a drug may be helpful to determine the
- a. Rate of absorption in GI tract
  - b. Time to get the steady state
  - c. Level of absorption
  - d. Distribution of drug
17. Nerve impulse travel in myelinated nerves by a process called what
- a. Domino effect
  - b. Saltory conduction
  - c. Relative refractory
  - d. Nodes of Ranvier
18. Name the Anesthesia that cause Hepatotoxicity
- a. Nitrous oxide
  - b. Propofol
  - c. Halothane
  - d. Ether
19. Angina also called-----that reduce----
- a. Ischemic Chest pain , blood flow
  - b. Ischemic Chest pain , urine flow
  - c. Ischemic heart pain , blood flow
  - d. None of the above
20. Causes of Angina is
- a. Bleeding
  - b. Inflammation of tiny blood vessel
  - c. Platelet aggregation
  - d. None of the above.

-- --- --

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. What is pharmacology and what are the routes of drug administration? 3+7=10
2. What is mean by pharmacodynamics & write a note on Adverse drug reaction? 10
3. Write a note on classification of antimicrobial agent according to their action. 10
4. What is mean by plasma half-life with example? Fate of drug and Drug excretion 5+5=10
5. What is mean by Allergy write its mechanism and type of Allergic reaction 5+5=10
6. What is mean by sedatives and hypnotics & write a note on Parkinson's disease? 5+5=10
7. What is psychosis and write a note on Anti-psychotic drug 2+8=10
8. Write a long note on Cardiovascular system and its drug mechanism? 10

= = \*\*\* = =