SET A

B. PHARM.
SIXTH SEMESTER
PHARMACOLOGY III
BP602T [REPEAT]

[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***

1. Peripheral neuritis of INH therapy in tuberculosis can be prevented by giving
   a. Vitamin B1 with INH
   b. Vitamin B2 with INH
   c. Vitamin B6 with INH
   d. Vitamin B12 with INH

2. Which of the following drug given in combination with Sulfadoxine against malarial parasite?
   a. Chloroquine
   b. Primaquine
   c. Pyrimethamine
   d. Pentamidine

3. Streptomycin is more effective at
   a. Acidic pH
   b. Alkaline pH
   c. Neutral pH
   d. None

4. Zafirlukast is a
   a. Selective COX-2 inhibitor
   b. Leukotriene antagonist
   c. PGE antagonist
   d. Selective LOX inhibitor

5. Which of the following is used in the treatment of poisoning with heavy metals, such as arsenic, gold, lead, or mercury?
   a. Cyclosporine
   b. NSAIDs
   c. Dimercaprol or British Anti-Lewisite (BAL)
   d. 5-flurouracil

6. "Milk-alkali syndrome" is the adverse effect of:
   a. Proton-pump inhibitors
   b. H_2 antagonists
   c. Muscarinic antagonists
   d. Antacids

7. Antidote for "Acute Morphine Poisoning"
   a. Nalidixic acid
   b. Naloxone
   c. Ciprofloxacin
   d. Flumazenil

8. Methotrexate binds to which enzyme to prevents the formation of tetrahydrofolate
   a. Neuraminidase
   b. Transpeptidase
   c. Dihydrofolate reductase
   d. β-Lactamase

9. Oral contraceptives fail when use with
   a. Rifampicin
   b. Ethambutol
   c. Isoniazid
   d. Pyrazinamide

10. Malarial parasites convert 'heme' to 'hemozoin' by the use of enzyme-
    a. Neuraminidase
    b. Transpeptidase
    c. DNA polymerase
    d. Heme polymerase

11. Which of the following is stimulant purgative
    a. Ispaghula husk
    b. Cisapride
    c. Senna
    d. Lactulose

12. Silver sulphadiazine is a
    a. Topical Sulfonamide
    b. Systemic Sulfonamide
    c. Both a & b
    d. None of the above

13. Which one of the following is an Inhaled corticosteroid for asthma management?
    a. Ipratropium bromide
    b. Prednisolone
    c. Budesonide
    d. Salbutamol

14. Which route of administration is suitable for giving Aminoglycoside agents?
    a. Oral
    b. Parenteral
    c. Subcutaneous
    d. All of the above

15. Which one of the following is the adverse effect of Chloramphenicol?
    a. Mazzotti reaction
    b. Cheese reaction
    c. Churg Strauss Syndrome
    d. Grey baby syndrome

16. Which of the following is an $5HT_3$ antagonist?
    a. Domperidone
    b. Chlorpromazine
    c. Ondansetron
    d. Aprepitant

17. PPIs like Omeprazole should be taken
    a. After 1 hr. of food
    b. Before 1 hr. of food
    c. With the food
    d. None of the above

18. Which one of the following is a β-lactamase inhibitor?
    a. Amoxicillin
    b. Piperacillin
    c. Cefpodoxime
    d. Clavulanic acid

19. Which one is the first line bacteriostatic antitubercular agent?
    a. Ethambutol
    b. Rifampicin
    c. Streptomycin
    d. Linezolid

20. Oseltamivir inhibits which viral enzyme
    a. 14α-demethylase
    b. Transpeptidase
    c. Folic acid synthase
    d. Neuraminidase

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PART-B :Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 35**

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

1. Classify anti-asthma agents. Explain the MOA of any two class of anti-asthma agents. **2+3=5**

2. Write about the mechanism of action and preparation of Cotrimoxazole. **5**

3. Write a brief note on Fluoroquinolones. **5**

4. Explain pharmacological actions and adverse effects of antimalarial agents: Chloroquine and Artemisinin. **5**

5. Define anthelmintics agents. Write down MOA of Benzimidazoles. What are the advantages of Albendazole over Mebendazole **1+2+2 =5**

6. Write down the mechanism of action and adverse effect of Cyclophosphamide and Methotrexate **2.5+2.5 =5**

7. Classify anti-emetic drugs. Write mechanism of action of Domperidone. What is the advantage of Domperidone over Metoclopramide? **2+2+1 =5**

8. Write down the first line treatment of tuberculosis (TB) with examples. **5**

9. Define circadian rhythm. Write some examples of diseases associated with circadian rhythm and application of chemotherapy in therapeutics. **1+2+2 =5**

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PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Write down the pathophysiology of peptic ulcer. Classify anti-ulcer agents. write down the pharmacological actions of proton-pump Inhibitors and H_2 antagonists. **3+2+5 =10**

2. Classify antifungal agents. Write down the mechanism of action, adverse reactions and use of any three class of antifungal agents. **10**

3. Write brief notes on the following *(any two)*: **5+5=10**
   a. Tetracyclines
   b. Management of diarrhoea
   c. Macrolides
   d. Drug used for Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)

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