

B. PHARM.
FOURTH SEMESTER
PHARMACOLOGY-I
BP404T [SPECIAL 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

1. Disulfiram inhibit the action of
 - a. Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - b. Accetaldehyde dehydrogenase
 - c. Mao-A
 - d. None
2. Biotransformation of the drugs is to render them
 - a. Less ionised
 - b. More pharmacologically active
 - c. More lipid soluble
 - d. Less lipid soluble
3. GABA is a major___ receptor
 - a. Inhibitory
 - b. Excitatory
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. Which of the following analgesics bind to the opioid receptor
 - a. Morphine
 - b. Acetaminophen
 - c. Ibuprofen
 - d. none
5. Pharmacodynamic is the study of
 - a. What body does to the drug
 - b. What drug does to the body
 - c. Both of them
 - d. None of them
6. Drug is applied on skin is called
 - a. Oral
 - b. Parenteral
 - c. Topical
 - d. Local
7. A receptor is
 - a. Genetic materials
 - b. Micromolecule
 - c. Macromolecule
 - d. none
8. Nervous system which involves in rest and digest
 - a. Sympathetic nervous system
 - b. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - c. Both
 - d. None
9. Cholinesterase responsible for
 - a. Breakdown of acetylcholine
 - b. Synthesis of acetylcholine
 - c. Transmission of acetylcholine
 - d. 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. General anaesthesia acts on
 - a. Whole body
 - b. Particular parts of the body
 - c. Liver
 - d. others
14. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter of
 - a. Sympathetic nervous system
 - b. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - c. CNS
 - 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. Receptors are usually
 - a. Lipid
 - b. Protein
 - c. DNA
 - 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. Morphine is a
 - a. Antipsychotic drug
 - b. Narcotic drugs
 - c. Antihypertensive drug
 - d. None

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(PART-B :Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 35

[Answer any seven (7) questions]

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| 1. Define drug. Classify the various sources of drug. | 5 |
| 2. Write about the factors modifying the drug action. | 5 |
| 3. Define and classify the receptor. | 5 |
| 4. Write a short note on adverse drug reactions. | 5 |
| 5. Explain in brief about membrane transport. | 5 |
| 6. Drug used in glaucoma. | 5 |
| 7. Define sedative and hypnotics. Classify the drugs. | 5 |
| 8. Classify the parasympathomimetic drugs. Write the pharmacological actions for the same. | 5 |
| 9. Differentiate the drug addiction and drug dependence. | 5 |

PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the pharmacology of phenytoin. 10

2. Drug used in parkinsons disease. Write the mechanism of action of any two drugs. 5+5=10

3. Write about phase of clinical trial and Pharmacovigilance. 2+4+4
=10

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