

- (c) Minimum inhibitory concentration is
- (i) The concentration of antibiotic which kills 99.9% of bacteria
 - (ii) Maximum concentration of an antibiotic which prevents visible growth a bacterium
 - (iii) Minimum concentration of an antibiotic which prevents visible growth a bacterium
 - (iv) None of the above
- (d) Ethambutol is administered concurrently with other antitubercular drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis in order to
- (i) Reduce the pain of injection
 - (ii) Facilitate penetration of the BBB
 - (iii) Retard absorption after i.m. injection
 - (iv) Retard the development of organism resistance
- (e) Co-trimoxazole is a combination of
- (i) Sulphadiazine and Trimethoprim (5:1)
 - (ii) Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim (5:1)
 - (iii) Sulphamethoxazole and Sulphadoxine (1:5)
 - (iv) Sulphamethoxazole and Pyrimethamine (20:1)
- (f) Mebendazole is used in all except
- (i) Hook worm
 - (ii) Round worm
 - (iii) Strongyloides
 - (iv) Trichuris trichuria

- (g) Metronidazole inhibits anaerobic bacteria and protozoa by:
- (i) Affecting the structure of DNA molecule of the organism
 - (ii) Destroying the ribosomes
 - (iii) Inhibiting the cytochrome system
 - (iv) Inhibiting the protein synthesis
- (h) Antiviral activity of Zidovudine is due to
- (i) Inhibition of viral RNA polymerase
 - (ii) Inhibition of viral protein synthesis
 - (iii) Inhibition of viral dependent DNA polymerase
 - (iv) All of the above
- (i) Which of the following drug is an alkylating agent
- (i) Allopurinol
 - (ii) Methotrexate
 - (iii) Cyclophosphamide
 - (iv) Busulphan
- (j) Which one is β -Lactam antibiotic
- (i) Cephalosporin
 - (ii) Gentamycin
 - (iii) Cycloserine
 - (iv) Chloramphenicol
2. (a) What happens to a drug after it elicit its action? Briefly describe different Phase – I reactions. (8)
- (b) Discuss briefly phase-II reactions of drug metabolism with suitable examples. (7)

3. (a) Define Antibiotics. How do they differ from sulfonamides? Classify Antibiotics with suitable examples. (7)
- (b) Outline the synthesis, mode of action, SAR and medicinal uses of Chloramphenicol. (8)
4. (a) Name the causative agents responsible for malaria in human beings. Classify Anti-malarial agents with suitable examples. (5)
- (b) Outline the synthesis and mode of action of Chloroquine and Primaquine. (10)
5. (a) Write a note on mechanism of action and uses of Quinolones and Fluoroquinolones. (6)
- (b) Give the synthesis and uses of Dapsone, Isoniazid and Ketoconazole. (9)
6. (a) Define and classify Anti-neoplastic agents with suitable examples. (5)
- (b) Describe the mechanism of action of Alkylating agents. Outline the synthesis of any two alkylating agents. (10)
7. (a) Define and classify Oral hypoglycaemic agents. Describe the mechanism of action and synthesis of Glibenclamide & Tolbutamide. (10)
- (b) Discuss briefly about insulin and its preparations. (5)
8. Write short notes on the following. (3 × 5 = 15)
- (a) Antithyroid drugs
- (b) Anti-amoebic agents
- (c) Immunosuppressive agents and Immunostimulants.