

01-06-2018

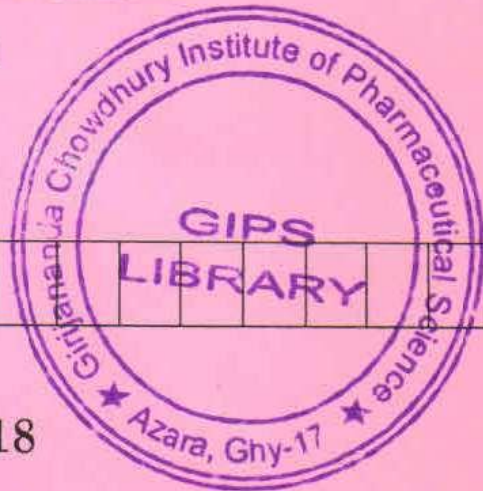
Total No. of printed pages = 4

PY 132405

Roll No. of candidate

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2018



B.Pharm. 4th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACOLOGY - I

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

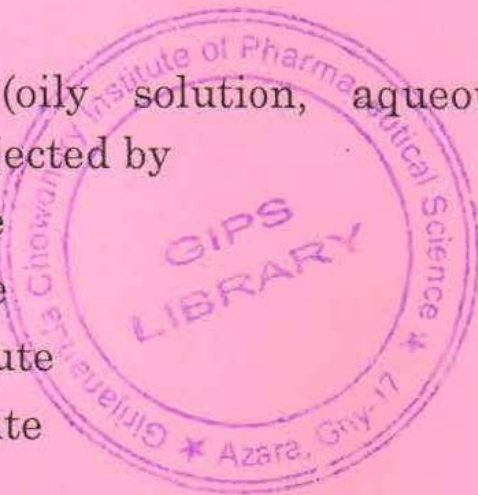
Answer question No. 1 and any *six* from the rest.

1. Answer any *ten* of the following questions :

(10 × 1 = 10)

- (a) Deficiency of dopamine activity in brain leads to
- (i) Epilepsy (ii) Parkinsonism
(iii) Schizophrenia (iv) None of the above
- (b) The barbiturate used for induction of anaesthesia by Intravenous route is
- (i) Phenobarbital (ii) Thiopental
(iii) Mephobarbital (iv) None of the above
- (c) _____ is an example of Phase-II reaction of drug metabolism
- (i) Oxidation (ii) Reduction
(iii) Acetylation (iv) None of the above

[Turn over

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- (d) Depot preparations (oily solution, aqueous suspensions) can be injected by
- Intravenous route
 - Intradermal route
 - Intramuscular route
 - Subcutaneous route
- (e) Which of the following drug is a competitive inhibitor of cholinesterase enzyme
- Carbidopa
 - Physostigmine
 - Allopurinol
 - None of the above
- (f) Acidic drugs mainly bind to plasma
- Albumin
 - α 1 acid glycoprotein
 - Both
 - None of the above
- (g) Following is an antagonist of ganglionic type of nicotinic receptors
- Tubocurarine
 - α - bungarotoxin
 - Trimethaphan
 - All of the above
- (h) Following are selective COX-2 inhibitors, except
- Rofecoxib
 - Nabumetone
 - Etodolac
 - Nimesulide
- (i) Remedies for nasal stuffiness often contains which of the following drugs
- Albuterol
 - Atropine
 - Ephedrine
 - Phenylephrine

(j) A 38 year old male has recently started monotherapy for mild hypertension. At his most recent office visit, he complains of tiredness and not being able to complete three sets of tennis. Which of the following drugs is the most likely to be taking for hypertension?

- (i) Albuterol (ii) Atenolol
(iii) Ephedrine (iv) Prazocin

(k) Which of the following combinations of antiparkinson drugs is an appropriate therapy?

- (i) Amantadine, Carbidopa and entacapone
(ii) Levodopa, Carbidopa and entacapone
(iii) Ropinirole, Carbidopa and Selegiline
(iv) Ropinirole, Carbidopa and entacapone

(l) A 28 year old woman with schizoid affective disorders and difficulty sleeping would be most benefited by which of the following drugs

- (i) Chlorpromazine (ii) Haloperidol
(iii) Risperidone (iv) Aripiprazole

2. Classify local anaesthetics with examples on the basis of their clinical importance. State the mechanism of action of local anaesthetics Discuss the Pharmacological actions of Morphine.

(3+5+7=15)

3. Discuss the mechanism of Cholinesterase inhibitors. Classify, neuromuscular blocking agents. Explain elaborately on Mechanism of action, Pharmacological actions and adverse effects of neuromuscular blockers.

(5+3+7=15)

4. Classify general anaesthetics Briefly describe the stages of general anaesthetics Write a detail note on the mechanism of action, Pharmacological actions and adverse effects of Benzodiazepine as anaesthetic agent. (3+ 5+7=15)
5. Describe the different types of epilepsy. Explain in detail on mechanism of action, Pharmacological actions and adverse effects of Phenytoin as anti-epileptic. (5+ 10=15)
6. Define drug absorption Describe the different mechanisms of drug absorption. Explain different factors which influence the drug absorption. (1+8+6=15)
7. Briefly describe the neurohumoral transmission in adrenergic nervous system. Classify anti-adrenergic drugs. Describe the Pharmacological actions, adverse effects and therapeutic uses of nonspecific β adrenergic antagonist. (5+3+7=15)
8. Briefly describe the basis of drug action. Write a detail note on first pass effects. Write the significance of plasma drug protein binding. (5+5+5=15)
9. Write short notes on the following (any Three): (3×5=15)
- (a) Blood brain barrier
 - (b) CNS stimulants
 - (c) Adrenergic receptors
 - (d) Drug Tolarance.