

07-06-2018

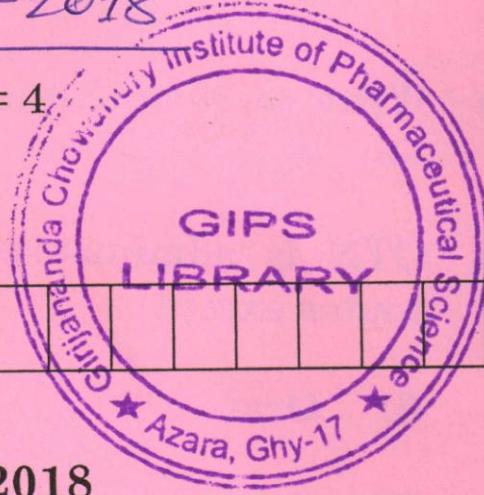
Total No. of printed pages = 4

**PY 132607**

Roll No. of candidate

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2018



**B.Pharm. 6<sup>th</sup> Semester End-Term Examination**

**PHARMACOLOGY - II**

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

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

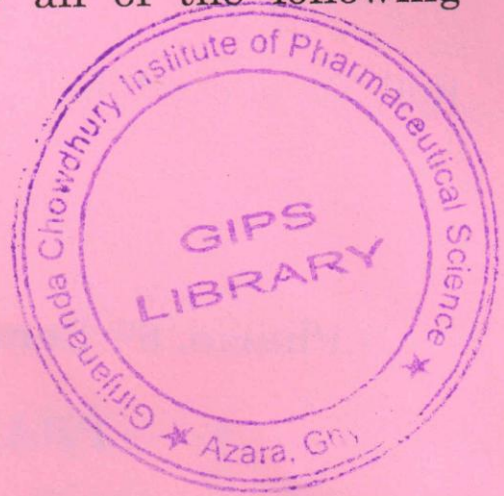
Answer question No. 1 and any SIX from the rest.

1. Answer the following: -

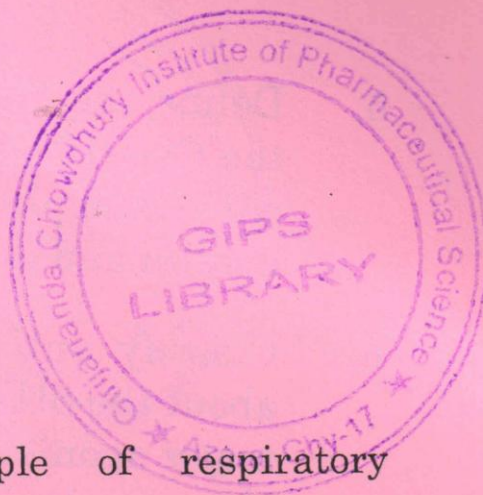
- (a) Write the formula for calculating the unknown concentration of 3 point bio-assay \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Phase of clinical trial consist of the objective of "Therapeutic confirmation" is
  - (i) Phase-I
  - (ii) Phase-II
  - (iii) Phase-III
  - (iv) Phase-IV
- (c) Write the name of a vitamin used for blood coagulation \_\_\_\_\_

[Turn over

- (d) Write the name of a potassium channel opener  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) GTN is administered by all of the following routes except-
- (i) Oral.
  - (ii) Sublingual.
  - (iii) Intermuscular.
  - (iv) Intravenous.
- (f) The positive inotropic action of digoxin because-
- (i) Binding of  $\text{Na}^+\text{K}^+\text{ATPase}$  is slow and inhibit  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ .
  - (ii) After  $\text{Na}^+\text{K}^+\text{ATPase}$  inhibition by digoxin,  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  loading occurs progressively.
  - (iii) Digoxin inhibit  $\text{Na}^+\text{K}^+\text{ATPase}$  by modifying its gene function so takes time.
  - (iv) Both A and B
- (g) Moxonidine is an antihypertensive agent
- (i) Act as centrally acting antihypertensive agent
  - (ii) Acts on ACE
  - (iii) Acts on  $\text{AT}_1$  receptor.
  - (iv) Acts as CCB.



- (h) Bradykinin is a
- (i) octapeptide
  - (ii) Nonapeptide
  - (iii) Peptide
  - (iv) Decapeptide



(i) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of respiratory stimulant.

(j) Drug of choice in case of vomiting induced by chemotherapeutic agent after the treatment in cancer is

- (i) Ondanceteron
- (ii) Promethazine
- (iii) Dicyclomine
- (iv) Domperidone

2. Explain in details about the novelty of GTN in the treatment of angina pectoris. Describe in brief about calcium channel blockers. How you manage a patient with acute myocardial infarction? Write in detail.  
(4+4+7=15)

3. What are the different types of hypertensions? Classify antihypertensive agents according to their mechanism of actions with examples of each class. Write a short note on antihypertensive drugs used in pregnancy.  
(3+8+4=15)

4. Describe in brief about the approval process to get a new drug in the market. Describe in details about the phases of clinical trials.  
(8+7=15)

5. Define the term Bioassay. Describe in details about the Classifications of different types of bioassay with examples. Explain the procedure of bioassay of insulin and digitoxin. (2+7+6=15)
6. Classify anti-histaminic drugs. Describe in details about the 5HT receptors, site of occurrence their major agonist and antagonists. Write briefly about pharmacological role of angiotensin and substance-P. (3+8+4=15)
7. Classify diuretics with examples of drug and describe the mechanism of action of each class. Describe in details about the different types of prostaglandins, biosynthesis and pharmacological application of prostaglandin analogues. (8+7=15)
8. Write short note on the following topics (Any *three*) (3 × 5 =15)
- (a) Mechanism of action of cardiac glycosides
  - (b) Hypolipidemic agents
  - (c) Classification of anti arrhythmic drugs.
  - (d) Approaches of the treatment of Asthama
9. Write short note on the following topics (Any *three*) (3 × 5 =15)
- (a) Oral and Parenteral anticoaguants.
  - (b) Fibrinolytic and antiplatelet drugs
  - (c) Haematinics and vitamin K.
  - (d) Antitussive and expectorant.