



- Notes :
1. All questions carry equal marks.
  2. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.
  3. All question are compulsory.

**1. Multiple Choice Questions.**

- 1) Pharmacodynamics includes
  - a) Drug elimination
  - b) Drug excretion
  - c) Drug absorption
  - d) Mechanism of action
- 2) Drug administered through the following route is most likely to be subjected to first past metabolism.
  - a) oral
  - b) sub lingual
  - c) sub cutaneous
  - d) rectal
- 3) When lipid soluble convert into water soluble then polarity are
  - a) Increase
  - b) Decrease
  - c) Constant
  - d) None
- 4) Who is the father of modern pharmacology
  - a) Hippocrates
  - b) Alexander Fleming
  - c) Oswald Schmiedeberg
  - d) Paul Ehrlich
- 5) Pharmacokinetics includes study of all except
  - a) Distribution
  - b) Absorption
  - c) Adverse effects
  - d) Excretion
- 6) Most important mechanism of drug transport across cell membrane.
  - a) Filtration
  - b) Active transport
  - c) Facilitated diffusion
  - d) Passive diffusion
- 7) When a drug bind with enzymes & increase it's activity is known as
  - a) Enzyme inhibition
  - b) Enzyme induction
  - c) Enzyme inhibitors
  - d) Both a & b
- 8) It is study of genetic basis for variability in drug response & also help in development of drug.
  - a) Pharmacogenetic
  - b) Pharmacogenomics
  - c) Pharmacology
  - d) None of the above
- 9) Pharmacology is a ----- of a medicine.
  - a) Deficiency
  - b) Backbone
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) All of these
- 10) ----- is based on lock – key or key – lock mechanism?
  - a) Antagonist
  - b) Agonist
  - c) Receptor
  - d) Both a & c

- 11) Tetrodotoxin blocks nerve impulses junctional transmission by:
  - a) Anticholinergic action
  - b) Depleting Acetylcholine
  - c) Blocking  $\text{Na}^+$  channels
  - d) Blocking  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels.
- 12) The major post junctional cholinergic receptor is of the muscarinic type at the following site.
  - a) Postganglionic parasympathetic
  - b) Adrenal medulla
  - c) Autonomic ganglia
  - d) Neuromuscular junction
- 13) The choline ester resistant to both true & pseudocholinesterase is
  - a) Methacholine
  - b) Bethanechol
  - c) Benzoylcholine
  - d) Butyrylcholine
- 14) Cholinergic muscarinic receptor stimulation produce the following effect's excepts.
  - a) Sweating
  - b) Rise in blood measure
  - c) Bradycardia
  - d) Urination
- 15) In general anaesthetic drug used -----
  - a) Procaine
  - b) Diazepam
  - c) Pilocarpine
  - d) Propofol
- 16) Surface anesthesia is apply on -----
  - a) Under the skin
  - b) On the skin
  - c) Under the tooth
  - d) On the tooth
- 17) Injectable anesthesia is used for -----
  - a) Major surgery
  - b) Minor surgery
  - c) Open surgery
  - d) Digital surgery
- 18) Which of the following drug is not in acute angle closure glaucoma?
  - a) Pilocarpine
  - b) Clozapine
  - c) Fluphenazine
  - d) Duloxetine
- 19) Skeletal muscle relaxants are also, known as
  - a) Cholinergic blocking agent
  - b) Adrenergic blocking agent
  - c) Both a & b
  - d) Neuromuscular blocking agent
- 20) Depolarizing blockers are
  - a) Competitive antagonist
  - b) Non-competitive antagonist
  - c) Inverse antagonist
  - d) All of the above

**2. Long answer questions solve any two.**

- 1) Explain in detail about ADME.
- 2) Enlist and describe various routes of drug administration. Draw well labelled diagram of routes of administration.
- 3) Discuss different parts and functions of ANS.

**3.** Short answer questions solve **any five**.

- 1) Write the theories of receptor. Enlist the classification of receptor.
- 2) Explain the different types of agonist & antagonist.
- 3) Write the nature and different sources of drug.
- 4) Write the factors influencing the adverse drug reactions.
- 5) Write on co-transmitters.
- 6) Write the clinical applications of adrenergic drugs.
- 7) Write short note on Local anesthesia.
- 8) Explain in detail pharmacodynamics & pharmacokinetics.
- 9) Short note on GPCR.

\*\*\*\*\*

