



- 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 Na⁺ channels
 - d) Blocking Ca²⁺ 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) Bread cardia
 - 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 relaxanes is 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 G-PCR.
