

BP503T - Pharmacology-II

Time : Three Hours



Max. Marks : 75

Notes :

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Diagrams and Chemical equation should be given wherever necessary.
3. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.

20x1
=20

- 1) Anti-hyperlipidemic agent, Nicotinic acid is a -----
 - a) Vitamin
 - b) Minerals
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above
- 2) The drug inhibits the ubiquitous enzyme carbonic anhydrase -----
 - a) Acetazolamide
 - b) Furosemide
 - c) Spironolactone
 - d) Hydrochlorothiazide
- 3) Which of the following are second-generation thrombolytic drugs?
 - a) Urokinase
 - b) Alteplase
 - c) Retavase
 - d) Tenecteplase
- 4) Which class of drugs are 1st line anti-hypertensives in the treatment of hypertension?
 - a) Thiazide diuretics
 - b) Ganglionic blocker
 - c) Calcium channel blocker
 - d) Adrenergic drugs
- 5) Ventricular remodeling after myocardial infarction involves the mediation of:
 - a) Angiotensin II
 - b) Prostaglandin
 - c) Bradykinin
 - d) Thromboxane A2
- 6) Angiotensin II causes rise in blood pressure by :
 - a) Direct vasoconstriction
 - b) Releasing adrenaline from adrenal medulla
 - c) Increasing central sympathetic tone
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Which diuretic is used to treat glaucoma by reducing intraocular pressure?
 - a) Mannitol
 - b) Conivaptan
 - c) Acetazolamide
 - d) Ethacrynic acid
- 8) ----- blocks the alpha-1 adrenergic receptors.
 - a) Prazosin
 - b) Clonidine
 - c) Enalapril
 - d) Nifedipine
- 9) Select the drug used for pernicious anemia.
 - a) Ferrous lactate
 - b) Cyanocobalamin
 - c) Iron dextran
 - d) Ferrous gluconate

- 10) All of these drugs are anti-platelet agents EXCEPT.
 - a) Aspirin
 - b) Urokinase
 - c) Ticlopidine
 - d) Clopidogrel
- 11) Which of the following is the mechanism of action of heparin?
 - a) Heparin inhibit the hepatic synthesis of clotting factors
 - b) Heparin binds to antithrombin III and increase the inactivation of clotting factors
 - c) Heparin inhibit the vitamin K dependent carboxylation of glutamate residue of clotting factors
 - d) All of the above
- 12) How the clonidine help in hypertension?
 - a) By activating alpha-1 receptors
 - b) By decreasing central sympathetic outflow
 - c) By activating bet-1 receptors
 - d) None of the above
- 13) Thiazide diuretic increases the reabsorption of which ion?
 - a) K⁺
 - b) Cl⁻
 - c) Na⁺
 - d) Ca⁺⁺
- 14) Captopril produces greater fall in blood pressure in :
 - a) Diuretic treated patients
 - b) Patients having low plasma rennin activity
 - c) Sodium replete normotensive individuals
 - d) Untreated CHF patients
- 15) ----- is contraindicated in patients with bronchial asthma.
 - a) Propranolol
 - b) Clonidine
 - c) Enalapril
 - d) Nifedipine
- 16) Which of the following antianginal agents is a calcium blocker?
 - a) Nitroglycerin
 - b) Dipyridamol
 - c) Minoxidil
 - d) Nifedipine
- 17) Plasma expanders are used in the following conditions except -----
 - a) Congestive heart failure
 - b) Extensive burns
 - c) Multilating injuries
 - d) Endotoxin shock
- 18) Tick the diuretic agent having a potent and rapid effect:
 - a) Furosemide
 - b) Spironolactone
 - c) Dichlothiazide
 - d) Indapamide
- 19) Which anti-hypertensive is not contraindicated in pregnancy?
 - a) Captopril
 - b) Spironolactone
 - c) Hydralazine
 - d) Analapril
- 20) Which anti-hypertensive drug is an α -adrenergic and β -adrenergic receptor blocker?
 - a) Labetalol
 - b) Tolazoline
 - c) Propranolol
 - d) Methyldopa

2. Long questions (Solve **any two**). **2x10**
=20
- 1) Classify various non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Give detail of mechanism and pharmacological action of Aspirin.
 - 2) What is diabetes mellitus? Describe the role of insulin in treatment of diabetes.
 - 3) Classify antianginal drugs and briefly write the mechanism of each class.
3. Short Questions (Solve **any seven**). **5x7**
=35
- 1) Classify anti-arrhythmic drugs. Explain use of Na channel blockers as antiarrhythmics.
 - 2) Describe the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure. Explain the mode of action of digitalis.
 - 3) Write a note on high ceiling diuretics.
 - 4) Write a note on anabolic steroids.
 - 5) Describe the importance of bioassay.
 - 6) Write a short note on Anti-hyperlipidemic drugs.
 - 7) Bioassay of Insulin and oxytocin.
 - 8) Write a short note on oral hypoglycemic agents.
 - 9) Write a short note on mechanism of action of furosemide.
