

B. Pharm. IIIrd Year (CBCS Pattern) Sem-VI  
**BP602T : Pharmacology-III**

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours



**GUG/W/22/14138**

Max. Marks : 75

- Notes :
1. Diagrams and Chemical equation should be given wherever necessary.
  2. All questions are compulsory.

**1. Multiple Choice questions.**

**20**

- 1) Bronchodilators are useful in cough:
  - a) Only when cough is nonproductive
  - b) Only when cough is associated with thick sticky secretions
  - c) Only when reflex bronchoconstriction is associated
  - d) Irrespective of nature of cough or associated features
- 2) Codeine is used clinically as
  - a) Analgesic
  - b) Antitussive
  - c) Anti diarrheal
  - d) All of the above
- 3) Choose the correct statements(s) about Ipratropium bromide.
  - a) It preferentially dilates peripheral bronchioles
  - b) It produces additional bronchodilatation when added to nebulized salbutamol
  - c) As metered dose inhaler it is used for terminating asthma attacks
  - d) Both b and c
- 4) Mucokinetic is a drug which:
  - a) Reduces airway mucus secretion
  - b) Increases airway mucus secretion
  - c) Makes respiratory secretions more watery
  - d) Stimulates mucociliary activity of bronchial epithelium
- 5) The most prominent and dose related side effect of salbutamol is:
  - a) Rise in blood pressure
  - b) Muscle tremor
  - c) Hyperglycaemia
  - d) Central nervous system stimulation
- 6) For healing duodenal ulcer the usual duration of H<sub>2</sub> blocker therapy is:
  - a) 4 weeks
  - b) 6 weeks
  - c) 8 weeks
  - d) 12 weeks
- 7) Ranitidine differs from cimetidine in the following respect:
  - a) It is less potent
  - b) It is shorter acting
  - c) It does not have antiandrogenic action
  - d) It produces more CNS side effects
- 8) Antacids administered concurrently reduce efficacy of the following anti-peptic ulcer drug:
  - a) Cimetidine
  - b) Colloidal bismuth
  - c) Sucralfate
  - d) Pirenzepine

- 9) The most dependable emetic used to expel ingested poisons is:
  - a) Intramuscular emetine
  - b) Oral syrup ipecacuanha
  - c) Intramuscular apomorphine
  - d) Oral bromocriptine
- 10) Metoclopramide has the following actions except:
  - a) Increases lower esophageal sphincter tone
  - b) Increases tone of pyloric sphincter
  - c) Increases gastric peristalsis
  - d) Increases intestinal peristalsis
- 11) The progastric action of the following drug(s) is attenuated by atropine:
  - a) Domperidone
  - b) Metoclopramide
  - c) Cisapride
  - d) Both 'B' and 'C'
- 12) Which antimicrobial should be avoided in patients of liver disease?
  - a) Tetracycline
  - b) Cotrimoxazole
  - c) Cephalexin
  - d) Ethambutol
- 13) Special purpose sulphonamide is -----
  - a) Sulfadiazine
  - b) Sulfamethoxazole
  - c) Silver sulfadiazine
  - d) Sulfamethopyrazine
- 14) Trimethoprim is combined with sulfamethoxazole in a ratio of 1:5 to yield a steady state plasma concentration ratio of:
  - a) Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 5
  - b) Trimethoprim 1 : Sulfamethoxazole 10
  - c) Trimethoprim 1 : Sulfamethoxazole 20
  - d) Trimethoprim 5 : Sulfamethoxazole 1
- 15) Nalidixic acid is primarily active against Renal -----
  - a) Cocci
  - b) Bacilli
  - c) Gram positive bacteria
  - d) Gram negative bacteria
- 16) A single oral dose of the following drug can cure most cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea:
  - a) Ciprofloxacin
  - b) Cotrimoxazole
  - c) Spectinomycin
  - d) Doxycycline
- 17) The most important dose dependent toxicity of dapsone is:
  - a) Methemoglobinemia
  - b) Haemolysis
  - c) Hepatitis
  - d) Dermatitis
- 18) The tetracycline with highest antileprotic activity is:
  - a) Minocycline
  - b) Doxycycline
  - c) Demeclocycline
  - d) Oxytetracycline
- 19) Which antileprotic drug suppresses lepra reaction and reversal reaction as well?
  - a) Dapsone
  - b) Rifampin
  - c) Clofazimine
  - d) Minocycline
- 20) The most important toxicity of Amphotericin B is:
  - a) Nephrotoxicity
  - b) Neurotoxicity
  - c) Hepatotoxicity
  - d) Bone marrow depression

2. Solve the following **any two**. 20

- a) What is chemotherapy? What are the steps that are involved in the sulfonamide?
- b) Describe briefly about antifungal agents.
- c) Define alkylating agents and anti-metabolites and write their mechanism of action.

3. Solve the following **any seven**. 35

- a) Write the classification of anta-acids.
- b) Define digestant and write mechanisms of digestants.
- c) Define Penicillin and write the mechanism of action of penicilline.
- d) What is the long acting and intermediate acting classification of sulphonamide.
- e) Write briefly about the mechanism of action and uses of tetracycline.
- f) Classify antiviral drugs and write the adverse effects.
- g) Define purine antagonist and write mechanism of action of purine antagonists.
- h) Describe the modes of transmission of AIDS and mention the basic diagnosis of AIDS.
- i) Define poisoning? Explain briefly about poison management?

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