

B. Pharm. Third Year (CBCS) Sem-V
BP503T - Pharmacology-II

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/22/13183

Max. Marks : 75

Notes : 1. All Questions are compulsory.

- 1. Multiple Choice Questions. 20x1
=20**
- 1) Glyceryl trinitrate is used in CHF for:
 - a) Routine Treatment of mild to moderate chronic heart failure
 - b) Rapid symptom relief in acute left ventricular failure
 - c) Arresting disease progression
 - d) Both 'A' and 'B'
 - 2) Vasodilators are used to treat:
 - a) Acute heart failure attending myocardial infarction
 - b) Chronic heart failure due to diastolic dysfunction
 - c) Chronic heart failure due to both systolic as well as diastolic dysfunction
 - d) All of the above
 - 3) The principal action common to all class I antiarrhythmic drugs is:
 - a) Na⁺ channel blockade
 - b) K⁺ channel opening
 - c) Depression of impulse conduction
 - d) Prolongation of effective refractory period
 - 4) Quinidine has the following action on electrophysiological properties of the heart except:
 - a) Decreases automaticity of Purkinje fibres
 - b) Abolishes after depolarizations
 - c) Prolongs refractory period of atrial fibres
 - d) Decreases membrane responsiveness of atrial and ventricular fibres
 - 5) Lignocaine is the preferred antiarrhythmic for emergency control of arrhythmias following acute myocardial infarction because:
 - a) It has a rapidly developing and titratable antiarrhythmic action
 - b) It causes little myocardial depression and hypotension
 - c) It has broad spectrum antiarrhythmic efficacy in atrial as well as ventricular arrhythmias
 - d) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct
 - 6) Though ethacrynic acid is also a high ceiling diuretic, it is practically not because:
 - a) It is more ototoxic
 - b) It causes diarrhea and gut bleeding
 - c) Its response increases steeply over a narrow dose range
 - d) All of the above
 - 7) The Na⁺-Cl⁻ symport in the early distal convoluted tubule of the kidney is by:
 - a) Thiazides
 - b) Metolazone
 - c) Xipamide
 - d) All of the above

- 8) Parenteral furosemide is an alternative diuretic to mannitol in the following condition:
 - a) Pulmonary edema
 - b) Cirrhotic edema
 - c) Cerebral edema
 - d) Cardiac edema
- 9) Secretion of K⁺ in the late distal tubule and collecting ducts of kidney depends on:
 - a) Intracellular K⁺ content
 - b) Unabsorbed Na⁺ load presented to the distal segment
 - c) Aldosterone level
 - d) All of the above
- 10) The following drug reduces urine volume in both pituitary origin as well as renal diabetes insipidus and is orally active:
 - a) Vasopressin
 - b) Hydrochlorothiazide
 - c) Chlorpropamide
 - d) Carbamazepine
- 11) The drug that can directly release histamine from mast cells without involving antigen-antibody reaction is:
 - a) Aspirin
 - b) Procaine
 - c) Morphine
 - d) Sulfadiazine
- 12) Select the antihistaminic which modulates calcium channels and has prominent labyrinthine suppressant property:
 - a) Cyproheptadine
 - b) Cinnarizine
 - c) Clemastine
 - d) Cetirizine
- 13) The following is a selective 5-HT_{1D} receptor agonist:
 - a) Buspirone
 - b) Ondansetron
 - c) Sumatriptan
 - d) α -methyl 5-HT
- 14) Actions of 5-HT₂ receptor activation are primarily mediated by:
 - a) Increased membrane permeability to Na⁺ ions
 - b) Increased formation of cAMP
 - c) Activation of guanylyl cyclase
 - d) Generation of inositol trisphosphate and diacylglycerols
- 15) Blockade of both dopamine D₂ and serotonin 5-HT_{2A/2C} receptors is a distinctive feature of:
 - a) Pimozide
 - b) Haloperidol
 - c) Ketanserin
 - d) Clozapine
- 16) The following hypothalamic regulatory hormone is not a peptide:
 - a) Growth hormone release inhibitory hormone
 - b) Prolactin release inhibitory hormone
 - c) Gonadotropin releasing hormone
 - d) Corticotropin releasing hormone
- 17) Which hormone acts through a cytoplasmic receptor:
 - a) Calcitriol
 - b) Prolactin
 - c) Vasopressin
 - d) None of the above
- 18) Several actions of growth hormone are exerted through the elaboration of:
 - a) Cyclic AMP
 - b) Cyclic GMP
 - c) Somatostatin
 - d) Insulin like growth factor-1
- 19) Octreotide is a long acting synthetic analogue of:
 - a) Prolactin
 - b) Growth hormone
 - c) Somatostatin
 - d) Gonadotropin releasing hormone

- 20) Somatostatin inhibits the release of:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Growth hormone | b) Insulin |
| c) Thyrotropin | d) All of the above |

2. Solve the following any two

**2x10
=20**

- a) Explain mechanism of action of different classes of antiarrhythmic drugs.
- b) Classify the antianginal drugs and briefly write the mechanism of each class.
- c) What are oral hypoglycemic agents? Give their classification and mechanism of action of each class.

3. Solve the following any seven

**5x7=
35**

- a) Write a short note on calcium channel blocker.
- b) Write a note on high ceiling diuretics.
- c) Give the classification of antihistamine drugs. Describe the mechanism and therapeutic uses of antihistamines
- d) Give classification of NSAIDs.
- e) Write a short note on rennin angiotensin system.
- f) Describe the importance of bioassay.
- g) Write in brief about drug acting on uterus.
- h) Write a short note on ACE inhibitors.
- i) Write a short note on anabolic steroids?
