



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

1. Multiple choice questions.

$$20 \times 1 = 20$$

- 1) Procaine is used as a -----.
a) Antimalarial b) Antipsychotic
c) Local anesthetic d) General anesthetic
- 2) G-Protein coupled receptors span in the plasma membrane as a bundle of α -helices.
a) One b) Three
c) Seven d) Ten
- 3) Indicate the α receptor antagonist.
a) Propranolol b) Metoprolol
c) Carvedilol d) Sotalol
- 4) Lipid solubility is a limiting factor for
a) Filtration b) Active transport
c) Passive diffusion d) None of these
- 5) Which of the following is/are treatment of Open Angle Glaucoma.
a) Timolol b) Acetazolamide
c) Latanoprost d) All of the above
- 6) Number of volunteers involved in Phase-III clinical trials.
a) (20-80) b) (100-500)
c) (500-3000) d) (10-15)
- 7) Ultrashort acting Barbiturates-
a) Secobarbital b) Amobarbital
c) Thiopental d) Phenobarbital
- 8) Phase 0:
a) Human pharmacology and safety
b) Therapeutic exploration and dose ranging
c) Therapeutic confirmation/comparison
d) Microdosing study
- 9) Drugs that mimic the action of cholinergic receptor.
a) Cholinergic antagonist b) Anticholinergic
c) Cholinergic agonist d) Both a & c
- 10) Which of the following is a gaseous anesthetic?
a) Halothane b) Isoflurane
c) Nitrous oxide d) Desflurane

- 11) GPCR acts through which pathway.
 - a) IP3/DAG
 - b) Adenylyl cyclase
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 12) Antipsychotics are drugs primarily use in
 - a) Insomnia
 - b) Minor psychosis
 - c) Major psychosis
 - d) Mood stabilizer
- 13) Facilitated diffusion requires
 - a) Energy
 - b) Carrier
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 14) The following drugs causes addiction except
 - a) Morphine
 - b) Heroin
 - c) Cocaine
 - d) Dexamethasone
- 15) Which molecules can move through filtration?
 - a) Lipid soluble
 - b) Water soluble
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- 16) Number of volunteers involved in Phase-II clinical trials.
 - a) (20-80)
 - b) (100-500)
 - c) (1000-5000)
 - d) (10-15)
- 17) Which of the following is a type-II adverse reaction?
 - a) Side effect
 - b) Toxic effect
 - c) Idiosyncrasy
 - d) None of these
- 18) Which is the main inhibitory transmitter in brain.
 - a) Dopamine
 - b) Nor-epinephrine
 - c) Glycine
 - d) GABA
- 19) It is the study of poisonous effect of drugs and other chemicals.
 - a) Clinical Pharmacology
 - b) Toxicology
 - c) Chemotherapy
 - d) None of these
- 20) β_1 selective antagonist
 - a) Propranolol
 - b) Metoprolol
 - c) Carvedilol
 - d) Sotalol

2. Solve any two.

**10x2
=20**

- 1) Write a detailed note on Local and general anesthetics agents with its suitable examples. Explain mechanism of Procaine.
- 2) Define Excretion. Explain various channels of excretion, write about Renal excretion in detail.
- 3) What is parasympathetic nervous system. Explain synthesis of Acetylcholine classify Parasympatholytic drugs.

3. Solve **any seven**.

5x7
=35

- a) Write about the drug therapy of Myasthenia gravis.
- b) Write a short note on Skeletal muscle relaxant.
- c) What is drug absorption? Explain the factors that influence it.
- d) What are the different steps involved in drug discovery?
- e) Explain synthesis, storage and release of GABA.
- f) Describe various receptor theories.
- g) Write a short note on drug addiction and drug abuse.
- h) What is sedative? Give two examples.
- i) What is Myasthenia gravis? Classify drugs used in it with examples.
