

B.Pharm. (CBCS Pattern) Semester-VI
BP602T - Pharmacology-III

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours



GUG/S/25/14138

Max. Marks : 75

- Notes :
1. All questions carry equal marks.
 2. Diagrams and Chemical equation should be given wherever necessary.
 3. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.
 4. All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple Choice Questions –

**20x1
=20**

- i) All of the following beta lactam antibiotics except –
 - a) Penicillin
 - b) Cephalosporins
 - c) Monobactams
 - d) Aminoglycoside
- ii) The ability of a chemical or physical agent to damage genetic material in a cell –
 - a) Genotoxicity
 - b) Ototoxicity
 - c) Hepatotoxicity
 - d) None
- iii) Antitubercular drug that causes red discoloration of urine –
 - a) Isoniazid
 - b) Rifampicin
 - c) Streptomycin
 - d) Ethambutol
- iv) Gray baby syndrome is the adverse effect of –
 - a) Streptomycin
 - b) Neomycin
 - c) Chloramphenicol
 - d) Tetracycline
- v) Colloidal bismuth subcitrate is –
 - a) H2 Blocker
 - b) Ulcer protective
 - c) PPI
 - d) Anticholinergic
- vi) Aminophylline is an example of –
 - a) Leukotriene antagonist
 - b) PDE inhibitor
 - c) Mast cell stabilizer
 - d) H2 blocker
- vii) Lopinavir is –
 - a) Protease inhibitor
 - b) Integrase inhibitor
 - c) Entry inhibitor
 - d) CCR-5 receptor inhibitor
- viii) Which of the following is a Tyrosine kinase inhibitor –
 - a) Infliximab
 - b) Imatinib
 - c) Ibutilide
 - d) Idoxuridine
- ix) Anakinra is –
 - a) IL-1 receptor antagonist
 - b) IL-2 receptor antagonist
 - c) Anti-CD3 antibody
 - d) Polyclonal antibiotics

- x) How mebendazole interfere with the survival of helminths
- inhibiting formation of microtubules
 - increasing glucose uptake
 - enhancing reproduction of helminths
 - blocking glycogen metabolism
- xi) Fluoroquinolones show antimicrobial activity in gram-negative bacteria by inhibiting.
- Topoisomerase-IV
 - Topoisomerase-II
 - DNA gyrase
 - None
- xii) Identified the acid-resistant penicillin –
- Ticarcillin
 - Ampicillin
 - Methicillin
 - Penicillin V
- xiii) Which antimalarial drug used for radical cure –
- Primaquine
 - Chloroquine
 - Proguanil
 - Artemisinin
- xiv) Drugs used for filariasis treatment –
- Diethylcarbamazine
 - Ivermectin
 - Albendazole
 - All of the above
- xv) Peripheral neuritis is prevented by –
- Isoniazid + Vitamin B12
 - Isoniazid + Vitamin B9
 - Isoniazid + Vitamin B6
 - Isoniazid + Vitamin B7
- xvi) All of the following mast cell stabilizers except –
- Sodium cromoglycate
 - Ketotifen
 - Nedocromil
 - Zileuton
- xvii) What is the ratio of Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim for Cotrimoxazole?
- 5:1
 - 1:5
 - 1:3
 - 3:1
- xviii) Methotrexate acting on –
- G₁phase
 - G₂phase
 - Mphase
 - Sphase
- xix) Lactulose is –
- Osmotic purgative
 - Stool softener
 - Bulk forming agent
 - None of the above
- xx) All of the antibiotics are cell wall synthesis inhibitor except –
- Penicillin
 - Cephalosporin
 - Monobactam
 - Rifampin

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

**2x10
=20**

- Define and classify cytotoxic drugs. Write a detailed note on methotrexate.
- Define and classify anti peptic ulcer drug and explain proton pump inhibitors.

c) Write the detail account on anti-retroviral drugs.

3. Solve the following **any Seven**.

**7x5
=35**

- a) Write MOA of H₂ blockers in peptic ulcers. Explain how Cimetidine causes gynecomastia.
- b) Classify anti-asthmatic agent and explain MOA of bronchodilators.
- c) Describe the detailed account of Tetracycline.
- d) Explain the MOA and adverse effect of first line drug used in tuberculosis.
- e) Define and classify anti-emetics drugs and write the MOA of any one of them.
- f) Classify the antifungal agent and explain the MOA of Amphotericin B.
- g) Describe the MOA and adverse effects of Alkylating agent as anticancer.
- h) Define, classify, discuss the MOA and limitation of natural penicillin.
- i) Write about the WHO ORS formula.
