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# CS/B.Pharm (NEW)/SEM-5/PT-508/2010-11 2010-11 PHARMACOLOGY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

#### **GROUP - A**

## ( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

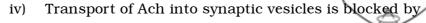
1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

- i) Local anesthetic blocks nerve conduction by
  - a) Decreasing Na<sup>+</sup> ion entry
  - b) Increasing K<sup>+</sup> ion entry
  - c) Decreasing Ca<sup>++</sup> ion entry
  - d) Increasing Na<sup>+</sup> ion entry.
- ii) Which of the following is not a cell surface receptor?
  - a) *G*-protein coupled receptor
  - b) Receptors with intrinsic ion channel
  - c) Enzymatic receptor
  - d) Receptor regulating gene expression.
- iii) Phocomelia is caused by
  - a) Warfarin
- b) Thalidomide
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Streptomycin.

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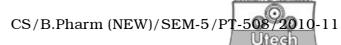
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- a) Botulinus toxin
- b) Black widow spider toxin
- c) Vesamicol
- d) None of these.
- v) Which of the following is atypical antipsychotic agent?
  - a) Clozapine
- b) Risperidone
- c) Olanzepine
- d) All of these.
- vi) Which of the following anesthetics can be used by the open drop method?
  - a) Ether

- b) Desflurane
- c) Halothane
- d) Isoflurane.
- vii) Tolerance to the antiparkinsonian action develops most rapidly in the case of
  - a) Levodopa
- b) Levodopa + carbidopa
- c) Amantadine
- d) Bromocriptine.
- viii) The rate limiting enzyme in the synthesis of catecholamines is
  - a) Tyrosine hydroxylase
  - b) Dopa decarboxylase
  - c) Dopamine  $\beta$ -hydroxylase
  - d) Noradrenaline *N*-methyl transferase.
- ix) A nonselective  $\alpha$ -adrenergic blocker produces the following actions except
  - a) Postural hypotension
  - b) Bradycardia
  - c) Meiosis
  - d) Inhibition of ejaculation.

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- x) What is antidote for Barbiturate poisoning?
  - a) Metrazol
- b) Bemegride
- c) Nikethamide
- d) All of these.
- xi) Chlorpromazine therapy increases the secretion of which of the following hormones?
  - a) Prolactin
- b) Gonadotropin
- c) Antiemetic
- d) Hypotensive.
- xii) Morphine produces analgesia by acting at
  - a) Peripheral pain receptors
  - b) A spinal site
  - c) Supraspinal sites
  - d) Both spinal and supraspinal sites.

#### **GROUP - B**

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

- 2. Write in short about pre-anaesthetic medications.
- 3. Explain the terms 'Synergism' and 'Antagonism' with examples.
- 4. Write in short about the mechanism of action and toxicity of paracetamol.
- 5. Briefly explain drug interactions with examples.
- 6. Write about the pharmacological management of a patient suffering from status epilepticus.

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## (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.



- 7. What is biotransformation? Explain phase II reaction with suitable example. What changes do occur after biotransformation? 2+9+4
- 8. What is Parkinsonism? Classify the drugs with example which are used to treat Parkinsonism. What are the benefits obtained when we use carbidopa along with levodopa? Write briefly about adverse effects of levodopa. 2 + 5 + 3 + 5
- 9. Classify adrenergic drug by their therapeutic use. Discuss in detail the pharmacology of propanolol. Write a note on sildenafil. 4+8+3
- 10. Define & classify receptors with proper example. Describe in detail about the following pathway:
  - a) Adenylyl-Cyclase:cAMP
  - b) Phospholipase C: IP<sub>3</sub>: DAG.

- 2 + 3 + 5 + 5
- 11. a) What is a narcotic analgesic?
  - b) Classify narcotic analgesic.
  - c) What are the different types of opioid receptors?
  - d) Discuss the pharmacology and uses of morphine and its congeners. 2 + 2 + 2 + 9

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