



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.PHARM(N)/SEM-5/PT-508/2012-13**

**2012**

**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 × 1 = 10

- i) The drug of choice for acute gout is
  - a) Acetaminophen
  - b) Indomethacin
  - c) Aspirin
  - d) Methotrexate.
- ii) After oral administration, drugs are generally best absorbed from the
  - a) Buccal cavity
  - b) Duodenum
  - c) Rectum
  - d) Ileum.
- iii) Typical results of  $\beta$ -receptor activation include
  - a) Hypoglycemia
  - b) Glycogen synthesis
  - c) Lipolysis
  - d) Decreased renin secretion.

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[ Turn over



- iv) Which one of the following is an SSRI ?
- a) Desipramine                      b) Fluoxetine  
c) Buspropion                      d) Maprotiline.
- v) If urine is alkalinized, excretion of acidic drugs
- a) increases                      b) decreases  
c) remains same                      d) unpredictable.
- vi) Which of the following anesthetics can be used by the open drop method ?
- a) Ether                      b) Desflurane  
c) Halothane                      d) Isoflurane.
- vii) Chlorpromazine therapy increases the secretion of which of the following hormones ?
- a) Prolactin                      b) Gonadotropin  
c) Antiemetic                      d) Hypotensive.
- viii) Morphine produces analgesia by acting at
- a) peripheral pain receptors  
b) a spinal site  
c) supraspinal site  
d) both spinal and supraspinal sites.
- ix) Which of the following analgesics has poor anti-inflammatory action ?
- a) Paracetamol                      b) Ibuprofen  
c) Diclofenal sodium                      d) Piroxicam.



- x) Which of the following preparations can be administered by intravenous route ?
- a) Aqueous solutions      b) Aqueous suspensions  
c) Oily solutions          d) Depot preparations.
- xi) The drug of choice for chronic grandmal epilepsy is
- a) Diazepam  
b) Phenobarbitol  
c) Carbamazepine  
d) Ethosuximide.
- xii) Steroids exert their action by interaction with
- a) Ligand gated ion channel receptor  
b) G-protein coupled receptor  
c) Enzyme linked receptor  
d) Nuclear receptor.

**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.      3 × 5 = 15

2. Discuss briefly about (a) drug addiction and (b) drug abuse.  
 $2 \frac{1}{2} + 2 \frac{1}{2}$
3. Write a short note on stages of anesthesia.
4. What are chelating agents ? Mention their role in toxicology.  
1 + 4
5. What are pro-drugs ? What are the applications of pro-drugs in pharmacy ?  
2 + 3
6. Describe the mechanism of action of selective serotonin receptive inhibitors.

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**GROUP - C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Define receptors. Classify receptors based on transaction mechanism. What is the mechanism of activation and deactivation of GPRS ? Write the transducer mechanism of enzyme linked receptors.  $1 + 3 + 3 + 8$
8. What is Parkinsonism ? Classify anti-parkinsonism drugs. Write in detail about pharmacological actions, pharmacokinetics, adverse effects and interactions of levodopa.  $2 + 6 + 7$
9. What is biotransformation ? Discuss its phases. What is the significance of plasma protein binding ? How does the acidification of wine influence the excretion of basic drugs ?  $3 + 4 + 5 + 3$
10. What do you mean by parasympatholytic drugs ? Explain the pharmacology of physostigmine. Write a note on pharmacological use of atropine.  $2 + 8 + 5$
11. Discuss about paracetamol poisoning and its treatment, Classify NSAIDS. Why is Nalorphine recommended in morphine poisoning ? What are the various types of seizures ?  $4 + 6 + 2 + 3$

