Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

CS/B.Pharm.(OLD)/SEM-7/PT-708/2011-12

2011

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) Drug inhibiting DNA dependent RNA polymerase enzyme in mycobacteria is

a) Isoniazid b) Rifampicin

c) Ciprofloxacin d) Ethionamide.

ii) Drug useful in chloroquine resistant malaria is

a) Mefloquine b) Proguanil

c) Pyrimethamine d) Primaquine.

iii) Primaquine sensitivity is due to deficiency of

a) Cholinesterase

b) Pseudocholinesterase

c) Glucose 6 phosphate

d) Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase.

iv) In cisplatin induced emesis, the drug of choice is

a) Ondansetron b) Domperidone

c) Metoclopramide d) Octreotide.

v) The anticancer dose of 6-Mercaptopurine is reduced with concurrent use of

a) Indomethacin b) Corticosteroids

c) Colchicine d) Allopurinol.

vi) Erythromycin estolate is known to produce

a) Hemolytic anemia b) Ototoxicity

c) SLE like syndrome d) Cholestatic jaundice.

vii) Which of the following drugs may cause lactic acidosis ?

a) Biguanides b) Glibeclamide

c) Tolbutamide d) Chlorpropamide.

viii) Estrogen acts on the

a) Cellular membrane receptor

b) Cytoplasmic receptor

c) Nuclear receptor

d) Mitochondria.

ix) Gastric acid secretion is decreased by

a) PGE_2 b) PGF_2

c) Thromboxane A_2 d) all of these.

x) Fastest gastric acid suppression is claimed to be achieved by

a) Rabeprazole b) Omeprazole

c) Lansoprazole d) Pantoprazole.

xi) Anticholinergic drug useful for gastric ulcer is

a) Pirenzepine b) Glycopyrrolate

c) Atropine d) Tropicamide.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

2. Explain the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of the following :

a) Tamoxifen

b) Doxorubicin.

3. Explain the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of the following :

a) Acyclovir

b) Zidovudine.

4. Explain the antiulcer activity of Misoprostol and Magaldrate.

5. Discuss barbiturate poisoning and its treatment.

6. What are the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of the following ?

   a) Prednisolone

   b) Carbimazole.

7. Mention the classification of drugs used for constipation. What is the mechanism of action of the following ?

   a) Lactulose

   b) Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

8. Classify the antiulcer drugs. Briefly describe the mechanism of action and adverse effect of

   a) Rantidine

   b) Pantoprazole

   c) Sucralfate.

   Mention the various regimens used for eradication of *Helicobacter Pylori*.

9. Classify the anti-cancer drugs. Explain the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects for the following drugs :

   a) Cyclophosphamide

   b) Cisplatin

   c) Vincristine

   d) Etoposide.

10. Explain the mechanism of action of amino glycosides. Explain briefly the mechanism of resistance for aminoglycosides. Give the use and adverse effects of

    a) Amikacin

    b) Gentamicin

    c) Neomycin.

    Give the mechanism of action of chloramphenicol and its uses.

11. Give the classification of anti-tubercular drugs. Explain the mechanism of the following :

    a) Isoniazid

    b) Rifampicin.

    Explain the multidrug resistance seen in case of anti-tubercular drugs.

    Explain the category-wise alternative treatment regimens for TB.

12. Describe in detail the mechanism of action of insulin. Also discuss the regulation of insulin secretion and physiological actions of insulin. Mention the mechanism of action and adverse effects of the following :

    a) Glipizide

    b) Nateginide.

13. Discuss about impeded androgens (anti-androgens) and their indications. Mention the mechanism of action and use of the following :

    a) Finasteride

    b) Raloxifene.

    Discuss about the different oral regimens for female contraception.