



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.PHARM./SEM-8/PT-808/2011**

**2011**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

**( CLINICAL PHARMACY AND DRUG INTERACTIONS )**

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) Ropinirole is a novel drug recommended for
- a) Diabetes mellitus
  - b) myocardial ischemia
  - c) anxiety
  - d) parkinsonism.

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- ii) Refecoxib a selective COX inhibitor was withdrawn from the market for its
- a) liver damage
  - b) atrial flutter
  - c) increase in creatinine level
  - d) neonatal anomalies.
- iii) Omalizimab is a drug approved for anti-asthmatic therapy which is a
- a) polyclonal antibody
  - b) anti-IgE monoclonal antibody
  - c) anti-IgG monoclonal antibody
  - d) none of these.
- iv) Which of the following is cell cycle nonspecific antineoplastic drug ?
- a) Vincristine
  - b) Bleomycin
  - c) Methotrexate
  - d) 5-Fluorouracil.



- v) Iron sorbitol-citric acid differs from iron dextran in that
- a) it cannot be injected
  - b) it is not excreted in urine
  - c) it is not bound to transferrin in plasma
  - d) it produces fewer side effects.
- vi) The antipsychotic drug most likely to cause ocular toxicity on long-term use is
- a) Thioridazine
  - b) Haloperidol
  - c) Flupenthixol
  - d) Pimozide.
- vii) Match the followings :

**Side effect**

**Drug**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| J) Ankle oedema        | P) Verapamil          |
| K) Heart block         | Q) Nitro vasodialator |
| L) Headache & flushing | R) Dipyridamole       |
| M) Heavy protein urea  | S) ACE inhibitors     |

- a) (J) - (P); (K) - (R); (L) - (Q); (M) - (S)
- b) (J) - (Q); (K) - (R); (L) - (S); (M) - (P)
- c) (J) - (R); (K) - (P); (L) - (Q); (M) - (S)
- d) (J) - (R); (K) - (P); (L) - (S); (M) - (Q).

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viii) "Torsades de pointes" is a toxic manifestation caused by administration of quinidine with

- a) Verapamil
- b) Diuretics
- c)  $\beta$ -blockers
- d) Digitalis.

ix) Which of the following is ultimate breakdown product of LEVODOPA ?

- a) Homovallinic acid ( HVA )
- b) 3-O methyl dopamine ( 3-OMD )
- c) 3-hydroxy methyl tyramine ( 3HMT )
- d) 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy tyramine.

x) Vasodilatory action of Nicorandil is antagonized by

- a) Amiloride
- b) Tolbutamide
- c) Methazolamide
- d) Glibenclamide.



- xi) Long term ACE inhibitor therapy may retard the progression of
- Diabetic neuropathy
  - Diabetic retinopathy
  - Hypertensive retinopathy
  - All of these.
- xii) Sedation action of which of the following drugs is minimum ?
- Chlorpheniramine
  - Diphenhydramine
  - Cetirizine
  - Pheniramine.

**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

- Write a note on the management of tuberculosis.
- Briefly write about the conditions when therapeutic drug monitoring should be conducted.
- Write a note on 'Monday Morning Sickness' & indicate various side effect of nitrovasodialators.
- Briefly explain the factors to be considered when prescribing for paediatrics.
- Write a note on the pharmacological management of Diabetes mellitus.

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**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

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

7. Classify cardiac arrhythmias.

Write down the signs and symptoms of cardiac arrhythmias.

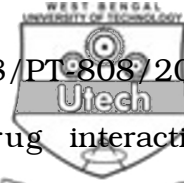
Classify the antiarrhythmic drugs and mention their adverse effects.  $2 + 6 + 3 + 4$

8. Discuss the pathophysiology of hypertension. Ennumerate the drugs used to manage hypertension explaining the mechanism of action of each class. Write down the drug regimens recommended to treat pregnancy induced hypertension ( PIH ).  $4 + 8 + 3$

9. a) Discuss the pathophysiology and pharmacotherapy of peptic ulcer.
- b) Write briefly on Rheumatoid arthritis and its management.  $7 \frac{1}{2} + 7 \frac{1}{2}$

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10. a) Define drug interaction. Classify drug interaction. Briefly describe with suitable example the different pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic drug interactions.
- b) What do you understand by iatrogenic disorders ? Give examples. 10 + 5
11. Write down the characteristic features and management of Parkinson's disease. Discuss the pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of levodopa. 8 + 7
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