

Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.Pharm/SUPPLE/SEM-8/PT-808/2010

2010

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

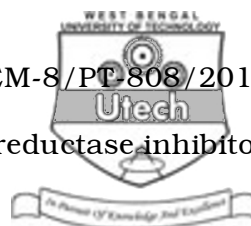
- i) Which of the following drugs is most likely to accentuate variant (Prinzmetal) angina ?
- a) Verapamil b) Propanolol
- c) Atenolol d) Dipyridamole.
- ii) The plasma half-life of insulin is
- a) 5-9 min b) 2-3 min
- c) 24 hrs d) 12 hrs.
- iii) Which of the following drugs has very good oral absorption ?
- a) Digitoxin b) Digoxin
- c) Lanatoside-C d) Ouabain.

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[Turn over



- iv) Gonorrhoea has been treated with a single 200 mg dose of
- a) Norfloxacin b) Sparfloxacin
c) Ofloxacin d) Ciprofloxacin.
- v) Hypothyroidism is a possible consequence of prolonged with
- a) Amiodarone b) Mexiletine
c) Sotalol d) Procain amide.
- vi) Oxytocin is preferred over ergometrine for augmenting labour because
- a) it has brief and titratable action
b) it is less likely to cause foetal anoxia
c) it is less likely to impede foetal descent
d) all of these.
- vii) The Torsades de point usually occurs when
- a) P-R interval is long b) Q-T interval is long
c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these.
- viii) Which of the following drugs is use for both Tuberculosis & Leprosy ?
- a) Isoniazid b) Dapsone
c) Rifampin d) Ethambutol.
- ix) Rebound hypertension on sudden stoppage of medication is most likely to occur with
- a) Hydrochlorothiazide
b) Prazosin
c) Clonidine
d) Lisinopril.



- x) Which of the following is a HMG CoA reductase inhibitor ?
- a) Lovastatin b) Clofibrate
c) Cholestyramine d) Nicotinic acid.
- xi) The initial phase treatment regimen for TB category III is
- a) 2HRZ b) 2HRZS
c) 2HRZE d) 2HRZES.
- xii) What is the possible adverse effect on breast fed infant due to sulfonylureas ?
- a) Hyperglycaemia b) Hypoglycaemia
c) Rashes d) Diarrhoea.
- xiii) Pantoprazole inhibits
- a) $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}^+$ ATPase b) $\text{H}^+ \text{K}^+$ ATPase
c) $\text{Na}^+ \text{Cl}^-$ d) none of these.
- xiv) After prolonged therapy of Levodopa the following adverse effects are seen *except*
- a) Nausea & vomiting b) Postural hypotension
c) Cardiac arrhythmias d) Abnormal movements.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. Management of bronchial asthma.
3. Pathophysiology of Epilepsy.
4. General principle of Clinical Toxicology.
5. Concept of Rational drug use.
6. Classification of anaemia & its treatment.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

7. a) What is Angina pectoris ?
b) What are the types of Angina pectoris ?
c) What are the precipitating factors of Angina ?
d) Discuss about the therapeutic management of Angina pectoris. $2 + 4 + 3 + 6$
8. a) What is ulcer ?
b) Write its pathogenesis.
c) What are the various pharmacological agents available to treat ulcer ?
d) Write a note on various diagnostic tools available to detect ulcer. $2 + 4 + 6 + 3$
9. a) What is Parkinsonism ?
b) What are the symptoms of Parkinsonism ?
c) Write molecular mechanism of Parkinsonism.
d) Discuss the therapeutic management of Parkinsonism. $2 + 3 + 4 + 6$
10. Define, classify and explain various types of drug interactions with at least one suitable example of each. $2 + 3 + 10$
11. Define Toxicology. What are the general measures taken in the treatment of insecticide poisoning ? $2 + 13$
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