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**Annual Examination, 2022-23**

**Course Name: PHARMA**

**Year: IInd YEAR**

**Branch: Pharm D**

**Subject: PHARMACOLOGY -I**

**Time – 3 hours**

**Maximum marks- 70**

**PART A**

**ATTEMPT ANY 15 QUESTIONS-**

**(1X15=15)**

1. Highly plasma protein bind drugs are restricted to the vascular compartment because .....
2. COMT converted NA to ..... after metabolism.
3. Bizarre reactions are .....
4. Irreversible anticholinesterase drugs binds to the ..... site of anti-ChEs.
5. Mention 2 Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors .....
6. Pharmacokinetics is:
  - a) The study of biological and therapeutic effects of drugs
  - b) The study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drugs
  - c) The study of mechanisms of drug action
  - d) The study of methods of new drug development
7. Half life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) is the time required to:
  - a) Change the amount of a drug in plasma by half during elimination
  - b) Metabolize a half of an introduced drug into the active metabolite
  - c) Absorb a half of an introduced drug
  - d) Bind a half of an introduced drug to plasma proteins
8. Mechanism of Localanaesthetics:
  - a) Analgesia, amnesia, loss of consciousness
  - b) Blocking pain sensation without loss of consciousness
  - c) Alleviation of anxiety and pain with an altered level of consciousness
  - d) A stupor or somnolent
9. Para sympathomimetic drugs are responsible to cause:
  - a) Bronchodilation
  - b) Mydriasis
  - c) Bradycardia
  - d) Constipation
10. Which of the following cholinomimetic agent is commonly used in the treatment of glaucoma?
  - a) Pilocarpine

- b) Lobeline
  - c) Acetylcholine
  - d) Neostigmine
11. Indicate the long-acting topical decongestant agents:
- a) Epinephrine
  - b) Norepinephrine
  - c) Phenylephrine
  - d) Xylometazoline
12. The pathophysiologic basis for antiparkinsonism therapy is:
- a) A selective loss of dopaminergic neurons
  - b) The loss of some cholinergic neurons
  - c) The loss of the GABAergic cells
  - d) The loss of glutamatergic neurons
13. Which of the following non-narcotic agents is salicylic acid derivative?
- a) Phenylbutazone
  - b) Ketamine
  - c) Aspirin
  - d) Tramadol
14. Following are inotropic drug, except,
- a) Digoxin
  - b) Dopamine
  - c) Furosemide
  - d) Amrinone
15. Vasopressin possesses which of the following properties?
- a) Antidiuretic property
  - b) Vasodilatation property
  - c) Release of a thyroid hormone into the plasma
  - d) Diuretic property

### PART B

**QUESTION NO. 19 TO 21 ATTEMPT ANY TWO-**

**(2X10=20)**

16. Illustrate the classification of NSAIDs and mention a detail note on pharmacology of aspirin.
17. Classify drugs used in parkinsonism and write a detail note on pharmacology of MAO- B inhibitors.
18. Describe the classification of antihypertensive drugs and write a detail note on pharmacology of alpha + beta blocker drugs.

### PART C

**QUESTION NO. 19 TO 27 ATTEMPT ANY FIVE-**

**(5X7=35)**

19. Recommend advantages and disadvantages of oral and parenteral route of drug administration with suitable examples.

20. Summarize the treatment myasthenia gravis and its complications.
21. Interpret the factors which are responsible for the modification in drug actions *in vivo*.
22. Elaborate different stages of general anaesthetics and properties of an ideal anaesthetic.
23. Differentiate between mucolytics, expectorant and antitussive along with suitable examples.
24. Explain the classification of oral hypoglycaemic agents and mention the mechanism of action of DPP-4 inhibitors.
25. Summarize the oral contraceptives along with a descriptive quote on mini pill.
26. Describe arrhythmia and mention the classification for anti-arrhythmic drugs.
27. Mention the steps involved in pharmacokinetics and identify the factors affecting pharmacokinetic.