

- (iv) Which of the following is a prolactin inhibitor?
- (a) Bromocriptine
 - (b) Octreotide
 - (c) Gonadorelin
 - (d) Metoclopramide
- (v) Which of the following is a wrong statement?
- (a) Insulin increase the gluconeogenesis
 - (b) Decreased growth hormone in adults leads to acromegaly
 - (c) Somatostatin inhibits the activity of Growth hormone
 - (d) Decreased gonadotropin leads to the infertility
- (vi) Paracetamol is less effective in inflammation due to inability to prevent COX in presence of a
- (a) Prostaglandin
 - (b) Damage surface
 - (c) Peroxides
 - (d) Vectors
- (vii) Example of aldosterone antagonist is
- (a) Spironolactone
 - (b) Acetazolamide
 - (c) Furosemide
 - (d) Hydrochlorothiazide
- (viii) Example of long acting corticosteroid is
- (a) Prednisolone
 - (b) Hydrocortisone
 - (c) Dexamethasone
 - (d) None of these
- (ix) Bile acid sequestrants are used as
- (a) Antihypertensive
 - (b) Anihyperlipidaemic
 - (c) Antiarrhythmics
 - (d) Antidiabetic
- (x) Co-administration of _____ and insulin will lead to the prolonged hypoglycaemic condition.
- (a) Thiazide
 - (b) Furosemide
 - (c) Corticosteroid
 - (d) β - Blockers

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(xi) The brush border enzyme targeted by Acarbose is

- (a) α - Amylase
- (b) β - Amylase
- (c) α - Glucosidase
- (d) β - Glucosidase

(xii) Tocolytics are

- (a) Uterine contracting agent
- (b) Uterine relaxants
- (c) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
- (d) Secretagogues

(xiii) Haematinics are mainly used in

- (a) Haemophilia
- (b) Anaemia
- (c) Internal Haemorrhoids
- (d) All of these

(xiv) Example of biguanide is

- (a) Pioglitazone
- (b) Metformin
- (c) Acarbose
- (d) Glipizide

(xv) Which of the following is an example of anticoagulant?

- (a) Heparin
- (b) Vitamin K
- (c) Dexamethasone
- (d) None of these

(xvi) LASIX is the brand name of

- (a) Furosemide
- (b) Acetazolamide
- (c) Atropine
- (d) Penicillin

(xvii) Example of selective COX-2 inhibitor is

- (a) Aspirin
- (b) Paracetamol
- (c) Celecoxib
- (d) Indomethacin

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(xviii) In insulin, the number of amino acids in the A chain is _____ and B-chain is _____ ?

- (a) 51, 51
- (b) 21, 30
- (c) 30, 21
- (d) 25, 25

(xix) Bedwetting in children and nocturia in adults can be controlled by using

- (a) Furosemide
- (b) Desmopressin
- (c) Acetazolamide
- (d) All of these

(xx) Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia with a twisting axis on the ECG is called as

- (a) Atrial flutter
- (b) Ventricular tachycardia
- (c) Torsades de pointes
- (d) Ventricular fibrillation

2. Answer any *seven* questions. (7 × 5 = 35)

- (a) Write a note on synthesis of thyroid hormone. (5)
- (b) Classify the antihypertensive drugs. Discuss the mechanism of action of digoxin. (2+3)
- (c) Define cardiac arrhythmia. Write the pathophysiology of arrhythmia. Classify the antiarrhythmic drugs. (1+3+1)
- (d) What is autacoids? Write a short note on histamine and antihistaminic drugs. (5)
- (e) Explain the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Discuss the pharmacological action of aspirin as prototype of NSAIDs. (2.5+2.5)
- (f) What a note on HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors and haematinics. (2.5+2.5)
- (g) What is rheumatoid arthritis? Describe anyone DMARDs used in the treatment of arthritis. (3+2)
- (h) Write a note on hormonal contraceptives. (5)
- (i) Define angina pectoris. Classify the different types of angina. Add a note on Nitrates used in the treatment of angina. (5)

3. Answer any *two* questions. (2 × 10 = 20)

- (a) Define natriuretics? Classify the diuretics. Write a note on each class of diuretics along with their mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects. (1+1+8)
- (b) What is diabetes mellitus? Classify the oral hypoglycaemic agents. Discuss in details about the sulfonylureas. Write a note on corticosteroids. (1+1+4+4)
- (c) What do you mean by bioassay? Write a note on different types of bioassay. Discuss shortly about the bioassay of insulin. (1+7+2)