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(GIMT & GIPS)

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B.Pharm. 5th Semester End-Term Examination

Pharmacy

PHARMACOLOGY - II

(New Regulation)

Full Marks - 75

Time - Three hours

1. Answer all the questions:

 $(20 \times 1 = 20)$

- (i) ADR of thiazide diuretic is
 - (a) Hyperkalaemia
 - (b) Hypokalaemia
 - (c) Hopocalcaemia
 - (d) None
- (ii) Which compound should be used along with Nitrates for cyanide poisoning
 - (a) Sodium thiosulphate
 - (b) Isosorbide dinitrate
 - (c) Nicorandil
 - (d) None
- (iii) Dry cough can occur by the administration of
 - (a) Captopril
 - (b) Losartan
 - (c) Hydrochlorothiazide
 - (d) Furosemide
- (iv) Potassium Channel opener with Antianginal Activity is
 - (a) Nicorandil
 - (b) Dipyridamole
 - (c) Trimetazidine
 - (d) Oxyphedrine
- (v) Octreotide is a long-acting synthetic analogue of:
 - (a) Prolactin
 - (b) Growth hormone
 - (c) Somatostatin
 - (d) Gonadotropin releasing hormone

- (vi) Hyperprolactinemia can cause the following except:
 (a) Amenorrhoea
 (b) Gynaecomastia
 (c) Multiple ovulation
 (d) Depressed fertility
 - (vii) Actions of growth hormone include the following except:
 - (a) Increased protein synthesis
 - (b) Increased fat utilization
 - (c) Increased carbohydrate utilization
 - (d) Glucose intolerance
 - (viii) Following antiheumatic drug is a folic acid antagonist with cytotoxic and immunosuppressant activity
 - (a) Methotrexate
 - (b) Cyclosporine
 - (c) Penicillamine
 - (d) Sulfasalazine
 - (ix) Following diuretics can enhance digitalis toxicity
 - (a) Spironolactone
 - (b) Amiloride
 - (c) Furosemide
 - (d) None of above
 - (x) Atorvastatin is a
 - (a) Bile acid binding resins
 - (b) HMG CoA reductase inhibitors
 - (c) Lipoprotein lipase activators
 - (d) MTP inhibitor
 - (xi) Following is a H₁ Receptor antagonist which is highly sedative
 - (a) Cimetidine
 - (b) Chloropheniramine
 - (c) Levocetrizine
 - (d) Promethazine
- (xii) Ondansatron is
 - (a) Very helpful in chemotherapy induced emesis
 - (b) 5HT₁ antagonist
 - (c) Obtained from ergot alkaloids
 - (d) None of the above

(xiii) Following anticoagulant is stored along with histamine (a) Warfarin (b) Enoxaparin (c) Vitamin K (d) Heparin

(xiv) Inhibition of platelet aggregation can be achieved by

- (a) Diclofenac sodium
- (b) Ibuprofen
- (c) Aspirin
- (d) None of above

(xv) Probenecid acts by

- (a) Decrease the uric acid sysnthesis
- (b) Increase the excretion of uric acid
- (c) Inhibiting neutrophil migration into joints
- (d) Both A, B and C

(xvi) The insulin receptor is

- (a) Ion channel regulating receptor
- (b) Tyrosine protein kinase receptor
- (c) G protein coupled receptor
- (d) None of above

(xvii) Gynaecomastia can be treated by

- (a) Chloropromazine
- (b) Bromocriptine
- (c) Cimetidine
- (d) Metoclopramide

(xviii) Somatostatine inhibits the release of

- (a) Growth hormone
- (b) Thyrotropin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) All the above

(xix) "All or None" response is measured in

- (a) Graded Response Bioassay
- (b) Quantal Bioassay
- (c) Multiple point Bioassay
- (d) None of above

(xx) Following is an effective tocolytic drug

- (a) Magnessium Sulfate
- (b) Oxytocin
- (c) Prostaglandin
- (d) Ergometrine

2. Answer any Seven:

- (a) Classify antihistaminic drugs with examples and mention their uses. (5)
- (b) Write down the examples of high ceiling diuretics with their MOA, use and ADR. (5)
- (c) What are the pharmacological actions of corticosteroids? (5)
- (d) Write short notes on any two: (2.5+2.5=5)
 - (i) Hematinic
 - (ii) Plasma volume expanders
 - (iii) Anticoagulants
- (e) Write down the examples and MOA of Class I antiarrhythmic drugs. (5)
- (f) Mention the pharmacological actions of prostaglandin. Classify NSAID with mechanism of actions. (2+3=5)
- (g) Elaborate in brief about the drugs used in dyslipidemia. (5)
- (h) Write a short note on regulation of secretion of Prolactin and its physiological functions. (5)
- (i) What is Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)? Explain the phamacotherapy of RA. (1+4=5)
- (j) Classify anti-gout drugs with suitable examples. Mention their MOA and ADR. (5)

3. Answer any Two:

- (a) What are the applications of Bioassay? Classify different types of bioassay and explain in details with examples. (3+7=10)
- (b) Classify antihypertensive drugs with suitable examples. Explain the MOA and ADR or each class. (3+7=10)
- (c) Classify oral hypoglycemic agents with examples and MOA. Write a note on insulin. (6+4=10)

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