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(GIMT & GIPS)
Azara, Hatkhowapara,
Guwahati -781017

PY 132703

Roll No. of candidate

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2019

B. Pharm. 7th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACOLOGY – III

(Old Regulation)

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

Short questions.

1. Answer any TEN (10 × 1 = 10)
- I. Erythrocytic schizontocides are antimalarial agents used as:
- (a) Suppressive prophylactic
 - (b) Clinical curative
 - (c) Radical curative for P.vivax
 - (d) Both 'A' and 'B'
- II. The organism has been implicated as a possible cause of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer disease is.
- (a) Escherichia coli
 - (b) Campylobacter jejuni
 - (c) Helicobacter pylori
 - (d) None of above

[Turn over

- III. Which one of the following drugs can cause loss of equilibrium and auditory damage?
- (a) Isoniazid
 - (b) Para-aminosalicylic acid
 - (c) Amikacin
 - (d) Rifabutin
- IV. Clavulanic acid is combined with amoxicillin because
- (a) It kills bacteria that are not killed by amoxicillin
 - (b) It inhibits beta lactamases that destroy amoxicillin
 - (c) It reduces renal clearance of amoxicillin
 - (d) It counteracts the adverse effects of amoxicillin.
- V. Why multiple chemotherapeutic agents used in the treatment of tuberculosis?
- (a) To reduce adverse effects of the drugs
 - (b) To obtain bactericidal effect
 - (c) To prevent development of resistance to the drugs
 - (d) To broaden the spectrum of activity
- VI. Rifampin acts by-
- (a) Inhibiting mycobacterial DNA dependent RNA polymerase
 - (b) Inhibiting mycobacterial DNA synthesis
 - (c) Inhibiting synthesis of mycolic acids in mycobacteria
 - (d) Damaging mycobacterial mitochondria

VII. The adrenergic tocolytic agent preferred for arresting labour is

- (a) Isoprenaline
- (b) Saibutamol
- (c) Terbutaline
- (d) Ritodrine

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VIII. Which of the following drugs interferes with peripheral conversion of thyroxine (T_4) to triiodothyronine (T_3).

- (a) Propyl thiouracil
- (b) Methimazole
- (c) Carbimazole
- (d) Radioactive iodine

IX. The drug of choice for chicken pox is—

- (a) Acyclovir
- (b) Zidovudine
- (c) Vidarabine
- (d) Amantadine

X. Which of the following is not a sulfonylurea but acts by analogous mechanism to bring about quick and brief insulin release that is useful for normalizing meal time glycaemic excursions in type 2 diabetes mellitus

- (a) Glimepiride
- (b) Miglitol
- (c) Repaglinide
- (d) Rosiglitazone

- XI. The antidote of choice for morphine poisoning is
- (a) Nalorphine
 - (b) Nalbuphine
 - (c) Naltrexone
 - (d) Naloxone
- XII. The primary use of tamoxiphen citrate is
- (a) Prostate carcinoma
 - (b) Endometrial carcinoma
 - (c) Carcinoma breast
 - (d) Endometriosis

Long questions :

2. Answer any SIX : (6 × 15 = 90)
- (a) Describe the mode of action and uses of cyclosporine. Brief the role of monoclonal antibody in therapeutics. (6+2=8)
 - (b) Explain the action of itraconazole and Defend the advantages of azole over imidazole derivative. (5+2=7)
3. (a) Classify anti-malarial drugs. Discuss the mechanism of action and adverse effect of chloroquine and artesunate. Brief the therapy for cerebral malaria. (2+6+2=10)
- (b) Describe briefly about antibiotic resistance. (5)
4. (a) Classify antiviral agents. Brief the Pharmacotherapy of AIDS and influenza. (2+5=7)
- (b) Brief the general adverse effect of Anti-cancer agents. Explain the mechanism of action of methotrexate and vinca alkaloid. (2+6=8)

5. Discuss about the mechanism of action, adverse effect and therapeutic uses of followings. (5×3=15)
- (a) Metronidazole
 - (b) Levonorgestrel
 - (c) Nandrolone
 - (d) Vidagliptin
 - (e) Cyproheptadine
6. (a) Classify anti-ulcer drugs. Explain the role of antacid in treatment of ulcer. Discuss mechanism of action of pantoprazole. (2+2+4=8)
- (b) Write the mechanism of action of metoclopramide and hyoscine. Brief the pharmacology of different digestant drugs. (4+3=7)
7. (a) Brief the mechanism of insulin action and types of insulin. (7)
- (b) Classify oral hypoglycemic agent. Explain the mechanism of action glimepiride and metformin. (2+6=8)
8. (a) What are beta lactam antibiotics? Classify different type of cephalosporin. Write a short note on mode of action and therapeutic uses of penicillin. (1+2+5=8)
- (b) Describe briefly the mechanism of action and adverse effect of Tetracycline. Add a note on co-trimoxazole. (5+2=7)

9. (a) Briefly discuss the actions of oxytocic agents and oral contraceptive. (6)
- (b) Discuss about management and treatment of organophosphate poisoning and barbiturate. (6)
- (c) Brief about anthelmintic drugs and their actions.. (3)
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