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B. Pharm 4th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACOLOGY - I

Full Marks - 75

Time - Three hours

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

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Answer all the questions) (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) Antagonist is a drug that having
 - (a) High affinity and high efficacy
 - (b) Low affinity and high efficacy
 - (c) High affinity but low efficacy
 - (d) Low affinity and Low efficacy
 - (ii) Drug used in postponing premature birth
 - (a) Sibutramine
 - (b) Ritodrine
 - (c) Isosuprine
 - (d) oxymetazoline
 - (iii) Bimatoprost used in
 - (a) Used in hypertension
 - (b) Glaucoma
 - (c) Prostetic hypertrophy
 - (d) All of these
 - (iv) Pharmacogenetis and Pharmacogenomics
 - (a) Genetic information in drug variability and Genetic variability in drug response.
 - (b) Genetic variability in drug response and Genetic information in drug variability.
 - (c) Only genetic variability in drug response
 - (d) None of these

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- (v) Drug half life is
- (a) $693/t_{1/2}$ (b) $0.693/t_{1/2}$
(c) $6.93/t_{1/2}$ (d) $69.3/t_{1/2}$
- (vi) Receptors of Opioids are
- (a) Alpha, Beta (b) THC
(c) Miu, Kappa, Delta (d) MAO A and MAO B
- (vii) Nootropics are the substance having
- (a) Drugs reduced anxiety and depression
(b) Drug used for CNS stimulant action
(c) Drug used to enhance the memory and cognitive action.
(d) All of these
- (viii) Most rational drugs in the prescription in Parkinson's disease patient is
- (a) Levodopa
(b) Carbidopa
(c) Levodopa+ Carbidopa
(d) Levodopa+ Carbidopa + Antihistaminics
- (ix) Which drugs is the drug of choice in Glaucoma
- (a) Sotalol (b) Timolol
(c) Labetelol (d) Pindolol
- (x) Which one is the receptor for Cannabis acts on
- (a) Alpha, Beta receptor (b) THC receptor.
(c) GABA receptor. (d) MAO A and MAOB
- (xi) Which is the correct answer?
- (a) GABA neurotransmitter is associated with chloride channel cause hyperpolarisation
(b) GABA neurotransmitter is associated with Na⁺ channel cause hyperpolarisation
(c) GABA neurotransmitter is associated with K⁺ channel cause depolarization.
(d) GABA neurotransmitter is associated with chloride channel cause depolarization.
- (xii) Phase —II clinical trial is done for
- (a) Human pharmacology and safety
(b) Therapeutic exploration and dose range
(c) Therapeutic confirmation
(d) All of these
- (xiii) Which one is not an Atypical antipsychotic drug
- (a) Clozapine (b) Olanzapinr
(c) Aripiprazole (d) Haloperidol

- (xiv) MAC value
- (a) Lowest concentration of general anesthetic to produce immobility
 - (b) Maximum concentration of general anesthetic to produce immobility.
 - (c) Moderate concentration of general anesthetic to produce immobility.
 - (d) Highest concentration of general anesthetic to produce immobility.
- (xv) Cheese reaction of MAO is a
- (a) Adverse Drug Reactions
 - (b) Drug Drug Interaction
 - (c) Drug food interaction
 - (d) All of these
- (xvi) CYP2D6 is microsomal enzyme metabolise by
- (a) Oxidation
 - (b) Reduction
 - (c) Hydrolysis
 - (d) Cyclization
- (xvii) Animal experiments are conducted under the regulation of
- (a) CPCSEA
 - (b) CDSCO
 - (c) FDA
 - (d) None of these
- (xviii) Failure of oral contraceptives in tubercular patients due to
- (a) Anti-tubercular drugs induce microsomal enzyme and decrease metabolism of oral contraceptive
 - (b) Anti-tubercular drugs induce microsomal enzyme and increase metabolism of oral contraceptive
 - (c) Anti-tubercular drugs have no effect on metabolism of oral contraceptive
 - (d) None of these
- (xix) Orphan Drugs are the Brand name
- (a) Drugs for Over the counter sale
 - (b) Drugs for the rare disease
 - (c) Drugs for communicable disease
 - (d) Drugs for children.
- (xx) Example of Intravenous anesthetics is
- (a) Thiopentone Sodium
 - (b) Desflurane
 - (c) Isoflurane
 - (d) Halothane

2. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

(5 × 7 = 35)

- (a) What are the different routes of drug administration? Explain with examples. Write the advantages, disadvantages of different routes. (3+2=5)
- (b) Describe in details about the Phase-II metabolism procedure of drug. (5)
- (c) Classify NSAID with examples. (5)
- (d) Define with examples. (2.5+2.5)
- (i) Dose response relationship,
- (ii) Therapeutic index,
- (e) Describe in details about Pharmacokinetic Drug interactions and pharmacodynamic drug interaction (2.5 + 2.5 =5)
- (f) Define the term with examples. (5)
- (i) Parasympathomimetics,
- (ii) Parasympatholytics.
- (iii) Sympathomimetics,
- (iv) sympatholytics.
- (v) Anorectics
- (g) Write the classification of Anti-epileptics with examples of each drug. (3+2=5)
- (h) Define the following term with examples of each drug (5)
- (i) Antipsychotics,
- (ii) Antidepressants,
- (iii) Anti-anxiety agents,
- (iv) Anti-maniacs
- (v) Hallucinogens.
- (i) Write a short note on (2.5+2.5)
- (i) Opioid analgesics
- (ii) Teratogenic drugs

3. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3)

(2 × 10 = 20)

- (a) Write in details about the New Drug Application procedure. What are the different phases of clinical trials? Explain. (6+4=10)
- (b) Explain the following topics in detail. (5+5)
- (i) G-Protein coupled receptors
- (ii) Phases of Drug metabolism
- (c) Write short notes on
- (i) Drugs used in Parkinsons and Alzheimer's disease. (3+2 = 5)
- (ii) Define with examples of Local anesthetic agents, General anesthetics. Explain about the pre-anesthetic medication. (1.5+1.5+2=5)