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2022

B.Pharm. 6th Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACOLOGY - III

Full Marks - 75

Time - Three hours

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

1. Multiple choice questions (MCQ) (Answer all questions): (20 × 1 = 20)

(i) The most potent drug for the prevention of motion sickness is:

- (a) Dimenhydrinate. (b) Tripelenamine.
(c) Scopolamine. (d) Hydroxygene.

(ii) Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (A) Bulk-forming | 1. Docusate |
| (B) Stimulant | 2. Magnesium and sodium salts |
| (C) Osmotic | 3. Bisacodyl, Senna, Castor oil |
| (D) Stool softener | 4. Dietary fibere, Psylluim, Methylcellulose |
- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

(iii) An antidote for morphine poisoning is

- (a) Codeine (b) EDTA
(c) Naloxone (d) Atropine

(iv) Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| A. Ceftriaxone | 1. 1 st generation Cephalosporin |
| B. Cephalothin | 2. 3 rd generation Cephalosporin |
| C. Cefuroxime | 3. 2 nd generation Cephalosporin |
| D. Cefepime | 4. 4 th generation Cephalosporin |
- (a) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
(b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

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- (v) Cuprimine is used in _____ poisoning.
- (a) Copper. (b) Lead
(c) Mercury. (d) All of the above.
- (vi) Insomnia is an example of
- (a) Circadian rhythm (b) Ultradian
(c) Infradian rhythm (d) None of the above
- (vii) One of the following drugs acts as an anti-proliferative drug:
- (a) Cyclosporine (b) Prednisolone
(c) Tacrolimus (d) Azathioprine
- (viii) First-line antitubercular drugs include the following except:
- (a) Ciprofloxacin (b) Streptomycin
(c) Pyrazinamide (d) Ethambutol
- (ix) Rifampin kills tubercle bacilli by:
- (a) Binding to mycobacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.
(b) Inhibiting mycobacterial DNA synthesis.
(c) Inhibiting the synthesis of mycolic acids in mycobacteria
(d) Damaging mycobacterial mitochondria
- (x) What is true of the DOTS strategy for the treatment of tuberculosis:
- (a) It consists of an initial intensive phase and a later continuation phase.
(b) The dose of antitubercular drugs is reduced after clinical response occurs.
(c) The patient himself is made responsible for administering antitubercular drugs.
(d) All of the above are correct.
- (xi) Choose the correct statement(s) about retroviral protease inhibitors:
- (a) They act at an early step in HIV replication.
(b) They are more active in inhibiting HIV than zidovudine.
(c) They inhibit CYP3A4 and interact with many other drugs.
(d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.
- (xii) Mucokinetic is a drug which:
- (a) Reduces airway mucus secretion.
(b) Increases airway mucus secretion.
(c) Makes respiratory secretions more watery.
(d) Stimulates mucociliary activity of bronchial epithelium.

- (xiii) The therapeutic effect of sulfasalazine in ulcerative colitis is exerted by:
- Inhibitory action of the unabsorbed drug on the abnormal colonic flora
 - Breakdown of the drug in the colon to release 5-aminosalicylic acid which suppresses inflammation locally.
 - Release of sulfapyridine having antibacterial property.
 - Systemic immunomodulatory action of the drug.
- (xiv) The most suitable laxative for a patient with irritable bowel disease with spastic constipation is:
- Dietary fibre
 - Liquid paraffin
 - Bisacodyl
 - Senna
- (xv) The following statement is true about misoprostol:
- It relieves peptic ulcer pain but does not promote ulcer healing.
 - It heals nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-induced gastric ulcers not responding to H₂ blockers.
 - It produces fewer side effects than H₂ blockers.
 - It is the most effective drug for preventing ulcer relapse.
- (xvi) Match the following:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Metronidazole | 1. Kala azar |
| B. Sodium stilboglucanate | 2. Redman syndrome |
| C. Ivermectin | 3. Amoebiasis |
| D. Vancomycin | 4. Filariasis |
- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (xvii) Choose the azole antifungal drug which is used only topically:
- Ketoconazole.
 - Fluconazole.
 - Itraconazole.
 - Econazole.
- (xviii) The following antineoplastic drug is a mitotic inhibitor and causes metaphase arrest:
- Busulfan.
 - Vincristine.
 - Cytarabine.
 - Procarbazine.
- (xix) Alkylating agents exert cytotoxic action by inducing:
- Breakage of DNA strand
 - Cross-linking of DNA strands.
 - Abnormal pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases.
 - All of the above.

(xx) Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Chloramphenicol | 1. Bone marrow depression |
| B. Aminoglycosides | 2. Inhibit bacterial DNA gyrase |
| C. Sparfloxacin | 3. Nephrotoxicity |
| D. Dapsone | 4. Inhibition of PABA |
- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
(b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
(c) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
(d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

2. Short answers (Answer *any seven*)

(7 × 5 = 35)

- (a) Explain the term nasal decongestants with examples. Write a note on expectorants and antitussives.
- (b) Explain the terms carcinogenicity and teratogenicity with examples. Write a note on the general principles of treatment of oral poisoning.
- (c) Classify sulfonamides. Explain the pharmacology of Co-trimoxazole.
- (d) Classify antimalarial agents. Explain with the help of a flow chart/diagram showing the life cycle of plasmodium species.
- (e) Explain the terms acute, subacute, and chronic toxicity studies along with their purpose.
- (f) Mention the common causative organism of sexually transmitted disease (STDs). Write a note on the drug of choice for STDs.
- (g) What are immunosuppressants and immunostimulants? Give examples. Write a note on their applications.
- (h) Classify anthelmintics with examples. Write the mechanism of action and uses of Benzimidazoles.
- (i) Classify antiviral agents with examples. Write the mechanism of action and uses of Zidovudine.

3. Long answers (Answer *any two*)

(2 × 10 = 20)

- (a) (i) Classify antitubercular agents. Explain the mechanism of action of INH. (5)
- (ii) Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects, and uses of Methotrexate. (5)
- (b) (i) Classify anti-emetic drugs. Explain the pharmacology of anyone. (5)
- (ii) Classify anti-ulcer drugs with examples. Write the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of PPIs. (5)
- (c) Classify Penicillin with examples. Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects, and uses of Penicillin-G. (10)