

Total No. of printed pages = 6

**2.3**

Roll No. of candidate 

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**2020**

**D.Pharm. 2<sup>nd</sup> Year End-Term Examination**

**PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY**

Full Marks – 50

Time – Two hours

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

GROUP A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

1. Answer all the following (MCQ) from Question No. 1  
(any *ten*) :
  - (i) Drug of choice in organophosphorus poisoning  
is
    - (a) Pilocarpine
    - (b) 2- Palidoxim (2-PAM)
    - (c) d-tubocurarine
    - (d) Physostigmine
  - (ii) Glyceril Trinitrate (GTN) is given by sublingual  
route
    - (a) GTN toxic for the CIT
    - (b) Avoid fast pass metabolism of drug
    - (c) Low gastric absorption
    - (d) Low drug stability in stomach

**[Turn over**

- (iii)  $\beta$  blocker used in glaucoma is
- (a) Labetolol
  - (b) Pindolol
  - (c) Sotalol
  - (d) Timolol
- (iv) Ipratropium bromide is used as
- (a) Broncodialator in COPD and Asthma
  - (b) Anorectic drug
  - (c) Uterine relaxant
  - (d) CNS stimulant
- (v) Formula for calculating half life of drug is
- (a)  $6.93 \times VD/CL$
  - (b)  $0.693 \times VD/CL$
  - (c)  $693 \times VD/CL$
  - (d)  $69.3 \times VD/CL$
- (vi) Calcium channel blocker is
- (a) Nicorandil
  - (b) Flecanide
  - (c) Amlodipine
  - (d) Provastatin
- (vii) Glyceryl trinitrate (GTN) is given by sublingual route in angina because
- (a) Reduce preload more
  - (b) Reduce after load
  - (c) Negative redistribution
  - (d) All of these.
- (viii)  $\beta$  blocker used in arrhythmia is
- (a) Atenolol
  - (b) Timolol
  - (c) Pindolol
  - (d) All of these
- (ix) Montelukast is the drug of choice in
- (a) COPD and Asthma
  - (b) Angina
  - (c) CHF
  - (d) Arrhythmia

- (x) Atorvastatin reduce
- (a) Atherosclerosis
  - (b) Hypertension
  - (c) COPD
  - (d) Asthama
- (xi) Sulfonamide used topically in burn injury is
- (a) Sulphadoxin
  - (b) Silver sulphadiazine
  - (c) Sulfasalazine
  - (d) All of these
- (xii) Miconazole is an
- (a) Antiprotozoal agent
  - (b) Antifungal Agent
  - (c) Anti ulcer agent
  - (d) None of these
- (xiii) Cotrimoxazole is a
- (a) Suicidal combination
  - (b) Synergistic combination
  - (c) Additive combinations
  - (d) All of these
- (xiv) Ceftrimide is a
- (a) Antibiotic
  - (b) Disinfectant and antiseptic
  - (c) Diuretics
  - (d) Anti-diabetic

- (xv) Haloperidol is an
- (a) Typical antipsychotic drug
  - (b) Atypical antipsychotic drug
  - (c) Anti maniac drug
  - (d) Antidepressive drug
- (xvi) Sertaline is used for
- (a) Depression
  - (b) Mania
  - (c) Epilepsy
  - (d) Schizophrenia
- (xvii) Clofazimine and Dapsone is used in
- (a) Tuberculosis
  - (b) UTI disease
  - (c) Leprosy
  - (d) HIV
- (xviii) Ondansetron is an
- (a) Antiemetic drug
  - (b) Antidiarrhoeal drug
  - (c) Anti ulcer drug
  - (d) None of these
- (xix) Clopidogrel is given in angina to prevent
- (a) Blood coagulation
  - (b) Platelet aggregation
  - (c) Anticoagulant
  - (d) All of these
- (xx) Rosuvastatin is drug of choice in
- (a) Hypertension
  - (b) Hypercholesterolemia
  - (c) Angina
  - (d) Arrhythmia.

GROUP B — (4 × 5 = 20 marks)

Answer any *four* questions.

2. Write a brief description on the different routes of drug administration, advantages and disadvantages with examples. (5)
3. Write a brief note on : (5)
  - (a) Adverse drug reaction
  - (b) Biotransformation of drug
4. Write a short note on : (5)
  - (a) Cephalosporins and its generations
  - (b) Mechanism actions of Penicilins
5. Describe in brief note about the different types of cholinergic and adrenergic receptors, their occurrences, major agonists and antagonists. (5)
6. Classify general anesthetics' with examples. Write a short note on pre anesthetic medication. (5)
7. Write a short note on classification of receptors on the basis of their signal transduction mechanism. (5)
8. Define antitussive and expectorant with example. Write a brief note on the approaches in the treatment of asthma. (2 + 3 = 5)
9. Classify anti-diabetic drug with example. Explain the mechanism of action of each drug. (5)

GROUP C — (2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Answer any *two* questions.

10. Write a brief note on cause, type, drug used in the management of angina pectoris. Classify anti-arrhythmic drugs with examples. (6 + 4 = 10)
11. Write a note on drugs used in the management of hypertension. Describe the mechanism of action of digitalis and toxicity of digitalis. (6 + 4 = 10)
12. Explain the treatment and management of congestive heart failure. Classify diuretics with examples. Make a brief note on potassium sparing diuretics. (4 + 6 = 10)
13. What are the anti-coagulants and anti-diarrhoeal drugs? Explain their types, pharmacological applications with examples. Brief overview on the drugs used for epilepsy and Parkinsonism. (6 + 4 = 10)
14. Classify antibiotics with example? Write a brief note on macrolide and fluoroquinolone. (6 + 4 = 10)
15. Short note on : (4 × 2.5 = 10)
  - (a) Brief note on management of Malaria
  - (b) Dots therapy in Tuberculosis
  - (c) Antiviral drugs
  - (d) Anticancer drugs