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2022

D.Pharm. 2nd Year Part II End-Term Examination

PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions : (20 × 1 = 20)
- (i) *Essential drugs' are:*
- (a) Life-saving drugs
 - (b) Drugs that meet the priority health care needs of the population
 - (c) Drugs that must be present in the emergency bag of a doctor
 - (d) Drugs that are listed in the pharmacopeia of a country
- (ii) Bioavailability of drug refers to:
- (a) Percentage of administered dose that reaches systemic circulation in the unchanged form
 - (b) Ratio of oral to parenteral dose
 - (c) Ratio of orally administered drug to that excreted in the faeces
 - (d) Ratio of drug excreted unchanged in urine to that excreted as metabolites
- (iii) The primary route of administration of insulin is:
- (a) Intradermal
 - (b) Subcutaneous
 - (c) Intramuscular
 - (d) Intravenous
- (iv) Glomerular filtration of a drug is affected by its:
- (a) Lipid solubility
 - (b) Plasma protein binding
 - (c) Degree of ionization
 - (d) Rate of tubular secretion

[Turn over

- (v) *Antitussives* act by:
- Liquifying bronchial secretions
 - Raising the threshold of cough centre
 - Reducing cough inducing impulses from the lungs
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct
- (vi) *Budesonide* is a:
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
 - High ceiling diuretic
 - Inhaled corticosteroid for asthma
 - Contraceptive
- (vii) The most common adverse reaction to insulin is:
- Hypoglycaemia
 - Lipodystrophy
 - Urticaria
 - Angioedema
- (viii) *Sulfonylureas* do not lower blood sugar level in:
- Nondiabetics
 - Type 1 diabetics
 - Type 2 diabetics
 - Obese diabetics
- (ix) *Oxytocin* is essential for
- Initiation of labour
 - Formation of milk
 - Milk ejection reflex
 - Both (a) and (c) are correct
- (x) Local anaesthetics block nerve conduction by:
- Blocking all cation channels in the neuronal membrane
 - Hyperpolarizing the neuronal membrane
 - Interfering with depolarization of the neuronal membrane
 - Both (b) and (c) are correct
- (xi) Write the names of hormones secreted by ovaries.
- (xii) Write the names of two anti-spasmodic drugs.
- (xiii) Give two examples of Non selective COX-inhibitors.
- (xiv) Write two drugs that is administered through sublingual route.
- (xv) Give two examples of barbiturates.
- (xvi) Define atherosclerosis.
- (xvii) What are plasma expanders?
- (xviii) Write two anti-cancer drugs.
- (xix) Define Vasodialators
- (xx) What is myasthenia gravis?

2. Answer any *six* questions:

(6 × 5 = 30)

- (a) Classify antiarrhythmic drugs. Write a brief note on Calcium channel blockers.
- (b) Define hypertension. Classify anti-hypertensive drugs with examples.
- (c) Classify Local anaesthesia. Explain the mechanism of action of Lignocaine.
- (d) Write a note on Anti-cholinesterase.
- (e) Classify analgesics. Explain the mechanism of action of Morphine.
- (f) Classify anti-rheumatoid drugs. Write the mechanism of action of DMARD'S.
- (g) Write a short note on Anti-Thyroid drugs
- (h) Write about the following
 - (i) Emetics
 - (ii) Haematinics
 - (iii) Acetylcholin
 - (iv) Mannitol
 - (v) Prednisolone.

3. Answer any *three* questions:

(3 × 10 = 30)

- (a) Classify Sedative-hypnotics drugs with examples. Write the MOA, adverse effects and pharmacological action of benzodiazepines and barbiturates. (2+4+4)
- (b) Classic, Diuretics with examples. Write the MOA, adverse effects and pharmacological actions of Acetazolamide and Spironolactone. (2+4+4)
- (c) Write about the MOA with adverse effect of (5+5)
 - (i) Sulphonamides
 - (ii) Tetracyclines.
- (d) Define Receptors. Classify them. Write in detail about the transducer mechanism. (1+2+7)