Total Number of Pages-9

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

2021

PHARMACOLOGY

Paper – I

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hours

Answer all questions

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Use separate answer books for Section-A and Section-B

SECTION - A

1. A patient was taking drug 'A' (plasma half life 12 hrs.) 500 mg, twice daily for his disease. 3+3+4

- (a) What is steady state plasma concentration of a drug and at what time drug 'A' will achieve it? Justify your answer.
- (b) Differentiate between first order and zero order kinetics.

- (2)
- (c) Define the different types of drug half lives and mention the clinical significance of plasma half life.
- **2.** Answer the following questions : 5×4
 - (a) Classify parasympathomimetics and discuss their clinical uses.
 - (b) Discuss various types of drug antagonisms with examples.
 - (c) Give a note on the limitations of opioids as analgesics.
 - (d) What do you mean by microsomal enzyme induction ? Give examples of such inducers. Discuss its clinical significance.
- 3. Answer the following questions :
 - (a) Why long acting β_2 agonists should not be used alone in bronchial asthma?
- 2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

(Continued)

 2×5

(b) Name the nasal decongestants. Give a note on their adverse effects.

(3)

- (c) Give a note on β_3 agonist.
- (d) Explain why phenoxybenzamine is preferred to prazosin in pheochromocytoma.
- (e) Enumerate the clinical uses of β blockers.
- 4. Fill in the blanks :

 1×5

- (a) The prostaglandin analog that is used in erectile dysfunction is _____.
- (b) Niacin flush can be prevented by _____.
- (d) _____ is the most commonly used NSAID in gout.

2nd Prof.-MBBS- Pharmacology-I

- (4)
- (e) _____ is an inhalational β_2 agonist with quick onset and long duration of action.
- 5. Choose the *correct* option : 1×5
 - (a) Omalizumab is administered in bronchial asthma by which route :
 - (i) Subcutaneous
 - (ii) Intravenous
 - (iii) Intramuscular
 - (iv) Inhalational
 - (b) Increase in cAMP is caused by
 - (i) Somatostatin
 - (ii) Acetycholine
 - $(iii)\alpha$ receptor
 - $(iv)\beta$ receptor
 - (c) α_1 blocker without any effect on blood pressure is
 - (i) Tamsulosin

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

(Continued)

- (*ii*) Prazosin(*iii*) Doxazosin(*iv*) Terazosin
- (d) Most appropriate route for adrenaline use in cardiac arrest is
 - (i) Intravenous
 - (ii) Intracardiac
 - (iii) Transdermal
 - (iv) Intracoronary
- (e) NSAID given in once daily dose
 - (i) Naproxen
 - (ii) Ketorolac
 - (iii)Piroxicam
 - (iv) Aceclofenac

SECTION - B

6. Classify antidepressants. Discuss their mechanisms of action. Give a note on their clinical uses. 3+3+4

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

(6)

7. Answer the following questions : 5×4

- (a) A patient suffering from acid peptic disease was advised upper GI endoscopy. He was given a benzodiazepine compound to reduce discomfort during the process.
 - (i) What is the benzodiazepine of choice for this situation and why?
 - (*ii*) What are the important pharmacological effects of benzodiazepines ?
- (b) Give a classification of antiemetics.
- (c) Discuss the drugs used in alcohol dependence.
- (d) Classify local anesthetics and discuss their mechanism of action.

8. Answer the following questions : 2×5

(a) Z compounds are better hyprotics than benzodiazepines. Why?

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

(Continued)

- (b) Sucralfate is not given after proton pump inhibitor. Why?
- (c) Mention the mechanism of action and clinical uses of cyclosporine.
- (d) Differentiate between oxytocin and ergometrine.
- (e) Explain how haloperidol can produce gynecomastia.
- 9. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) IV anesthetic with antiemetic property is _____.
- (b) Slowest acting inhalational anesthetic is _____.
- (c) The drug that inhibits inositol monophosphatase is _____.
- (d) Antidote in copper toxicity is _____.
- (e) _____ is an orally effective iron chelator.

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

- (8)
- 10. Choose the correct option :

 1×5

(Continued) -

- (a) All of the following are adverse effects of tacrolimus EXCEPT :
 - (i) Nephrotoxicity
 - (ii) Neurotoxicity
 - (iii)Hirsutism
 - (iv) Hyperglycemia
- (b) One of the following is an immunosuppressant :
 - (i) Levamisole
 (ii) BCG
 (iii) Interferon α
 (iv) Infliximab
- (c) One of the following is not a bulk purgative :
 - (i) Bran
 - (ii) Senna
 - (*iii*)Methylcellulose
 - (iv) Ispaghula

. 5

(d) One of the following is not a drug for Crohn's disease :

(9)

- (i) Prednisolone
- (ii) Linaclotide
- (iii) Mesalamine
- (iv) Methotrexate
- (e) One of the following is not a principle of bio-ethics :
 - (i) Autonomy
 - (ii) Empathy
 - (iii) Justice
 - (iv) Beneficence

2nd Prof.-MBBS-Pharmacology-I

NA-200