

End Semester/Reappear (Semester IV) Examination July 2022

Programme: B. Pharm
Subject: Pharmacology I
Subject Code: BP404T
Enrollment No: _____

Full Marks: 75
Time: 3 Hrs.

Section I

1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions.

20 x 1 = 20

- i. Who is the father of modern pharmacology?
a) Oswald Schmiedeberg b) Hippocrates c) Shen Nung d) Alexander Fleming
- ii. Study of action of body on the drugs is known as
a) Pharmacodynamics b) Pharmacokinetics
c) Pharmacoeconomics d) Pharmacogenomics
- iii. Phenomenon in which action of one drug is raised by the other drug is called
a) Antagonism b) Irritation c) Synergism d) Induction
- iv. A dose that kill half of tested population prior to specified test duration is called
a) ED₅₀ b) Therapeutic index c) ADR d) LD₅₀
- v. Single Ascending Dose Studies is a type of.....trials
a) Phase I b) Phase II c) Phase III d) Phase IV
- vi. Which one of these is not a cardioselective β₁ blocker
a) Atenolol b) Propranolol c) Bisoprolol d) Nebivolol
- vii. One of these is a cholinergic alkaloid
a) Acetylcholine b) Physostigmine c) Pilocarpine d) Sarin
- viii. The choline ester resistant to cholineesterase is
a) Methacholine b) Benzoylcholine c) Butyrylcholine d) Bethanechol
- ix. Which of the following secretion is not stimulated by Acetylcholine
a) Bile b) Tears c) Sweat d) Pancreatic juice
- x. Resting membrane potential is
a) 55mv b) 70mv c) 60mv d) 65mv
- xi. Sedatives are commonly used as
a) Local anaesthetics b) General anaesthetics c) Anxiolytics d) None

- xii. Phenobarbitone is..... barbiturate
 a) Short b) Intermediate c) Ultra short d) Long
- xiii. This type of epilepsy that lasts for few seconds is more common in children
 a) Petit mal b) Grand mal c) Status epilepticus d) Myoclonic seizures
- xiv. The progressive disorder in which there is increase in intraocular pressure is
 a) Myasthenia gravis b) Glaucoma c) Hypermetropia d) Presbyopia
- xv. MAOIs are commonly used as
 a) Laxative b) Antihypertensives c) Antidepressant d) Antidiabetic
- xvi. Drugs which alter either visual or auditory sensory perception are called
 a) Antidepressants b) Antianxiety agents c) Anti-manics d) Hallucinogens
- xvii. The typical withdrawal symptom associated with morphine is
 a) Watery eyes, dilated pupils, diarrhoea b) Headache, increased appetite, insomnia
 c) Anxiety, delirium, seizures d) Insomnia, tremors, hyperthermia
- xviii. The ANS controls the.....physiologic processes of the body
 a) Voluntary b) Involuntary c) Both a and b d) None
- xix. The production site of Glycine in the human body is
 a) Skin b) Hypothalamus c) Spinal cord d) Heart
- xx. Halothane belongs to the class of.....anaesthetics
 a) Intramuscular b) Gaseous c) Intravenous d) Inhalational

Section II

- 2. Short Answer type questions. Answer any five** **5 x 7 = 35**
- a. What are the factors that affect the route of administration?
 - b. Explain the classification of drug interactions based on mechanisms.
 - c. What are neurotransmitters? Give the functions of neurohumoral transmitters.
 - d. Classify Barbiturates. Give their properties. Discuss the treatment of barbiturate poisoning.
 - e. Write a note on myasthenia gravis.
 - f. What are Antipsychotics? Give their classification with examples.
 - g. Give the treatment of Anticholinesterase poisoning.

Section III

- Long Answer type questions. Answer any two.** **2 x 10 = 20**
3. What are the non-selective beta blockers? Explain the pharmacological actions, side effects and uses of Non-selective beta- blockers.
 4. Classify general anaesthetics. Discuss the different stages of general anesthesia.
 5. Write the Pharmacological action and adverse effects of morphine.
