

Annual (Year II) Examination June 2022

Programme: D. Pharm
Subject: Pharmacology & Toxicology
Subject Code: 2BD203
Enrollment No: _____

Full Marks: 80
Time: 3Hrs.

Section I

- 1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions. 1 x 20 =20**
- i. The science which deals with the drug and their action on human body is called
a) Pharmacology b) Pathology c) Physiology d) Microbiology
 - ii. It is the study of movement or passage of drug across the body
a) Emetics b) Pharmacokinetics c) Vermifuge d) Tetramisol
 - iii. The advantages to the oral route of administration
a) Self medication is possible b) No complications
c) Simple and most convenient d) All of the above
 - iv. The substances produced by or derived from living organisms that are used to kill bacteria or prevent their multiplication is called-
a) Enzymes b) Antidotes c) Hormones d) Antibiotics
 - v. Drugs are excreted from the body through-
a) Kidney b) Breast milk, saliva, sweat & bile
c) Intestine d) All of the above
 - vi. Example of Oral hypoglycemic agent is
a) Crystal violet b) Metformin c) Phenol d) Alcohol
 - vii. Naturally occurring local anesthetic is
a) Lignocaine b) Procaine c) Cocaine d) None of the above
 - viii. Which of the following drug increases the duration of open of GABA channels?
a) Barbiturates b) Zolpidem c) Busprione d) Benzodiazepines
 - ix. Example of a life saving drug is
a) Adrenaline b) Morphine c) Chloramphenicol d) Salicylate therapy
 - x. _____ is an antipsychotic drug
a) Tincture b) Reserpine c) Sulphonamides d) Acetylcholine
 - xi. Anxiolytic drug with no drowsiness is
a) Diazepam b) Meprobamate c) Alprazolam d) Buspirone
 - xii. The most common type of seizure is
a) Complex seizure b) Absence seizure
c) Simple seizure d) Grand mal seizure
 - xiii. Idiosyncratic reaction of a drug is:
a) Unpredictable, inherent, qualitatively abnormal reaction to a drug
b) A type of hypersensitivity reaction c) A type of drug antagonism
 - xiv. Quantitatively exaggerated response d) Therapeutic index (TI)
a) A ratio used to evaluate the effectiveness of a drug
b) A ratio used to evaluate the safety & usefulness of a drug for indication
c) A ratio used to evaluate the bioavailability of a drug
d) A ratio used to evaluate the elimination of a drug

- xv. Local anaesthetics are:
 a) weak acids b) salts c) weak bases d) none of the above
- xvi. The drug of choice for the treatment of Leprosy is
 a) Pyridostigmine b) Phentolamine c) Antihistaminic d) Dapsone
- xvii. Location of M2 cholinoreceptor type is in
 a) Smooth muscle b) Glands c) Skeletal tissue d) Endothelium
- xviii. Which of the following cholinomimetics is commonly used in the treatment of glaucoma?
 a) Acetylcholine b) Pilocarpine c) Lobeline d) Neostigmine
- xix. Example of a muscarinic receptor-blocking drug is
 a) Trimethaphan b) Pipecuronium c) Scopolamine d) Pilocarpine
- xx. The anticancer drug of plant origin is
 a) Dactinomycin b) Procarbazine c) Methotrexate d) Vincristine

Section II

2. **Short Answer type questions. Answer any four.** **4 x 5 = 20**
- a. Define following: i) Oral hypoglycaemic agents ii) Antiseptic
 - b. Describe action of acetylcholine on eyes, skeletal muscle and Heart.
 - c. Write a note on plasma expanders.
 - d. Give mechanism of action for Sulfonamides.
 - e. Define and classify epilepsy. Give treatment of Status epilepticus.
 - f. Discuss why aspirin is not given in peptic ulcer?

Section III

- Long Answer type questions. Answer any four.** **4 x 10 =40**
2. Classify various routes of administration of drug. Give advantages and disadvantages of oral route.
 3. Explain triple response of histamine and classify Antihistaminic drugs with example.
 4. What is hypertension? Classify antihypertensive with one example each.
 5. Classify diuretics with one example each. Justify. Water is physiological diuretic.
 6. What is tuberculosis? Give its treatment.
 7. Define oral contraceptives. Explain different types of oral contraceptives.
