

Programme: B. Pharm  
Course: Pharmacology III  
Course Code: BP602T  
Enrolment no. \_\_\_\_\_

Full Marks: 75  
Time: 3 Hrs.

Q.No.	Questions	CO	Bloom Taxonomy Category	Marks			
<b>Section I</b>							
1	<b>Objective Type Questions</b>						
	<p>i. Which of the following is an H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist? a. Omeprazole b. Ranitidine c. Loperamide d. Pantoprazole</p> <p>ii. Which drug is used in the treatment of diarrhea? a. Bisacodyl b. Magnesium hydroxide c. Loperamide d. Domperidone</p> <p>iii. Sulfonamides act by inhibiting: a. DNA gyrase b. Bacterial cell wall synthesis c. Protein synthesis d. Folic acid synthesis</p> <p>iv. Cephalosporins belong to which group of antibiotics? a. Macrolides b. <math>\beta</math>-lactams c. Aminoglycosides d. Quinolones</p> <p>v. An example of a macrolide antibiotic is: a. Erythromycin b. Gentamicin c. Amoxicillin d. Ciprofloxacin</p>	CO1	Remember	<b>1 x 20 = 20</b>			
	<p>vi. Ciprofloxacin belongs to which group? a. Tetracyclines b. Aminoglycosides c. Fluoroquinolones d. Penicillins</p> <p>vii. Which of the following is a first-line antitubercular drug? a. Ciprofloxacin b. Rifampicin c. Metronidazole d. Amphotericin B</p> <p>viii. A common antifungal used to treat candidiasis is: a. Acyclovir b. Ketoconazole c. Isoniazid d. Rifampicin</p> <p>ix. Primaquine is effective against which form of malaria parasite? a. Trophozoite b. Schizont c. Sporozoite d. Hypnozoite</p> <p>x. Which drug is used in the treatment of syphilis? a. Penicillin G b. Acyclovir c. Fluconazole d. Erythromycin</p>						
	<p>xi. Which monoclonal antibody is used in the treatment of HER2-positive breast cancer? a. Rituximab b. Trastuzumab c. Bevacizumab d. Infliximab</p> <p>xii. Which of the following targets TNF-alpha and is used in autoimmune diseases? a. Rituximab b. Adalimumab c. Tamoxifen d. Vincristine</p> <p>xiii. Which of the following is a clinical feature of lead poisoning? a. Pinpoint pupils b. Blue line on gums c. Dry mouth d. Hyperreflexia</p> <p>xiv. Which of the following is the antidote for organophosphorus poisoning? a. Naloxone b. Atropine c. Flumazenil d. Deferoxamine</p> <p>xv. Which of the following is an immunosuppressant drug? a. Interferon-alpha b. Cyclosporine c. Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) d. Levamisole</p>						
	<p>xvi. Metronidazole is primarily used to treat: a. Amoebiasis b. Tuberculosis c. Influenza d. Ringworm</p> <p>xvii. Albendazole is used to treat: a. Tuberculosis b. Fungal infections c. Helminthic infections d. Viral infections</p> <p>xviii. Which antitussive acts centrally on the cough center? a. Salbutamol b. Codeine c. Guaifenesin d. Montelukast</p> <p>xix. In chronopharmacology, circadian rhythms refer to biological cycles that last approximately: a. 6 hours b. 12 hours c. 24 hours d. 48 hours</p> <p>xx. A serious adverse effect of amphotericin B is: a. Hepatotoxicity b. Nephrotoxicity c. Cardiotoxicity d. Neurotoxicity</p>						
<b>Section II</b>							
<b>2. Short Answer type questions.</b>							
a	Discuss the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses, and adverse effects of $\beta_2$ -adrenergic agonists.	CO1	Remember				
b	How do macrolides, such as erythromycin, inhibit bacterial protein synthesis?	CO2	Understand				

c	Explain the mechanism of action of rifampicin.	CO3	Remember	<b>7 x 5 = 35</b>
d	Give the mechanism of action of 5-FU and 6-MP.	CO4	Understand	
e	Discuss about biological clock and their significance leading to chronotherapy.	CO5	Apply	
f	What are anti-helminthic agents and how do they function in treating helminth infections? or	CO3	Remember	
	How do azole antifungals inhibit fungal growth?	CO3	Apply	
g	Discuss the mechanism of action of penicillin antibiotics? or	CO2	Remember	
	What are the primary toxicities associated with aminoglycosides.	CO2	Understand	
<b>Section III</b>				
<b>Long Answer Type questions</b>				
3	Explain the chemotherapy of UTIs and their MOA. or	CO4	Analyze	<b>2 x 10 = 20</b>
	Write a detailed note on Immunosuppressant and Immunostimulants.	CO4	Evaluate	
4	Give the complete pharmacology of any two drugs used as anti-malarial drugs. or	CO3	Evaluate	
	What are anti-amoebic agents, and how do they work in treating amoebic infections?	CO3	Analyze	

**Course Outcomes (CO):**

CO1 Identify the various infectious diseases and understand mechanism of drug action and its relevance in the treatment of different infectious diseases.

CO2 Demonstrate the various poisonings and understand principles of chemotherapy.

CO3 Evaluate the toxicity profile of each drugs

CO4 Evaluate the toxicity profile of each drugs

CO5 Demonstrate the various preventive methods used for chemotherapy of fungal, viral, bacterial, protozoa & helminthes infections.