		18/03/2	ATKT
Time: 3Hours		7	Marks: 75
Q.1.Choose an appropriate option for the	following multiple	choice based	
questions.			(20M)
1 Therapeutic use of colestipol	. 1		
a Hypertension			1,5
b Cardiac stimulant		7.	
c Arrhythmia			
d Hyperlipidaemia			
2 The calcium channel blockers act on	, Ex Control		A STATE
a L type calcium channels			
b T type calcium channels			·=" \(\lambda'\)'
c N type calcium channels			
d C type calcium channels			
	il	in converting e	zzme inhibitor
3 Angiotensin receptor blockers are pref	erred over angiotens	in convering ci	izyine iiiiioko.
because	1 1 day 00110h		
a Later cause increase in bradykinin a	ind nence dry cough	emotension	
b Later cause increase in bradykinin a	ng and hance hypert	engion	
c Later cause increase in prostagland	ns and hence nyperi	deer	- A <sup>2</sup>
d Later cause increase in prostagland	n and hence pepue t	11001	
de la companyation de la company	er		
4 An antianginal potassium channel oper			
a Verapamil b Dipyridamole		(a) (c)	4
3.71			
d Isosorbide trinitrate			
d 18080101de tillitatie		(1)	
is the common clinical syn	ptoms in every type	of shock.	
a Hypertension	•		
b Hypotension	4.	A STATE OF THE STA	
c Hypervolemia		is a second	
d Increased cardiac output			
	NY A	(\$)	
6 is the systemic haemostat	ic agent		
a Fibrin glue			
b Gelatin sponge			
c Fresh frozen plasma			18
d Silver nitrate			
			¥
7 is the primary mechanis	m of loop diuretics.	1	
a Inhibition of Na+/K+/2Cl- sympo	ter in the ascending	100p of Henie	
b Inhibition of Na+/Cl- symporter in	the distal convolute	ea tubule	72 E
c Blockade of aldosterone receptors		·L	ė
d Osmotic diuresis in the proximal to	iouic		

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8	A	n NSAID that can be used as an anti-platelet drug
	a	Clopidogrel
	b	Prasugrel
	С	Ticagrelor
	d	Aspirin
9		eicosanoids responsible for platelet aggregation.
	a	Leukotrienes
	b	Prostaglandin
	С	Thromboxane A2
	d	Prostacyclin
10		drug with least anti-inflammatory action
10	2 1	drug with least and-inflatiniatory action
	a	Indomethacin
	b	Paracetamol
	С	Ketorolac
	d	Ibuprofen
11	Le	pathway of arachidonic acid metabolism
57.67	a	Cyclooxygenasepathway of attachidonic acid inclaconshir
	b	Lipoxygenase
	c	Thromboxane
		Prostacyclin
	-	Trosmoyoni
12	Co	lect the first choice drug for acute gout
12	a	Colchicine Colored acute gout
	9550	Indomethacin
la fix È	b	
	C.	Etanercept
	a	Dexamethasone
10	TI.	
્ાા		e reduced gastric mucosal damage is advantage of
7,	a	COX-2 inhibitors
	b:	COX-1 inhibitors
4	C	Nonselective COX inhibitors
	d	Nonselective COX agonist
~~~	**	
. 14		is the active form of Vitamin D that regulates plasma calcium level
	a	Calciferol
21.5	b	Cholecalciferol
-	c	Calcitriol
- T	d	Calcitonin
	*	
15	113. X	is the major adverse effect of long-term oral corticosteroid therapy
	a	Hyperthyroidism
	Ъ	Osteoporosis
1		Weight loss
		Hypotension
	0.755	

- 16 Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors lead to
  - a Inactivates glucagon-like peptide
  - b Increases the level of active glucagon-like peptide
  - c Reduce insulin secretion
  - d Increase glucagon secretion

## 17 Letrozole is a

- a Oral contraceptive pill
- b Estrogen agonist
- c Progesterone antagonist
- d Aromatase inhibitors
- 18 Estrogen basic mechanism of action is
  - a To stimulation of glucose uptake
  - b To regulate the development and function of the uterus
  - c To stimulates the production of red blood cells
  - d To regulate the glucocorticoid (steroid) hormone cortisol
- 19 An antiandrogenic drug
  - a Mifepristone
  - b Flutamide
  - c Tamoxifen
  - d Clomiphene citrate
- 20 Bioassay method is used for
  - a Evaluation of biological activity
  - b Statistical data calculation
  - c Stability study
  - d Selection of new compound

## O.2. Long Answers (Answer Any 2 out of 3)

(20M)

- 1. Give detailed pharmacotherapy of arrhythmia
- 2. Classify anti-platelet drugs. Give mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of an irreversible COX inhibitor.
- 3. Classify DMARDs in detail and write an elaborative account on any one class

## O.3. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

(35M)

- 1. Give a detailed note on Fibrates
- 2. Discuss in detail sympathetic inhibitors as antihypertensive drugs
- 3. Classify anti-diuretics. Give mechanism of action and uses of a vasopressin analogue.
- 4. Give a note on bradykinin and substance P.
- 5. Give an elaborative account on therapeutic uses of somatotropin and somatostatin
- 6. Give a detail account on anyone insulin secretagogue with respect to its mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects.
- 7. Elaborate on radioactive iodine as an anti-thyroid therapy
- 8. Give a note on oral contraceptives
- 9. Discuss in detail bioassay of insulin

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