

Time: 3 Hours

**Q.1. Choose an appropriate option for the following multiple choice based questions. (20M)**

- 1 Tolerance can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a Ability of a drug to cause liver damage
  - b Requirement of higher dose of drug to produce a given therapeutic response
  - c Modification of response to one drug by another when they are administered simultaneously or in quick succession.
  - d The appearance of characteristic toxic effects of a drug in an individual at therapeutic doses.
  
- 2 Majority of the drugs get excreted through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a Sweat
  - b Exhaled air
  - c Urine
  - d Saliva
  
- 3 Displacement of one drug from its binding sites on plasma proteins by another drug is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a Combined effect of drug
  - b Pharmacokinetic interaction
  - c Adverse drug reaction
  - d Pharmacodynamic interaction
  
- 4 Post marketing surveillance is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ of clinical trials.
  - a Phase I
  - b Phase II
  - c Phase III
  - d Phase IV
  
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ drug is a cholinesterase reactivator
  - a Atropine
  - b Pralidoxime
  - c Neostigmine
  - d Organophosphate
  
- 6 The neuromuscular blockers are used in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a Facilitating endotracheal intubation
  - b Treating urinary bladder atony
  - c Facilitating gut motility
  - d Treating muscle paralysis
  
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ is drug useful in alcohol abstinence
  - a Morphine
  - b Amphetamine
  - c Disulfiram
  - d Methanol

- 8 The drawback of nitrous oxide as anaesthetic agent is \_\_\_\_\_
- Wine reaction
  - Diffusive hypoxia
  - Muscle paralysis
  - Teratogenicity
- 9 The drugs that can improve ability of thinking, learning and memory
- Psychomimetic
  - Psychomotor stimulants
  - Analeptics
  - Nootropics
- 10 The \_\_\_\_\_ class of drug is used in management of Alzheimer's disease
- Cholinesterases
  - Anticholinesterases
  - MAO inhibitors
  - COMT inhibitors
- 11 Drugs that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population are referred to \_\_\_\_\_
- Prodrugs
  - Orphan drugs
  - Active drugs
  - Essential drugs
- 12 Genetically determined abnormal reactivity to a chemical is \_\_\_\_\_
- Toxic effect
  - Side effect
  - Secondary effect
  - Idiosyncrasy
- 13 Adrenergic drugs with negligible action on beta receptor
- Isoprenaline
  - Adrenaline
  - Phenylephrine
  - Nor adrenaline
- 14 Distinctive features of typical antipsychotic class of drugs is that they \_\_\_\_\_
- Only differ in mechanism of action
  - Only differs in potency
  - Differ in both mechanism of action and potency
  - Same mechanism of action and potency
- 15 The \_\_\_\_\_ drug is usually preferred adjuvant to levodopa in management of Parkinsonism
- Diazepam
  - Phenytoin
  - Carbidopa
  - Sertraline

16 Lithium  
a Mania  
b Psych  
c Depre  
d Anxie

17 The p  
a Enzy  
b Redis  
c Enzy  
d Inacti

18 Thera  
a The n  
b The a  
c The e  
d The g

19 Carbo  
a Piloc  
b Dorzo  
c Timo  
d Latan

20  
a Valpr  
b Fenta  
c Amit  
d Halop

II Long  
1. Enli  
2. Clas  
3. Diff  
uses

III Shor  
1. Giv  
2. Disc  
3. Wri  
4. Clas  
5. Clas  
6. Add  
7. Disc  
8. Giv  
of e  
9. Clas

16 Lithium carbonate is useful in management of \_\_\_\_\_

- a Mania and bipolar disorders
- b Psychosis
- c Depression
- d Anxiety

17 The phenomenon by which one drug enhances the metabolism of another drug is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a Enzyme induction
- b Redistribution
- c Enzyme inhibition
- d Inactivation

18 Therapeutic index of a drug is referred to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a The maximal response that can be elicited by the drug
- b The amount of drug needed to produce a certain response
- c The extent of separation of DRCs of a drug for different effects
- d The gap between the therapeutic effect DRC and the adverse effect DRC

19 Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors used for glaucoma is-

- a Pilocarpine
- b Dorzolamide
- c Timolol
- d Latanoprost

20 \_\_\_\_\_ drug is useful in management of epilepsy

- a Valproic acid
- b Fentanyl
- c Amitriptyline
- d Haloperidol

**Q. II Long Answers (Answer Any 2 out of 3) (20M)**

1. Enlist the types of receptors. Explain GPCR.
2. Classify Parasympatholytics. Discuss the pharmacology of Atropine.
3. Differentiate between benzodiazepines and barbiturates class of drug. Add a note on the therapeutic uses of barbiturates

**Q. III Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) (35M)**

1. Give the advantages and disadvantages of oral route.
2. Discuss Phase I reactions in detail.
3. Write a note on combined effects of drugs.
4. Classify local anaesthetics. Give the mechanism of action of local anaesthetics.
5. Classify and explain neuromuscular blocking agents.
6. Add a note on the mechanism of action, adverse effects and therapeutic use of phenytoin.
7. Discuss in detail halogenated anaesthetics.
8. Give mechanism of action of tricyclic antidepressants and typical antipsychotics with an example of each.
9. Classify drugs acting on opioid receptor. Discuss in any one class in detail.