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**B.Pharmacy (Semester – VII) (CGPA Pattern) Examination, 2018
PHARMACOLOGY – III**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 11-12-2018
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

I. Multiple choice questions : (15×1=15)

- 1) Petit mal seizure is also known as
 - a) Absence seizure
 - b) Myoclonic seizure
 - c) Atonic seizure
 - d) Tonic seizure

- 2) Disulfiram is an _____ enzyme inhibitor used in chronic alcoholics for aversion technique.
 - a) MAO
 - b) COMT
 - c) Aldehydedehydrogenase
 - d) Alcoholdehydrogenase

- 3) Dissociative anaesthesia is produced by
 - a) Dethyl ether
 - b) Propofol
 - c) Ketamine
 - d) Diazepam

- 4) Select the specific antidote used in morphine poisoning
 - a) Disulfiram
 - b) Fentanyl
 - c) Naloxone
 - d) Flumazenil

- 5) The antiparkinsonian drug which acts by inhibiting the degradation of dopamine in the brain is
 - a) Carbidopa
 - b) Selegiline
 - c) Amantadine
 - d) Bromocriptine

- 6) _____ is one of the cheapest and least toxic anti epileptic.
 - a) Diazepam
 - b) Clonazepam
 - c) Phenobarbitone
 - d) Carbamazepine

- 7) Oxytocin is essential for
 - a) Initiation of labour
 - b) Formation of milk
 - c) Milk ejection reflex
 - d) Both a) and c) are correct

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- 8) Diarrhoea is the most important dose-related side effect of
- a) Piroxicam
 - b) Mephenamic acid
 - c) Ketorolac
 - d) Aspirin
- 9) Type 2 diabetes mellitus is also known as
- a) Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
 - b) Juvenile-onset diabetes mellitus
 - c) Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
 - d) Gestational diabetes
- 10) _____ is an antiviral drug found serendipitously beneficial in Parkinsonism.
- a) Selegiline
 - b) Amantadine
 - c) Bromocriptine
 - d) Orphenadrine
- 11) Sulfonylureas do not lower blood sugar level in
- a) Nondiabetics
 - b) Type 1 diabetics
 - c) Type 2 diabetics
 - d) Obese diabetics
- 12) Coupling of moniodotyrosine and diiodotyrosine produces
- a) Tetraiodothyronine
 - b) Thyroxine
 - c) Triiodothyronine
 - d) Both a) and b)
- 13) Which cells of testes secretes gonadal hormone testosterone ?
- a) Sertoli cells
 - b) Spermatogenic cells
 - c) Leydig cells
 - d) F cells
- 14) _____ use is now less compelling because of the increasing employment of non-irritant anaesthetics.
- a) Diazepam
 - b) Atropine
 - c) Famotidine
 - d) Pantoprazole
- 15) Which of the following is not a CNS depressant but increases the tendency to fall asleep at night ?
- a) Pyridoxine
 - b) Diphenhydramine
 - c) Melatonin
 - d) Ethanol



II. Answer **any five** :

(5×5=25)

- 1) Write the mechanism of termination of neurotransmitter action.
- 2) Write the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of methanol toxicity.
- 3) Write the ideal properties, complications and interactions of general anesthetics.
- 4) Define diabetes mellitus and write the comparison between type-I and type-II diabetes mellitus.
- 5) Write the pharmacological actions of dopamine.
- 6) Define sedative and hypnotics and classify them with examples.

III. Answer **any three** :

(3×10=30)

- 1) Briefly, explain different types epilepsy and classify antiepileptic drugs with suitable examples.
 - 2) What is Parkinson's disease ? Classify anti-parkinsonism drugs and add a note on adverse effect and interactions of levodopa.
 - 3) Define, classify and write the aim of preanaesthetic medicines and briefly explain the stages of general anesthesia.
 - 4) What are immunosuppressant drugs ? Classify immunosuppressant drugs with suitable examples and write the applications of gene therapy.
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