

Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 17-Jun-2019 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

BPharm Semester IV End Semester Examination June..2019

PHA-BP 404T: Pharmacology - I

Date: 17 June 2019

Pharmacology-I [PHA-BP404T]

Marks: 75

Duration: 180 mins.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

Instructions: Answer ALL questions.

1) Tyramine-rich food should be avoided with MAO inhibitors because the combination produces (1)

Hypertensive crisis

Psychosis

Hyperthermia

Nausea and vomiting

2) Which one of the following is the antidote used in methanol poisoning (1)

Levodopa

Disulfiram

Fomepizole

BAL

3) Thiopentone shows shorter hypnotic effect despite having long t_{1/2} due to: (1)

Low plasma protein binding

Autoinduction in
metabolism

High plasma protein binding

Redistribution

4) The following is not correct for N₂O as a general anesthetic agent. (1)

Powerful analgesic

Carrier gas

Second gas effect

Potent anesthetic

5) Adrenaline is added with local anaesthetics to provide (1)

A bloodless surgical area with increasing duration of
action

Analgesic effect with increasing duration of action

Distribution of local anaesthetic to brain

Increase blood pressure

Malcep

6) One of the following is not a method of Phase I biotransformation (1)

Glucuronidation

Oxidation

Reduction

Hydrolysis

7) A drug with high affinity with the receptors with a negative intrinsic activity is called (1)

Agonist

Antagonist

Inverse agonist

Ligand

8) Which route of drug administration is having lesser first pass metabolism (1)

Oral

Intravenous

Inhalational

Topical

9) Combination of acetylcholine and physostigmine shows following interaction (1)

Additive effect

Antagonistic effect

Potentiating effect

Replacement
effect

10) Levodopa is used for the treatment of (1)

Parkinsonism

Schizophrenia

Depression

Epilepsy

11) LD50 is an index used to evaluate (1)

Potency

Safety

Efficacy

Toxicity

12) Lithium carbonate is used in the treatment of specific mood disorder by the following mechanism (1)

Displacement of sodium

Chelating sodium bisulfite

Both of the above

None of the above

13) Reversal of Dale's Vasomotor include following order of drug administration (1)

Alpha blocker followed by adrenaline

Beta stimulant followed by adrenaline

Alpha blocker followed by
Noradrenaline

Beta stimulant followed by adrenaline

Following combination is correct for Propranolol

(1)

α 1 blocker and cardiac
depressant

β 1 blocker and cardiac
depressant

β 1 blocker and cardiac stimulant

α 1 blocker and cardiac stimulant

15) Homatropine is preferred over atropine for fundoscopy due to

(1)

Shorter duration of action

Prolong duration of
action

Produces less tears

Both b and c

16) Pharmacodynamics is:

(1)

The study of absorption, distribution and metabolism of drugs

The study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of
drugs

The study of mechanisms of drug action

The study of biotransformation and disposition of drugs

17) Ethosuximide acts via blocking

(1)

Sodium channel

T type of calcium channel

L-type of calcium channel

Voltage-gated sodium channel

18) Which of the following drug is not used in the treatment of glaucoma:

(1)

Acetazolamide

β blockers

α blockers

Anticholinergics

19) A prominent effect of selective β 1 action is seen on:

(1)

Lung

Blood vessels

Heart

All of the above

20) Conjugation of a drug includes the following except

(1)

Glucuronidation

Sulfate formation

Hydrolysis

Methylation

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Classify receptors with suitable examples. Explain G-Protein coupled signal transduction with diagram. (2+8) (10)
- 2) Discuss the cholinergic transmission with diagram. Mention the drugs affecting it. (10)

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Explain the combined effect of two drugs when given simultaneously or in quick succession. (5)
- 2) With suitable examples, explain any five patient-related factors modifying drug action (5)
- 3) Explain the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines and barbiturates with a labelled diagram of GABA_A receptor. (5)
- 4) Classify drugs for the treatment of depression. Explain the mechanism of action of monoamine oxidase inhibitors and serotonin reuptake inhibitors. (5)
- 5) Define microsomal enzyme induction and inhibition with example. Mention any two consequences of each. (5)
- 6) Explain the mechanism of actions of drugs used in the treatment of Parkinsonism. (5)
- 7) Explain the mechanism of action General anesthetics. Mention various stages of general anesthesia. (5)

-----End-----