MBBS Phase - II (CBME) Degree Examination - 20-May-2023

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100 Marks

## PHARMACOLOGY - PAPER I (RS-4) Q.P. CODE: 1028

(QP contains two pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS 2 x 10 = 20 Marks

- Enumerate various routes of drug administration with suitable examples. Write the advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route
- A 20 year old male presents to hospital with history of three episodes of seizures in the last two weeks. A diagnosis of generalised tonic clonic seizure was made
  - Mention Four groups of drugs that can be used in this patient giving one example for each group.
  - b) Describe the Mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of any one drug

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Inhalational Glucocorticoids in Bronchial asthma
- Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Alpha blockers
- Drug treatment for acute congestive glaucoma
- Treatment of organophosphorus compound poisoning
- 7. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Succinylcholine
- Discuss Drug antagonism with suitable examples
- A 22 year old lady presents with unilateral throbbing headache, nausea and photophobia since 2 days. A diagnosis of migraine was made. She was prescribed Sumatriptan.
  - a) Explain the mechanism of action of Sumatriptan.
  - Enumerate the adverse effects and contraindications of Sumatriptan.
- 25 year old lady complaints of nausea and vomiting during bus travel. A diagnosis of motion sickness was made.
  - a) Mention two different groups of drugs useful in the treatment of this patient?
  - Explain the mechanism of action of each group.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- Define Plasma Half life. Mention its significance.
- Write three advantages of atypical antipsychotics over conventional antipsychotics
- Rationale of using morphine in acute left ventricular failure
- Rationale of using ethyl alcohol in methyl alcohol poisoning
- Rationale of using Neostigmine for Postoperative decurarization
- Aspirin is contraindicated in patients with Peptic ulcer. Give reasons
- Rationale of combining Salmeterol with Fluticasone in Bronchial asthma
- Name three bulk purgatives
- Drug treatment of Acute Iron poisoning
- What is Pharmacogenomics? Give two examples.



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## OP CODE: 1028

## www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka **Multiple Choice Questions**

- A 65 year old woman with urinary tract infection was given Gentamicin 150 mg intravenously. The plasma concentration was found to be 3mg/L after 20 mins. The apparent volume of distribution is
  - A. 3 L
  - B. 50 L
  - C. 0.1 L
  - D. 150 L
- Prostaglandin analogue used in postpartum haemorrhage is
  - A. Latanoprost
  - B. Gemeprost
  - C. Carboprost
  - D. Epoprostenol
- Antidote used in Benzodiazepine toxicity is
  - A. N-acetylcysteine
  - B. Flumazenil
  - C. Naloxone
  - D. Pethidine
- 21 iv) Montelukast blocks the action of following autacoid
  - A. Prostacyclin
  - B. Platelet activating factor
  - C. Angiotensin
  - D. Leukotriene C4/D4
- Sucralfate promotes healing of duodenal ulcer by 21 v)
  - A. Augmenting gastric mucosal prostaglandin synthesis
  - Coating the ulcer and preventing the action of acid pepsin on ulcer base
  - C. Inhibiting proton pump
  - D. Blocking Histamine receptors
- Drug useful in the management of malignant hyperthermia 22 i)
  - A. Halothane
  - B. Suxamethonium
  - C. Isoflurane
  - D. Dantrolene
- Therapeutic uses of atropine are all the following EXCEPT
  - A. Glaucoma
  - B. Organophosphorus poisoning
  - C. Bradycardia
  - D. Pre-anesthetic medication
- 22 iii) The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its
  - A. Safety
  - B. Potency
  - C. Efficacy
  - D. Utility
- 22 iv) Pharmacovigilance is
  - A. Monitoring sales of drugs
  - B. Monitoring drug efficacy
  - C. Detecting, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug related
  - D. Monitoring cost of drugs
- 22 v) A 40 year old male presents with drooping eyelids, difficulty in chewing and swallowing, muscle fatigue. Which drug could be useful to diagnose myasthenia gravis in this patient?
  - A. Atropine
  - B. Edrophonium
  - C. Pralidoxime
  - D. Adrenaline

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