

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

## MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 03-Jun-2024

**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**

1. Define Drug antagonism. Discuss the different types of drug antagonism with suitable examples.
2. A 75 year old patient presents with defective gait and posture, mask like face and Sialorrhoea. On examination, he had rigidity, tremors and hypokinesia. He was diagnosed to be suffering from Parkinsonism.
  - a) Classify Antiparkinsonian drugs with suitable examples
  - b) Discuss the Pharmacological actions and adverse effects of Levodopa

**SHORT ESSAYS****8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Alpha Blockers
4. Define Bioavailability of a drug. Explain four drug related factors affecting bioavailability
5. Cardiovascular actions of Adrenaline
6. Compare and contrast Physostigmine and Neostigmine
7. Pharmacological actions and adverse effects of Aspirin
8. Inhalational glucocorticoids in Bronchial asthma
9. A 38 year old patient after surgery for fracture femur is given Metoclopramide for antiemetic action.
  - a) Explain the rationale of using metoclopramide in this patient.
  - b) Write its adverse effects and uses.
10. A 30 year old patient is brought to hospital with delusional beliefs, auditory hallucinations, restlessness, disturbed sleep and inappropriate behaviour. She was diagnosed to be suffering from schizophrenia and prescribed Olanzapine.
  - a) Explain the rationale of using Olanzapine in this patient.
  - b) Write its advantages over conventional antipsychotics.

**SHORT ANSWERS****10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. What is therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM)? Write two drugs requiring TDM
12. Rationale of using Atropine in Organophosphorous compound poisoning
13. Rationale of using Morphine in acute pulmonary oedema
14. Write two adverse effects of Phenytoin. Why is phenytoin contraindicated in pregnancy?
15. Write three nondepolarising skeletal muscle relaxants
16. Name two anti-motility drugs. Why are they contraindicated in Shigella dysentery?
17. Write Two advantages and Two disadvantages of selective Cox 2 inhibitors
18. Name three antitussives
19. Explain the concept of Essential medicines (drugs)
20. Write three uses of Calcium Disodium edetate

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## Multiple Choice Questions

**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) An 18 year old female patient is brought to hospital in an unconscious state following accidental drug overdose. Which of the following route is desirable for administering the antidote for this patient?
- Oral
  - Transdermal
  - Intravenous
  - Subcutaneous
- 21 ii) Which of the following is a prodrug?
- Hydralazine
  - Levodopa
  - Paracetamol
  - Aspirin
- 21 iii) Apraclonidine is a congener of clonidine used for
- Pain relief
  - Reducing Blood pressure
  - Reducing intraocular tension
  - Reducing blood glucose
- 21 iv) Atropine produces all the following actions **EXCEPT**
- Tachycardia
  - Dryness of mouth
  - Mydriasis
  - Urinary incontinence
- 21 v) A 8 year old boy was brought by the mother with momentary loss of consciousness. EEG shows spike and wave pattern. Pediatrician made a diagnosis of absence seizures. Which of the following drug is useful for absence seizures?
- Phenobarbitone
  - Sodium Valproate
  - Phenytoin
  - Carbamazepine
- 22 i) Which of the following antipsychotic produces extrapyramidal side effects?
- Chlorpromazine
  - Olanzapine
  - Quetiapine
  - Aripiprazole
- 22 ii) Which antihistaminic drug produces less central nervous system depressant activity?
- Diphenhydramine
  - Pheniramine
  - Promethazine
  - Cetirizine
- 22 iii) Which of the following drug cannot be administered by inhalational route in asthma
- Montelukast
  - Ipratropium bromide
  - Budesonide
  - Salbutamol
- 22 iv) An anti-emetic can be used in a conscious patient suffering from poisoning due to all the following **EXCEPT**
- Iron
  - Diazepam
  - Kerosene
  - Paracetamol
- 22 v) Essential drugs are
- Life saving drugs
  - Inert drugs
  - Drugs that meet the priority health care needs of the population
  - Drugs that have no therapeutic use

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