

Seat No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**B.Ph. - SEMESTER- V EXAMINATION – WINTER -2020****Subject Code: BP502TP****Date: 05/01/2021****Subject Name: Pharmacology – II****Time: 10:30AM TO 12:30PM****Total Marks: 54****Instructions:**

1. Attempt any **THREE** questions from Q-1 to Q-6.
2. Q.7 is compulsory to attempt.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1**                      **Answer the followings in one line. (1 mark each)**                      **16**
- (a) Define autacoids.
  - (b) Quinidine toxicity includes all of the following EXCEPT –
    - a. Thrombocytopenia
    - b. Diarrhea
    - c. Cinchonism
    - d. Hypertension
  - (c) Which is the precursor for the synthesis of 5-HT?
  - (d) Cushing's syndrome is the adverse effect of .....
  - (e) Write mechanism of action of desmopressin.
  - (f) Testosterone is secreted by ..... cells of testes.
  - (g) Write mechanism of action of finasteride.
  - (h) Write two examples of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists which are used as antiemetics.
  - (i) Effect of minoxidil persists for more than 24 hrs due to its active metabolite .....
  - (j) Nitrates reduce the platelet aggregation by activating ..... in the platelets and thus increasing the c-GMP.
  - (k) Chlorthiazide is useful in the treatment of
    - a. Hypertension
    - b. CHF
    - c. Prevention of calcium stone
    - d. All of the above
    - e. None of the above
  - (l) Aspirin at .....dose produces anti-platelet action.
  - (m) Which is the drug of choice for the treatment of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia?
  - (n) Write mechanism of action of eplerenone.
  - (o) Renin is synthesized in ..... cells of .....
  - (p) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent block the hypotensive effect of ACE inhibitors by -
    - a. Causing retention of salt and water
    - b. Blocking bradykinin mediated vasodilatation
    - c. Inhibiting the vasodilator effect of ACE inhibitors
    - d. Causing vasoconstriction

- Q.2** (a) Enlist ACE inhibitors. Write about its mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects. **06**  
(b) Explain pharmacology of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists. **05**  
(c) Write a note on plasma volume expanders. **05**
- Q.3** (a) Write mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of followings: **06**  
(i) Ranolazine (ii) Nicorandil (iii) Prasugrel  
(b) Discuss about the role of aldosterone antagonists and PDE 3 inhibitors in CHF. **05**  
(c) Write a note on synthesis, storage and secretion of thyroid hormones. Enlist anti-thyroid drugs. **05**
- Q.4** (a) Classify drugs used in angina. Write pharmacology of nitrates. **06**  
(b) Explain the pathophysiological role of histamine. **05**  
(c) Write a note on anti-rheumatoid drugs. **05**
- Q.5** (a) Explain mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of prednisolone. **06**  
(b) Write a note on oral contraceptives. **05**  
(c) Classify H<sub>1</sub> antihistaminic drugs. Write a note on its therapeutic uses and side effects. **05**
- Q.6** (a) Classify NSAIDs. Write mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of aspirin. **06**  
(b) Write a note on oral hypoglycemic drugs. **05**  
(c) Classify antihypertensive drugs. Enlist the antihypertensive drugs which are safe during pregnancy. **05**
- Q.7** (a) Define Hematinics. Write a note on oral and parenteral preparations of iron. **06**  
**OR**  
(a) Classify 5-HT receptors. Write a note on its distribution and functional role. **06**  
**OR**  
(a) Define bioassay. Explain different types of bioassay. Write a note on insulin bioassay. **06**

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