

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets; for example: - 1. (a) 2. (c)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind of repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, such answers will not be counted in marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of university.
- Subjective answer should be answered in up to 30 words per marks. For example, if a question having 2 marks should answered in up to 60 marks.

Q1. Total MCQs: 10

10 x 1 = 10

1. Which of the following drugs does not cause hypoglycemia?			
(a) Acarbose	(b) Insulin	(c) Glimepiride	(d) Nateglinide
2. Which drug is not included in Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatoid Drugs (DMARDs)?			
(a) Chloroquine	(b) Vincristine	(c) Penicillamine	(d) Leflunomide
3. The persistent suppression of bacterial growth that occurs after limited exposure to some antimicrobial drugs is called:			
(a) Time-dependent killing	(b) Post-Antibiotic effect	(c) Concentration-dependent killing	(d) Sequential Block
4. All of the following can be used to treat alcohol dependence except:			
(a) Naltrexone	(b) Acamprosate	(c) Flumazenil	(d) Disulfiram
5. Red man syndrome is caused by which drug?			
(a) Linezolid	(b) Clindamycin	(c) Vancomycin	(d) Teicoplanin
6. Therapeutic indication of Donepezil:			
(a) Parkinsonism	(b) Alzheimer's Disease	(c) Multiple sclerosis	(d) Myasthenia Gravis
7. Antihistamine used in motion sickness is:			
(a) Cetirizine	(b) Meclizine	(c) Diphenhydramine	(d) Fexofenadine
8. Antipsychotic drug-induced parkinsonism is treated by:			
(a) Centrally acting Anticholinergics	(b) Levodopa	(c) Selegiline	(d) Entacapone
9. In a patient on Isoniazid, which vitamin deficiency is more likely to be seen?			
(a) Vitamin B9	(b) Vitamin B12	(c) Vitamin B6	(d) Vitamin B3
10. Neuroleptics cause hyperprolactinemia by blocking the effect of the following on pituitary lactotropes:			
(a) Dopamine	(b) Glycine	(c) Acetylcholine	(d) Serotonin

Q2. Long Answer Questions**2 x 20 = 40**

- a. A male aged 40 years, brought to hospital by his relatives for having jerking of limbs and convulsions with frothing from mouth. It was told that attack last for about 2 minutes. Such attack also occurred in the past.
 - I. Classify anti-epileptic drugs.
 - II. Write down mechanism of action of Sodium Valproate.
 - III. Write down five non epileptic uses of anti-epileptic drugs.
 - IV. Write treatment of status epilepticus
- b. A 36 years old male was diagnosed as having severe complicated falciparum malaria.
 - I. Write down the management of the above condition.
 - II. Discuss in brief about therapeutic uses and adverse effects of chloroquine.
 - III. Write a note on Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT).
 - IV. What is the rationale of using primaquine in treatment of malaria?

Q3. Brief Answer Questions**6 x 05 = 30**

- a. Write a note on SGLT-2 inhibitors.
- b. Enumerate SSRIs Write basis of use of fluoxetine in depression.
- c. Why carbidopa is given with levodopa in parkinsonism
- d. Write Antipseudomonal cephalosporins and their uses.
- e. Write a short note on beta lactamase inhibitors.
- f. Write the advantages of atypical antipsychotics over typical antipsychotics.

Q4. Short Answer Questions**10 x 2 = 20**

- a. Write D2 Receptor partial agonists.
- b. Write down important differences between propylthiouracil and carbimazole.
- c. Write down rationale of using Samidorphan with Olanzapine in Schizophrenia.
- d. Enumerate Adverse effects of aminoglycosides.
- e. Explain Why sudden withdrawal of glucocorticoids after prolong therapy is Contraindicated.
- f. Explain why antitubercular drugs are given in combination.
- g. Write the mechanism of action of paracetamol as antipyretic.
- h. Write note on Postcoital pills.
- i. Enumerate antiamebic drugs. Write therapeutic uses of metronidazole.
- j. Two antiretroviral drugs use to prevent mother to child transmissions.