

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University,  
Jabalpur  
MBBS Second Professional Examination Feb-  
2023**

**Subject- Pharmacology  
Paper- II (new scheme)**

Time: 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

**Instructions:**

- a) All questions are compulsory
  - b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
  - c) Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to serial order of question paper.
  - d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
  - e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets; for example: - 1. (a) 2. (c)
  - f) 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
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UFM rules of university.

g) 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  $10 \times 1 = 10$

1. Most potent among opioids is
    - (a) Morphine
    - (b) Fentanyl
    - (c) Pentazocine
    - (d) Pethidine
  2. Benzathine Penicillin is the drug of choice for
    - (a) Streptococci
    - (b) Gonorrhoea
    - (c) Salmonella
    - (d) Syphilis
  3. Which antibiotic is effective against pseudomembranous colitis
    - (a) Penicillin
    - (b) Vancomycin
    - (c) Metronidazole
    - (d) Albendazole
  4. The term Dissociative anesthesia refers to
    - (a) Ketamine
    - (b) Propofol
    - (c) Nitrous oxide
    - ~~(d) Thiopentol~~
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5. Lugol's iodine contains

- (a) 5% Iodine and 10% KI
- (b) 10% Iodine and 20% KI
- (c) 10% Iodine and 15% KI
- (d) 5% Iodine and 15% KI

6. Drug of choice for treatment of Mucormycosis is

- (a) Fluconazole
- (b) Amphotericin B
- (c) 5 - Flucytosin
- (d) Voriconazole

7. Which of the following is Partial agonist at opioid receptor

- (a) Morphine
- (b) Endorphin
- (c) Naloxone
- (d) Buprenorphine

8. Which NSAID has headache as the paradoxical side effects

- (a) Etoricoxib
- (b) Paracetamol
- (c) Diclofenac
- (d) Indomethacin

9. Which are NOT Insulin Injection sites

- (a) Lateral Thighs
- (b) Backs of the arms
- (c) Buttocks
- (d) In and around umbilicus

10. Which of the following drug is preferred parenterally (s/c) in obesity treatment
- (a) Liraglutide
  - (b) Naltrexone
  - (c) Lorcaserin
  - (d) Orlistat

## Long Answer Questions

Q2. a. Classify NSAIDs and enumerate five therapeutic uses, adverse effects and contraindications of Aspirin.

$$2 \times 20 = 40$$

b. Classify anti tubercular drugs and write treatment protocol for drug sensitive and drug resistance tuberculosis.

## Brief Answer Questions

Q3. a. Classify cephalosporins and write the therapeutic uses and adverse effects of ceftriaxone.  $6 \times 05 = 30$

b. Why sodium valproate is called as broad spectrum antiepileptic drug.

c. Write treatment and prophylaxis of chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria.

d. Enumerate therapeutic uses adverse effects of corticosteroids.

e. Why benzodiazepines are preferred over barbiturates as sedative hypnotics.

f. Selective Oestrogen Receptor Modulators (SERM).

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## Short Answer Questions

- Q4. a. Enumerate extrapyramidal side effects of typical neuroleptics. 10 x 2 = 20
- b. What is on off phenomena and which drugs are combined to overcome this effects.
- c. Enumerate four drugs for chronic gout.
- d. Why local anaesthetics is combined with adrenaline.
- e. Enumerate non epileptic uses of carbamazepine.
- f. Enumerate drugs for opioid deaddiction.
- g. Name two centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants.
- h. Name two uterine relaxants.
- i. Name drugs which inhibit conversion of T4 to T3
- j. Write differences between ester and amide type local anaesthetics

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