



RAN - 2106000102020102

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II M.B.B.S. Examination March - 2023

Pharmacology

સૂચના : / Instructions

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નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

II M.B.B.S.

Name of the Subject :

Pharmacology

Subject Code No.: 2106000102020102

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) Encircle the single most appropriate answer.
- (3) Each question carries one mark and there is no negative marking.
- (4) Overwriting is not allowed.

Q. 1 Multiple Choice Questions. (MCQs)

[Marks 20]

1. Which diuretic is preferred in cirrhotic ascites ?
 - a) Furosemide
 - b) Spironolactone
 - c) Acetazolamide
 - d) All of the above
2. A clinician diagnosed isoniazid induced neurological disturbances in a 30-year-old male patient on anti-tubercular drug regimen. Which vitamin should be prescribed ?
 - a) Vitamin B1
 - b) Vitamin B6
 - c) Vitamin B12
 - d) Vitamin B2
3. The management of thyrotoxicosis crisis includes all the following except:
 - a) Propranolol
 - b) Hydrocortisone
 - c) Oral I¹³¹
 - d) Propylthiouracil
4. Combine oral contraceptive pill reduces the risk of:
 - a) Breast cancer
 - b) Ovarian cancer
 - c) Cervical cancer
 - d) Vaginal cancer

5. Which drug should not be given in pregnancy ?
 - a) Labetalol
 - b) Hydralazine
 - c) ACE inhibitors
 - d) Methyldopa
6. Which of the following statements about octreotide is FALSE ?
 - a) It is used for the treatment of acromegaly
 - b) It stops oesophageal variceal bleeding
 - c) It can be used for the management of secretory diarrhoea
 - d) It is effective orally
7. The following antianginal drug is most likely to produce tachycardia as a side effect:
 - a) Amlodipine
 - b) Nifedipine
 - c) Diltiazem
 - d) Verapamil
8. When are proton pump inhibitors most effective ?
 - a) After meals
 - b) Along with H₂ blockers
 - c) Shortly before meals
 - d) During prolonged fasting periods
9. Which of the following purgative increases the fecal bulk due to their water absorbing and retaining capacity ?
 - a) Methyl cellulose
 - b) Lactulose
 - c) Liquid paraffin
 - d) Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate
10. The drug of choice for neurocysticercosis is :
 - a) Albendazole
 - b) Niclosamide
 - c) Praziquantel
 - d) Ivermectin
11. The multidrug therapy of leprosy is superior to monotherapy on the following basis :
 - a) It prevents emergence of dapsone resistance
 - b) It is effective in cases with primary dapsone resistance
 - c) It shortens the total duration of drug therapy and improves compliance
 - d) All of the above
12. Dobutamine is preferred over dopamine in cardiogenic shock because of its relatedness to :
 - a) Better cardiac stimulation
 - b) Less peripheral vasoconstriction
 - c) Lower risk of cardiac arrhythmias
 - d) More CNS stimulation

PHARMACOLOGY PAPER II**Time: 3 Hours]****[Total Marks: 100****Instructions:**

- (1) Answers should be precise and to the point.
- (2) Give examples and figures if needed.
- (3) First 20 mins have been allotted to solve multiple choice questions.

SECTION I**Q. 1 Multiple choice questions. [1×20=20]****Q. 2 Answer in brief. [any five] [3×5=15]**

- a) Describe various types of oral contraceptives. What is the rationale of combining estrogen and progesterone for contraception?
- b) Write a note on management of erectile dysfunction.
- c) Classify thyroid inhibitors. Write a note on thyroid storm management.
- d) Outline the pharmacotherapy of psoriasis.
- e) Write a note on drug therapy for constipation.
- f) Discuss briefly about heparin versus warfarin.

Q. 3 Write short notes. [any three] [5×3=15]

- a) Discuss various insulin preparations available. Write in detail about newer insulin preparations, their uses, pros and cons of each.
- b) Mention various thrombolytic agents. Describe their uses, mechanism of action and precautions required while using them.
- c) Classify diuretic agents. Explain mechanism of action, uses and adverse effect profile of thiazide-like diuretics in detail.
- d) Enumerate commonly used glucocorticoids. Discuss their adverse effect profile.

Q. 4 Case based questions : [10×1=10]

An adult 46-year-male, an executive in a multi-national company, has complaints of pain in abdomen since a month, along with occasional heart burn due to which he is unable to sleep. It worsens with ingestion of spicy and oily meals. After a thorough examination, physician diagnosed him as a case of peptic ulcer. Along with appropriate diet and lifestyle modifications, physician prescribed him anti-ulcer drugs.

Answer the following questions :

- a) Enumerate various drugs from different groups which can be prescribed to him along with mechanism of action of any two drug classes. [4]
- b) Write briefly about treatment regimens for H. pylori infection. [4]
- c) Which drugs should be prescribed to the above patient if he develops gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)? [2]

SECTION II**Q. 5 Answer in brief. [any five] [3×5=15]**

- a) Write a short note on anti-hypertensives in pregnancy.
- b) Elaborate mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of metronidazole.
- c) Outline the pharmacotherapy of urinary tract infection.
- d) Describe measures to prevent antimicrobial drug resistance in detail.
- e) Enumerate HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors along with their uses.
- f) What is post exposure prophylaxis for HIV infection? Write two NACO recommended regimens for same.

Q. 6 Write short notes. [any three] [5×3=15]

- a) Classify fluoroquinolones. Describe the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of any one fluoroquinolone.
- b) Enlist anti-malarial drugs. Discuss the treatment regimens for chloroquine resistant P. falciparum malaria.
- c) Describe in detail general principles for cancer chemotherapy.
- d) Which are the drugs for congestive heart failure? Discuss the mechanism of action of digoxin in this scenario.

Q. 7 Case based questions : [10×1=10]

A 50-year-old male patient was admitted to casualty with chief complaints of heaviness in chest, squeezing midsternal pain which was radiating to jaw and left shoulder without any precipitating factor, lasting for about few minutes. He was sweating profusely. His electrocardiogram showed ST segment elevation. He was diagnosed as having acute myocardial infarction.

Answer the following questions :

- a) Write in detail about the management of above-mentioned diagnosis. [5]
- b) Enumerate various anti-anginal drugs. [3]
- c) What is the rationale of using β blocker + long-acting nitrate combination in classical angina? [2]