

MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2016-17

Course Code:MBS203 **Paper ID:** 0322410

Pharmacology-I

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes **Max Marks:** 30

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part ‘B’

- Describe Enzyme Induction and Enzyme inhibition and explain its clinical relevance. (7)
- A 25 yrs old male patient attended the emergency with the c/o sever breathlessness with cough and wheezing, after clinical examination and investigation he was diagnosed as a case of severe acute bronchial asthma.
 - Classify the drugs used in bronchial asthma. (2)
 - Write the t/t of status asthmatics. (2)
 - Write the MOA, uses and ADRs of Inhalational Corticosteroids in bronchial asthma. (3)
- Explain the Pharmacological basis for the use of: -----: (8)
 - Neostigmine in Myasthenia gravis
 - Levodopa with Carbidopa in Parkinsonism
 - Tamsulosin in Benign prostatic Hypertrophy
 - Atropine in Organophosphate Compound poisoning
- Write short notes on: (2x4=8)
 - Treatment of open angle glaucoma
 - Atypical antipsychotics
 - Newer antiepileptics
 - Proton pump inhibitors

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Roll No. <div></div>	Student's Name <div></div>
Student's Signature <div></div>	Invigilator's Signature <div></div>

Course Code:MBS203 **Paper ID:** 0322410

Pharmacology-I

Part ‘A’

Time: 20 Minutes **Max Marks:** 10

- Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

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|---|--|
| <p>Q.1 Majority of drugs cross biological membranes primarily by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Passive diffusion Facilitated diffusion Active transport Pinocytosis | <p>c) Autacoids generally act locally at the site of generation and release</p> <p>d) Both ‘B’ and ‘C’ are correct</p> |
| <p>Q.2 High plasma protein binding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase volume of distribution of the drug Facilitates glomerular filtration of the drug Minimizes drugs interactions Generally makes the drug long acting | <p>Q.5 High anticholinergic property is present in the following antihistaminic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diphenhydramine Astemizole Cetirizine Terfenadine |
| <p>Q.3 If a drug is eliminated by first order kinetics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A constant amount of the drug will be eliminated per unit time Its clearance value will remain constant Its elimination half life will increase with dose It will be completely eliminated from the body in 2 x half life period | <p>Q.6 The following is a selective 5HT_{1B} / 1D receptor agonist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Buspirone Ondansetron Sumatriptan α- methyl 5 –HT |
| <p>Q.4 Autacoids differ from hormones in that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Autacoids are involved only in the causation of pathological states Autacoids do not have a specific cell / tissue of origin | <p>Q.7 Select the receptor that is located intracellularly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Opioid μ receptor Steroid receptor Prostaglandin receptor Angiotensin receptor |
| | <p>Q.8 The following eicosanoid is generated through the lipoxxygenase pathway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prostaglandin E₂ Thromboxane A₂ Leukotriene C₄. Prostacyclin |

- Q.9 Mucokinetic is a drug which:
- Reduces airway mucus secretion
 - Increases airway mucus secretion
 - Makes respiratory secretions more watery
 - Stimulates mucociliary activity of bronchial epithelium
- Q.10 Dextromethorphan is an:
- Analgesic
 - Antitussive
 - Expectorant
 - Antihistaminic
- Q.11 Dissociative anaesthesia is produced by:
- Ketamine
 - Etomidate
 - Propofol
 - Thiopentone
- Q.12 Systemic corticosteroids are indicated in the following conditions except:
- Mild episodic asthma
 - Severe chronic asthma
 - Status asthmaticus
 - To prevent neonatal respiratory distress syndrome
- Q.13 Dobutamine differs from dopamine in that:
- It does not activate peripheral dopaminergic receptors
 - It does not activate adrenergic β – receptor
 - It cause pronounced tachycardia
 - It has good blood – brain barrier penetrability
- Q.14 Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs reduce the diuretic action of furosemide by:
- Preventing prostaglandin mediated intrarenal haemodynamic actions
 - Blocking the action in ascending limb of loop of Henle
 - Enhancing salt and water reabsorption in distal tubule
 - Increasing aldosterone secretion
- Q.15 The bladder trigone and prostatic muscles are relaxed by:
- Adrenergic α_1 agonists
 - Adrenergic α_1 antagonists
 - Adrenergic α_2 agonists
 - Adrenergic α_2 antagonists
- Q.16 Dorzolamide is a:
- Topically applied ocular carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
 - Second generation sulfonylurea hypoglycemic
 - Topical sulfonamide antibacterial
 - Luminal amoebicide
- Q.17 True about Benzodiazepines as compared to Barbiturates is:
- Alter sleep pattern more than Barbiturates
 - No antidote is available
 - Overdose is better tolerated
 - More sedative than Barbiturates
- Q.18 Decrease in responsiveness to a drug which develops rapidly within a few minutes:
- Refractoriness
 - Cumulative effect
 - Tolerance
 - Tachyphylaxis
- Q.19 Which of the following is a tricyclic antidepressant:
- Fluoxetine
 - Amitriptyline
 - Moclobemide
 - Fluvoxamine
- Q.20 Prodrug among the following:
- Labetalol
 - Clonidine
 - Enalapril
 - Nifedipine