

**MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2014-15**

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'**

1. Describe pharmacotherapy of Myasthenia Gravis. (7)
2. Classify Non Steroidal Antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic Drugs (NSAIDS). Discuss important adverse effects and therapeutic uses of Aspirin. (7)
3. Write short notes on: (2x4=8)
  - a) Bioavailability of drugs
  - b) Prodrug
  - c) Microsomal Enzyme Induction
  - d) Sublingual route of administration of drugs
4. Write short notes on: (2x4=8)
  - a) Carbamazepine
  - b) Risperidone
  - c) Halothane
  - d) Alprazolam

**MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2014-15**

Roll No.

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Student's Signature

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Student's Name

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Invigilator's Signature

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Course Code:MBS203

Pharmacology-I

Paper ID: 0322410

**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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- d) Tyramine
- Q.3 When two different drugs act on two different receptors and their action is opposite to each other is called:
- Non-competitive antagonism
  - Competitive antagonism
  - Physiological antagonism
  - Chemical antagonism
- Q.4 A substance is having affinity but negative intrinsic activity:
- Agonist
  - Antagonist
  - Partial agonist
  - Inverse agonist
- Q.5 The elimination of the following drug do exhibit zero order kinetics:
- Aspirin
  - Alcohol
  - Verapamil
  - Atenolol
- Q.6 Which of the following is  $\alpha_2$  agonist:
- Dopamine
  - Clonidine
  - Tyramine
  - Yohimbine
- Q.7 Adrenaline is not used in the following condition:
- Anaphylactic shock
  - Cardiac arrest
  - Epistaxis (local use)
  - Acute myocardial infarction
- Q.8 Pralidoxime is not preferred in the following poisoning:
- Organophosphorus
  - Carbamate
  - Atropine
  - Morphine
- d) Pain due to terminal stage of malignancy
- Q.17 Retinal damage and corneal opacity is caused by following DMARDS:
- Sulfasalazine
  - Penicillamine
  - Chloroquine
  - Gold salt
- Q.18 Following all are non selective beta blockers except:
- Propranolol
  - Oxprenolol
  - Bisoprolol
  - Dotalol
- Q.19 Following one is preferred antidote of copper poisoning:
- D-penicillamine
  - Disodium calcium edentate
  - BAL
  - Desferrioxamine
- Q.20 Following one is selective M1 (muscarinic) receptor blocker:
- Tropicamide
  - Pirenzepine
  - Eicyclomine
  - Clidinium

- Baclofen
  - Dantrolene
- Q.10 Following drug is 11 blocker:
- Cimetidine
  - Famotidine
  - Cetrizine
  - Ranitidine

P.T.O.

- Q.11 Drug induced Parkinsonism adverse effect is treated with:
- Levodopa
  - Carbidopa
  - Tolcapone
  - Benzhexol HCl
- Q.12 Following drug is not used as surface anaesthetic:
- Procaine
  - Xylocaine
  - Amethocaine
  - Benzocaine
- Q.13 Dissociative anaesthesia is with:
- Ether
  - Fentanyl droperidol combination
  - Ketamine
  - Halothane
- Q.14 Following antiemetic drug is not having prokinetic action:
- Metoclopramide
  - Cisapride
  - Domperidone
  - Ondansetron
- Q.15 For acute attack of mania following drug is first line of treatment:
- Lithium
  - Valproate
  - Carbamazepine
  - Chlorpromazine
- Q.16 Morphine is not indicated in the following condition:
- Acute myocardial infarction
  - Renal colic
  - Biliary colic

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