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2.	(a)	What are the various nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents? Discuss the mechanism of action, indications of any one drug belonging to this class. 10  Give the steps involved in prostaglandin synthesis.				TKN	/KS/16/6990	
				B.Pharm. Semester–IV (C.B.S.) Examination PHARMACOLOGY—II				
	(b)							
			5	<b>Paper—4</b> (4T-4)				
3.	(a)	Write therapeutic potential of statins.	7			5.5		
	(b)	Describe the compensatory mechanisms operated in congestive heart failure.		Time—Three Hours]		[Maximum Marks—80		
				N.	<b>3.</b> :— (1) Question No. <b>1</b> is compulsory.		mpulsory.	
4.	(a)	Explain the synthesis, storage and distribistamine.	bution of 8		(2)	Solve any <b>FOUR</b> que remaining.	estions from the	
	(b)	Discuss the mechanisms involved in arr Classify antiarrhythmics.	hythmias. 7		(3)	Draw neat labeled d necessary.	iagram wherever	
5.	` '	mode of action and adverse effects.  Write a note on loop diuretics.	examples,	1. Solv	ve any FIVE (Justify the Statements):			
			10 5 pectoris and 7	(a)	Digitalis is called cardiotonic			
				(b)	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> is used as haematinic.  Vasodilators and Vasoconstrictors are ideal in shock			
6.	(a)			(c)				
				(C)	therapy.			
	(b) Explain the therapeutic potential of $\beta$ -Blockers.		ockers. 8	(d)	Spirinolacto	tone is potassium sparing diuretic.		
7.	Write short notes on any THREE:				(e) Quinidine is antiarrhythmic drug.			
	(a)	a) 5-hydroxytryptamine and its antagonists.		(f)				
	(b)	) Haematinics		(1)	agents.	reductase minoriors are hyporipidaemic		
	(c)	) Pharmacology of Fibrinolytics		(g)	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors are mixed			
	(d)	Anti-diuretic Hormone.	15		Cveno-and arteriodilators. $4\times5=20$			
MX	P—N–	<b>–3718</b> 2	1250	MXP—N—	-3718	1	Contd.	