

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
- (b) Give the steps involved in prostaglandin synthesis. 5
3. (a) Write therapeutic potential of statins. 7
- (b) Describe the compensatory mechanisms operated in congestive heart failure. 8
4. (a) Explain the synthesis, storage and distribution of histamine. 8
- (b) Discuss the mechanisms involved in arrhythmias. Classify antiarrhythmics. 7
5. (a) Give the classification of anticoagulants with examples, mode of action and adverse effects. 10
- (b) Write a note on loop diuretics. 5
6. (a) Describe the pathophysiology of angina pectoris and suggest the treatment for it. 7
- (b) Explain the therapeutic potential of β -Blockers. 8
7. Write short notes on any **THREE** :
 - (a) 5-hydroxytryptamine and its antagonists.
 - (b) Haematinics
 - (c) Pharmacology of Fibrinolytics
 - (d) Anti-diuretic Hormone. 15

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B.Pharm. Semester-IV (C.B.S.) Examination
PHARMACOLOGY—II
Paper—4 (4T-4)

Time—Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks—80

N.B. :— (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

(2) Solve any **FOUR** questions from the remaining.

(3) Draw neat labeled diagram wherever necessary.

1. Solve any **FIVE** (Justify the Statements) :

- (a) Digitalis is called cardiotonic
- (b) Vitamin B₁₂ is used as haematinic.
- (c) Vasodilators and Vasoconstrictors are ideal in shock therapy.
- (d) Spirinolactone is potassium sparing diuretic.
- (e) Quinidine is antiarrhythmic drug.
- (f) HMG-COA reductase inhibitors are hypolipidaemic agents.
- (g) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors are mixed Cveno-and arteriodilators. 4×5=20