QP CODE: 1029

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

PHARMACOLOGY - PAPER II (RS-4) Q.P. CODE: 1029 (QP contains two pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS

2 x 10 = 20 Marks

- Classify Anti-tubercular drugs. Explain the mechanism of action and adverse effects of any one first line antitubercular drug. Mention Two drugs useful in treating Multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis.
- A 58 year old patient visits his general practitioner for routine health screening. His
 Fasting blood sugar was 140mg/dl, Post prandial blood sugar was 220mg/dl, HbA1c was
 8%. A diagnosis of Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus was made.
 - a) Classify Oral Antidiabetic drugs available to treat Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus
 - b) Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of any one drug

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Loop Diuretics
- 4. Enumerate the Adverse effects of Glucocorticoids
- Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Methotrexate
- 5. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole
 - Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Organic Nitrates
- Indications and adverse effects of Oral Iron preparations
 - A 25 year old lady presents with symptoms of anxiety, tremors, weight loss, protrusion of
 eyes and palpitations. A diagnosis of Grave's disease was made. She was prescribed
 Propylthiouracil. Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of the
 Propylthiouracil.
 - 10. A 50 year old man visits his general practitioner for routine health screening. His blood pressure was 150/90 mm of Hg. He has no other co-morbidities. He was prescribed Ramipril. Explain the mechanism of action of Ramipril in this patient? Enumerate the advantages and adverse effects of Ramipril.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- Rationale of using Atorvastatin in primary hyperlipidemia
- 12. Aldosterone antagonists are beneficial in Heart failure. Give reasons
- 13. Mention three advantages of combined use of antimicrobial agents
- 14. Mention Three drugs used in Chloroquine resistant Plasmodium falciparum malaria
- 19. Rationale of combining Imipenem and Cilastatin
- 16. Mention three advantages of Doxycycline over Oxytetracycline.
- (17) Mention three drugs used in Scabies
- 18) Metronidazole is not effective in aerobic infections- Explain
- 19. Mention three advantages of Amikacin.
- 20. Write three non-cardiac uses of Calcium channel blockers

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

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- 21 i) Which of the following drugs is a Potassium channel opener?
 - A. Nicorandil
 - B. Nifedipine
 - C. Nitroglycerine
 - D. Sodium Nitroprusside
- 21 ii) Persistent dry cough is a side effect of which of the following antihypertensive drugs
 - A. Captopril
 - B. Atenolol
 - C. Prazosin
 - D. Methyldopa
- 21 iii) Diuretics useful in treating Diabetes Insipidus are
 - A. Loop diuretics
 - B. Aldosterone antagonists
 - C. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
 - D. Thiazide diuretics
- 21 iv) Route of administration of Iron sucrose is
 - A. Intramuscular
 - B. Intravenous
 - C. Intradermal
 - D. Subcutaneous
- Radioactive iodine is the treatment of choice for the following category of Hyperthyroid patients
 - A. Children
 - B. Adults less than 25 years of age
 - C. Elderly patients with coronary artery disease
 - D. Pregnant women
- 22 i) Which of the following is a long acting Insulin?
 - A. Insulin Glargine
 - B. Insulin Aspart
 - C. Insulin Lispro
 - D. Insulin Glulisine
- A child presented with excessive thirst, excessive urination and vomiting. Based on the investigations, pediatrician diagnosed it as Fanconi syndrome. A history of consuming an expired antibiotic agent was obtained from the mother. Which antibiotic is responsible for this syndrome
 - A. Tetracycline
 - B. Chloramphenicol
 - C. Ampicillin
 - D. Cephalexin
- 22 iii) A 25 year old man on short course chemotherapy for Pulmonary Tuberculosis returns after a month with complaints of difficulty in reading and colour differentiation. Which of the following drug is responsible for his visual impairment?
 - A. Rifampicin
 - B. Pyrazinamide
 - E. Ethambutol
 - D. Streptomycin
 - The drug that is NOT effective in amoebiasis is
 - A. Ornidazole
 - B. Albendazole
 - C. Satranidazole
 - D. Secnidazole
- 22 v) Recombinant human granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is used during cancer chemotherapy for the following purpose
 - A. To increase the anti-tumour activity of the drug
 - B. To prevent allergic reactions to the drug
 - C. To hasten recovery from drug induced myelosuppression
 - D. To prevent Vomiting

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