

PAPER CODE: MB2019111

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MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JUNE, 2025

PHARMACOLOGY**Paper –I****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note:** Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:**10 X 1 = 10**

- 1 A prodrug is:
 - a) the prototype member of a class of drugs
 - b) the oldest member of a class of drugs
 - c) an inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite
 - d) that drug stored in body tissues and released gradually in the circulation
- 2 The antiasthma drug which cannot be administered by inhalation route is:
 - a) Theophylline
 - b) Ipratropium bromide
 - c) Budesonide
 - d) Terbutaline
- 3 Dissociative anaesthesia' is produced by:
 - a) Ketamine
 - b) Fentanyl
 - c) Propofol
 - d) Both A & B
- 4 Which is the most important drug in the treatment of organophosphorus poisoning:
 - a) Atropine sulfate
 - b) Atenolol
 - c) Diazepam
 - d) Adrenaline
- 5 Carbamazepine is not used in-
 - a) Mania
 - b) Partial seizure
 - c) Trigeminal neuralgia
 - d) Migraine
- 6 Among the disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs, fastest symptom relief is obtained with:
 - a) Auranofin
 - b) Hydroxychloroquine
 - c) Sulfasalazine
 - d) Methotrexate
- 7 Drugs having both alpha and beta agonist property
 - a) Propranolol
 - b) Adrenaline
 - c) dopamine
 - d) Diazepam
- 8 Which of the following adrenergic agents increases peripheral vascular resistance
 - a) Noradrenaline
 - b) Adrenaline
 - c) Isoprenaline
 - d) None of the above

- 9 Orphan drugs are
- a) drugs for rare disease
 - b) drugs with high therapeutic failure
 - c) drugs having low therapeutic margin
 - d) drugs with high toxicity
- 10 Which of the following is used as nasal decongestant
- a) Clonidine
 - b) Dobutamine
 - c) Norepinephrine
 - d) Oxymetazoline

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**2 X 15 = 30**

- 11.a) Define Biotransformation. Describe the consequences of Biotransformation reactions with examples. (2+6)
- b) Define Enzyme induction and describe its clinical significance. (2+5)
12. Classify Antiparkinsonian Drugs. Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Levodopa. Enlist the benefits of combining Levodopa with Carbidopa. (6+3+3+3)

Short Answer Questions:**7 X 6 = 42**

13. Define apparent Volume of distribution. Describe its clinical significance.
14. Compare and contrast Benzodiazepines and Barbiturates.
15. Enlist atropine substitutes and their Therapeutic uses.
16. Describe the drugs used in the treatment of Cough.
17. Explain the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Ondansetron.
18. Enlist Prostaglandin Analogues. Describe their Therapeutics uses.
19. Describe how to motivate patients with coronary artery disease to adhere to the prescribed treatment of the physician.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6 X 3 = 18**

20. Define Teratogenicity with two examples.
21. Mention the drugs used in the management of Myasthenia Gravis with its rationale.
22. Enlist any two Inhalational Corticosteroids used in Bronchial Asthma with their advantages.
23. Mention three drugs used in generalised Tonic Clonic Seizures.
24. Define Pharmacogenetics. Give two examples.
25. Mention three advantages of using aluminium Hydroxide and Magnesium Hydroxide as antacid combination.
