

# RUHS

## Second Year MBBS Examination

### II MBBS PHARMACOLOGY PAPER I

Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 100

Date: 07-06-2022

Instructions: INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt all questions in both sections: (Use separate answer book for each section)

#### Section 1

1. Fill in the blanks: (6)
    - a. Drug of choice for aborting acute attack of Migraine is .....  
(A. 178, B. 333)
    - b. COMT inhibitor acting on dopamine metabolism both centrally and peripherally.....  
(A. 426, B. 231)
    - c. The most common complication of spinal anaesthesia is .....(A. 369, B. 240)
    - d. Drug of choice for febrile convulsions is .....
    - e. Fastest acting proton pump inhibitor is .....
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- .....
- f. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of .....(A. 474, B. 152)

2. Answer the followings (Multiple Choice Questions):  
(4)

- a. Type B adverse drug reaction is: a) Augmented effect of the drug b) Allergic effect of the drug c) Effect seen on chronic use of the drug d) Delayed effect of the drug
- b. Major aim of Phase 1 clinical trial is to know the: a) Safety b) Efficacy c) Maximum tolerable dose d) Pharmacokinetics
- c. Adrenergic beta-receptors having Lipolysis property in fat cells is: a) Alpha-1 b) Alpha-2 c) Beta-1 d) Beta-3
- d. Common complication of aerosol steroids include: a) Oral Candidiasis b) Cushing's syndrome c) Decreased ACH d) Systemic complications

3. A 48-years-old man visits the ophthalmology OPD with history of gradual painless partial loss of vision. On examination, the intraocular pressure was 32 mm Hg in (15) right eye and 30 mm Hg in left cyc. Both iridocorneal angles were open:
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- b. What is the drug of choice for this condition? Explain its mechanism of action. (A. 87, B. 318)
- c. Which other drug can be added if the condition is not controlled with monotherapy? Explain its

mechanism of action. (A. 765, B. 739)

- d. Name two drugs used in the given condition that do not affect the pupil size.

4. Write short notes on (Any five): (10)

- a. Methotrexate in Rheumatoid Arthritis. (A. 862, B. 821)
- b. Plasma protein binding and its clinical significance. (A. 31, B. 21)
- c. Lithium carbonate. (A. 447, B. 211) (A. 34, B. 24)
- d. Drug tolerance and its types.
- e. Treatment of Methyl alcohol poisoning. (A. 110, B. 289)
- f. Uses of Non-Steroidal anti inflammatory drugs. (A. 629, B. 170)

5. Explain briefly (Any three): (15)

- a. Why Allopurinol is NOT used in acute gout? (A. 216, B. 1036)
- b. Selected serotonin reuptake inhibitors are drug of choice for depression. (A. 431, B. 229)
- c. Dopamine is drug of choice for cardiogenic shock with oliguria. (A. 524, B. 263)
- d. Cardioselective beta blockers are preferred in treatment of angina..(A. 142, 143, B. 977)

## Section 2

1. Enumerate the drugs used in treatment of Grand Mal Epilepsy. Explain the mechanism of action of the drugs with the help of a labelled diagram. Which drug is (20) preferred if the patient is a female of 25 years of age and why? Explain the principle of treatment of Epilepsy.
2. Write short notes on (Any five): (10)
  - a. Bronchodilators in asthma. (A. 233, B. 364)
  - b. Difference between type A and type B adverse drug reaction.
  - c. Examples of drugs which can be given by transdermal drug delivery and mention advantages of this route. (A. 6, B. 8)
  - d. Most commonly used anti emetic drugs..(A. 136, B. 268)
  - e. Antispasmodic anticholinergics.
  - f. Drug therapy of benign hypertrophy of prostate. (977)
3. Explain briefly (Any four): (20)
  - a. Prolonged apnoea by Succinylcholine.
  - b. Lignocaine - its uses and adverse effects. (A. 361, B. 241)
  - c. Proton pump inhibitors. (A. 429, B. 228)
  - d. Mention any four second generation c and their uses.
  - e. Pure opioid antagonists.

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