

Second Year MBBS Examination

II MBBS PHARMACOLOGY PAPER I

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 100

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

Section 1

1. Fill in the blanks: 6x1=06

- Intra-venous administration of drugs ensures _____ bio availability.
- Myasthenia gravis is associated with the production of _____ anti-body that binds to Ach receptors
- 5-HT is formed from _____
- An ultra-short acting thiobarbiturate thiopental induces anaesthesia rapidly due to its high _____ solubility.
- Anti-depressant that can be used for the treatment of migraine is _____
- A recombinant humanized monoclonal anti-body _____ is not suitable for acute attacks

of asthma.

2. Answer the followings (Multiple Choice Questions): 4x1=04

- a. Actions of Pilocarpine include the following except: a) Sweating b) Salivation c) Myosis d) Cycloplegia
- b. G Protein Coupled Receptor (GPCR) is aa) Metabotropic receptor b) Ionic receptor c) Kinase linked receptor d) Nuclear receptor
- c. Selegeline is an example of: a) COMT Inhibitor b) Peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor c) Peripheral carboxylase inhibitor d) MAO inhibitor
- d. Drug of choice for treatment of absence seizures is: a) Phenytoin b) Valproate c) Ethosuximide d) Carbamazepine

3. A 45 year old man visited the OPD with history of pain the epigastrium and the right hypochondrium. He revealed that the pain radiates to the back and is relieved on taking food. He takes meals twice a day. On examination there is tenderness in the epigastrium. 1. What could be the probable diagnosis? What investigation would you suggest? 2. What treatment would you suggest? Write in detail. 3. Any other

instructions you would like to give. 4. Mention the side effects of the drugs you are giving him.

4. Write short notes on (Any five):

- a. Orphan drug
- b. Transdermal therapeutic system (TTS)
- c. Centrally acting muscle relaxants
- d. Adverse effects of Barbiturates
- e. Therapeutic uses of Neostigmine
- f. Autonomy in patient care

5. Explain (Any three):

- a. Why acetyl choline cannot be used as pharmacologic agent?
- b. Why the phenomenon of Tachyphylaxis occurs, with suitable examples?
- c. Why colchicine is used in the management of acute gout?
- d. Why halothane is contra indicated in patients with Pheochromocytoma?

Section 2

6. What are Anti-cholinesterases (AChE)?
Describe the diagnosis and treatment of organo-phosphate poisoning in detail.

7. Write short notes on (Any five): 5 x 2 =10

- a. Status epilepticus
- b. Uses of opioids
- c. Mixed order kinetics
- d. Dose-response curve
- e. Double blind trials
- f. Effect of urine pH on drug elimination

8. Explain briefly: 4 x 5=20

- a. Pyridoxine attenuates the Antiparkinsonian effect of levodopa.
- b. Benzodiazepines are preferred over barbiturates as hypnotic drugs.
- c. Treatment of constipation.
- d. Methyl alcohol poisoning.
