

(This paper consists of 03 pages)

24-05-2025

II-MBBS

Second M.B.B.S. (Supp) Exam (New Scheme)

May-2025

PHARMACOLOGY

Paper- 1

Time: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt all questions in both sections

Use separate answer book for each section

01211A1+01211A2

Section-A

Fill in the blanks:

6x1=6 marks

- The drug of choice in anaphylactic shock is _____
- The irreversible non-selective COX inhibitor is _____
- The antidote for benzodiazepine poisoning is _____

- d. Neostigmine is an example of a _____ acting anticholinesterase.
- e. The antidote for paracetamol poisoning is _____
- f. The volume of distribution is _____ in lipid-soluble drugs.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

4x1=4 marks

1. Drug causing "first-dose phenomenon" is:
 - A. Atenolol
 - B. Prazosin
 - C. Propranolol
 - D. Nifedipine
2. Bioavailability of a drug administered intravenously is:
 - A. 0%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 100%
 - D. Depends on metabolism
3. Which drug causes gingival hyperplasia?
 - A. Phenytoin
 - B. Diazepam
 - C. Atropine
 - D. Digoxin
4. Drug that acts as a competitive antagonist of acetylcholine at NMJ:

 - A. Succinylcholine

- B. Atracurium
- C. Physostigmine
- D. Pilocarpine

Clinical Case Study

5x3=15 marks

A 60-year-old hypertensive patient comes to the emergency with bradycardia, low BP, and a history of beta-blocker use.

Answer the following:

- a. What could be the possible cause of this presentation?
- b. Name two probable drugs responsible.
- c. What is the antidote for beta-blocker overdose?
- d. How do beta-blockers decrease blood pressure?
- e. What precautions should be taken while prescribing beta-blockers in diabetic patients?

Write short notes on the following (Any Five)

5x2=10 marks

- a. Bioavailability
 - b. Enzyme inhibition
 - c. Adverse effects of atropine
 - d. Drug synergism
 - e. Therapeutic drug monitoring
-

f. Therapeutic index

Explain briefly - Any three

3 x 5=15 marks

1. Selective Cox 2 Inhibitors
2. Diffusion hypoxia
3. Malignant hyperthermia and its management.
4. Mechanism of action of local anesthetics

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Section-B

A 28-year-old man is brought 4 x 5=20 marks into the emergency department after being found unresponsive. He is lethargic and unresponsive verbally. He has been given 25% of Dextrose intravenously without result: On examination, his heart rate is 60 beats per minute, and respiratory rate is 8 per minute and RA shallow. His pupils are pinpoint and not reactive. There are multiple intravenous track marks on his arms bilaterally. The emergency physician concludes that the patient has had a drug overdose.

Answer the following questions:

- Which drug is likely responsible for the patient's condition.
- Describe the mechanism of action of this drug.
- How will you manage of the patient.
- Write 2 antagonists for this drug with salient features.

Write short notes on ANY FIVE 5 x 2=10 marks

- Therapeutic uses of benzodiazepines.
- Mechanism of action of Ondansetron
- ~~Therapeutic uses of Dantrolene~~

- d. Adverse drug reactions of Phenytoin
- e. Extrapyramidal effects of chlorpromazine
- f. Therapeutic uses of NSAID's.

Explain briefly - ANY FOUR 4x5=20 marks

- a. Informed consent
- b. H1 receptor blockers: classification and uses
- c. Use of antiepileptic drugs in pregnancy.
- d. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
- e. Pharmacovigilance

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