

Time: 3 Hrs

Marks: 75

1. Multiple Choice Questions (select single best answer)

(20x1= 20)

1. Tachyphylaxis is defined as _____
 - a. Requirement of higher dose of drug to produce a given response.
 - b. The development of tolerance to pharmacologically related drugs.
 - c. Inert substance which is given in the garb of a medicine.
 - d. The rapid development of tolerance when doses of the drug repeated in quick succession result in marked reduction of response

2. Acetylation is an example of _____
 - a. Nonsynthetic reaction
 - b. Synthetic reaction
 - c. Phase I reaction
 - d. Functionalization reaction

3. Which of the following effect can be seen in equilibrium type competitive antagonism in a drug-response curve?
 - a. Non-parallel left shift
 - b. Non-parallel right shift
 - c. Parallel right shift
 - d. Parallel left shift

4. Receptor agonists possess _____
 - a. Affinity but no intrinsic activity
 - b. Intrinsic activity but no affinity
 - c. Affinity and intrinsic activity with a + sign
 - d. Affinity and intrinsic activity with a – sign

5. Mephenesin is a _____
 - a. Nondepolarizing blocker
 - b. Centrally acting muscle relaxants
 - c. Depolarizing Blocker
 - d. Peripherally acting muscle relaxants

6. Which of the following statement is true for Atropine?
 - a. Produces mydriasis
 - b. Precipitates asthmatic attack
 - c. Markedly increases sweat, salivary, tracheobronchial and lacrimal secretion
 - d. Causes tachycardia

7. On-off syndrome is associated with _____
 - a. Carbidopa
 - b. Seligeline
 - c. Entacapone
 - d. Levodopa

8. Which of the following is a dissociative type of anesthetic agent?
- Nitrous oxide
 - Ketamine
 - Halothane
 - Ether
9. The repetitive consumption of drug to avoid withdrawal symptoms by a subject is termed as _____
- Drug addiction
 - Drug tolerance
 - Drug dependence
 - Drug abuse
10. Selegiline is a _____ drug used in Parkinsonism treatment.
- MAO B inhibitor
 - MAO A inhibitor
 - COMT inhibitor
 - Dopa decarboxylase inhibitor
11. The process of transport across the cell in particulate form by formation of vesicles is _____
- Active transport
 - Pinocytosis
 - Facilitated diffusion
 - Passive transport
12. Which of the following receptor type has 7 helical membrane spanning amino acid segments with 3 extracellular and 3 intracellular loops?
- Metabotropic Receptor
 - Iontropic Receptor
 - Nuclear Receptor
 - Tyrosine protein kinase receptor
13. An example of Injectable and Surface anaesthetic is _____
- Benoxinate
 - Benzocaine
 - Procaine
 - Lidocaine
14. The balanced anesthesia means _____
- Administration of preanesthetic medications to relieve pain, relax muscles and ease the patient
 - Administration of specific one medication to relieve pain, relax muscles and ease the patient
 - Administration of two or more medication to relieve pain, relax muscles and ease the patient
 - Administration of postanesthetic medications to relieve pain, relax muscles and ease the patient

15. The atypical antipsychotic drug that leads to agranulocytosis _____
- Haloperidol
 - Clozapine
 - Flouxetine
 - Chlorpromazine
16. Wine reaction is the major side effect exerted by _____
- Disulfiram
 - TCA
 - Levodopa
 - MAO inhibitors
17. Which of the following statement is NOT correct with respect to plasma protein binding?
- Generally expressed plasma concentrations of the drug refer to bound as well as free drug
 - High degree of protein binding generally makes the drug long acting
 - Highly plasma protein-bound drugs are largely restricted to the intracellular compartment
 - The bound fraction is not available for action
18. How many people will be checked under phase IV surveillance?
- 20-50 people
 - 20-300 people
 - 20-300 people
 - The whole market will be under surveillance
19. Organophosphates act by _____
- Blockage of cholinergic receptors
 - Activation of beta receptors
 - Inhibition of cholinesterase
 - Blockage of alpha receptors
20. The drawback of nitrous oxide as an anesthetic agent is _____
- Incompatibility with other anesthetic agents
 - It has hangover effect
 - It is highly explosive
 - It may lead to diffusion hypoxia

II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3)

(2x10= 20)

- Define the receptor. Discuss the theories of drug-receptor interactions. Write a note on the nuclear receptor.
- What are sympatholytics? Classify them and give the pharmacology of Propranolol.
- Classify antiepileptics based on mechanism of action. Discuss in detail hydantoin derivatives as antiepileptics

III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

(7x5= 35)

- A. Give the advantages and disadvantages of oral route.
- B. Define Adverse drug reactions. Mention the scope and objectives of pharmacovigilance.
- C. Enlist various factors modifying drug action and discuss any two in detail.
- D. Write a note on pressor agents.
- E. Explain the mechanism of action of local anesthetics. Enlist various techniques of anesthesia.
- F. Write a note on pharmacological actions of morphine
- G. Differentiate between benzodiazepines and barbiturates
- H. Add a note on hallucinogens.
- I. Discuss in detail use of anticholinesterases in treatment of Alzheimer's disease
