Total marks: 75

**Duration: 3 Hrs** 

N.B.: 1. All questions are compulsory 2. Figures to right indicate full marks Q. 1. **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (Answer all the questions)** The clearance of a drug is 1. the theoretical volume of CSF from which the drug is completely removed in unit a. time. the theoretical volume of plasma from which the drug is completely removed in unit b. time. c. the time after which the drug is completely removed from the body. the time after which the drug is completely removed from the site of action. d. 2. Aqueous Solubility, Concentration, Vascularity, and Route of Administration are factors affecting Distribution Excretion b. a. Absorption d. Metabolism c. **3.** A receptor which itself has enzymatic property is Insulin receptor b. Progesterone receptor a. Thyroxine receptor d. Glucagon receptor c. An undesirable effect of a drug that occurs at therapeutic doses and can be predicted from its pharmacological actions is called Side effect b. Toxic effect a. Allergic reaction d. Idiosyncrasy The cardiac muscarinic receptors 5. Are of the M1 subtype Are of the M2 subtype b. a. Function through the PIP2----Are selectively blocked by pirenzepine d. IP3/DAG Pathway The following is a selective  $\alpha 2$  adrenoceptor antagonist 6. Prazosin b. Phentolamine a. Yohimbine d. Clonidine c. 7. drug is the inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase Disulfiram Ethanol b. a. Acomprosate d. Methanol The phenytoin gives adverse effect in fetous. 8. Erythroblastosis Fetalis b. Foetal hydantoin syndrome

Down syndrome

d.

Wernick's encephalopathy

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9.	The reduced action of drug on repeated use by a subject is termed as								
a.	Drug addiction		<b>b.</b> Drug tolerance						
c.	Drug dependence		d. Drug abuse						
			D.T.						
10.	Donepezil is useful in trea	atment of	\$6						
a.	Parkinson's disease		b.	Psychosis					
c.	Alzheimer's disease		d.	Depression					
		S), 39,							
11.	The route of excretion for	r volatile genera							
a.	Exhaled air		øb.	Faeces					
c.	Sweat		d.	Saliva					
<b>12.</b>	If the effect of combination of two drugs is equal to the sum of their individual								
	effects, the two drugs are	exhibiting	65						
a.	Potentiation		Cb.	Additive effect					
c.	Cross tolerance		் d.	Antagonism					
		To. T	7						
13.			ect for ne	euromuscular blocking agents?					
a.	Induces bronchodilatation								
b.	Produces respiratory para								
c.	Acts by uncoupling the muscle contraction from depolarization of the membrane								
d. 5	Produces malignant hype								
14.	Benzodiazepines fail to e	xert therapeutic	use in						
a.	Insomnia	A CO	<b>b.</b>	Epilepsy					
c.	Anxiety		d.	Neurodegenerative disease					
15.	These CNS stimulants dr	ug predominatel	v acts of	cortical action.					
a.	Convulsants	, p	<b>b.</b>	Analeptics					
c.	Psychostimulants		d.	Respiratory stimulants					
,	1 sychostimulants		V.	Teophatory summanus					
16.	Cheese reaction is side ef	fect of							
a	MAO inhibitors		<b>b.</b>	TCA					
c.	Levodopa		d.	Disulfiram					
	Levogopa		<b>u.</b>	Disumani					
<b>17.</b>	Distribution is defined as								
		acommodata all	the drug	in the hody if the concentration					
a.	The volume that would accommodate all the drug in the body, if the concentration throughout was the same as in plasma.								
1. 5			, 4 <b>1</b> 4	0'					
<b>b.</b>	The time taken for its plasma concentration to be reduced to half of its original value								
c.		- / ), '/	( ) y =	artment of the body to another.					
d.	The rate and extent of absorption of a drug from a dosage form as determined by its								
	concentration-time curve	in blood or by i	ts excret	ion in urine.					
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
18.	1 2	A partial agonist can antagonize the effects of a full agonist because it has							
a.	High affinity but low intr	insic activity	b.	Low affinity but high					
				intrinsic activity					
c.	No affinity and low intrin	sic activity	d.	High affinity but no intrinsic					
				activity					

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<b>19.</b>	Adrenaline injected with	n a local anaesthetic	: 4	E. O.				
a.	Reduces local toxicity of the local anaesthetic							
b.	Reduces systemic toxicity of the local anaesthetic							
c.	Shortens duration of local anaesthesia							
d.	Makes the injection less painful							
20.	Which of the following	general anesthetics	belong	s to inhalants?	A ST			
a.	Ketamine		b.	Thiopental	P. A.			
c.	Propofol		d.	Desflurane				
2	Long Answers (Answe	r 2 out of 3)			20			
<b>A.</b>	What is biotransformation? Discuss Phase I reactions. Add a note on enzyme induction.							
В.	Classify anticholinergics. Give the detailed account of any two classes. Write the use of anticholinergics.							
C.	Discuss in detail pharmacotherapy of Parkinsonism.							
•	Cl 4 X	<b>7</b>		6				
3	Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)							
<b>A.</b>	Give the advantages and disadvantages of the parenteral route.							
В.	Classify the receptors along with the examples. Explain in brief ion channel receptors							
C.	Write a note on drug interactions							
D	Define myasthenia gravis. Enlist the drugs used in its treatment							
<b>E.</b>	Classify local anaestheti administration.	ics. Discuss the med	chanisn	n of action and rout	es of			

Give mechanism of action of sodium valproate and lithium Give detailed note on halogenated anesthetics Explain SSRIs in detail.

Write a note on Opioid antagonists F.

G.

H.