



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Course and semester: B.Pharm and VI

Name of the Subject: Pharmacology-III

Subject Code: BP-602T

Time: 3 hour

Maximum Marks: 75

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains three sections
- (ii) All the sections are compulsory

SECTION-A

Multiple choice questions:

20 X 1 = 20 Marks

1	In a case of persistent dry cough, which drug would be most suitable? a) Guaifenesin b) Salbutamol c) Dextromethorphan d) Bromhexine	(CO1)
2	Misoprostol is useful in preventing ulcers caused by a) Milk b) NSAIDs c) Beta blockers d) Antibiotics	(CO1)
3	Ondansetron is prescribed after chemotherapy. This is because it a) Reduces acid secretion b) Stimulates appetite c) Blocks serotonin receptors to prevent nausea d) Relaxes bronchial muscles	(CO1)
4	Metoclopramide improves digestion by a) Increasing acid b) Relaxing the stomach c) Enhancing gut motility d) Blocking bile secretion	(CO1)
5	First antibiotic discovered was: a) Streptomycin b) Penicillin c) Tetracycline d) Chloramphenicol	(CO2)
6	Which is a common side effect of chloramphenicol? a) Ototoxicity b) Aplastic anemia	(CO2)



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	c) Nephrotoxicity d) Hypertension	
7	Tetracycline is avoided in children due to: a) Diarrhea b) Liver damage c) Tooth discoloration d) Hair loss	(CO2)
8	Which drug causes "Gray baby syndrome"? a) Ciprofloxacin b) Chloramphenicol c) Erythromycin d) Gentamicin	(CO2)
9	Metronidazole is commonly used to treat a) Amoebiasis b) Ringworm c) Cough d) Influenza	(CO3)
10	Which antitubercular drug causes red-orange discoloration of urine? a) Isoniazid b) Pyrazinamide c) Rifampicin d) Ethambutol	(CO3)
11	Leprosy is primarily treated with: a) Tinidazole b) Dapsone c) Albendazole d) Quinine	(CO3)
12	Which drug is not used in combination therapy for tuberculosis? a) Rifampicin b) Ethambutol c) Ciprofloxacin d) Isoniazid	(CO3)
13	Trastuzumab is used in the treatment of: a) Colon cancer b) Breast cancer c) Prostate cancer d) Leukemia	(CO4)
14	Mechanism of methotrexate in cancer treatment: a) Inhibits cell membrane synthesis b) Inhibits DNA topoisomerase	(CO4)



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	c) Inhibits dihydrofolate reductase d) Induces DNA alkylation	
15	Which drug is used in immunosuppression during organ transplantation? a) Interferon b) BCG vaccine c) Tacrolimus d) Acyclovir	(CO4)
16	Which of the following is a biosimilar? a) Original monoclonal antibody b) A generic chemical drug c) A biologically similar therapeutic protein d) Herbal extract	(CO4)
17	Toxicity with which metal causes a “sweet metallic” taste and neurological symptoms? a) Mercury b) Arsenic c) Lead d) Cyanide	(CO5)
18	Which of the following is an example of teratogenic drug? a) Acetaminophen b) Thalidomide c) Ranitidine d) Loratadine	(CO5)
19	The circadian rhythm is controlled by which brain region? a) Pineal gland b) Suprachiasmatic nucleus c) Hypothalamus d) Thalamus	(CO5)
20	Chronopharmacology is especially useful in diseases like: a) Epilepsy b) Asthma and hypertension c) Stroke d) Tuberculosis	(CO5)



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SECTION-B

Short Questions: Attempt any SEVEN questions.

7x5 = 35 Marks

1	Differentiate between expectorants and antitussives with examples.	(CO1)
2	Classify antiulcer agents. Describe the mechanism of action of omeprazole.	(CO1)
3	Explain the general principles of chemotherapy.	(CO2)
4	Write the mechanism of action and clinical use of penicillins and cephalosporins.	(CO2)
5	Describe the pathophysiology of viral infections and Explain the mechanism of action of acyclovir.	(CO3)
6	Write a detailed note on the treatment of leprosy	(CO3)
7	Discuss in detail the chemotherapy of urinary tract infections	(CO4)
8	Explain monoclonal antibodies with examples.	(CO4)
9	Discuss the clinical features and management of barbiturate poisoning.	(CO5)

SECTION-C

Long questions: Attempt any TWO questions

2x10 = 20 Marks

1	Explain the pharmacological treatment of COPD.	(CO1)
2	Describe the classification, mechanism of action, uses of sulfonamides and cotrimoxazole	(CO2)
3	Explain the pathophysiology of malaria. Discuss the role of antimalarial drugs in prevention and treatment.	(CO3)