



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

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| 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

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| 1 | Differentiate between expectorants and antitussives with examples. | (C01) |
| 2 | Classify antiulcer agents. Describe the mechanism of action of omeprazole. | (C01) |
| 3 | Explain the general principles of chemotherapy. | (C02) |
| 4 | Write the mechanism of action and clinical use of penicillins and cephalosporins. | (C02) |
| 5 | Describe the pathophysiology of viral infections and Explain the mechanism of action of acyclovir. | (C03) |
| 6 | Write a detailed note on the treatment of leprosy | (C03) |
| 7 | Discuss in detail the chemotherapy of urinary tract infections | (C04) |
| 8 | Explain monoclonal antibodies with examples. | (C04) |
| 9 | Discuss the clinical features and management of barbiturate poisoning. | (C05) |

SECTION-C

Long questions: Attempt any TWO questions

2x10 = 20 Marks

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|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Explain the pharmacological treatment of COPD. | (C01) |
| 2 | Describe the classification, mechanism of action, uses of sulfonamides and cotrimoxazole | (C02) |
| 3 | Explain the pathophysiology of malaria. Discuss the role of antimalarial drugs in prevention and treatment. | (C03) |