



Graphic Era
HILL UNIVERSITY
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University under section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956

GEHU/04M/9.13

Sessional I (Even) Semester Examination, March 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Course and semester: **B. Pharm (VI semester)**

Name of the Paper: **Pharmacology III**

Paper Code: **BP 602T**

Time: 1:30 hours

Maximum Marks: 30

Note:

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

Section-A

Q1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all questions)

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

1. Antidote for codeine poisoning: (CO1)
 - a) Noscaphine
 - b) Naloxone
 - c) Naphazoline
 - d) Noradrenaline
2. Which of the following is a bulk-forming laxative? (CO1)
 - a) Bisacodyl
 - b) Lactulose
 - c) Psyllium
 - d) Loperamide
3. Which isomer of dextromethorphan is responsible for its anti-tussive action? (CO1)
 - a) D-isomer
 - b) L-isomer
 - c) Both D- and L-isomers equally
 - d) Neither isomer; it acts via its metabolites
4. Misoprostol is contraindicated in pregnancy due to its: (CO1)
 - a) Inhibition of gastric acid secretion
 - b) Stimulation of uterine contractions
 - c) Enhancement of mucus secretion
 - d) Anticholinergic effects
5. Which of the following expectorants acts by depolymerizing mucopolysaccharide fibres in mucus? (CO1)

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|---------------|----------------|--|
| a) Bromhexine | c) Montelukast | |
| b) Codeine | d) Ipratropium | |
6. Selective toxicity in antimicrobial therapy means: (CO2)
 - a) The drug kills the host but not the pathogen
 - b) The drug kills or inhibits the pathogen with minimal harm to the host
 - c) The drug has no toxic effects
 - d) The drug only works against bacteria

 7. Cotrimoxazole is fixed dose combination of trimethoprim and: (CO2)

a) Sulfamethoxazole	c) Sulfadoxine
b) Sulfadiazine	d) Sulfamethopyrazine

 8. Which antibiotic is known for causing gray baby syndrome? (CO2)

a) Tetracycline	c) Amikacin
b) Chloramphenicol	d) Vancomycin

 9. Aminoglycosides exhibit post-antibiotic effect due to: (CO2)

a) Persistent ribosomal binding	c) Blockade of peptidoglycan synthesis
b) Inhibition of bacterial metabolism	d) Enhanced immune system activation

 10. Fluoroquinolones primarily act by inhibiting: (CO2)

a) Peptidoglycan cross-linking	c) DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV
b) Bacterial RNA polymerase	d) Ribosomal translocation

Section-B

- I. Short type (attempt any two out of three) 2 X 5= 10 Marks
 1. Classify expectorants and antitussives and discuss the pharmacological properties of Codeine. (CO1)
 2. Compare and contrast the pharmacology of ondansetron and metoclopramide. (CO1)
 3. Outline the classification, mechanism of action, and clinical significance of Sulphonamides. (CO2)

- II. Long type (attempt any one out of two) 1 X 10 = 10 Marks
 1. What is ulcer? Classify anti-ulcer drugs and describe the mechanism of action of each class. (CO1)
 2. Compare and contrast natural penicillins and semi-synthetic penicillins in terms of spectrum and clinical applications. (CO2)