



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Name of the Program and semester: B. Pharm. IV Semester
Name of the Course: Pharmacology I
Course Code: BP404T
Time: 3.0 hour
Maximum Marks: 75

Roll no.

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains three sections
- (ii) All the sections are compulsory
- (iii) All questions should cover COs of the course as per syllabus coverage.

Section-A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

20 X 1 = 20

MARKS

S.N	CONTENTS	
1.	Which one is the sublingual route? a) Drug placed between cheek and gum b) Drug place between the tongue and upper palate c) Drug placed under the tongue d) Drug crushed and placed under the tongue	CO-1
2.	What is implied by «active transport»? a) Transport of drugs trough a membrane by means of diffusion b) Transport without energy consumption c) Engulf of drug by a cell membrane with a new vesicle formation d) Transport against concentration gradient	
3.	Which of the following is a phase II drug metabolizing reaction? a) Acetylation b) Deamination c) Hydrolysis d) Oxidation	
4.	The volume of distribution (Vd) relates: a) Single to a daily dose of an administrated drug b) An administrated dose to a body weight c) An uncharged drug reaching the systemic circulation d) The amount of a drug in the body to the concentration of a drug in plasma	
5.	An agonist is a substance that: a) Interacts with the receptor without producing any effect b) Interacts with the receptor and initiates changes in cell function, producing various effects c) Increases concentration of another substance to produce effect d) Interacts with plasma proteins and doesn't produce any effect	CO-2
6.	Irreversible interaction of an antagonist with a receptor is due to: a) Ionic bonds b) Hydrogen bonds c) Covalent bonds d) All of the above	
7.	Tick the second messenger of G-protein-coupled (metabotropic) receptor: a) Adenylyl cyclase b) Sodium ions c) Phospholipase C d) cAMP	



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

8.	What term is used to describe a more gradual decrease in responsiveness to a drug, taking days or weeks to develop? a) Refractoriness c) Tolerance	b) Cumulative effect d) Tachyphylaxis	
9.	The autonomic nervous system is also known as a) Visceral c) Involuntary nervous system	b) Vegetative d) All of the above	CO-3
10.	β -blockers are better avoided in a) Bronchial asthma c) Myocardial infarction	b) Pheochromocytoma d) Migraine	
11.	Atropine is antagonist to which type of muscarinic receptor - a) M1 c) M3	b) M2 d) M4	
12.	The primary mechanism of action of local anesthetics is: a) Activation of ligand-gated potassium channels b) Blockade of voltage-gated sodium channels c) Stimulation of voltage-gated N-type calcium channels d) Blockade the GABA-gated chloride channels		
13.	Which of the following antiseizure drugs is also effective in treating trigeminal neuralgia? a) Primidone c) Carbamazepine	b) Topiramate d) Lamotrigine	CO-4
14.	Which of the following inhalants is a gas anesthetic? a) Halothane c) Nitrous oxide	b) Isoflurane d) Desflurane	
15.	Which of the following drugs is most commonly used for causing anoxious reaction to alcohol by blocking its metabolism? a) Naltrexone c) Diazepam	b) Disulfiram d) Morphine	
16.	Indicate the intravenous anesthetic, which is an ultra-short-acting barbiturate: a) Fentanyl c) Midazolam	b) Thiopental d) Ketamine	
17.	Which of the following is an atypical neuroleptic drug: a) Loxapine c) Pimozide	b) Olanzapine d) Flupenthixol	CO-5
18.	MAO inhibitors in general raise the brain level of a) Dopamine c) Nor adrenaline	b) Serotonin d) All of the above	
19.	The following drug is added to levodopa therapy of parkinsonism to attenuate 'wearing off' effect: a) Selegiline c) Amantadine	b) Trihexiphenidyl d) Any of the above	
20.	What are opioid analgesics? a) Render a specific portion of the body insensitive to pain b) Render the full body of the patient insensitive to pain c) Render insensitive to pain by binding to opioid receptors d) Render a specific CNS of the body insensitive to pain		



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Section B

Short Questions: Attempt any seven questions.

7x5 = 35 marks

SN	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Enlist the advantages and disadvantages of parenteral routes.	CO 1
2.	Discuss the kinetics of elimination of drugs.	CO 1
3.	Explain the structure of functioning of G-protein receptors.	CO2
4.	Briefly enumerate about the different phases of clinical trial.	CO 2
5.	Write a note on glaucoma.	CO 3
6.	Give the MOA, uses and side effects of propranolol.	CO 3
7.	Discuss the Pharmacology of benzodiazepines briefly.	CO 4
8.	Write a note on disulfiram.	CO4
9.	Discuss the Pharmacology of levodopa.	CO 5

Section C

Long questions: Attempt any two questions

2x10 = 20 marks

SN	QUESTIONS	CO's
1	Enlist anticholinergic drugs. Explain about the pharmacological action of atropine.	CO3
2	Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write MOA, adverse effects and uses of Phenytoin.	CO4
3	What do you understand by psychosis? Classify antipsychotic drugs and write MOA, adverse effects and uses of Chlorpromazine.	CO5