



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.PHARM(NEW)/SEM-6/PT-608/2013**

**2013**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP – A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) One of the most common side effect of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate is
- a) pneumonia
  - b) atrophic rhinitis
  - c) pituitary-adrenal suppression
  - d) oropharyngeal candidiasis.

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[ Turn over



- ii) Which of the following  $H_1$  antihistaminics has additional anti-5-HT, anticholinergic, sedative and appetite stimulating properties ?
- a) Promethazine                      b) Terfenadine  
c) Cyproheptadine                  d) Hydroxyzine.
- iii) Loss of taste sensation is the side effect of
- a) Captopril                              b) Verapamil  
c) Ferrous sulphate                  d) none of these
- iv) Reflex bronchoconstriction is most likely to occur with which of the following forms of inhaled antiasthma medication ?
- a) Dry power rotacap  
b) Nebuliser  
c) Nebuliser with spacer  
d) Metered dose spray of drug in solution.
- v) Megaloblastic anaemia occurs due to deficiency of
- a) Vitamin D                              b) Vitamin C  
c) Folic acid                                d) Vitamin  $B_{12}$ .
- vi) Ondansetron is
- a)  $H_2$  Antagonist                      b) 5HT3 antagonist  
c) antiemetic drug                      d) none of these.
- vii) Codeine is used clinically as
- a) analgesic                                b) antitussive  
c) antidiarrhoeal                      d) all of these.



- viii) Long term ACE inhibitor therapy may retard the progression of
- diabetic nephropathy
  - diabetic retinopathy
  - hypertensive nephropathy
  - all of these.
- ix) Digitalis induced increase in refractory period of myocardial fibres is most consistent and pronounced in the
- Purkinje fibres
  - A-V node
  - Ventricles
  - Atria.
- x) The preferred diuretic for mobilizing edema fluid in CHF is
- hydrochlorothiazide
  - metolazone
  - furosemide
  - amiloride.
- xi) Which of the following is N-type calcium channel blocker ?
- W-conotoxin
  - Ethosuximide
  - Verapamil
  - Nifedipine.
- xii) Ileum of guinea pig is highly sensitive to
- Serotonin
  - Ach
  - Histamine
  - Oxytocin.

**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

- Write down the synthesis and pharmacological action of histamine in human body.
- Classify antihyperlipidemic agents. Explain the mechanism of action of statins.  $3 + 2$

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4. Define bioassay. List the advantages and disadvantages of bioassay over chemical assay. 1 + 4
5. Write a note on the Renin Angiotensin pathway.
6. Briefly discuss haemostatics and anticoagulants.

### GROUP – C

#### ( Long Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

7. Explain the pathophysiology of asthma. Mention the factors which can aggravate asthma. Discuss the pharmacology of drugs used for the treatment of bronchial asthma. What is 'status asthmaticus' ? 4 + 3 + 6 + 2
8. Define hypertension. Classify antihypertensive drugs. Write the role of ACE inhibitors and  $\beta$  blockers in the management of hypertension. 2 + 6 + 7
9. Define diuretics. Classify them with examples. Write the mechanism of action of thiazide diuretics. Why is spironolactone termed as 'potassium sparing diuretic' ? 1 + 6 + 6 + 2
10. What is arrhythmia ? Classify anti-arrhythmic drugs. Discuss various factors that may precipitate arrhythmia. Discuss the pharmacological action and mechanism of action of calcium channel blockers and their role as anti-arrhythmic agents. 1 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 2
11. Explain in detail about the physiological and pathophysiological role of prostaglandins.

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