	Utech
Name:	
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Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/B.PHARM(N)/SEM-7/PT-708/2011-12 2011 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)

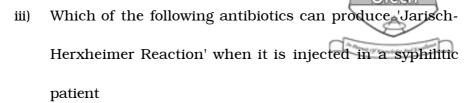
1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) An example of nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors is
 - a) Efavirenz
- b) Ritonavir
- c) Delavirdine
- d) Zalcitabine.
- ii) Most common side effect of cisapride is
 - a) Abdominal cramps
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Headache
- d) Convulsion.

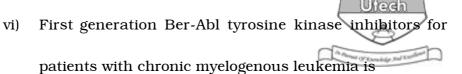
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- a) Oxytetracycline
- b) Nystatin
- c) Polymyxin-B
- d) Penicillin.
- iv) Which of the following drugs increase CNS toxicity of fluoroquinolones
 - a) Antacids
- b) Ca²⁺ salts
- c) Barbiturates
- d) NSAIDs.
- v) Primaquine sensitivity is due to deficiency of
 - a) Cholinesterase
 - b) Pseudocholinesterase
 - c) Glucose 6 phosphate
 - d) Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase.

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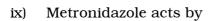


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- a) Dasatinib
- b) Imatinib
- c) Bosutinib
- d) Nilotinib.
- vii) Castor oil is a
 - a) Bulk forming purgative
 - b) Stimulant purgative
 - c) Osmotic purgative
 - d) Stool softener.
- viii) Thiocyanates is a thyroid inhibitor which act by inhibiting
 - a) Development of thyroid tissue
 - b) Iodine trapping
 - c) Thyroid hormone synthesis
 - d) Thyroid hormone release.

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- a) formation of highly reactive nitro radicals
- b) formation of highly reactive superoxide radicals
- c) formation of highly reactive hydroxyl radicals
- d) formation of highly reactive hydrogen peroxide radicals.
- x) Which of the following fluroquinoline antibiotic is found at higher concentration in CSF?
 - a) Ofloxacin
- b) Norfloxacin
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Levofloxacin.
- xi) Oxytocin acts on
 - a) Ligand gated ion channels
 - b) G-protein coupled receptor
 - c) Kinase linked receptor
 - d) Neuclear receptor.

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- xii) Primary intracellular site of action of the aminoglycosides is
 - a) 40S ribosomal subunit
 - b) 30S ribosomal subunit
 - c) 20S ribosomal subunit
 - d) 60S ribosomal subunit.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

- 2. What are mucolytics? Classify them and mention the mechanism of action of Acetyleysteine as mucolytic.
- 3. Write down the anthelminthic treatment of neurocysticercosis.
- 4. Ennumerate the differences between erythromycin, olarithromycin and azithromycin.
- Write down the first and second line antitubercular drugs.
 Explain the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Isoniazid.
- 6. Write down the pharmacology of the thyroid hormones.

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(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.



- 7. Explain briefly the pathophysiology of emesis. Classify the antiemetic drugs. Explain the mechanism of action and adverse effect for
 - a) Domperidone
 - b) Ondansetron.

4 + 5 + 6

- 8. Explain the mechanism of action of aminoglycosides. Explain briefly the mechanism of resistance for aminoglycosides. Give the use and adverse effects of
 - a) Amikacin
 - b) Gentamicin
 - c) Neomycin.

4 + 5 + 6

- 9. What do you mean by cell cycle specific and cell cycle non-specific cytotoxic drugs? Give example of both classes. What are the general toxixities shown by cytotoxic drugs? Write about mechanism of action and use of Methotrexate as antineoplastic agent. 1 + 1 + 1 + 6 + 3 + 2
- 10. What are the oral hypoglycaemic drugs? Classify them with example. What is the mechanism of action of sulfonylureas? Write a short note on the use of estrogen for hormone replacement therapy. 1 + 5 + 5 + 4

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- 11. Write short notes on any three of the following
 - a) Write a note on the hypothalamus-Pituitary Adrenal Cortex axis.
 - b) Mechanism of action of cotrimoxazole.
 - c) Finasteride in benign hypertrophy of prostate.
 - d) Mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of
 - i) Zidovudine
 - ii) Prednisolone.

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