



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.PHARM (OLD)/SEM-6/PT-608/2011

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) Atheromatous plaque is formed in
 - a) Epilepsy
 - b) Alzheimer's disease
 - c) Parkinson's disease
 - d) Myocardial infarction.
 - ii) Loss of taste sensation is the side effects of
 - a) Prazosin
 - b) Verapamil
 - c) Clonidine
 - d) Captopril.
 - iii) Which of the following is a prophylactic agent that appears to stabilize mast cell ?
 - a) Aminophylline
 - b) Ipratopium
 - c) Salmeterol
 - d) Cromolyn.

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[Turn over



- iv) Which of the following drugs is most likely to accentuate variant angina ?
- a) Verapamil b) Propranolol
c) Atenolol d) Dipyridamol.
- v) The electrophysiological effects of digitalis on Purkinje fibres include the following *except*
- a) Enhancement of resting membrane potential
b) Decrease in the slope of phase-0 depolarization
c) Increase in the rate of phase 4 depolarization
d) Abbreviation of action potential duration.
- vi) Cyproheptadine is a
- a) 5-HT_{2A} antagonist b) H₂- antagonist
c) 5-HT agonist d) None of these.
- vii) Prostaglandin analogue Misoprostol, is used in
- a) Post-partrum haemorrhage
b) Cervical priming
c) Gastric ulcer
d) Glaucoma.
- viii) Respiratory stimulants are known as
- a) Analeptics b) Thymoleptics
c) Thymotropics d) Nootropics.
- ix) COX-2 pathway is
- a) constitutive b) inducible
c) reducible d) competitive.



- x) Which of the following is true for anti-asthmatic drug Salbutamol ?
- a) It is a β_2 agonist
 - b) It is also known as Albuterol
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of these.
- xi) The most potent and most efficacious LDL lowering agent is
- a) Lovastatin
 - b) Simvastatin
 - c) Pravastatin
 - d) Atrovastatin.
- xii) Action of bradykinin includes the following except
- a) bronchoconstriction
 - b) increase in capillary permeability
 - c) fall in blood pressure
 - d) cardiac depression.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

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

2. Write down the principle and assay method of insulin.
3. What is hyperlipidemia ? Classify anti-hyperlipidemic drugs according to their mechanism of action.
4. Write a short note on anti-platelet drugs.
5. Enumerate the drugs used to treat bronchial asthma.
6. Briefly discuss the pharmacology of Histamine.



GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) What are the various complications of High ceiling Diuretic therapy ?
b) Explain the mechanism of action of Spironolactone and Acetazolamide.
c) Classify weak or adjunctive diuretics. $5 + 5 + 5$
8. a) Explain the pharmacological actions of 5-HT.
b) What are the various clinical uses of Prostaglandin and its analogues ?
c) Write down the pathway of generation of Plasma kinins. $5 + 5 + 5$
9. a) What is Angina pectoris ?
b) What are the types of Angina ?
c) Classify antianginal drugs.
d) Discuss about the Nitrates and β -blocker used in the management of Angina pectoris. $2 + 2 + 2 + 9$
10. a) What are haematinics ?
b) Name various formulation of iron available as haematinics.
c) Classify coagulants and anticoagulants. $2 + 4 + 9$
11. Define hypertension. Classify Anti-hypertensive drugs. Write down the role of ACE inhibitor for controlling hypertension.