

(SVSU/2022-23/R/S-A)

Printing Pages: 2

Paper Code: MBBS -232

Enrollment No.

M.B.B.S.

Second Professional Examination

Subject Code: MBBS -232

Subject Name: Pharmacology - II

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

Note: Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well-labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (separate sheet will be provided)

[01x20=20]

Section - A

1. *(Problem-based long essay-type question)*
Rakesh, 45 years 45-year-old farmer is brought to the emergency medicine department with symptoms suggestive of Organo Phosphorous Compound (OPC) poisoning.
 - a. What is the treatment of OPC poisoning?
 - b. Explain competitive antagonism with a suitable diagram.
 - c. Enumerate uses of Anticholinesterase drugs. **[4+3+ 3=10]**
2. **Describe in brief.** **[5x5=25]**
 - a. Mechanism of action of Local anesthetics.
 - b. Therapeutic Index.
 - c. Preanesthetic medications.
 - d. Prophylaxis of Migraine.
 - e. Clinical trials in drug development.
3. **What are the various responsibilities of a leader in a healthcare team? Elaborate with examples.** **[5]**

[P.T.O.]

Section - B

1. *(Problem-based long essay-type question)*

A 40-year-old male patient presented to the outpatient department and after evaluation, the physician made the diagnosis of Parkinsons disease. **[4+3+3=10]**

- a. Enumerate the drugs used in the treatment of Parkinsons disease.
- b. Discuss in detail the pharmacology of Levodopa.
- c. What is the rationale if combining levodopa with carbidopa?

2. Write short notes on-

[5x6=30]

- a. Plasma half-life.
- b. Inhalational steroids.
- c. Neostigmine.
- d. Adverse effects of typical antipsychotics.
- e. Uses of Adrenaline.
- f. Griseofulvin

Enrollment No.

M.B.B.S.

(SVSU/2022-23/R/S-A)

Invigilator's Signature

Subject Code: MBBS-232

Second Prof. Examination

Subject Name: Pharmacology - II

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time: 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks : 20]

Note: Write your Enroll. Number on the Question paper. Each MCQ carries one mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or any overwriting will be considered as a wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

- I Which of the following is a cytochrome enzyme inducer?
 (a) Rifampicin (b) Ketoconazole (c) Erythromycin (d) Itraconazole
- II High plasma protein binding of a drug result in:
 (a) Increase in Vd
 (b) Decrease in glomerular filtration
 (c) Increase in tubular secretion
 (d) Decreased drug interactions
- III Absorption of which of the following drugs is increased when given with a fatty meal?
 (a) Amphotericin B (b) Griseofulvin (c) Ampicillin (d) Aspirin
- IV Which phase of clinical trials is done after the drug enters the market?
 (a) Phase I (b) Phase II (c) Phase III (d) Phase IV
- V Which of the following drugs has higher beta 1 receptor specific action:
 (a) Adrenaline (b) Nor adrenaline (c) Dopamine (d) Dobutamine
- VI Which of the following is 1st generation anti-histaminic agent?
 (a) Cetirizine (b) Chlorpheniramine (c) Loratadine (d) Fexofenadine
- VII Selective COX-2 inhibitor is:
 (a) Mefenamic acid (b) Naproxen (c) Etoricoxib (d) Ketorolac
- VIII Local anaesthetic act by inhibition of influx of:
 (a) Sodium ions (b) Potassium ions (c) Calcium ions (d) Chloride ions
- IX Which of the following drug is depolarizing blocker:
 (a) Diazepam (b) Pancuronium (c) Tizanidine (d) Succinylcholine
- X Which of the following agent causes dissociative anesthesia?
 (a) Ketamine (b) Diazepam (c) Thiopentone (d) Propofol
- XI Which of the following effect is opioid agonist-antagonist?
 (a) Cocaine (b) Pentazocine (c) Morphine (d) Domperidone
- XII Drug of choice for the resistant schizophrenia is:
 (a) Lithium (b) Haloperidol (c) Clozapine (d) Carbamazepine
- XIII Which of the following drug is termed as typical antipsychotic?
 (a) Clozapine (b) Risperidone (c) Lithium (d) Haloperidol

[P.T.O.]

- XIV Drug of choice for absence seizures is:
- (a) Propofol
 - (b) Lorazepam
 - (c) Ethosuximide
 - (d) Carbamazepine
- XV Which enzyme is inhibited by Selegiline?
- (a) Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - (b) Phosphodiesterase
 - (c) Monoamine oxidase
 - (d) Cytochrome P 450
- XVI All of the following drugs are bronchodilators except:
- (a) Theophylline
 - (b) Salbutamol
 - (c) Hydrocortisone
 - (d) Ipratropium
- XVII Which of the following drug has Narrow therapeutic index?
- (a) Aspirin
 - (b) Cimetidine
 - (c) Metformin
 - (d) Phenytoin
- XVIII Which drug undergo enterohepatic circulation?
- (a) Phenytoin
 - (b) Estrogen
 - (c) Lithium
 - (d) Metoclopramide
- XIX Which of the following phase of clinical trial is also known as therapeutic confirmatory trial?
- (a) Phase I
 - (b) Phase II
 - (c) Phase III
 - (d) Phase IV
- XX Drug of choice for drug induced parkinsonism is?
- (a) Tolcapone
 - (b) Amantadine
 - (c) Biperidin
 - (d) Selegiline
- *****

SVSU/R/I

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: MBBS 231

Enrollment No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

M.B.B.S.

First Professional Examination, Jan 2023
Pharmacology – I

Note : Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (separate sheet will be provided)

[01x20=20]

SECTION – A

1. a. Classify drugs for bronchial asthma. [2+2+6=10]
b. Write the treatment of status asthmaticus.
c. Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects and drug interactions of theophylline.

2. Describe in brief.

[5x5=25]

- a. Drug treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
b. Pralidoxime for anticholinesterase poisoning
c. Atropine is contraindicated in glaucoma
d. Give reason why ipratropium bromide is preferred over atropine for COPD
e. Lithium in Bipolar disorder

3. Describe the mechanism of action of tricyclic antidepressant in treatment of depression. How does fluoxetine differ from tricyclic antidepressant [5]

[P.T.O.]

SECTION - B

Q.1

[2+2+6=10]

- a. Enumerate various drugs used for the treatment of Parkinsons disease.
- b. Explain the on and off phenomenon
- c. Describe the mechanism of action and side effects of Levodopa. Write the rationale for combination with Carbidopa.

Q.2 Write short notes on

[5×5=25]

- a. Volume of distribution
- b. Pharmacotherapy of glaucoma
- c. Cardiogenic shock
- d. Drug-Drug interaction
- e. Diffusion hypoxia

Q.3. Essential medicine

[5]

SVSU/R/1

Invigilator's Signature

M.B.B.S.-231

Enrollment No.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION JANUARY 2023

Pharmacology - I
Multiple Choice QuestionsMax. Marks : 20
Marks Obt. :

Time : 15 Minutes

Note : Write your Enroll. Number on Question paper. Each MCQ carries 01 mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or any over writing will be considered as wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use pencil for writing.

- I Phentolamine is competitive antagonism of
A. Acetylcholine B. Isoprenaline
C. Noradrenaline D. Atropine
- II Most of the drug is absorbed through
A. Active transport B. Facilitated diffusion
C. Passive diffusion D. Ion pair transport
- III Most common Phase -2nd reaction is
A. Sulfate conjunction: B. Glucuronide conjugation
C. α amino acid conjunction D. Methylation
- IV Compared to subcutaneous injection, the intramuscular injection of drugs
A. Is more painful B. Produces faster response
C. Is unsuitable for depot preparations D. Carries greater risk of anaphylactic reaction
- V The following receptor has an intrinsic ion channel:
A. Histamine H1 receptor B. Histamine H2 receptor
C. Adrenergic beta receptor D. GABA receptor
- VI Which of the following agents is an α_2 -selective antagonist?
A. Yohimbine B. Tamsulosin
C. Tolazoline D. Prazosin
- VII Nonselective α -receptor antagonists are most useful in the treatment of:
A. Asthma B. Cardiac arrhythmias
C. Pheochromocytoma D. Chronic hypertension
- VIII At high doses the predominant effect of dopamine would be by stimulating
A. α adrenergic receptors B. β -1 adrenergic receptors
C. β -2 adrenergic receptors D. dopamine receptors
- IX A middle aged woman who has been on antihypertensive drug therapy for the past 3 months. During her most recent visit her fasting blood glucose level was found to be 160 mg/dL. Which amongst the following would most likely to have caused her glucose intolerance
A. diltiazem B. hydrochlorothiazide
C. lisinopril D. losartan
- X Which of the following side effects for given drugs is wrong
A. Phenytoin - gum hypertrophy B. Ethosuximide - hirsutism
C. Phenobarbital - enzyme induction D. Carbamazepine - ataxia

[F.T.O.]

- XI** The second generation H1 antihistaminics have the following advantages **EXCEPT**
 A. Lack of anticholinergic side effects B. Lack of alcohol potentiating potential
 C. Recipient can drive motor vehicles D. Good antipruritic action
- XII** Select the antihistaminic which blocks cardiac K⁺ channels when given in high doses or along with drugs that inhibit CYP3A4 isoenzyme:
 A. Chlorpheniramine B. Promethazine
 C. Astemizole D. Loratadine
- XIII** If a drug is eliminated by first order kinetics:
 A. A constant amount of the drug will be eliminated per unit time
 B. Its clearance value will remain constant
 C. Its elimination half life will increase with dose
 D. It will be completely eliminated from the body in two half life period
- XIV** Which amongst the following local anaesthetic is highly cardiotoxic
 A. Ropivacaine B. Procaine
 C. Bupivacaine D. Lignocaine
- XV** The general anaesthetic having significant cardio-depressant property is:
 A. Halothane B. Enflurane
 C. Nitrous oxide D. Ether
- XVI** Which of the following is useful in the treatment of methanol poisoning:
 A. Disulfiram B. Ethylene glycol
 C. Leucovorin D. Fomepizole
- XVII** Which of the following anxiolytic benzodiazepine has additional mild antidepressant property
 A. Chlordiazepoxide B. Oxazepam
 C. Alprazolam D. Lorazepam
- XVIII** Morphine is contraindicated in head injury because:
 A. It does not relieve the pain of head injury B. It can raise intracranial tension
 C. It can cause constipation D. It is liable to cause addiction
- XIX** Which amongst the following drugs is also capable of directly causing histamine release by displacing the bound form of histamine stored within mast cells
 A. cimetidine B. epinephrine
 C. morphine D. penicillin G
- XX** Aspirin is contraindicated in children suffering from influenza or similar viral infection because of increased risk of
 A. Gastric bleeding B. Thrombocytopenia
 C. Fanconi syndrome D. Reye's syndrome
