

Printing Pages : 2

Paper Code: MBBS-231

Enrollment No.

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M.B.B.S.

II Prof. Examination

Subject Code MBBS -231 Paper I

Subject Name - Pharmacology

[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) [3+4+3=10]

A 65 year old patient was found to have increased intraocular pressure on a routine eye examination. The dilated eye examination reveals no evidence of optic nerve damage. He is diagnosed with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG).

- Enumerate the classes of drugs used for the treatment of open angle glaucoma.
- Explain mechanism of action of 1st line class of drugs used in POAG.
- How pilocarpine can be useful in the treatment of open angle glaucoma.

2. Write short notes on-

[5x3=15]

- Pharmacotherapy of anaphylactic shock
- 3rd generation beta blockers
- First order kinetics

3. Answer in brief:

[5x3=15]

- Cox-2 Inhibitors
- Role of dantrolene in malignant hyperthermia
- Pharmacovigilance

[P.T.O]

Section B

1. (Problem-based long essay-type question) [3+4+3=10]

A 68 year old man with a 6 month history of progressive pill-rolling tremors of the hands, slowed bodily movement, impaired posture and balance and cogwheel rigidity presents to primary care physician for evaluation. Physical examination confirms the earlier findings. On the basis of this case answer the following questions:

- a. What is the most likely diagnosis
- b. Explain on and off phenomenon of the first line drugs used in this disease.
- c. Enumerate the drugs used in the treatment of this disease.

2. Write short notes on-

[5x3=15]

- a. Buspirone use as anti-anxiety drug
- b. Sodium valproate
- c. Patient autonomy

3. Answer in brief:

[5x3=15]

- a. Treatment of acute mania
- b. Role of β_2 agonists in acute asthma
- c. Atypical Benzodiazepines

Enrollment No.

Invigilator's Signature

M.B.B.S.-II Prof. Examination

Subject Code : MBBS-231
Subject Name : Pharmacology
Multiple Choice Questions

Paper I

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks: 20]

Note: Write your enrollment. Number on the 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 overwriting will be considered the wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

I Atropine is contraindicated in:

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Peptic ulcer
- c) Motion sickness
- d) Glaucoma

II The following statements are true for ropinirole:

- a) Acts as an agonist of D₁ and D₂ receptors
- b) Doses can be increased quickly, so rapid achievement of therapeutic benefits
- c) May be used as an initial agent for Parkinson's disease in place of levodopa
- d) Reduced rates of motor activity fluctuations in patients treated with it

III What is characteristic of the intramuscular route of drug administration

- a) Only water solutions can be injected
- b) Oily solutions can be injected
- c) Opportunity for hypertonic solution injections.
- d) The action develops slower than at oral administration.

IV Which of the following is a depolarizing neuromuscular blocker?

- a) Rocuronium
- b) Atracurium
- c) Succinylcholine
- d) Vecuronium

V A common side effect of first-generation antihistamines is:

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Sedation
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Hypertension

VI Following are the effective drugs in absence seizures, except:

- a) Ethosuximide
- b) Lamotrigine
- c) Carbamazepine
- d) Topiramate

VII Therapeutic index is a measure of:

- a) Drug potency
- b) Drug safety
- d) Drug solubility
- d) Drug absorption

VIII What is characteristic of the oral route?

- a) Fast onset of effect.
- b) Absorption depends on GI tract secretion and motor function.
- c) A drug reaches the blood passing the liver.
- d) The sterilization of medicinal forms is obligatory

IX Parenteral administration:

- a) Cannot be used with unconscious patients.
- b) Generally results in a less accurate dosage than oral administration.
- c) Usually produces a more rapid response than oral administration
- d) Is too slow for emergency use

[P.T.O.]

- X** Which anaesthetic agent is known for causing dissociative anesthesia?
- Thiopentone
 - Ketamine
 - Propofol
 - Midazolam
- XI** Theophylline toxicity includes:
- Constipation and drowsiness
 - Bradycardia and dry mouth
 - Tremors and seizures
 - Urinary retention
- XII** Tick the feature of the sublingual route:
- Fast absorption
 - A drug is exposed to gastric secretion
 - A drug is exposed to more prominent liver metabolism
 - A drug can be administered in a variety of doses
- XIII** The following statement is true for β -antagonists, except:
- Propranolol has low and dose-dependent bioavailability.
 - Nadolol has a very long duration of action
 - Celiprolol causes less abnormality in plasma lipids
 - Non-selective β -blockers are safe in hypertensive patients with asthma
- XIV** Which one of the following is not given by sublingual route:
- Insulin
 - Buprenorphine
 - Nitro-glycerine
 - Desamino oxytocin
- XV** Zolpidem differs from benzodiazepines in that it:
- Is used as a muscle relaxant
 - Has anticonvulsant properties
 - Acts selectively on BZ1 receptors
 - Is longer-acting
- XVI** Which drug is the most preferred drug for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting?
- Metoclopramide
 - Domperidone
 - Ondansetron
 - Diphenhydramine
- XVII** Prodrug levodopa gets converted in the body to:
- Methyldopa
 - Carbidopa
 - Dopamine
 - Enalaprilat
- XVIII** First-order kinetics means:
- Rate of elimination is constant
 - Half-life changes with dose
 - Constant fraction of drug is eliminated per unit time
 - Drug accumulates in tissues
- XIX** All are the parenteral routes of medicinal agent administration EXCEPT:
- Rectal
 - Oral
 - Subcutaneous
 - Inhalation
- XX** Clonidine lowers blood pressure mainly by:
- Beta-blockade
 - Diuresis
 - Central α_2 agonism
 - Ganglion blockade

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Enrollment No.

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M.B.B.S.

II Prof. Examination

Subject Code MBBS 232 Paper II

Subject Name PHARMACOLOGY

[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) [3+4+3 =10]

A 42 years old male working in a multi-national company, smoker and alcoholic came to out-patient department with complain of chest pain off and on and difficulty breathing while using staircase. There is family history of diabetes also. On examination his blood pressure was found to be 144/92 mm Hg. A diagnosis of stable angina was made.

- Classify antianginal drugs
- Describe the mechanism of action and side effects of nitrates.
- Discuss the role of calcium channel blockers in variant angina

2. Write short notes on-

[5x3=15]

- Antithyroid drugs
- Angiotensin receptor blockers
- Sucralfate

3. Answer in brief:

[5x3=15]

- Low molecular weight heparin
- Ondansetron
- Multidrug resistant tuberculosis

[P.T.O.]

Section B

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

[3+4+3 =10]

A 20 year old college student residing in hostel complain of high grade fever, abdominal pain and feeling of vomiting. On examination temperature was 103 degree Fahrenheit. Typhi dot test was done and found to be positive. So a diagnosis of Typhoid fever was made.

- a. Discuss the treatment of Typhoid fever
- b. Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of 3rd generation cephalosporin.
- c. Discuss the mechanism of action of Chloramphenicol.

2. Write short notes on-

[5x3=15]

- a. Artemisinin combination therapy
- b. Frusemide as diuretic
- c. Metformin

3. Answer in brief:

[5x3=15]

- a. Oral contraceptive pills
- b. Management of microcytic hypochromic anemia
- c. Antimicrobial stewardship

Enrollment No.

Invigilator's Signature

M.B.B.S.- II Prof. Examination

Subject Code : MBBS-232
 Subject Name: PHARMACOLOGY
 Multiple Choice Questions

Paper II

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks: 20]

Note: Write your enrollment. Number on the 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 overwriting will be considered the wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

1. The anti-dote for acute iron poisoning is:
 - a) Penicillamine
 - b) Dimercaprol
 - c) Desferrioxamine
 - d) N-acetylcysteine
2. Which of the following drugs inhibits cell wall synthesis?
 - a) Tetracycline
 - b) Penicillins
 - c) Aminoglycosides
 - d) Chloramphenicol
3. A potent inhibitor of beta lactamase is-
 - a) Carbenecillin
 - b) Clavulanic acid
 - c) Cefamandole
 - d) Idoxuridine
4. Thyroxine is used in –
 - a) Thyroid storm
 - b) Cretinism
 - c) Endemic goiter
 - d) Grave's disease
5. The most common adverse reaction to insulin is:
 - a) Hypoglycaemia
 - b) Lipodystrophy
 - c) Urticaria
 - d) Angioedema
6. Insulin with longest duration of action is:
 - a) Isophane insulin
 - b) Lente insulin
 - c) Semilente insulin
 - d) Regular insulin
7. Adverse reactions of chloroquine exclude:
 - a) Nausea vomiting
 - b) Convulsions
 - c) Retinopathy
 - d) Hypertension
8. Artesunate is an alkaloid obtained from:
 - a) Cinchona bark
 - b) Yaw tree
 - c) Ma huang
 - d) Qinghaosu
9. Prostaglandin analogue that combat "aspirin ulcer" is:
 - a) Alprostadil
 - b) Gemprost
 - c) Misoprostol
 - d) Dinoprostone
10. Drug not used in the treatment of H. pylori infection is-
 - a) Cisapride
 - b) Clarithromycin
 - c) Metronidazole
 - d) Omeprazole

11. The preferred anticoagulant in pregnancy is:

- a) Unfractionated heparin
- c) Warfarin

- b) Low molecular weight heparin
- d) Dicoumarol

12. Digitalis intoxication treatment involves:

- a) Cardio version
- c) Lignocaine intravenously

- b) Hemodialysis
- d) Calcium supplementation

13. Coronary vasodilator list excludes:

- a) Verapamil
- b) Dipyridamole
- c) Isosorbide dinitrate
- d) Propranolol

14. Long acting organic nitrate is:

- a) Glyceryl trinitrate
- b) Isosorbide dinitrate
- c) Isosorbide-5-mononitrate
- d) Amyl nitrate

15. A metabolic inhibitor anti-ischemic drug useful in angina pectoris is:

- a) Trimetazidine
- b) Dalteparin
- c) Carvedilol
- d) Nicardipine

16. Hormones level elevated in shock - excludes:

- a) Vasopressin
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Cortisol
- d) Calcitonin

17. Drugs used in cardiogenic shock exclude:

- a) Dopexamine
- b) Dobutamine
- c) Dopamine
- d) Diclofenac

18. Chemoprophylaxis with isoniazid is contraindicated in:

- a) Myopathy
- b) Psychoses
- c) Active hepatitis
- d) Hypertension

19. Mycolic acid synthesis inhibitor used in tuberculosis is:

- a) Ethionamide
- b) Pyrazinamide
- c) Rifampin
- d) Isoniazid

20. Therapeutic uses of rifampin exclude:

- a) Leprosy
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Chemoprophylaxis of meningococcal infection
- d) Lymphogranuloma venereum
