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**B.Pharm. (Fourth Semester)**  
**EXAMINATION, May - June 2022**  
**(New Course)**  
**Pharmacology - I**

*Time : Three Hours]**[Maximum Marks : 75***Section - A****(Objective/Multiple Type Questions)****(1 mark each)****Note- Attempt all questions.**

1. Which of the following is non-selective  $\alpha$  adrenergic blocker agonist:
- (A) Ergotamine
  - (B) Tamsulosin
  - (C) Terazosin
  - (D) Yohimbine

2. A prodrug is:
- (A) The prototype member of a class of drugs
  - (B) The oldest member of a class of drugs
  - (C) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite
  - (D) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation.
3. All of the following subserve as intracellular second messengers in receptor mediated signal transduction except:
- (A) Cyclic AMP
  - (B) Inositol trisphosphate
  - (C) Diacyl glycerols
  - (D) G proteins
4. Which of the following constitutes 'drug abuse':
- (A) Physician prescribed use of penicillin G for the cure of viral fever
  - (B) Self-administration of aspirin to relieve headache
  - (C) Repeated self-administration of morphine to derive euphoria
  - (D) All of the above
5. Which of the following is a selective MAO-B inhibitor:
- (A) Selegiline
  - (B) Clorgyline
  - (C) Moclobemide
  - (D) Tranylcypromine

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6. Ethosuximide is produces its antiepileptic effect by:
- (A) Prolongation of Na<sup>+</sup> Inactivation
  - (B) Facilitation GABA mediated Cl<sup>-</sup> channel opening
  - (C) Inhibition of 'T' type Ca<sup>2+</sup> current
  - (D) None of the above
7. The receptor which located on SA node:
- (A) M1
  - (B) M5
  - (C) M3
  - (D) M2
8. Primary mechanism of action of benzodiazepines is:
- (A) Dopamine antagonism
  - (B) Adenosine antagonism
  - (C) Opening of neuronal chloride channels.
  - (D) Facilitation of GABA- mediated chloride influx
9. The route of drug administration that gives the most rapid onset of the pharmacological effect is:
- (A) Intramuscular injection
  - (B) Intravenous injection
  - (C) Peroral administration
  - (D) Subcutaneous injection

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10. The neurotransmitter system in the brain most affected in Alzheimer's disease is:
- (A) Glutamnergic
  - (B) GABAergic
  - (C) Dopaminergic
  - (D) Cholinergic
11. Excitatory postsynaptic potential of neuron related to:
- (A) Increase in permeability to cations like Na<sup>+</sup> or Ca<sup>2+</sup>
  - (B) Increase in permeability to anions like Cl<sup>-</sup> ions
  - (C) Increase in permeability to anions and cations
  - (D) None of the above
12. Which of the following is Long acting barbiturate?
- (A) Pentobarbitone
  - (B) Butobarbitone
  - (C) Thiopentone
  - (D) Phaenobarbitone
13. Local anaesthetics block nerve conduction by decreasing the entry of:
- (A) Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions
  - (B) Na<sup>+</sup> ions
  - (C) K<sup>+</sup> ions
  - (D) Cl<sup>-</sup> ions

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14. Which of the following is a phase II drug-metabolizing reaction?
- (A) Acetylation
  - (B) Deamination
  - (C) Hydrolysis
  - (D) Oxidation
  - (E) Reduction
15. Drug administered through the following route is most likely to be subjected to first - pass metabolism:
- (A) Oral
  - (B) Sublingual
  - (C) Subcutaneous
  - (D) Rectal
16. Neuronal repolarization achieved by:
- (A) Influx of Na<sup>+</sup>
  - (B) Efflux of Na<sup>+</sup>
  - (C) Efflux of K<sup>+</sup>
  - (D) Influx of Na<sup>+</sup>
17. A partial agonist can antagonise the effects of a full agonist because it has:
- (A) High affinity but low intrinsic activity
  - (B) Low affinity but high intrinsic activity
  - (C) No affinity and low intrinsic activity
  - (D) High affinity but no intrinsic activity

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18. Antidepressant drug that inhibit noradrenaline and serotonin reuptake:
- (A) Moclobemide
  - (B) Imipramine
  - (C) Clorgyline
  - (D) None of the above
19. Following enzyme is involved in the synthesis of acetylcholine
- (A) Choline acetyl transferase
  - (B) Acetyl cholinesterase
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
20. Which of the following is psychostimulant?
- (A) Diazepam
  - (B) Ketamine
  - (C) Pentobarbiturate
  - (D) Amphetamines

**Section - B**  
**(Long Answer Type Question)**

**(10 marks each)**

**Note: Attempt any two questions.**

1. Explain the term "Pharmacodynamic" and add detailed note on principle and mechanism of drug action.
2. What are general anaesthetics? Explain in detail about pharmacology of general anaesthetics with suitable examples.
3. Explain neurohumoral transmission and write detailed note on pharmacology of sympathomimetics.

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**Section - C**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(5 marks each)**

**Note: Attempt any seven questions.**

1. Describe in brief about anti - epileptic drugs.
2. Explain the phases of clinical trial.
3. What are antianxiety drugs?
4. Explain the term "Pharmacokinetic".
5. Write short note on adverse drug reactions.
6. Describe in brief about factors affecting absorption.
7. Write short note on drugs used in Parkinson's disease.
8. Explain the term 'drug interaction' with suitable examples.
9. Describe in brief about metabolism of durgs.
10. Write short note on opioid analgesics.