



Course Code: BP 602T Course Name: Pharmacology III

Programme Name: B.Pharm

Sem: VI

Time: 2.5 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Instructions: The question paper consists of 32 questions divided into three-part A, B and C. Attempt all questions from section-A comprises 20 MCQs, Any two questions out of three from section-B and Any seven questions out of Nine from section-C

Section-A (20 X 1 = 20 Marks)

1	Bromhexine acts by: a. Inhibiting cough centre b. Irritating gastric mucosa and reflexly increasing bronchial secretion c. Depolymerizing mucopolysaccharides present in sputum. d. Desensitizing stretch receptors in the lungs	CO-2	L-1
2	Montelukast produces the following action(s) in bronchial asthma patients: a. Bronchodilation b. Suppression of bronchial hyperreactivity c. Stabilization of mast cells d. Both 'A' and 'B'	CO-2	L-1
3	Gynaecomastia can occur as a side effect of: a. Bromocriptine b. Cimetidine c. Famotidine d. Levodopa	CO-1	L-2
4	Metoclopramide has the following actions except: a. Increases lower esophageal sphincter tone b. Increases tone of pyloric sphincter c. Increases gastric peristalsis d. Increases intestinal peristalsis	CO-2	L-2
5	The following is true of sulfonamides except: a. They are more likely to produce crystalluria in alkaline urine in which they are less soluble b. They are primarily metabolized by acetylation c. They may exert bactericidal action in the urinary tract d. Used alone, they have become therapeutically unreliable for serious infections	CO-2	L-1
6	Trimethoprim is combined with sulfamethoxazole in a ratio of 1:5 to yield a steady state plasma concentration ratio of: a. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 5 b. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 10 c. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 20 d. Trimethoprim 5: Sulfamethoxazole 1	CO-3	L-1
7	Indicate the enzyme(s) inhibited by fluoroquinolones: a. Both 'A' and 'C' b. Topoisomerase II c. Topoisomerase IV d. DNA gyrase	CO-1	L-1
8	Penicillins interfere with bacterial cell wall synthesis by: a. Inhibiting synthesis of N-acetyl muramic acid pentapeptide b. Inhibiting conjugation between N-acetyl muramic acid and N-acetyl glucosamine c. Inhibiting transpeptidases and carboxypeptidases which cross-link the peptidoglycan residues d. Counterfeiting for D-alanine in the bacterial cell wall	CO-2	L-1
9	Select the semisynthetic penicillin which is not acid resistant: a. Phenoxymethyl penicillin b. Ampicillin	CO-4	L-4

	c. Carbenicillin	d. Cloxacillin		
10	An 8-year-old child presented with brownish discoloured and deformed anterior teeth. History of having received an antibiotic about 4 years earlier was obtained. Which antibiotic could be responsible for the condition: a. Chloramphenicol b. Tetracycline c. Erythromycin d. Gentamicin		CO-1	L-4
11	Combination therapy with two (or more) antimicrobials is superior to monotherapy with any single effective drug in case of the following diseases except: a. Typhoid fever b. Leprosy c. AIDS d. Subacute bacterial endocarditis		CO-2	L-1
12	As an antitubercular drug, isoniazid has the following advantages except: a. It is tuberculocidal b. It acts on both extra and intracellular bacilli c. Tubercle bacilli do not develop resistance against it d. It is cheap		CO-4	L-4
13	In the short course regimen for treatment of tuberculosis, pyrazinamide and ethambutol are used for: a. Initial one month b. Initial two months c. Last two months d. Throughout the course		CO-1	L-2
14	The following anticancer drug has high emetogenic potential: a. Vincristine c. Chlorambucil c. 6-Mercaptopurine d. Cisplatin		CO-4	L-1
15	Alkylating agents exert cytotoxic action by inducing: a. Breakage of DNA strand b. Cross linking of DNA strands c. Abnormal pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases d. All of the above		CO-1	L-1
16	The following cytotoxic drug acts by inhibiting depolymerization of tubulin and thus producing abnormal arrays of microtubules: a. Paclitaxel b. Vinblastine c. Etoposide d. Mitoxantrone		CO-2	L-3
17	Cyclosporine has the following attributes except: a. It selectively suppresses humoral immunity without affecting cell-mediated immunity b. It is more active as an immunosuppressant when administered before antigen exposure than after it c. It is not toxic to the bone marrow d. Its major toxicity is kidney damage		CO-4	L-1
18	Which of the following is NOT a general principle of treatment for poisoning? a. Stabilization of vital signs b. Decontamination c. Administration of an antidote d. Promotion of continued exposure to the toxic substance		CO-4	L-1
19	Genotoxicity refers to the ability of a substance to damage genetic material, leading to mutations. Which of the following tests is commonly used to assess genotoxicity? a. Ames test b. LD50 test		CO-4	L-4

	c. ELISA test	d. PCR test		
20	Which of the following best describes a biological cycle? a. A one-time occurrence of a biological event b. A pattern of biological activity that repeats at regular intervals c. A random fluctuation in biological functions d. A cessation of biological processes	CO-1	L-3	

Section B (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1	Classify & MOA of Chloramphenicol & Tetracycline antibiotics? Explain the Pharmacology of Anti-Malarial drugs.	CO-2	L-2
2	Discuss the Pharmacology of Anti-tuberculosis & Anti-viral drugs?	CO-3	L-1
3	Write the Pharmacology of Penicillin, Cephalosporin & Sulphonamides?	CO-3	L-3

Section C (7 X 5 = 35 Marks)

1	Discuss the Pharmacology of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary diseases & Quinolones?	CO-2	L-2
2	Explain the Pharmacology of Anti-fungal & Anti-Asthmatic drugs?	CO-3	L-1
3	Classify & MOA of the Anthelmintic & Anti-emetics drugs?	CO-1	L-2
4	Write a note on following topic: a) Anti-leprotic Agents b) Anti-ulcer Agents c) Urinary tract infection	CO-2	L-3
5	Discuss the Pharmacology of Expectorant, anti-tussives & Drugs for Constipation & Diarrhea.	CO-2	L-2
6	Write a note on following topic: a) chemotherapy of malignancy b. Immunostimulant & Immunosuppressant	CO-3	L-2
7	Explain the Pharmacology of Anti-amoebic drugs & Amino glycosides antibiotics?	CO-4	L-1
8	Write short notes on the following terms as: a) Appetite Stimulant & Suppressant	CO-2	L-3

	b. Nasal decongestant		
9	Classify the Macrolide Antibiotics? Write a Mechanism of Action, clinical uses & adverse effect of Azithromycin.	CO-2	L-1