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2105

Reg. No. :

Name :

Second Professional M.B.B.S. Examination, June 2009
PHARMACOLOGY (Paper – I)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

SECTION – A

I. Multiple choice questions (Single response type) : **($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ Marks)**

Instructions :

- 1) Do not write anything on the **question** paper.
- 2) Write your **register** number in the sheet **provided**.
- 3) Select **one** most appropriate response and **encircle** the corresponding alphabet against **each** question number in the **answer sheet provided**.

1. The competitive antagonist at the neuromuscular junction, nicotinic cholinceptor is :
 - a) Atracurium
 - b) Dantrolene
 - c) Succinylcholine
 - d) Physostigmine
2. Clonidine and alpha methyl dopa act as agonist at the alpha 2 adrenoceptors, to cause
 - a) Sustained increase in blood pressure
 - b) Increase in myocardial contractility
 - c) CNS mediated decrease in sympathetic activity.
 - d) Bronchoconstriction
3. Which of the following factors will determine the number of drug receptor complexes formed ?
 - a) Affinity
 - b) Efficacy
 - c) Potency
 - d) Intrinsic activity

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4. The common adverse effect of nifedepine is
 - a) Arrhythmias
 - b) Ankle oedema
 - c) Constipation
 - d) Systemic lupus erythematosus like syndrome
5. The anaesthetic agent preferred in cardiogenic shock
 - a) Halothane
 - b) Nitrous oxide
 - c) Ether
 - d) Ketamine
6. The drug of choice for acute attack of migraine is
 - a) Propranolol
 - b) Pizotifen
 - c) Ergotamine
 - d) Methysergide
7. Chlorpromazine produces all the following adverse reactions except
 - a) Tardive dyskinesia
 - b) Hypertensive crisis
 - c) Gynecomastia
 - d) Sedation
8. The drug of choice in congestive cardiac failure that prolongs survival and reduces complication is
 - a) Enalapril
 - b) Nifedepine
 - c) Digoxin
 - d) Amrinone

II. Match the following :

($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ Marks)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. a) Neostigmine | a) Atypical Antidepressant |
| b) Dipivefrine | b) Preanaesthetic medication |
| c) Fluoxetine | c) Reversal of d-tubocurarine |
| d) Glycopyrrolate | d) Conventional antipsychotic |
| | e) Prodrug of adrenaline |



- B. 1) Protamine sulphate a) Obsteric analgesic
2) Pethidine b) Diuretic
3) Loratidine c) Antidote to heparin
4) Triamterene d) Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
e) Seasonal drug fever

III. Draw and label : Give a schematic diagram of drugs affecting rennin angiotensin system show the site of action of :

- 1) Losartan 2) Captopril (1 + 1/2 + 1/2=2)

IV. Write short answers : (1×4=4 Marks)

Given the pharmacological basis for the following :

1. Morphine in acute left ventricular failure.
- 2) Propranolol and nifedepine are combined together in the treatment of angina.
- 3) Levodopa and carbidopa in Parkinson's disease.
- 4) Diazepam is used in status epilepticus, not for chronic therapy of epilepsy.

V. Write short notes on : (2×3=6 Marks)

- 1) Therapeutic drug monitoring
- 2) Uses of chlorpromazine
- 3) Antiplatelet drugs.

SECTION – B

VI. Read the passage and answer the following questions : (1+2+2+2+3=10)

A 30 year old man, with family history of asthma comes to the casualty, in the wee hours of the morning with wheezing. On examination, Auscultation reveals rhonchi scattered. Other systems, nothing abnormal detected. A diagnosis of acute bronchial asthma is made.

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- 1) What is the drug of choice, in this condition ? Mention the route.
- 2) What are the important adverse effects of this drug ?
- 3) Which are the other drugs that can be used in this condition ?
- 4) What drugs may be given to prevent an acute attack of the same ?
- 5) What is status asthmaticus ? How will you treat it ?

VII. Short answer questions :

(1×4=4 Marks)

Give the reasons for the following.

- 1) N-acetylcysteine is given in paracetamol overdose.
- 2) Neostigmine is used in myasthenia gravis.
- 3) Sevoflurane is a preferred anaesthetic, especially for surgical camps.
- 4) Methadone is used for opioid de-addiction.

VIII. Write short notes on :

(2×3=6 Marks)

- 1) Prazosin
 - 2) Sodium valproate
 - 3) Clinical uses of prostaglandins.
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