

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, LONERE

End Semester Examination – Summer 2022

Course: B. Pharmacy

Sem: VI

Subject Name: Pharmacology-III

Subject Code: BP602T

Max. Marks: 75

Date: 16/07/2022

Duration: 3.45 Hrs.

Instructions –

- 1. All questions are compulsory**
- 2. Answers to MCQs should be written in full sentences**
- 3. Draw diagrams / figures wherever necessary**
- 4. Figures to right indicate full marks**

Q. 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) = 20 x 1 = 20 (All the questions are compulsory)

1. If one of the following microorganisms has been proposed as a probable cause of persistent gastritis and peptic ulcer disease.

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|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) Campylobacter jejuni | B) Escherichia coli |
| C) Helicobacter pylori | D) Calymmatobacterium granulomatis |

2. If any of those medicine classes is used to treat asthma.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Methylxanthines | B) M-cholinoblocking agents |
| C) Beta2 – stimulants | D) All of above |

3. Select the side-effect characteristic for non-selective beta 2-adrenomimics.

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|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| A) Depression of the breathing centre | B) Tachycardia |
| C) Peripheral vasoconstriction | D) Dry mouth |

4. The mechanism of methylxanthines action is.

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|---|
| A) Inhibition of the enzyme phosphodiesterase |
| B) Beta2 -adrenoreceptor stimulation |
| C) Inhibition of the production of inflammatory cytokines |
| D) Inhibition of M-cholinoreceptors |

5. Choose the drug belonging to membrane stabilizing agents.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| A) Zileutin | B) Sodium cromoglycate |
| C) Zafirlucast | D) Montelukast |

6. Gastric acid secretion is under the control of the following agents EXCEPT.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A) Histamine | B) Acetylcholine |
| C) Serotonin | D) Gastrin |

7. Select the drug which inhibits peristalsis of GIT.

- A) Castor oil
C) Loperamide
- B) Bisacodyl
D) Sorbitol
8. The medication on the list below has the potential to reverse gynecomastia
- A) Omeprazole
C) Cimetidine
- B) Pirenzepine
D) Sucralfate
9. Select the drug stimulating the protective function of the mucous barrier and the stability of the mucous membrane against damaging factors:
- A) De-nol
C) Sucralfate
- B) Misoprostol
D) Omeprazole
10. Select the mechanism of Metoclopramide antiemetic action:
- A) H1 and H2-receptor blocking effect
B) M-cholinoreceptor stimulating effect
C) M-cholinoblocking effect
D) D2-dopamine and 5-HT3-serotonin receptor blocking effect
11. Currently the drug of choice for empiric treatment of typhoid fever is:
- A) Chloramphenicol
C) Levofloxacin
- B) Cotrimoxazole
D) Ampicillin
12. Clavulanic acid is combined with amoxicillin because
- A) It kills bacteria that are not killed by amoxicillin
B) It reduces renal clearance of amoxicillin
C) It counteracts the adverse effects of amoxicillin
D) It inhibits beta lactamases that destroy amoxicillin
13. 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.
14. The most frequent side effect of oral ampicillin is:
- A) Nausea and vomiting
C) Constipation
- B) Diarrhea
D) Urticaria
15. Select the 3rd generation cephalosporin that can be used only by parenteral route:
- A) Cefpodoxime proxetil
C) Ceftibuten
- B) Ceftizoxime
D) Cefixime
16. Chloramphenicol inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by:
- A) Binding to 30S ribosome and inhibiting attachment of aminoacyl tRNA
B) Binding to 50S ribosome and preventing peptide bond formation

- C) Binding to 50S ribosome and blocking translocation of peptide chain
- D) Binding to both 30S and 50S ribosome and inducing misreading of mRNA code

17. The aminoglycoside antibiotic causes more hearing loss than vestibular disturbance as toxic effect.

- A) Streptomycin
- B) Gentamicin
- C) Kanamycin
- D) Sisomicin

18. The following antineoplastic drug is a mitotic inhibitor and causes metaphase arrest:

- A) Busulfan
- B) Vincristine
- C) Cytarabine
- D) Procarbazine

19. Choose the azole antifungal drug which is used only topically:

- A) Ketoconazole
- B) Fluconazole
- C) Itraconazole
- D) Econazole

20. Select the drug that acts by inhibiting HIV protease enzyme

- A) Zalcitabine
- B) Efavirenz
- C) Stavudine
- D) Nelfinavir

Q. 2. Long Answers) = 2 x 10 = 20 (Answer 2 out of 3)

- I. Discuss in detail mode of action, therapeutic uses, adverse effects and drug interactions of tetracycline.
- II. Classify antineoplastic agents with example. Explain in detail mode of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of alkylating agents.
- III. Enumerate drugs used in treatment of tuberculosis. Discuss in detail treatment of tuberculosis.

Q. 3. Short Answers = 7 x 5 = 35 (Answer 7 out of 9)

- a) Discuss clinical symptoms and management of barbiturates poisoning.
- b) Write a note on teratogenicity.
- c) Discuss sexually transmitted diseases and treatment.
- d) Classify Antimalarial drugs. Explain MOA of primaquine
- e) Explain mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of rifampicin.
- f) Explain mechanism of action of griseofulvin and fluconazole.
- g) Discuss in detail pharmacology of glucocorticoids.
- h) Drugs used in the treatment and management of COPD.
- i) Classify antiulcer agents. Explain MOA of Omeprazol

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