

## Noteskarts Pharmacology Sample Paper

### Pharmacology-1

Try attempt all Questions:

#### Long Answers (Answer 6 out of 7) = 6 x 5 = 30

1. Describes the various route of drug administration and their disadvantages.
2. Write the short notes on drug absorption and factor affecting it.
3. Define any two with suitable example.
  - a) Cholinergic drugs
  - b) Local anaesthetic agent.
  - c) Adrenergic drugs.
4. Define any two with suitable example.
  - a) Diuretics.
  - b) Hematinic agents.
  - c) Anti-depressant drugs.
5. Classify the general anaesthesia and write the pharmacological actions on CNS.
6. Define any two with suitable example.
  - a) Anti-malarial agents.
  - b) Anti-fungal agents.
  - c) Anti-tubercular agents.
7. Define the drug distribution and factor affecting drug distribution.

#### Short Answers (Answer 10 out of 11) = 10 x 3 = 30

1. Write the short notes on history of pharmacology.
2. Advantage and disadvantage of parenteral route of drug administration.
3. Define the miotics and mydriatics with example.
4. Classify the anti-hypertensive drugs with some examples.
5. Write short notes on opioid analgesics.
6. Define any three terms with example.
  - a) Anti-tussive agents.
  - b) Expectorants.
  - c) Bronchodilators.
  - d) Mucolytic agents.
7. Write short notes with suitable example (Any one)



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- a) Anti-emetics.
- b) Laxative.
8. Define the pharmacological and pathological role of any three.
  - a) Insulin.
  - b) Vitamin D.
  - c) Progesterone.
  - d) Corticosteroids.
9. Write short notes on bioavailability.
10. General mechanisms of drug action and factors modifying drug action.
11. Write short notes with suitable example (Any one)
  - a) Anti-anginal drugs.
  - b) Anti-amoebic agents.

## Objective type Answers (Answer all 20)

1. What is the function of beta blockers?
  - A. Increase heart rate
  - B. Decrease heart rate
  - C. Dilate blood vessels
  - D. Constrict blood vessels
  
2. What is the mechanism of action of antiepileptic drugs?
  - A. Blockade of acetylcholine receptors
  - B. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis
  - C. Inhibition of glutamate release
  - D. Stimulation of GABA receptor
  
3. In urinary incontinence following drug is widely used:
  - A. Cyclopentolate
  - B. Darifenacin
  - C. Hyoscine
  - D. Pirenzepine
  
4. Pilocarpine is classified as
  - A. Sympathomimetic
  - B. Cholinomimetic
  - C. Cholinolytics
  - D. Cholinesterase inhibitor



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5. Epinephrine is added to local anaesthetics

- A. To stimulate wound healing
- B. To cause haemostasis
- C. All of the above
- D. To prolong the action of local anaesthetics

6. Which of the following drug may cause cycloplegia when used topically in the eye?

- A. Atropine
- B. Pilocarpine
- C. Bethanechol
- D. Physostigmine

7. Drug of choice in motion sickness is

Scopolamine

Metoclopramide

Atropine

Carbamazepine

8. Which of the following is a directly acting sympathomimetic agent?

All of the above

Dopamine

Amphetamine

Ephedrine

9. Phentolamine is competitive antagonist of

- A. Atropine
- B. Acetylcholine
- C. Noradrenaline
- D. Isoprenaline



10. Beta agonist used in bronchial asthma exert action by

- A. Blocking B2 receptor
- B. Stimulating B2 receptor
- C. Stimulating B1 receptor
- D. Blocking B1 receptor

11. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting drug absorption?

- A) Route Of Administration
- B) Ph Of The Drug
- C) Solubility Of The Drug
- D) Age Of The Patient

12. What is the term used to describe the proportion of a drug that enters the systemic circulation after administration?

- A) Bioavailability
- B) Biotransformation
- C) Distribution
- D) Excretion

13. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting drug distribution?

- A) Blood flow to the tissue
- B) Protein binding of the drug
- C) Lipid solubility of the drug
- D) Age of the patient



14. Which of the following is NOT a route of drug excretion?

- a) Urine
- b) Sweat
- c) Saliva
- d) Feces

15. Which of the following is a general mechanism of drug action?

- a) Binding to cell surface receptors
- b) Inhibition of enzyme activity
- c) Disruption of cellular membranes
- d) All of the above

16. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cholinergic drug?

- a) Atropine
- b) Bethanechol
- c) Nicotine
- d) Epinephrine

17. What is the mechanism of action of anti-adrenergic drugs?

- a) Inhibition of adrenergic receptors
- b) Stimulation of adrenergic receptors
- c) Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase
- d) Stimulation of acetylcholinesterase

18. Which of the following is an indication for the use of neuromuscular blocking agents?



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- a) Pain relief
- b) Muscle relaxation during surgery
- c) Treatment of hypertension
- d) Treatment of asthma

19. Which of the following is NOT a common side effect of NSAIDs?

- a) Gastric ulcers
- b) Renal failure
- c) Allergic reactions
- d) Bradycardia

20. Which of the following is a type of biotransformation reaction?

- a) Hydrolysis
- b) Oxidation
- c) Reduction
- d) All of the above

