

## Noteskarts Pharmacology Sample Paper

### Pharmacology-2

Try attempt all Questions:

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

1. Define any two hormones and their physiological role in the body.
  - a) Thyroid hormones.
  - b) Progesterone.
  - c) Oxytocin.
2. Write various route of drug administration and their advantages.
3. Classify the general anaesthesia and write the pharmacological actions on CNS.
4. Define any two with suitable example
  - a) Diuretics.
  - b) Laxative.
  - c) Sedative.
5. Define any two with suitable example.
  - a) Cholinergic drugs
  - b) Local anaesthetic agent.
  - c) Adrenergic drugs.
6. Define any two with suitable example.
  - a) Anti-malarial agents
  - b) NSAIDs
  - c) Anti-hypertensive drugs.
7. Discuss the steps of drug absorption and factors which promote or enhance the drug absorption.

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

1. Write the short notes on general mechanism of drug action.
2. Discuss the bioavailability.
3. Define the term miotics and mydriatics with examples.
4. Discuss the physiological role of histamine in the body.
5. Write the physiological and pathological role of any two hormone
  - a) Insulin.
  - b) Thyroid hormones.



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- c) Oxytocin.
- 6. Write the short notes on drug metabolism and their excretion.
- 7. Write the branches of pharmacology and their scope.
- 8. Classify the neuromuscular blocking agents.
- 9. Write short notes on biologicals.
- 10. Write detail about any two chemotherapeutic agents.
  - a) Penicillin's.
  - b) Aminoglycosides.
  - c) Sulphonamides.
- 11. Write short notes on opioid analgesics.

## Objective type Answers (Answer all 20).

1.. Which of the following drugs is classified as a mydriatic?

- a) Pilocarpine
- b) Atropine
- c) Timolol
- d) Latanoprost

2. Which of the following drugs is classified as a miotic?

- a) Brimonidine
- b) Dorzolamide
- c) Timolol
- d) Pilocarpine

3. What is the dose-limiting side effect of miotics?

- a) Hypertension
- b) Bradycardia
- c) Hyperglycemia
- d) Respiratory depression



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4. What is the pharmacological action of anti-anginal drugs?
  - a) Increase myocardial oxygen supply
  - b) Decrease myocardial oxygen demand
  - c) Increase heart rate
  - d) Decrease blood pressure
  
5. Which of the following is an indication for the use of mydriatics?
  - a) Narrow-angle glaucoma
  - b) Chronic open-angle glaucoma
  - c) Posterior uveitis
  - d) Acute angle-closure glaucoma
  
6. What is the pharmacological action of anti-platelet agents?
  - a) Reduce blood pressure
  - b) Prevent blood clot formation
  - c) Increase blood flow
  - d) Reduce inflammation
  
7. Which of the following drugs is a calcium channel blocker used to treat hypertension and angina?
  - a) Atenolol
  - b) Metoprolol
  - c) Verapamil
  - d) Lisinopril
  
8. What is the mechanism of action of anti-hypertensive drugs?
  - a) Increase blood pressure



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- b) Decrease blood pressure
- c) Increase heart rate
- d) Decrease heart rate

9. What is the pharmacological action of thrombolytic drugs?

- a) Increase blood clot formation
- b) Decrease blood clot formation
- c) Break down blood clots
- d) Inhibit platelet aggregation

10. What is the mechanism of action of anti-tussive agents?

- a) They reduce inflammation in the airways
- b) They thin the mucus in the airways
- c) They relax the smooth muscles in the airways
- d) They suppress the cough reflex

11. Morphine affects the eyes by:

- a. Producing miosis through an action on the oculomotor nerve
- b. Producing mydriasis through an action on the sympathetic system
- c. Decreasing pupillary responses to light
- d. Directly acting on the smooth muscle of the iris

Ans: Decreasing pupillary responses to light

12. Spironolactone is a prodrug and its active metabolite is

- a. Desmethyl spironolactone
- b. Canrenone
- c. Acetylspironolactone



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d. None of the above

13. Acetylcholine and physostigmine are examples of..... type drug interaction.

a. Synergism

b. Addition

c. Potentiation

d. Antagonism

14. In the bioassay the conviction activity in mice is observed during.....use.

a. Insulin

b. Histamine

c. Prolactin

d. Oxytocin

15. ....drug having highest volume of distribution.

a. Warfarin

b. Amitriptyline

c. Digoxin

d. Alcohol

16. Isolated rabbit jejunum is used

a. To check adrenergic activity and mechanism

b. To check the activity of skeletal muscle

c. To check the activity straight muscle

d. None of the above



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17. Bioassays are carried out to:

- a. Measure the pharmacological activity of a drug
- b. Avoid clinical trials for new drugs
- c. Detect the impurity in a given drug
- d. Screen from pharmacogenetic influences of new drugs

18. Most common Phase -2nd reaction is

- a. Sulfate conjunction:
- b. Glucuronide conjugation
- c.  $\alpha$  amino acid conjunction
- d. Methylation

19. Drug having high affinity but low intrinsic activity is called

- a. Partial agonist
- b. Antagonist
- c. Non-competitive antagonism
- d. Competitive antagonism

20. In urinary incontinence following drug is widely used:

- a. Pirenzepine
- b. Cyclopentolate
- c. Darifenacin
- d. Hyoscine

