

II Year , PHARMACY END EXAM

ER20-21T
PHARMACOLOGY

PCODE
10201

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Exam Date: 25-04-2023

Session: FN

Duration: 3 Hours [10:00 AM To 01:00 PM]

[Total Marks: 80]

PART-A

Instructions:

1. Answer the following questions.
2. Each question carries ONE mark.

20 X 1 = 20

1. Give two examples of drugs excreted in saliva.
2. The passage of impulse along axon is termed as -----while passage of impulse across synapse and neuroeffector junction is termed as -

3. Trioxadone should not be prescribed for -----
epilepsy.
4. ----- Used sublingually to abort or terminate anginal attack
5. Write any 2 examples for oral hypoglycemic drugs?
6. What are the adverse reactions of Macrolide 'Erythromycin' ?
7. what is a prodrug ? give one example.
8. Write the uses of Lignocaine.
9. Write the contraindications of Morphine.
10. ----- is a sudden increase in blood pressure after the 20th week of pregnancy.
11. Vitamin ----- is produced in the skin from -----
----- in response to exposure to Ultra violet light
12. What are broad spectrum antibiotics.
13. What is inverse agonist
14. 5. Name the drug used in motion sickness
15. Mention the drugs used in travellers diarrhoea.
16. ----- and ----- are used in the treatment of Narcolepsy and attention deficit disorder
- 17.

What are the uses of Miotic drugs

18. What is cephalosporin antibiotics used for?
19. What are cholinergic blocking agents? Give two examples.
20. Name two Class II anti arrhythmic Drugs

PART-B

Instructions: 1. Answer any **TEN** questions.
2. Each question carries **THREE** marks.

10 X 3 = 30

21. What is Blood Brain Barrier and Blood Placental Barrier.
22. What is myasthenia gravis. Mention the drugs used in myasthenia gravis. 2+1 M
23. Write the adverse effects and therapeutic uses of Tricyclic antidepressants.
24. What are central cough suppressants? Give two examples.
25. What is calcitonin? Write their functions?
26. What are cytotoxic drugs? write their adverse effects.
27. Write the therapeutic uses of Aspirin.
28. Write the uses, dose and adverse effect of Codeine.
29. Write the Preparation and Therapeutic uses of sulphonamides?
30. What is sublingual route? write its advantages and examples of drug given by this route
31. Write the uses of Aciclovir

PART-C

Instructions: 1. Answer any **SIX** questions.
2. Each question carries **FIVE** marks.

6 X 5 = 30

32. Write the factors affecting the absorption of drugs?
33. What are Parasympathomimetics? Classify them with examples.
34. 1. Classify the General anaesthetics. Write the advantages and disadvantages of Diethyl ether. (2+3=5)
35. Mention the first line of treatment for hypertension, with examples. Write their indications and contraindications
36. Classify purgatives? explain osmotic purgatives?

37.

Define antihelmintics with examples. Write the mechanisms of action, adverse effects and therapeutic uses of mebendazole.

38.

Classify various types of penicillins. Mention the dosage of benzyl penicillin and write its uses?

PHARMACY
INDIA

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
BOARD OF EXAMINING AUTHORITY
D. Pharm Part-II Examination (ER-2020) JANUARY 2024
PHARMACOLOGY

Time: 3 Hours

Max marks: 80 M

- Note: i) Answer 6 questions from section A, 10 questions from section B and all questions from section C.
ii) Draw diagram wherever necessary.
iii) Answer to the point for objective type.

SECTION -A

Long Essay (Answer any six)

6X5=30 M

1. Discuss the various factors modifying drug action.
2. Give the pharmacological actions of adrenalin.
3. Classify general anaesthetics. Explain the stages of general anaesthesia.
4. Classify antiarrhythmic drugs. Explain the pharmacological actions of Quinidine.
5. Describe the physiological role of insulin.
6. Classify various anticancer drugs.
7. Classify antitubercular agents. Explain the actions and adverse effects of isoniazid.

SECTION -B

Short Essay (Answer any ten)

10X3=30 M

8. Give the significance of plasma protein binding.
9. What is myasthenia gravis? Give its treatment.
10. Give the classification of sedatives and hypnotics.
11. Discuss on the drugs used in the therapy of atherosclerosis.
12. Name various oral Iron preparations, dosage and uses.
13. What are antitussives? Classify them with examples.
14. Classify various drugs used in the peptic ulcer.
15. Write the action, uses and adverse effects of thiazide diuretics.
16. Give the actions and uses of propylthiouracil.
17. Mention the physiological role of histamine.
18. Explain the actions, uses and adverse effects of Zidovudine.

SECTION -C

Objective type (Answer all questions)

20X1= 20M

19. Define first pass metabolism.
20. What is agonist?
21. Define plasma clearance.
22. What is glaucoma?
23. Give the two uses of miotics.
24. Name one centrally acting muscle relaxant.
25. What is the use of amitriptyline?
26. Name two oral anticoagulants.
27. Name two prokinetic class of antiemetic drugs.
28. Give the two uses of laxatives.
29. Define biologicals.
30. Name one biologic product to treat rheumatoid arthritis.
31. Diacetylmorphine is also called as _____.
32. Acetazolamide is _____ enzyme inhibitor.
33. Parathormone increases plasma _____ levels.
34. Prostaglandins are synthesized by the action of _____ on arachidonic acid.
35. Match the following

A

B

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) Propranolol | a) Staining of teeth |
| 2) Aspirin | b) Dryness of mouth |
| 3) Ferrous sulfate | c) Worsening of bronchial asthma. |
| 4) Atropine | d) Increases salivary secretion |
| | e) Peptic ulceration and asthma exacerbation |
| | f) Peptic ulceration |

D. PHARMA 2ND YEAR | PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

2nd Year / Pharmacy
Subject: Pharmacology

Time: 3 Hrs.

M.M.: 80

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory

(20x1=20)

Q.1 Which one is not an anticholinesterase

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Physostigmine
- c) Neostigmine
- d) Pyridostigmine

Q.2 Which one drug is used to treat peptic ulcer, spasm and Organophosphorus poisoning

- a) Insulin
- b) Atropine
- c) Heparin
- d) Aspirin

Q.3 Which one is not used as an anti - anginal drugs

- a) Isosorbide dinitrate
- b) Glycerol trinitrate
- c) Erythryl tetranitrate
- d) Paracetamol

Q.4 Example of 4-Amino quinoline Derivative used as antimalarial drug is

- a) Pilocarpine
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Physostigmine
- d) Atropine

Q.5 Drug Salbutamol is used as

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Anti-Cancer drug
- c) Anti leprotic drug
- d) Anti Asthmatic drug

Q.6 Mechanism of action of drug Benzodiazepine includes

- a) Potentiate inhibitory effect of GABA opening the Cl-Cannel
- b) Cell Wall rapture
- c) DNA inhibition
- d) Cell membrane rapture

Q.7 Which one is use of drug Azathioprine

- a) Anti-cancer
- b) Anti Diabetics
- c) Haematinics
- d) Local Anesthetics

Q.8 Which one is the example of opioid Analgesics

- a) Codeine
- b) Aspirin
- c) Methotrexate
- d) Local Anesthetics

Q.9 Example of anti anginal drug is

- a) Isosorbide Dinitrate
- b) Kanamycin
- c) Nystatin
- d) Vinblastine

Q.10 Example of Loof Diuretics is

- a) Aspirin
- b) Penicillin
- c) Furosemide
- d) Indomethacin

Q.11 Define the term Glaucoma

Q.12 Mention mechanism of action of drug Propranolol

Q.13 Mention one Anti Cholinergic drug

D. PHARMA 2ND YEAR | PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

- Q.14 Mention one use of Spironolactone
- Q.15 Mention one use of Cyproheptadine
- Q.16 Mention one example of Adrenocortical Antagonists
- Q.17 Define the term oxytocic's
- Q.18 Mention one use of Streptomycin
- Q.19 Mention Mechanism of action of drug Metronidazole
- Q.20 Mention one example of H₂ receptor blockers

SECTION-B

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any ten questions out of eleven questions. (10x3=30)

- Q.21 Describe in brief about Dextran
- Q.22 Describe in brief about one antimalarial drug
- Q.23 Mention three adverse reactions of iron
- Q.24 Mention three uses of Vitamin B₁₂
- Q.25 Mention three adverse effect of Ranitidine
- Q.26 Mention three uses of Clozapine
- Q.27 Briefly Describe three Pharmacological action of Ketamine
- Q.28 Briefly Describe the Pharmacology of Ibuprofen
- Q.29 Briefly Describe the drug Warfarin
- Q.30 Briefly describe the nasal Decongestants
- Q.31 Briefly describe the drug Carbimazole

SECTION-C

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any six questions out of seven questions. (6x5=30)

- Q.32 Define and classify Adrenergic drugs, briefly describe the pharmacology of Adrenaline terbutaline
- Q.33 Define and classify Antihypertensive drugs Describe in brief about any two ACE Inhibitors
- Q.34 Describe in detail about Pharmacology of any two drugs used in Parkinsonism
- Q.35 Define and classify anti-Convulsant drugs Describe briefly about Phenobarbitone Carbamazepine
- Q.36 Define and classify General Anesthetics. Describe briefly about one Volatile & one Intravenous Anesthetics
- Q.37 Define and classify NSAIDs. Describe in brief about celecoxib & Paracetamol
- Q.38 Describe in detail about Parenteral route of drug administration.

PHARMACOLOGY

Time : 3:00 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

NOTES:

- i) Attempt all parts.
- ii) Students are advised to specially check the Numerical Data of question paper in both versions. If there is any difference in Hindi Translation of any question, the students should answer the question according to the English version.
- iii) Use of Pager and Mobile Phone by the students is not allowed.

PART-A

(Long questions)

Answer any six questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[6 × 5 = 30]

- Q1) Explain various routes of administration of drugs.
- Q2) Discuss general mechanism of drug actions.
- Q3) Explain briefly pharmacology of cholinergic and anticholinergic drugs.
- Q4) What are general anaesthetics? Write advantages and disadvantages of nitrous oxide.
- Q5) What is hypertension? Give pharmacological classification of anti-hypertensive drugs.
- Q6) Define hematinic agents. Write pharmacological classification of anti-coagulants.
- Q7) Give informative notes on bronchodilators.

PART-B

(Short questions)

Answer any ten questions. Each question carries equal marks.

[10 × 3 = 30]

- Q1) Write notes on anti-ulcer drugs.
- Q2) Classify diuretics.
- Q3) Give the physiological role of thyroid hormones.
- Q4) Write the physiological role of prostaglandins.
- Q5) Write notes on sulphonamides.
- Q6) Classify anti-viral drugs.

- Q9) Amphetamine _____ the appetite.
(Suppresses/increases)
- Q10) Albendazole is a _____ drug.
(Anthelmintics/antidiarrheal)
- Q11) Atropine sulphate is used as _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Mydriatic drug | b) Miotic drug |
| c) Sedative drug | d) None |
- Q12) Morphine is a _____ analgesic.
(Narcotics/non-narcotics)
- Q13) Diphenylhydantoin is used in the treatment of _____.
(epilepsy/leprosy)
- Q14) Megaloblastic anaemia is also known as _____.
(macrocytic anaemia/microcytic anaemia)
- Q15) Insulin is administered by _____ route.
(intravenous/subcutaneous)
- Q16) Corticosteroids are used in the treatment of _____.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a) Malaria | b) Status asthmatics |
| c) Diabetes | d) Hypertension |
- Q17) Hormones are produced by _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Endocrine glands | b) Exocrine glands |
| c) Heart | d) Liver |
- Q18) Drug of choice in the treatment of cardiogenic shock is :
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) Epinephrine | b) Dopamine |
| c) Isopropanol | d) All of the above |
- Q19) "Eno, Gelusil, Digene", etc. are the types of _____ drugs.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Anti-tussive agents | b) Antihistamine |
| c) Antacid | d) Diuretic |
- Q20) Cefaclor is a cephalosporin of _____ Generation.
(second/third)

(हिन्दी अनुवाद)

- नोट : i) सभी भागों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- ii) परीक्षार्थियों को सलाह दी जाती है कि ये प्रश्न-पत्र के दोनों अनुवादों में सांख्यिकीय अंकड़ों का विरोध रूप से गिनायत न करें। यदि हिन्दी अनुवाद के किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की भिन्नता है, तो परीक्षार्थी अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के अनुसार प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।
- iii) परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा पेजर और मोबाइल फोन का प्रयोग अनुमत्त नहीं है।

भाग - अ

किन्हीं छः प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं।

[6 × 5 = 30]

- प्र. 1) औषधियों के प्रवेश के विभिन्न भागों के बारे में व्याख्या कीजिए।
- प्र. 2) औषधिय क्रियाओं के सामान्य क्रियाविधि की विवेचना कीजिए।
- प्र. 3) कोलिनर्जिक एवं कोलिनर्जिकरोधी औषधियों का औषधिशास्त्रीय प्रभाव (पारमाकोलाजी) का संक्षिप्त वर्णन करें।
- प्र. 4) जनरल एनेस्थेटिक्स क्या है? नाइट्रस आक्साइड के लाभ एवं हानियाँ लिखिए।
- प्र. 5) उच्च रक्तचाप क्या है? उच्च रक्तचाप रोधी औषधियों का औषधीय वर्गीकरण दीजिए।
- प्र. 6) हेमेटिनिक एजेंटों को परिभाषित करें। थक्कारोधी के औषधीय वर्गीकरण को लिखिए।
- प्र. 7) ब्रान्किवोडाइलेटर्स पर शिक्षाप्रद टिप्पणी दीजिए।

भाग - ब

(लघु प्रश्न)

किन्हीं दस प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं।

[10 × 3 = 30]

- प्र. 1) अल्सररोधी दवाओं पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।
- प्र. 2) मूतवर्धक का वर्गीकरण कीजिए।

4) कौन सी औषधि केन्द्रियपेशी प्रस्युटक की तरह उपयोग होती है?

- अ) एस्पिरिन
ब) डायजीपाम
स) मेफेनैमिक एसिड
द) कोई नहीं

प्र.5) नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन का उपयोग में होता है।

- अ) उच्च रक्तचाप
ब) हृदय शूल
स) मोटापा
द) घीन्सर

प्र.6) विगुआनाइड का उदाहरण कौन सा है?

- अ) ग्लिबेन्क्लामाइड
ब) रेपग्लिनाइड
स) मेटफोर्मिन
द) रोसिग्लिटोजोन

प्र.7) कार्बिमाजोल का प्रयोग उपचार में किया जाता है।

(अतिगलप्रथिता/हाइपोथायरायडिज्म)

प्र.8) अमोनियम क्लोराइड का प्रयोग के रूप में किया जाता है।

(एक्सपेक्टोरेंट/ब्रोन्कोडायलेटर)

प्र.9) एम्फीटामिन भूख है।

(दबाता/बढ़ाता)

प्र.10) एल्बेंडाजोल एक दवाई है।

(कृमिनाशक/एण्टी-डायरिया)

प्र.11) एट्रोपीन सल्फेट का उपयोग होता है

- अ) मायड्रायटिक दवा
ब) मिओटिक दवा
स) शामक दवा
द) कोई नहीं

प्र.12) मार्फिन एक एनाल्जेसिक है।

(मादक/गेर मादक)

प्र.13) डिफेनिल हाइड्रॉडोइन का प्रयोग के उपचार में किया जाता है।

(मिरगी/घुच्छ रोग)

प्र.14) मेगालोस्ट्रिक एनीमिया भी के रूप में जाना जाता है।

(मेक्रोसाइटिक एनीमिया/माइक्रोसाइटिक एनीमिया)

प्र.15) इन्सुलिन मार्ग द्वारा दिया जाता है।

(इंद्राधेनस/सबबयूटेनियस)

प्र.16) कार्टि कोस्टेरोइड का उपयोग के उपचार में किया जाता है।

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| अ) मलेरिया | ब) स्टेटरा आस्थापटिकस |
| स) मधुमेह | द) उच्च रक्तचाप |

प्र.17) हार्मोन उत्पन्न होते हैं :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| अ) अंतः र्रावी ग्रंथियो | ब) बहिः र्रावी ग्रंथियो |
| स) हृदय | द) यकृत |

प्र.18) कार्डियोजेनिक शॉक के उपचार में पसंद की दवा है :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| अ) एपिनेफ्रीन | ब) डोपामाइन |
| स) आइसोप्रोपेनॉल | द) उपरोक्त सभी |

प्र.19) इंसो, जेतुसिल, डाइजीन आदि औषधियों के प्रकार हैं।

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| अ) एंटीट्यूमिच एजेंट | ब) हिस्टमीन रोधी |
| स) एंटासिड (अम्लरोधी) | द) मूत्रवर्धक |

प्र.20) सेफैक्लोर पीदी का सेफालोस्योरिन है।

(दूसरा/तीसरा)





ER20-21T

8101

BOARD DIPLOMA VOCATIONAL EXAMINATION, (ER-20)

MAY—2023

DPH - SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION

PHARMACOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

5×6=30

Instructions : (1) Answer *any six* questions.

(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

1. Define depression. Classify antidepressants. Write indications and contraindications of amitriptyline.
2. Define hypertension. Classify antihypertensive drugs. Write indications and contraindication of antihypertensive drugs.
3. Define route of drug administration. Enlist various routes of drug administrations. Write the advantages and disadvantages of oral route.
4. Define Asthma. Classify anti-asthmatic drugs. Write indications and contraindication of salbutamol.
5. Define and classify diuretics. Write pharmacological actions, indications and contraindications of frusemide.
6. Classify anti-tubercular drugs. Write the pharmacological actions and contraindications of isoniazid.
7. Write the classifications of (a) Anti-emetics and (b) Drugs used in constipation treatment.

/8101

1

| Contd...



PART—B

Instructions : (1) Answer *any ten* questions.
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

8. Define absorption. List out various mechanisms of drug absorption.

9. Classify anti-fungal drugs. Write any two contraindications of them.

10. Define Biologicals. Write examples.

11. Write about tripli response and triphasic response.

12. Classify anti-thyroid drugs.

13. Define haematinics. Give examples.

14. Name the drug used in CHF treatment and write its MOA.

15. Define Myasthenia Gravis. Write any three drugs used in the treatment.

16. Define mydriatics and miotics. Give two examples of each.

17. Define General Anaesthetics and classify the drugs.

18. Write a short note on Insulin preparations.

/8101

2

PART—C

1×20=20

- Instructions :** (1) Answer the following questions.
(2) The question carries **one** mark.
(3) Choose the correct answer or write the **correct** answer.

19. Bioavailability means
- (a) Administration of drug
 - (b) Elimination of drug
 - (c) Rate and Extent of drug absorption
 - (d) All of the above
20. Drug of choice in Organophosphate poisoning is
- (a) Acetyl cysteine
 - (b) Charcoal
 - (c) Pralidoxime
 - (d) Digibind
21. Which of the following is a local anaesthetic drug?
- (a) Halothane
 - (b) Thiopental
 - (c) Ketamine
 - (d) Xylocaine
22. Tizanidine is an example of
- (a) Centrally acting smooth muscle relaxant
 - (b) N_M blocker
 - (c) N_N blocker
 - (d) AChE inhibitor

/8101

3

[Contd...

23. Fastest acting receptors are

- (a) G-Protein coupled receptors
- (b) Nuclear receptors
- (c) Enzyme linked receptors
- (d) Ionotropic receptors

24. 100% bioavailability is possible with

- (a) IV Route
- (b) IM Route
- (c) Oral route of administration
- (d) SC Route

25. Gray baby syndrome is caused by

- (a) Penicillin
- (b) Erythromycin
- (c) Chloramphenicol
- (d) Streptomycin

26. Vit.D deficiency causes

- (a) Osteomalacia
- (b) Osteoporosis
- (c) Rickets
- (d) All of the above

27. Drug of choice in status epilepticus is

- (a) I.V. Carbamazepine
- (b) I.V. Diazepam
- (c) I.V. Phenobarbitone
- (d) I.V. Flunitrazepam

/8101

4

| Contd...

28. Identify the autocoid among the following.

- (a) Acetylcholine
- (b) Dopamine
- (c) Histamine
- (d) Noradrenaline

29. Retina damage is associated with

- (a) Acetazolamide
- (b) Frusemide
- (c) Chloroquin
- (d) Spironolactone

30. Identify the mucolytic agent.

- (a) Ambroxol
- (b) Guaiphenesin
- (c) Ammonium Chloride
- (d) Cedeine

31. Taratogenicity means ____.

32. An example of Leukotriene antagonist is ____.

33. Desmopressin is an example of ____ drug.

34. An example of H₂ blocker is ____.

35. Metronidazole is an example of ____ drug.

36. Atorvastatin acts by inhibiting ____ enzyme.

/8101

5

[Contd..

37. Which among the following are examples of β - lactam antibiotics?

- (a) Penicillins
- (b) Tetracyclines
- (c) Cephalosporins
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

38. Laxatives, Purgatives and Cathartics differ in their

- (a) Colour
- (b) Cost
- (c) Intensity of action
- (d) Taste
