PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHARMACY
B. Pharm. Winter 2019 - 20 Examination

Semester: 5   Date: 26/11/2019
Subject Code: BP503T   Time: 10:00am to 1:00pm
Subject Name: Pharmacology II – Theory   Total Marks: 75

Instructions:
1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each)   **(20)**

1. Ondansetron is _____ receptor antagonist.
   a) $5\text{-}HT_1$ b) $5\text{-}HT_2$
   c) $5\text{-}HT_3$ d) $5\text{-}HT_4$

2. Which of the following is not a uricosuric drug?
   a) Allopurinol   b) Febuxostat
   c) Prednisolone   d) Pegloticase

3. Which of the given drug contracts uterus?
   a) Testosterone   b) Somatostatin
   c) d-tubocurarine   d) Oxytocin

4. Terlipressin is a _____.
   a) Vasopressin receptor agonist   b) Vasopressin receptor antagonist
   c) Osmotic diuretic   d) None of the above

5. Calcitonin is secreted by _____.
   a) Pancreas   b) Adrenal gland
   c) Thyroid gland   d) None of the above

6. Dry cough is a prominent side effect of _____.
   a) Captopril   b) Valsartan
   c) Nifedipine   d) Pralidoxime

7. Which of the following prostaglandin does reduce acid secretion in stomach?
   a) PGE_2 b) PGF_2
   c) TXA_2 d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is a very narrow therapeutic index drug?
   a) Amitryptyline   b) Flecainide
   c) Diltiazem   d) Digoxin

9. Parathyroid hormone is responsible in balance of _____.
   a) Calcium   b) Phosphate
   c) Both (a) & (b)   d) None of the above

10. Which of the following is Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist?
    a) Saxagliptin   b) Metformin
    c) Exenatide   d) Glimepride

11. Calciferol is known as _____.
    a) Vitamin D_1 b) Vitamin D_2
    c) Vitamin D_3 d) None of the above

12. Vitamin B_{12} is transported in blood in combination with _____.
    a) Transcobalamin – I   b) Transcobalamin - II
    c) Transcobalamin – III   d) None of the above.

13. Ticagrelor is _____ drug.
    a) Antithrombotic   b) Antifibrinolytic
    c) Thrombolytic   d) Antihypertensive

14. Which of the following vitamin in high dose reduces plasma lipid level?
    a) Riboflavin   b) Cyanocobalamin
    c) Ascorbic acid   d) Niacin

15. Which of the following vasodilator has potential anti-alopecia activity?
    a) Hydralazine
    b) Sodium Nitroprusside
    c) Minoxidil
    d) Isosorbide Dinitrate
16. _____ is direct renin inhibitor.
    a) Aliskiren
    b) Valsartan
    c) Lisinopril
    d) Propranolol
17. Misoprostol is_____.
    a) Prostaglandin analogue
    b) Antiprogestin
    c) Cardiac glycoside
    d) All of the above
18. Glyceryl trinitrate leads formation of
    a) Histamine
    b) Carbon dioxide
    c) Nitric oxide
    d) Acetic acid
19. Guinea pig is highly sensitive to which of the following drug.
    a) Insulin
    b) Histamine
    c) Barium chloride
    d) Acetylcholine
20. Which antihistaminic drug does cause polymorphic ventricular tachycardia?
    a) Loratadine
    b) Fexofenadine
    c) Desloratadine
    d) Cetirizine

Q.2 Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark Each)   **(20)**
1. Classifiy antihypertensive agents and write down the mechanism of action of ACE inhibitors and β adrenenergic blockers. Write the pharmacokinetics, adverse effects, uses and contraindications of Nifedipine.
2. Classify Oral hypoglycemic agents and explain in detail about Sulphonylureas and Biguanides. Write down mechanism of action and examples of Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors.
3. Define and classify different type of Bioassay. Write the principal of Bioassay. Explain the procedure for three point Bioassay.

Q.3 Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark Each)   **(35)**
1. Write down pharmacological actions of 5-Hydroxytryptamine

2. Classify hypolipidaemic drugs and write in brief about fibrates.
3. Explain in detail about COX-II inhibitors
4. Write a short note on anti thyroid drugs.
5. Write a short note on oral contraceptives.
6. Enlist histaminergic receptors along with their location and write in short about first generation antihistaminic drugs.
7. Explain thiazides and loop diuretics in detail.
8. Write purine and non-purine drugs used in treatment of gout.
9. Explain Class-I and Class-II categories of anti-arrhythmic drugs