

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
BPT, Examination, November-2017

Year: 2**Subject Code: 07101204****Subject Name: Pharmacology****Date: 30/11/2017****Time: 10:00am to 12:00pm****Total Marks: 35****Instructions:**

1. All questions are mandatory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw Diagram wherever necessary.
4. Write sections – A, sections – B on separate answer sheets.

SECTION- A

Q.1 Define Bioavailability. Mention factors affecting Bioavailability giving suitable (15)

Examples.

OR

Q.1 Classify benzodiazepines, mention its uses, side-effects and difference between (15)
barbiturates and benzodiazepines.

Q.2 Write Short Notes (2 out of 3) (5 Marks each) (10)

(a) NSAID Drugs.

(b) Drugs used in Sports

(c) Compare and contrast Atenolol and Propranolol

SECTION- B

Q.3 Multiple Choice Question (10 out of 10) (1 Marks each) (10)

(1) Which of the following processes proceeds in the second phase of biotransformation?

a. Acetylation

b. Oxidation

c. Reduction

d. hydrolysis

(2) Half life ($t_{1/2}$) is the time required to:

a. Absorb a half of an introduced drug

b. Change the amount of a drug in plasma by half during elimination

c. Metabolize a half of an introduced drug into the active metabolite

d. Bind a half of an introduced drug to plasma proteins

- (3) What term is used to describe a more gradual decrease in responsiveness to a drug, taking days or weeks to develop?
- Refractoriness
 - Cumulative effect
 - Tolerance
 - Tachyphylaxis
- (4) Most local anesthetic agents consist of:
- Lipophilic group (frequently an aromatic ring)
 - Intermediate chain (commonly including an ester or amide)
 - Amino group
 - All of the above
- (5) Indicate a muscarinic receptor-blocking drug:
- Scopolamine
 - Pipecuronium
 - Trimethopran
 - Pilocarpine
- (6) Which of the following agents is used as an inhalation drug in asthma?
- Atropine
 - Ipratropium bromide
 - nicotine
 - homatropine
- (7) Which of the following opioid receptor types is responsible for euphoria and respiratory depression?
- Kappa-receptors
 - Delta-receptors
 - Mu-receptors
 - All of the above
- (8) For which of the following conditions could aspirin be used prophylactically?
- Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema

- b. Peptic ulcers
 - c. Thromboembolism
 - d. Metabolic acidosis
- (9) Pick out the drug – an alpha and beta adrenoreceptors blocker:
- a. Labetalol
 - b. Verapamil
 - c. Nifedipine
 - d. Metoprolol
- (10) Side effects of aspirin include following:
- a. Gastric upset (intolerance)
 - b. Salicylism (vomiting, tinnitus, decreased hearing, and vertigo)
 - c. Gastric ulcers and upper gastrointestinal bleeding
 - d. All of the above