


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Theory Examination, May 2024			
Course: Pharmacology-I Program: B. Pharm. Course Code: BP 404T		Semester: IV Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 75	
Instructions: Attempt all the questions			
SECTION A (20Qx1M=20 Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	COs
Q 1	Tolerance and dependence are examples of- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adverse drug reactions b. Drug interactions c. Drug addiction phenomena d. Pharmacokinetics 	1	CO1
Q2	The dose-response relationship describes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The relationship between drug concentration and therapeutic effect b. The relationship between drug dose and drug toxicity c. The relationship between drug dose and patient weight d. The relationship between drug dose and drug expiration date 	1	CO1
Q3	Drug interactions can lead to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased therapeutic effects b. Decreased therapeutic effects c. Increased side effects d. All of the above 	1	CO1
Q4	Which of the following is a common treatment for myasthenia gravis? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors b. Beta-blockers c. Opioids d. Antihistamines 	1	CO1
Q5	Specific inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disulfiram 	1	CO1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Fomepizole c. Methyl alcohol d. Zolpidem 		
Q6	<p>Timolol belongs to which class of drugs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ACE inhibitors b. Calcium channel blockers c. Opioids d. Beta-blockers 	1	CO1
Q7	<p>All of the following are CNS stimulant except-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amphetamine b. Cocaine c. Methylphenidate d. Etomidate 	1	CO1
Q8	<p>Pilocarpine is a-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Muscarinic cholinergic drug b. Nicotinic cholinergic drug c. Alpha-adrenergic drug d. Beta-adrenergic drug 	1	CO1
Q9	<p>Maximum first pass metabolism is seen by which route-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rectal b. Oral c. Intravenous d. Intrathecal 	1	CO2
Q10	<p>The neurotransmitter serotonin is associated with-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mood regulation b. Muscle contraction c. Pain sensation d. Memory formation 	1	CO2
Q11	<p>In which phase of clinical trials healthy normal human volunteers participate-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I b. II c. III d. IV 	1	CO2
Q12	<p>Local anesthetics work by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Blocking sodium channels b. Increasing neurotransmitter release 	1	CO2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Stimulating nerve endings d. Inhibiting G-protein activation 		
Q13	<p>Which of the following is an example of a neuromuscular blocking agent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diazepam b. Morphine c. Succinylcholine d. Lidocaine 	1	CO2
Q14	<p>For antipsychotic action, activity is required at _____ receptor-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. M₁ muscarinic b. D₁ dopaminergic c. D₂ dopaminergic d. 5HT₄ serotonergic 	1	CO2
Q15	Write on β_1 , β_2 and β_3 adrenergic receptors key distribution in body.	1	CO2
Q16	Write examples of MAO-A and MAO-B inhibitors	1	CO2
Q17	<p>Dopamine plays a role in-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Muscle relaxation b. Reward and pleasure c. Digestion d. Pain sensation 	1	CO5
Q18	Why is acetylcholine not used as a drug?	1	CO5
Q19	What is minimum alveolar concentration?	1	CO5
Q20	What is cheese reaction?	1	CO5
SECTION B (20 Marks) (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Attempt 2 Question out of 3			
Q 1	<p>A businessman aged 35 years suffered loss and his employees left. He became very depressed and stopped taking interest in the business. Gradually he stopped going out and withdrew socially. He felt guilty, worthless, and tired all the time, lost interest in pleasure and sex, stopped eating properly and had disturbed sleep. When he showed no sign of recovery even after 3 months, the family members consulted a doctor, who diagnosed him to be a case of major depression and prescribed— Tab Sertraline 50 mg twice a day, and a multivitamin. The family members brought him back after one week and complained that there was no improvement. On questioning the patient revealed that he</p>	4+3+3	CO5,

	<p>felt more restless, had nausea, pain in upper abdomen, headache and no desire to eat.</p> <p>(a) What could be the reason for no improvement in the depressive symptoms?</p> <p>(b) Is the choice of drug inappropriate? Does the medication need to be changed, dose increased or decreased?</p> <p>(c) Should another drug be added at this stage?</p>		
Q2	What is epilepsy? Discuss the types of epilepsy. Classify antiepileptic drugs with examples.	1+3+6	CO1 CO5
Q3	What is biotransformation? Discuss the phases of biotransformation.	2+8	CO1 CO2
<p>SECTION-C (35 Marks) (7Qx5M=35 Marks)</p> <p>Attempt 7 Question out of 9</p>			
Q 1	Write a note on clinical use of beta blockers.	5	CO1
Q2	Name the neurotransmitters involved in Parkinson's disease. Classify anti-Parkinson's drugs.	5	CO1, CO2
Q3	Explain the pharmacology of drugs used in Alzheimer's disease.	5	CO1 CO2
Q4	What are extrapyramidal side effects? Name the drugs causing extrapyramidal side effects.	3+2	CO3, CO5
Q5	Discuss the phases of clinical trials.	5	CO5
Q6	Write a brief note on lithium.	5	CO2
Q7	Write a note on pharmacology of acetylcholine.	5	CO1
Q8	Write steps involved in neurohumoral transmission.	5	CO3
Q9	Discuss treatment strategies in glaucoma.	5	CO1, CO2, CO5