


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<p style="text-align: center;">UPES End Semester (Even) Examination, May 2025</p> <p>Course: Pharmacology 1 Program: B. Pharm Course Code: BP-404T</p> <p>Semester : IV Duration : 03 Hours Max. Marks: 75</p> <p>Instructions: Attempt all questions as directed</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION A (20Qx1M=20 Marks)</p>			
S. No.	Synopsis -Multiple Choice Questions / Objective type Questions / Short answer Type	Marks	COs
Q 1	Which one of the following is true regarding Dose-response relationship? a. Dose exhibits ‘all or none’ response. b. Response is directly proportional to the dose of a substance. c. The dose which elicits a toxic response. d. The dose which does not induce any response.	1	CO1
Q 2	Muscarinic cholinergic receptors are seen at all sites except: a. Stomach b. Heart c. Neuromuscular Junction d. CNS	1	CO1
Q 3	In which of the following phases of clinical trials of drug, ethical clearance is not required: a. Phase I b. Phase II c. Phase III d. Phase IV	1	CO1
Q 4	Example of reversible anticholinesterase is: a. Edrophonium b. Parathion c. Isoflurophate d. Echothiophate	1	CO1
Q 5	Acidic drug binds to- a. Globulin b. α-1 glycoprotein c. Albumin d. None	1	CO1
Q 6	Define first pass effect.	1	CO1
Q 7	Define Idiosyncrasy.	1	CO1
Q 8	Which of the following anticholinesterase drug is not used in Alzheimer’s disease a. Rivastigmine	1	CO1

	b. Donepezil c. Physostigmine d. Echothiophate		
Q 9	Benzhexol is a a. Anticholinergic drug b. GABA antagonist c. Glutamatergic agonist d. Antiepileptic	1	CO1
Q 10	Example of selective Beta 1 adrenergic blocker is: a. Propranolol b. Butaxamine c. Metoprolol d. Salbutamol	1	CO1
Q 11	Which of the following is centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant? a. Quinine b. Baclofen c. Carbamazepine d. Succinylcholine	1	CO1
Q 12	What is the difference between MAO-A and MAO-B enzyme?	1	CO1
Q 13	What is Minimum Alveolar Concentration?	1	CO1
Q 14	Example of Newer nonbenzodiazepine hypnotics is: a. Diazepam b. Clobazam c. Lorazepam d. Zopiclone	1	CO1
Q 15	Mechanism of action of Beta blockers in glaucoma a. Decreased aqueous production b. Increased aqueous outflow c. Opening of trabecular meshwork d. All of the above	1	CO2
Q 16	Which type of receptor is present in brachial smooth muscle? a. Alpha-1 subtype. b. Beta-1 subtype. c. Alpha-2 subtype. d. Beta-2 subtype.	1	CO2
Q 17	Which volatile anesthetic agent undergoes the greatest degree of metabolism? a. Halothane b. Desflurane c. Isoflurane d. Sevoflurane	1	CO2
Q 18	Thalidomide is known for its _____ effects. a. Teratogenic	1	CO3

	b. Carcinogenic c. Mutagenic d. Neurotoxic		
Q 19	Antihistaminic drug used in Parkinson's disease: a. Procyclidine b. Bromocriptine c. Orphenadrine d. Entacapone	1	CO3
Q 20	Buspirone is used as an: a. Antiepileptic agent b. Antianxiety c. Antidepressant d. Anti Parkinson's	1	CO3
SECTION B (20 Marks) (2Qx10M=20 Marks) Attempt 2 Question out of 3			
Q 1	Define receptors. Name the types of receptors. Write a detailed note of the receptor which amplifies the signal.	1+2+7	CO1 CO2
Q 2	Explain the steps involved in neuro-humoral transmission.	10	CO2
Q 3	Define epilepsy and its types. Classify antiepileptic drugs with example and mechanism of action.	3+7	CO1 CO2
SECTION-C (35 Marks) (7Qx5M=30 Marks) Attempt 7 Question out of 9			
Q 1	Explain pharmacotherapy of glaucoma.	5	CO1
Q 2	Write a note on the pharmacology of Propranolol.	5	CO2
Q 3	Discuss the phases of clinical trials.	5	CO1
Q 4	Write a note on the stages of anesthesia.	5	CO1
Q 5	What are extrapyramidal side effects? Name the drugs causing extrapyramidal side effects.	5	CO4
Q 6	Write a note on antidepressant drugs.	5	CO1
Q 7	Discuss the drugs used in Alzheimer's disease.	5	CO1
Q 8	Discuss the factors affecting bioavailability	5	CO1
Q 9	Discuss pharmacology of lithium.	5	CO3