Name:

Enrolment No:

UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2025

Program Name: B Pharm **Semester : 6th**

Course Name: Pharmacology III **Time : 03 hrs**

Course Code: BP602T **Max. Marks : 75**

Instructions: Read all questions carefully.

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1M= 20 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	Which class of drugs is used to stimulate respiratory drive-in newborns? A) Anticholinergics B) Respiratory stimulants C) Corticosteroids D) Beta blockers	1	CO1
Q 2	Which drug is used for diarrhea and acts by decreasing intestinal motility? A) Lactulose B) Loperamide C) Ranitidine D) Omeprazole	1	CO2
Q 3	An example of a digestant is: A) Pepsin B) Lactulose C) Sucralfate D) Loperamide	1	CO1
Q 4	Organophosphate poisoning primarily affects which neurotransmitter system? A) GABAergic B) Dopaminergic C) Cholinergic D) Serotonergic	1	CO3
Q 5	Which of the following is a hallmark of chronic toxicity? A) Sudden onset B) Immediate symptoms C) Long-term organ damage D) Reversible symptoms	1	CO2
Q 6	Ondansetron is an anti-emetic that blocks _____ receptors.	1	CO2
Q 7	_____ is used in the treatment of arsenic poisoning.	1	CO1
Q 8	Diarrhea can be caused by excessive _____ motility.	1	CO1
Q 9	Sucralfate increases gastric acid secretion (True/ False).	1	CO1
Q 10	Barbiturate poisoning typically causes CNS stimulation. (True/False)	1	CO2
Q 11	Name the drug that produces gray baby syndrome as a side effect.	1	CO1
Q 12	Name the fungus from which Penicillin was originally developed.	1	CO3
Q 13	State the name of drug producing Bone marrow depression as a side effect.	1	CO1
Q 14	Name the two broad spectrum antibiotics.	1	CO2
Q 15	Name the two drugs used as antimetabolites chemotherapeutic agents.	1	CO1

Q 16	Which enzyme is inhibited by Quinolones.	1	CO1
Q 17	Name two topical aminoglycosides.	1	CO2
Q 18	Which antibiotic binds on 50S ribosome subunits and inhibits protein synthesis?	1	CO3
Q 19	Name the microorganism responsible for leprosy infection.	1	CO1
Q 20	Write the name of enzyme inhibited by sulfonamides?	1	CO2
Section B Long Answers (Answer any 2 out of 3) (2Q x 10M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	Define antibacterial agents, classify them based on their mechanism of action.	2+8	CO2
Q 2	Write short notes on: A) Genotoxicity B) Carcinogenicity C) Teratogenicity D) Mutagenicity	2.5X4	CO3
Q 3	Describe the clinical symptoms and management of poisoning due to barbiturates, morphine, and organophosphorus compounds.	3+3+4	CO5
Section C Short Answers (Answer any 7 out of 9) 7X5 (7Qx5M=35 Marks)			
Q 1	Write down the mechanism of action of following drugs. A) Gentamycin B) Azithromycin C) Methotrexate D) Streptomycin E) Chloroquine	(1x5)	CO5
Q 2	Differentiate paucibacillary and multibacillary leprosy, also discuss the Dapson resistance.	(2.5x2)	CO3
Q 3	Name the tetracyclines antibiotics, with their mechanism of action.	5	CO2
Q 4	Name the drugs used in production of Cotrimoxazole, briefly discuss their mechanism of action.	5	CO3
Q 5	Discuss the pharmacological actions and uses of appetite stimulants and suppressants.	5	CO2
Q 6	Explain the pharmacological actions and uses of codeine as an antitussive.	5	CO3
Q 7	Write a short note on the general principles of poisoning management.	5	CO4
Q 8	Describe any two drugs used in the treatment of constipation.	5	CO1
Q 9	Describe acute and chronic toxicity with examples.	5	CO5