


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Drug Discovery and Development Program: Int. (B.Sc.+ M.Sc. Clinical Research) Course Code: HSCR 2017		Semester: IIIrd Duration: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.			
S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	Which drugs will go through a pharmaceutic phase after it is administered? a. Intramuscular cephalosporins b. Intravenous vasopressors c. Oral analgesics d. Subcutaneous anti-glycemic	1.5	CO2
Q 2	Define me-too drug.	1.5	CO1
Q 3	What is the role of ethnopharmacology approach in drug design?	1.5	CO2
Q 4	Name the software tools used for computer simulation in drug discovery.	1.5	CO1
Q 5	Expand COMFA and COMSIA.	1.5	CO2
Q 6	What do you understand by the term drug repurposing?	1.5	CO2
Q 7	The computer simulation refers to _____. (a) Dry lab (b) In vitro (c) In silico (d) Wet lab	1.5	CO1
Q 8	What is SOSA approach?	1.5	CO2
Q 9	What is the significance of clinical trials in drug development?	1.5	CO2
Q 10	A certain compound X occupied a site of an enzyme exactly opposite to that of the active site. This immediately resulted in the change of shape of the active site. X is called a _____ a) competitive inhibitor b) non-competitive inhibitor c) competitive messenger d) receptor	1.5	CO2

Q 11	Define the term “molecular drug targets”.	1.5	CO1
Q 12	Which of the following compounds has desirable properties to become a drug? (a) Fit drug (b) Lead (c) Fit compound (d) All of the above	1.5	CO1
Q 13	What is gene annotation.	1.5	CO1
Q 14	What is the primary objective of phase 0 clinical trial?	1.5	CO1
Q 15	Define Lipinski rule of 5.	1.5	CO1
Q 16	If the bond between the enzyme and inhibiting drug is very strong, which of the following takes place? a) The active site slowly regains its original shape. b) The enzyme develops a new active site. c) The enzyme is blocked temporarily. d) The body synthesizes a new enzyme.	1.5	CO2
Q 17	What do you understand by the term “scaffold hopping”.	1.5	CO2
Q 18	Define partition coefficient.	1.5	CO1
Q 19	Enlist the applications of computer aided drug design in early stages of drug discovery.	1.5	CO3
Q 20	What is bio-isosterism?	1.5	CO1
Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	Discuss in detail various phases of drug action.	5	
Q 2	What is QSAR? Explain the electronic and steric parameters to be considered in QSAR analysis.	1+4	CO1, CO3
Q 3	Differentiate between biology-oriented synthesis and diversity-oriented synthesis?	5	CO2
Q 4	What is fragment based drug design? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of fragment based drug design.	1+4	CO1, CO4
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q 1	Write a short note on followings: a) Pharmacophore modelling. b) Molecular drug targets. c) Random and systematic screening.	5+5+5	CO3
Q 2	a) Define and classify molecular docking. b) Discuss the various steps involved in molecular docking. c) Highlight the pharmaceutical applications of molecular docking studies.	3+6+6	CO1, CO3, CO4

Section D
(2Qx10M=20 Marks)

Q 1	What do you understand by rational drug design? Briefly discuss the various types of rational drug design methods used for developing new drug like molecules.	2+8	CO2, CO4
Q 2	With schematic representation, discuss various stages involved in drug discovery?	10	CO4