

Central Library SMIMER Surat.

### P-4011

# Second Year M. B. S. Examination

February - 2014

Pharmacology: Paper - I

(1)	tructions:	
Fi	ચે દર્શાવેલ → વિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Ilup strictly the details of → signs on your answer book. ame of the Examination :	
. [	SECOND YEAR M. B. B. S.	_
_	ame of the Subject :	)
-	PHARMACOLOGY: PAPER-1	
_Sı	student's Signature	
2)	Answers must be brief, precise and to the point.	
3)	Always give suitable examples wherever needed.	
4)	Figures on right indicate the marks alloted to question.	
	Answer the following: (Attempt all)	9
	(a) Mention the clinical status and limitations of	
	streptokinase.	
	(b) Explain the pharmacological basis of use of adrenaline	
	in anaphylactic shock.	
	(c) Explain briefly the difference between allergic and	
	idiosyncratic reaction.	
	(d) Enumerate therapeutic uses of choline esters.	
	(e) Define: (i) Teratogenicity (ii) Phototoxicity.	
	(f) Explain briefly role of mucolytics in the treatment of	
	cough.	
	(g) Explain briefly the limitations of nifedipine as an	
	antihypertensive agent.	
	<ul><li>(h) Write briefly about xylometazoline.</li><li>(i) Explain why beta blocker should not be combined with</li></ul>	
	verapamil.	
	verapamm.	
	Answer any three of the following:	9
	Answer any three of the following:  (a) Describe the drug therapy of relapse of peptic ulcer.	9
1	Answer any three of the following:  (a) Describe the drug therapy of relapse of peptic ulcer.  (b) Describe the clinical uses of phenylephrine. Mention the	9

- (c) Describe the clinical uses of sodium nitroprusside.

  Mention the mode of administration and precaution required in its use.
- Explain mechanism of action and adverse effects of thiazide diuretics.
- Answer any three of the following:

12

- (a) Name four drugs for emesis that act by different mechanisms. Describe mechanism, uses and adverse effects of each.
- (b) Describe with preferred agent the clinical uses of prostaglandin analogues.
- (c) Enumerate two first generation and two second generation antihistaminics. Describe merits and demerits of second generation antihistaminics.
- (d) Write a brief note on each of the following:
  - (i) Salmeterol
  - (ii) Iron sucrose
  - (iii) Warfarin
  - (iv) Lepirudin.
- 4 Answer any two of the following:

10

- (a) Enumerate five commonly used drugs from different groups for treatment of congestive cardiac failure. Justify use of each drug for the same.
- (b) Classify atropine substitutes and/or derivatives and describe their therapeutic uses.
- (c) Describe with suitable examples the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic interactions.



### P-4012

## Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

February - 2014

Time: Hours] with odd damage beautiful differ [Total Marks: 40

Pharmacology : Paper - II

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-	PHAR	MACOLOGY:PAPER-2	their me
_Sı	ubject C	ode No.: 4 0 1 2 Section No. (1, 2,): Nil	Student's Signature
(2) (3) (4)	Alw	wers should be brief and to the point.  ays give suitable examples wherever neares on right indicate the marks alloted	
1	Ans	wer the following: (attempt all)	
	(a)	Justify use of ethanol in methanol por	soning.
	(b)	What is a uricosuric agent ? Give two	examples.
	(c)	Explain why methadone is used in morph	ine dependence.
	(d)	Name a drug that repletes hepatic gluta with basis its clinical use.	thione. Mention
	(e)	Name with reason a fluoroquinolone not u	used for systemic
		infection and one not used for urinary	tract infection.
	(f)	Enumerate two short acting and two lon analogues.	g acting insulin
	(g)	Mention advantages of using carbidops for treatment of Parkinsonism.	a with levodopa
	(h)	Justify role of misoprostol in NSAID ulcer.	induced peptic
	(i)	Explain why oxytocin is used for induction not the ergometrine.	on of labour but
P-4	012]	1	[Contd

2	Answer any three of the following:	
	(a) Justify the use of each of the following conbination:	
	(i) Trimethoprimt sulphamethoxazole as antimicrobial agent.	
	(ii) Pyrimethamine + sulfadoxine as antimalarial agent.	
	(b) Compare and contrast between penicillin G and amoxycillin.	
	(c) Describe with preferred agent the clinical uses of benzodiazepines.	
	(d) Describe briefly mechanism of action, merits and demerits of radioactive iodine.	
3	Answer any three of the following:	12
	(a) Enlist commonly used selective serotonin reuptake	

- Answer any three of the following:

  (a) Enlist commonly used selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and their therapeutic uses. Describe briefly their merits and demerits as compared to tricyclic antidepressants.

  (b) Describe clinical uses, adverse effects and interactions
  - (b) Describe clinical uses, adverse effects and interactions of each of the following:
    - (i) Ciprofloxacin
    - (ii) Metronidazole.
  - (c) Describe briefly the pharmacotherapy of typhoid fever.
  - (d) Write a note on each of the following:
    - (i) Minipill
    - (ii) Ulipristal.
- Answer any two of the following:

  (a) Enumerate five commonly used drugs for tonic-clonic seizures. Describe briefly the mechanism of action and adverse effects of each.
  - (b) Describe the drug therapy of P-falciparum malaria.(c) Enumerate commonly used glucocorticoids. Describe principles of their use and their adverse effects.



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### PR-4011

# Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

June / July - 2014

Pharmacology: Paper - I

-	2 Hours] [Total Marks : 40
Instruc (1)	tions:
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	ictly the details of 🚁 signs on your answer book.
	the Examination :
	OND YEAR M. B. B. S.
	the Subject :
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Subject C	Code No.: 4 0 1 1 Student's Signature
(2) Ans	swer must be brief, precise and to the point.
	vays give suitable examples wherever needed.
	ures on the right indicate the marks alloted to the question
(-/8	and on the right indicate the marks another to the question
1 Wri	ite as directed : (attempt all)
(a)	What is maintenance dose? Mention important factor that
(a)	determines the maintenance dose.
(b)	Describe with clinical significance, the hepatic first pass
(~)	effect.
(c)	Explain why atrophy of nasal mucosa is more likely in
and an	prolonged use of xylometazoline?
(d)	Explain with reasons whether salmeterol can be used for
	acute asthmatic attack.
(e)	Explain with reasons whether warfarin can be used for
3 (4)	initiation of treatment of deep vein thrombosis.
(f)	Name two antimotility drugs and their two contraindications
	What is peculiarity of esmolol? Mention its clinical use.
(g)	Figure 1 of the state of the st
(g) (h)	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of
(h)	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of labour and two analogues for treatment of glaucoma.
	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of
(h) (i)	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of labour and two analogues for treatment of glaucoma. Explain with examples zero order kinetics.  Swer any three of the following:
(h) (i)	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of labour and two analogues for treatment of glaucoma.  Explain with examples zero order kinetics.  swer any three of the following:  Name three drugs from different groups for treatment of
(h) (i) 2 Ans	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of labour and two analogues for treatment of glaucoma.  Explain with examples zero order kinetics.  swer any three of the following:  Name three drugs from different groups for treatment of chronic bronchial asthma. Briefly describe the mechanism of
(h) (i) 2 Ans	Name two prostaglandin analogues used for induction of labour and two analogues for treatment of glaucoma.  Explain with examples zero order kinetics.  swer any three of the following:  Name three drugs from different groups for treatment of

(b) Describe the clinical uses of alpha blockers. Briefly describe the pharmacological basis of using each of

the following.

(i) Adrenaline in anaphylactic shock

(ii) Glucagon for betablocker poisoning

- Write a brief note on each of the following
  - (i) Choleystyramine
  - (ii) Tenecteplase
  - (iii) Lepirudin

Answer any three of the following:

12

- Write a note on each of the following:
  - Biscacodyl
  - (ii) Dextromethrophan
  - (iii) Protamine sulphate
  - (iv) Adenosine
- Name four anti hypertensives that act by different mechanisms. Describe mechanism of action and adverse effect of each.
- Describe clinical uses of calcium channel blockers. Comment (c) on their use in combination with Beta blockers.
- Name four antiemetic from different groups. Describe the mechanism, adverse effects and prefered use(s) of each.

Answer any two of the following:

- (a) Explain how 5-HT is synthesized in body. Describe briefly the mechanism of action and clinical uses of various agents that act through 5-HT receptors.
- Describe briefly the clinical uses and adverse effects of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
- Describe with suitable example(s) the pharmakinetics and pharmacodynamic interaction.



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### PR-4012

#### Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

June / July - 2014

Pharmacology: Paper - II

Time: 2 Hours]	[Total Marks : 40
Instructions: (1)	
નીચે દર્શાવેલ → નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fillup strictly the details of → signs on your answer book. Name of the Examination :	Seat No.:
SECOND YEAR M. B. B. S.	
Name of the Subject :	
✔ PHARMACOLOGY:PAPER-2	and make to
-Subject Code No. : 4 0 1. 2 -Section No. (1, 2,)	Nil Student's Signature

- (2) Answer must be brief, precise and to the point.
- (3) Always give suitable examples wherever needed.
- (4) Figures on right indicate the marks alloted to question.
- 1 Write as directed: (attempt all)

9

- (a) Comment on the use of actylsalicylic acid and viral fever in a child of 3 years.
- (b) Mention important differences between aspirin and indomethacin.
- (c) What is lepra reactions? Mention the drug used for its treatment.
- (d) Explain with example the cheese reaction.
- (e) Comment on the role of rifabutine in the treatment of tuberculosis in AIDs patients.
- (f) Explain with reasons whether ergometrine can be used for induction of labour.
- (g) Explain whether driving vehicle is dangerous after consumption of a alcohol. Give reasons.
- (h) Explian why Pentazocine is avoided in morphine addicts.
- (i) Comment on the use of lignocaine with adrenaline as infiltration anaesthesia for surgery of great toe.

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[Contd...

- 2 Answer any three of the following:

  (a) Enumerate three commonly used drugs for mania prophylaxis.

  Describe briefly.

  (b) Describe the drug treatment of hepatic amoebiasis.

  (c) Describe the drug treatment of gouty arthritis.

  (d) Write a brief note on each of the following:

  (i) Naltrexone

  (ii) Moclobemide
- 3 Answer any three of the following:

(iii) Propotol

12

- (a) Describe the adverse effects and interactions of levodopa.

  Mention the measures taken to overcome its adverse effects.
- (b) Name one preferred drug for each of the following condition and mention adverse effect(s) of each.
  - (i) T. Solium infestation
  - (ii) Acute filariasis
  - (iii) Visceral leishmaniasis
  - (iv) Neurocysticercosis
- (c) Describe the clinical uses and adverse effects of each of the following:
  - (i) Ceftriaxome
  - (ii) Acyclovir
- (d) Write a brief note on each of the following:
  - (i) Voglibose
  - (ii) Glucagon
  - (iii) Insulin lispro
  - (iv) Ritonavir
- 4 Answer any two of the following:

10

- (a) Describe the factors responsible for the failure of antimicrobial therapy.
- (b) Enumerate five antifungal drugs from different groups for systemic infection. Describe the adverse effects of each.
- (c) Describe the clinical uses of genzodiazepines. Mention genzodiazepines preferred in poor hepatic function.