Student's Signature

DZ-4011

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination June/July - 2016

Pharmacology: Paper - I

I narmacology . I al	yer - 1
Time: 2 Hours]	[Total Marks : 40
Instructions: (1)	
નીચે દર્શાવેલ અનિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fillup strictly the details of was signs on your answer book. Name of the Examination :	Seat No.:

- (2) Answers must be brief, precise and to the point.
- (3) Always give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary.

- Section No. (1, 2,....): Nil

1 Answer very briefly:

PHARMACOLOGY : PAPER - 1

Name of the Subject:

Subject Code No.:

9

- (a) Mention the mode of administration of atropine in organophosphorus poisoning.
- (b) Mention the exact time of omeprazole administration. Give the reason for the same.
- (c) Why oral iron therapy is required to be given for a long time in a patient of iron deficiency anemia?
- (d) Mention one limitation of a drug with long half-life and type of dose which can overcome this limitation.
- (e) What are drug compendia? Give two examples of official compendia.
- (f) Enlist two advantages of LMWH administration over HMWH.
- (g) Give two reasons of importance of Zinc supplementation in pediatric diarrhoea.
- (h) Name two antitussives used for productive cough.
- Write four uses of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors except diuretic use.

DZ-4011]

1

2	Ans	wer any three:	9
	(a)	Write a short note on apparent volume of distribution and its clinical significance.	
	(b)	Describe the mechanism of action of metoclopramide. Enumerate their therapeutic uses and adverse effects.	
	(c)	Write a short note on myasthenia gravis.	
	(d)	Write in brief about therapeutic uses of atropine	

Answer any four: (a) Enumerate therapeutic uses of ACE inhibitors. Explain the rationale for combining them with angiotensin receptor blockers. (b) Which are the advantages of plotting log DRC? Write

substitutes giving pharmacological basis.

- (b) Which are the advantages of plotting log DRC? Write in detail about drug potency, drug efficacy and drug selectivity using the concept of DRC (Use figures maximum).
- (c) Write a note on rational drug prescribing.(d) Enumerate drugs used in bronchial asthma. Write a short note on leukotriene antagonists.
- (e) Write down the adverse effects and uses of loop diuretics.

Answer any two: (a) Describe the various properties of β adrenergic blocking drugs with clinical pros and cons. Describe their therapeutic uses giving proper pharmacological basis. (b) Classify drugs used in congestive heart failure. Describe the mechanism of action, adverse effects and current

clinical status of inotropic agents.

(c) Enlist various drugs from different categories for hypertension. Describe the general principles of antihypertensive drug therapy as per JNC 7th report.

12



DZ-4012

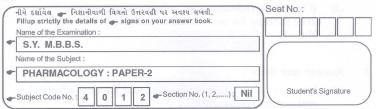
Second Year M.B.B.S. Examination

June / July - 2016 Pharmacology: Paper-II SMIMER Surat.

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Time: 2 Hours] [Total Marks: 40

Instructions:



- (2) Answers must be brief, precise and to the point.
- (3) Always give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary.
- Answer very briefly:

- (a) Name two pure μ opioid receptor antagonists.
- (b) Which β blocker is contraindicated in migraine prophylaxis?
- Name two uses of neomycin with different routes of (c) administration.
- (d) Name four drugs used in MRSA.
- Give two reasons for using propranolol in thyrotoxicosis.
- Mention two agents used for operation theatre sterilization.
- Enumerate the names of four tocolytics and their clinical (g)
- (h) Name two phosphodiesterase inhibitors with one use of each.
- Mention two agents used for mass prophylaxis to prevent filariasis.

DZ-4012]

2 Answer any three:

- (a) Enlist various sedatives and hypnotics from different categories. Give comparative aspects of benzodiazepines and barbiturates pointwise.
- (b) Describe briefly the pharmacological basis of corticosteroids as anti-inflammatory and antiallergic. Enumerate the adverse effects and contraindications of glucocorticoids.
- (c) Enumerate various NSAIDs. Write the uses of aspirin with pharmacological basis.
- (d) What is recrudescence in relation with malaria?Write drug therapy for severe and complicated P. Falciparum Malaria.

3 Answer any four:

12

- (a) Describe briefly therapeutic uses and adverse effects of oral contraceptive pills.
- (b) Write a short note on second generation fluoroquinolones
- (c) Discuss critically about various factors affecting depth of anaesthesia.
- (d) What is DOTS-plus programme? Write about various treatment regimens and strategies used under DOTSplus guidelines.
- (e) Pharmacotherapy of swine flu.

4 Answer any two of the following:

10

- (a) Enumerate various insulin preparations. Write in detail about newer insulin preparations, their uses and pros and cons of each.
- (b) Classify antirheumatoid drugs. Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of DMARDs (Disease modifying antirheumatic drugs).
- (c) Classify antiparkinsonian drugs. Describe mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, adverse effects and interactions of levodopa.



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ER-4011

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

December - 2016

Pharmacology: Paper - I

[Total Marks: 40
Seat No.:
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- Answer must be brief, precise and to the point.
- (3) Always give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary.

SECTION - I

Answer very briefly:

10

- (1) Explain the phenomenon of redistribution using a suitable example.
- State the main uses of propantheline and dicyclomine.
- Mention two types of receptor antagonism with one example for each.
- Give two examples of skeletal muscle relaxants. Give two indications of their use.
- Name two drugs each obtained from plant and animal source respectively and one therapeutic use of each drug.
- Enumerate two advantages and two disadvantages of intramuscular route of drug administration.

ER-4011]

- (7) Enumerate the indications of therapeutic drug monitoring.
 (8) Why subcutaneous route of adrenaline is not preferred in anaphylactic shock? Which route is preferred?
- (9) Explain iatrogenic disease giving suitable example.
- (10) Give two examples of fixed dose combinations that you consider rational. Give justification for any one.

2 Answer any four:

8

- (1) Describe briefly with examples: (1) Therapeutic Window Phenomenon (2) Tachyphylaxis.
- (2) Compare and contrast: Dopamine and Dobutamine.
- (3) Write in short the pharmacological basis for the use of prostaglandin analogues in glaucoma.
- (4) Enumerate the rapeutic uses and adverse effects of β Blöckers.
- (5) Write in short on nasal decongestants.

SECTION - II

3 Answer any four:

12

- (1) Describe in short therapeutic uses, adverse effects and mechanism of action of warfarin.
- (2) Define "Prokinetic". Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of metoclopramide.
- (3) Compare and contrast : Heparin and Low Molecular Weight Heparins.
- (4) Justify the use of omeprazole in peptic ulcer, mentioning details of administration and important adverse effects.
- (5) Write pharmacotherapy of acute bronchial asthma.

ER-4011]

2

4 Answer any two:

- (1) Describe briefly, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of digitalis.
- (2) Classify diuretics. Describe the adverse effect profile of diuretics.
- (3) Describe ACE Inhibitors.





ER-4012

Second Year M. B. B. S. Examination

December - 2016

Pharmacology: Paper - II

Time: 2 Hours] [Total Marks: 40
Instructions:
(1)
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Subject Code No.: 4 0 1 2 Section No. (1, 2,): 182
(2) Answer must be brief, precise and to the point.
(3) Always give suitable examples and draw figures where necessary.
SECTION - I
1 Answer very briefly: 10
(1) Give examples of four drugs causing superinfection.
(2) Justify: Imipenem is combined with cilastatin for its use in clinical practice.
(3) Why is pyridoxine prescribed to a patient on antitubercular therapy?
(4) Why salt depletion should be watched for and prevented in patients taking lithium carbonate?
(5) Name two antiepileptic drugs which are used in petit mal epilepsy.
(6) Give reason: Oral hypoglycemic are not used in the treatment of Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus.
(7) Describe two advantages and two disadvantages of radioactive iodine when used to treat hyperthyroidism.
ER-4012] 1 [Contd

- (8) Mention two examples and two therapeutic uses of third generation cephalosporins.
- (9) Mention one drug each with dose for the treatment of(a) galactorrhoea (b) post partum haemorrhage.
- (10) Explain: Levodopa is ineffective in the treatment of drug induced Parkinsonism.

2 Answer any four:

8

- (1) Describe briefly why corticosteroids are not stopped suddenly after prolonged use.
- (2) Enumerate drugs used in the treatment of anaerobic infection. Explain the pharmacological basis of use of metronidazole in hepatic amoebiasis.
- (3) Enumerate different preparations of penicillin. Write uses and adverse effects of Penicillin G.
- (4) Describe pharmacotherapy of category I tuberculosis.
- (5) Describe uses and contraindication of morphine.

SECTION - II

3 Answer any four:

12

- (1) Describe mode of administration and mechanism of action of combined oral contraceptive pills.
- (2) Explain the pharmacological basis for the use of tricyclic compounds in endogenous depression including details of dose and route of administration and important adverse effects.
- (3) Write a short note on insulin resistance.
- (4) Write a short note on fluoroquinolones.
- (5) Write in short on HAART in relation to HIV infection.

ER-4012]

2

Answer any two:

10

- (1) What is artemesinin combination therapy (ACT) ? Explain the rationale for combining the drugs in ACT to treat malaria. State any two ACT regimens available in India.
- Describe in short the drug therapy of thyrotoxicosis.
- Write pharmacotherapy of insomnia.