

## **RAN-3714**

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

July - 2020

Pharmacology: Paper - I

Time: 2	Hours ]	[ Total Marks: 40
સૂચના : /	Instructions and admission admission and admission and admission and admission admission admission admission admission and admission admissi	c) Enumerate parenteral parenteral parenteral
Fill up s	વેલ ❤ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. strictly the details of ❤ signs on your answer book f the Examination:	Seat No.:
	cond Year M.B.B.S.	
Name o	f the Subject :	rescons for the same
Pha	armacology : Paper - I	
Subject (	Code No.: 3 7 1 4	Student's Signature
	Section - I	
Q.1.	Answer very briefly:	10 Enumerate Low mole
a)	What is Therapeutic Index? Give two examples therapeutic index.	of a drug with low
b)	What is the difference between 'side effect' of a of a drug? Explain giving an example.	drug and 'toxicity'
c)	How does pH of urine affect elimination of a dru	ig in urine?
d)	Explain with reasons whether warfarin can be us of treatment of deep vein thrombosis.	sed for initiation
e)	Why is Mannitol contraindicated in pulmonary e	edema?
f)	Why is codeine not recommended for the symptoof productive cough?	omatic treatment
g)	Why is the subcutaneous route not preferred for of adrenaline in anaphylactic shock? Which rout	
/ h)	Give two examples of drugs that can be adminis	tered as transdermal

patches.

Q.2.		Answer any four:	08
a)		What is paradoxical tachycardia produced by quinidine? How can it be prevented?	00
	b)	Enumerate two advantages & two disadvantages of second generation antihistaminics over first generation antihistaminics.	smiT
	c)	Enumerate parenteral iron preparations. Mention the indications for parenteral iron therapy.	
	d)	Which drugs are used in triple drug therapy in case of relapse of duodenal ulcer? What is the rationale of using three drugs?	
	e)	Mention two drugs which should not be withdrawn abruptly, giving reasons for the same.	
		Section - II B ON 1000 to	
Q.3.		Answer any four of the following:	12
	a)	Describe the treatment of acute congestive cardiac failure.	
	b)	Enumerate Low molecular weight heparins. What are their advantages and disadvantages?	
	c)	Describe with preferred agent, the clinical uses of prostaglandin analogues.	
	d)	Describe the management of organophosphate poisoning.	
	e)	Classify diuretics. Mention the uses and adverse effects of furosamide.	
Q.4.		Answer any two of the following:	10
	a)	Enumerate five antihypertensives from different groups. Describe the mechanism and side effects of each drug that you have mentioned.	
	b)	Enumerate various $\beta$ - blockers. Describe their uses giving the pharmacological basis for each use you mention.	
	c)	Enumerate various drugs from different categories used for the treatment	

of bronchial asthma. Describe their mechanism of action, preferred route

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[90]

of administration and side effects.

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Name the acute reaction with metoclopramide. How is it managed?

Although aspirin has a short half life; it is given once a day for its

antiplatelet effect. Give justification for the same.



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## **RAN-3715**

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

July - 2020

Pharmacology: Paper - II

Time: 2	2 Hours ]	[ Total Marks: 40
સૂચના : /	Instructions	
Fill up	વિલ ☞ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. strictly the details of ☞ signs on your answer book of the Examination:	Seat No.:
	cond Year M.B.B.S.	
	of the Subject : Page III	b) Describe how tric/el
	armacology: Paper - II  Code No.: 3 7 1 5	Student's Signature
	Section - I	
Q.1.	Answer very briefly:	10
a)	What is the rationale of using disulfiram in alcoho programme?	l de-addiction
b)	Explain why Penicillin G is lethal to bacterial cell cells.	but non toxic to human
c)	Describe the difference between antiseptic and disexample of each.	infectant. Give one
d)	Why is the duration of action of thiopentone sodiu	im very short?
e)	What is superinfection? Name one drug that can c	ause superinfection.
f)	Which is the adverse effect of phenytoin that help	s in adjusting its dose?
g)	Give two reasons for using propranolol in thyroto-	xicosis.
h)	What is Mazzoti reaction? How is it managed?	
i)	Justify: Imipenum is combined with cilastatin for	its use in clinical practice.
(i )	Mention advantages of liposomal amphotericin B.	

[1]

[ P.T.O. ]

a)	Write the mechanism of action and side effects of ergotamine in migraine.		
b)	Enumerate the advantages of human insulin over regular insulin.		
c)	Give reason why despite a having a short half life, aminiglycosides are effective for long duration.		
d)	Explain the pharmacological basis of using morphine in acute LVF.		
e)	Explain the term 'additive effect' and 'supraadditive effect' in relation to combination of antimicrobials (AMA) giving suitable examples for each.		
	Section - II enot bustenil		
Q.3.	Answer any four of the following:	12	
a)	Describe the drug therapy of hepatic amoebiasis.		
b)	Describe how tricyclic antidepressants are beneficial in a case of depression. How does fluoxetin differ from tricyclic antidepressants in this respect.		
c)	Write a short note on the management of diabetic ketoacidosis.		
d)	Briefly describe HAART in relation to HIV infection.		
e)	Describe the mechanism of action, advantages and disadvantages of use of radioactive iodine in hyperthyroidism.		
Q.4.	Answer any two of the following:	10	
a)	Describe the therapeutic uses of glucocorticoids. Mention the adverse effects of prednisolone when used for long term therapy.		
b)	Describe the pharmacotherapy of Parkinsonism.		
c)	Describe the drug therapy of P- falciparum malaria.		
	Which is the adverse effect of puenyions that helps in adjusting its dose?		

Q.2.

Answer any four: