ANS

(2)

Q. NO-1.

(a) Classify anticholinergic drugs according to their therapeutic uses. (4)

(b) Write names of 3 drugs used in myasthenia gravis. (3)

Q. No. 2

(a) Salbutamol in Asthma. (2)

(b) Dopamine in cardiogenic shock. (1)

(c) Prazosine in benign prostatic hyperplasia (2)

(d) Timolol in glaucoma. (2)

Q. No. 3.

(a) Enumerate 3 imp. uses of adrenaline. (3)

(b) Name 2 drugs used in organophosphate poisoning. (2)

(c) How is Epinephrine reversed (Dale's Phenomenon)

Q. No. 4.

(a) Write down 5 imp. uses of Propranol (5)

(b) Write 2 interactions of Propranolol.

Q. No. 5

Write down 2 imp. ADE of:

(a) Alpha blockers.

(b) Atropine

(c) B - blockers.

(d) Neostigmine.

ANS

Pharmacology & Therapeutics
Time Allowed: 1hour
SEQ's Type (ANS)
Total Marks: 35

1. a. Classify cholinergic agonist drugs? 6 of it — 2.5
   b. Enumerate drugs used in treatment of glaucoma? — 1.5
   c. Give drug treatment of organophosphate poisoning? — 1
   d. Enumerate drugs used in treatment of BPH? — 2+1
   e. Explain why prazosin is preferred over other alpha blockers in treatment of hypertension? — 2
   f. Explain epinephrine reversal? — 2.5
2. a. Name cardio selective beta blockers? — 2.5
   b. Give clinical uses of beta blockers? — 2.5+2.5
3. Enumerate uses of atropine? Give their adverse effect? — 5
4. Classify sympathomimetics on the basis of receptor selectivity? — 2.5+2.5
5. Enumerate adrenergic receptors with their locations & functions in tabulated form? — 2.5+2.5
7. SHORT NOTES ON
   a. Uses of Adrenaline
   b. MOA of Dopamine

Q NO 2
(A) Treatment of BPH
(i) Prazosin
(ii) Doxazocin
(iii) terazocin
(iv) Tansulosin

(B) Prazosin is preferred over other alpha blocker because it reduce the blood pressure with much less reflex

Q NO 2
(c) Epinephrine Reversal:-
The term refer to as reversal of BP when given large amount of epinephrine from a pressor response (mediated by α receptor) to a depressor response (mediated by β_2 receptor)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Time Allowed:60 mins. **SEQ's(Drugs Acting on ANS)** Max Marks:30

1. Give in tabulated form the location, Structural features and Post receptor Mechanism of muscarinic receptors. 3
2. How will you treat a patient of organophosphate poisoning. What is enzyme Aging 3
3. a)Classify anticholinergic drugs according to receptor selectivity. 3
   b) Write down Therapeutic uses and contraindications of Atropine? 3
   c)Describe pharmacological actions of atropine on CVS. 4
4. a)Enumerate adrenoceptors with their location. 2
   b) How does Epinephrine differs from Norepinephrine in terms of: 2
      i)Respiratory system. ii)Cardiovascular actions
   c)Give clinical indications of sympathomimetics. 4
5. a)Explain why does Prazosin cause less reflex tachycardia as compared to phentolamine 3
   b) Classify adrenergic antagonists on the basis of receptor selectivity. 3
   c) What is Epinephrine Reversal Phenomenon. 4
6. What are the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:
   i. Prazosin in Benign prostatic hyperplasia
   ii. Timolol in Glaucoma
   iii. Neostigmine in Myasthenia Gravis
   iv. Propranolol in hypertension

Qno1:

Receptor	Location	Mechanism	Function
M_1	Nerve ending	Gq coupled	↑IP_3, DAG cascade
M_2	Heart, some nerve ending	Gi coupled	↓cAMP
M_3	Smooth muscle	Gq coupled	↑IP_3, DAG cascade

Qno2 Organophosphate aging: When organophosphate bind to cholinest
chemically modified
& become more firmly attach to enzyme

Organophosphate poisoning:
Atropine (ii) Pralidoxime (iii) Diazepam

Qno3(A)

Anticholinergic drug

- Antimuscarinic
  - M_1 selective (pirenzepine)
  - Non selective (Atropine)
- Antinicotinic
  - Ganglion blocker (Hexamethonium)
  - Neuromuscular blocker (Tubocurarine)

Pharma ANS 2+3 2016

Monthly Test 3rd Year MBBS (SEQ's)

Ans 1st Half

(Drugs Affecting Autonomic Nervous System) (Cholinergic Drugs)

Max Marks: 30 Time Allowed: 50 min

Attempt all questions. All question carry equal marks.

1. a) What are pharmacological basis of Muscarinic Agonist for the use in eye and GIT problems? Pg 63 K Table

b) Explain why Neostigmine is preffered to Physostigmine in Myasthenia Gravis?

2. Give in tabulated form the location, Structural features and Post receptor Mechanism of muscarinic receptor type 1, 2, 3 and nicotinic receptors Nn and Nm. Pg 51 K

3. a)Name organophosphate compounds. What is Aging. Pg 61 K. 1.5+1

b) How will you treat a patient of organophosphate poisoning. Pralidoxim 2.5 Atropine

4.a) Classify anticholinergic drugs? Pg 69 K 2.5

b) Write down Therapeutic uses of Atropine? Pg 61 Atropine 2.5

5. Enlist ganglion blockers. What are their adverse effects? 2+3

6. a)Describe pharmacological actions of atropine on CVS at therapeutic doses. 2

b) Write 3contraindications of Antimuscarinic drugs? 3

1- Acute angle glaucoma
2- BPH
3- Hyperthermic patient.
4- Childrens.

Phosphorylated cholinesterases may undergo dealkylation leading to aged enzyme

Scanned with CamScanner

IVBA

Questions/Assignments – 3rd Round

Autonomic Nervous System MBBS 3rd Year

Q1. A) Describe the effects of acetylcholine on cardiovascular system. 3

Q1. B) How do direct acting cholinomimetics differ from indirect acting cholinomimetics? b2 K 2

Q2. What is the mechanism of action of organophosphates? Describe the acute toxicity of organophosphate poisoning? How acute organophosphate poisoning is managed? b4K 1+3+1

Q3. A) Write names of indirectly acting cholinomimetics used in the diagnosis and management of myasthenia gravis. b8K 3

Q3. B) Write names of indirectly acting sympathomimetics. Write their clinical uses. 87K 2

Q4. A) What are the clinical uses of sympathomimetics other than myasthenia gravis? 87K 3

Q4. B) What are the clinical applications of α2 antagonists? 97K 2

Q5. A) What is the mechanism of action of clonidine? What are the clinical uses of clonidine? 88Lip 1+2

Q5. B) Classify adrenoceptor agonists on the basis of α, β and D receptors selectivity. 79K 2

Q6. A) What is the rational for use of β blockers in hyperthyroidism and heart failure? Write names of specific β blockers used in the treatment of heart failure 1+1+1

Q6. B) Name four anticholinergic drugs and give their therapeutic uses. b7, b8, b9L 2

Q7. A) What is the role of α and β antagonists in the management of pheochromocytoma? What is the sequence of use of these antagonists? Name drugs used in its treatment. From notes 2+1+1

Q7. B) Write names of two ganglion blocking drugs. 77K 1

Q8. What are the two contraindications for use of β blockers? Why are β blockers contraindicated in these conditions? What are the adverse effects of β blockers? From notes 1+2+2

Q9. Classify with examples the drugs used in the treatment of glaucoma, what is the mechanism of action of each group. 93K 5

Q10. Explain the pharmacological basis for the use of the following:

A) Salbutamol in Asthma wadood 2

B) Dopamine in cardiogenic shock 92L 1

C) Tamsulosin in Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) 97L 2

Q11. A) Enumerate three important uses of Adrenaline. 84L 3

Q11. B) What is Epinephrine reversal (Dales's phenomenon)? 2

Q12 Write down two important adverse effects of:

A) Alpha blockers 96L 2

B) Atropine b8L 2

C) Neostigmine NF 59L 1

Questions/Assignments – 3rd Round

Autonomic Nervous System MBBS 3rd Year

A) Describe the effects of acetylcholine on cardiovascular system. Notes 3

1. B) How do direct acting cholinomimetics differ from indirect acting cholinomimetics? b2 Katzung 2

2. What is the mechanism of action of organophosphates? Describe the acute toxicity of organophosphate poisoning? How acute organophosphate poisoning is managed? b4 Katzung 1+3+1

3. A) Write names of indirectly acting cholinomimetics used in the diagnosis and management of myasthenia gravis. b8 Katzung (Amphetamine) 3

3. B) Write names of indirectly acting sympathomimetics. Write their clinical uses. 87 Katzung 2

4. A) What are the clinical uses of sympathomimetics other than myasthenia gravis? 87 Katzung 3

4. B) What are the clinical applications of α2 antagonists? 97 Katzung Notes 2

5. A) What is the mechanism of action of clonidine? What are the clinical uses of clonidine? 88 Lipincot Notes 1+2

5. B) Classify adrenoceptor agonists on the basis of α, β and D receptors selectivity. 79 Katzung 2 Notes

6. A) What is the rational for use of β blockers in hyperthyroidism and heart failure? Write names of specific β blockers used in the treatment of heart failure. Notes 1+1+1

6. B) Name four anticholinergic drugs and give their therapeutic uses. b7, b8, b9 Lippincot 2 Notes

7. A) What is the role of α and β antagonists in the management of pheochromocytoma? What is the sequence of use of these antagonists? Name drugs used in its treatment. From notes. 2+1+1

7. B) Write names of two ganglion blocking drugs. Nota Katzung 1

8. What are the two contraindications for use of β blockers? Why are β blockers contraindicated in these conditions? What are the adverse effects of β blockers? From note 1+2+2

9. Classify with examples the drugs used in the treatment of glaucoma, what is the mechanism of action of each group. q3 Katzung 5

10. Explain the pharmacological basis for the use of the following: Notes.

A) Salbutamol in Asthma wadood 2

B) Dopamine in cardiogenic shock q2 Lippincot 1

C) Tamsulosin in Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) 97 Lippincot 2

11. A) Enumerate three important uses of Adrenaline. ABC 3

11. B) What is Epinephrine reversal (Dales's phenomenon)? Nadeadood 2

12. Write down two important adverse effects of: Notes.

A) Alpha blockers q6 Lipincott 2

B) Atropine b8 Lippincott 2

C) Neostigmine 59 Lippincott 1