

respiratory away due excessive secretion  
 dried pulmonary secretion and adequate oxygenation

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

SEND UP EXAM (SEQ. TYPE)

MARKS: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks

1. a. Describe three types of drugs antagonism with examples. *shamim (3p)* (3)  
 b. Describe microsomal enzyme induction by drugs with examples. (2)

2. Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:

a. Epinephrine in anaphylactic shock (1)

b. Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning (1)

c. Propranolol in angina pectoris (1)

d. Salbutamol in asthma (1)

e. Timolol in glaucoma (1)

3. Write down the uses and adverse effects of loop diuretic frusemide *28.5* (2.5+2.5)

4. a. Write down names of three different drug groups with example used for hypertension. (3)

b. What are the adverse effects of nitroglycerin? (2)

5. Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin. (5)

6. a. Classify the sedative hypnotic drugs known as barbiturates according to duration of action (3)

b. Enumerate four drugs used for parkinsonism. (2)

7. a. Write down uses of fluoxetine. (3)

b. Write names of two antipsychotic drugs which cause minimal extrapyramidal effects (2)

8. a. Name two drugs used for migraine treatment. *Almotriptan, Alitriptan, GRAB A* (2) *receptor +*

b. What are the important adverse effects of aspirin? *MURBIT-toxicity, nephrotoxicity, propylthiouracil* (3)

9. Write names of *sensitivity reaction due to increased leukotrienes, tenipis, hyperch* (2)

a. Four drugs for management of asthma *Albuterol, Salbutamol, Prednisone* (2) *Lipoxygenase*

b. Four drugs for management of peptic ulcer (2) *inhibit*

c. Two drugs for treatment of diarrhea (1)

10. Write down five uses and adverse effects of glucocorticoids. *immunosuppressant* (5)

11. a. Classify cephalosporins. (3)

b. What are the uses of ciprofloxacin? *GIT - respiratory infection, UR genital* (2) *limited in T.*

12. a. Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. (3)

b. Enumerate different types of insulin. *INSULIN LISPRO, INSULIN ASPART, insulin glulisine* (2)

13. a. Write names of two drugs used for multi drug resistant P. Falciparum malaria. *ARTISANATE, malatio* (2)

b. What are three uses and adverse effects of metronidazole? (3) *ARTISANATE*

14. a. Name two drugs used for treatment of hepatitis B infection. (2)

b. What is highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)? (3)

15. a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of "azoles"? (1+2)

b. Enumerate two cell cycle specific (CCS) anti cancer drugs. (2) *is a cytotoxic agent*

uses: fluoxetine, -

- depression
- phobia
- weight loss
- panic disorder
- generalized anxiety disorder.

- intermediate acting
- NPH - insulin.
- long acting.
- insuline glargin
- detemio







Labre face

E

5

2<sup>nd</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS SEND UP EXAM

2

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hours  
Max Marks: 75

- Q1 a) Define volume of distribution? Explain its clinical significance. Route of adm.
- b) Enumerate factors affecting bioavailability. First pass metabolism, hepatic abs
- Q2 a) Enumerate clinical uses of anticholinergic drugs. anticholinergic blocking, P-870 Co Platin
- b) Give drug treatment of Myasthenia Gravis. heart failure, renal failure
- Q3. Explain mechanism of action of: 102K = 7 receptors angiotensin II synthetase, use = H<sub>2</sub>O extension
  - i) ACE inhibitors antagonists
  - ii) Salbutamol
- Q4 a) Classify drugs used in treatment of Angina Pectoris. 2.5+2.5
- b) Explain clinical uses and adverse effects of nitrates and nitrites. 3
- Q5. a) Enumerate cardioselective Beta blockers. 2
- b) Explain how Propranolol exerts antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. 3
- Q6. a) Enumerate drugs used for the treatment of congestive cardiac failure. 2
- b) Explain Mechanism of action of Digoxin. 3
- Q7. a) Classify Anti Parkinsonian drugs. 2
- b) Give Mechanism of action and Adverse effects of levodopa. GI upset, dyskinesias, behavioral eff. 3
- Q8. a) Enumerate Intravenous anesthetics. 2
- b) Compare and contrast between nitric oxide and Halothane. 3
- Q9. a) Explain Mechanism of action of Benzodiazepines. Enumerate their uses. 3
- b) Give treatment of acute and chronic alcoholism. 2
- Q10. a) Compare and contrast between Heparin and warfarin in tabulated form. 3
- b) Write down Mechanism of action and adverse effects of Streptokinase. 2
- Q11. a) Classify oral hypoglycemic agents. endogenous glucose production
- b) Give Mechanism of Action and Adverse effects of Metformin. A/E = GI upset, lactic acidosis, 348K. 3

Digoxin MOA: - 12-16

Inhibits Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase sodium pump and increase intracellular Na<sup>+</sup> decreasing Ca<sup>2+</sup> expulsion and increasing cardiac contractility.

Annual

Revised  
B/A

10/11

K

Pharmac — Sendup — 13-14

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

SEND UP EXAM (SEQ TYPE)

MARKS: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- Describe three types of drugs antagonism with examples. (3)
  - Describe microsomal enzyme induction by drugs with examples. (2)
- Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:
  - Epinephrine in anaphylactic shock (1)
  - Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning (1)
  - Propranolol in angina pectoris (1)
  - Salbutamol in asthma Bronchodilator (1)
  - Timolol in glaucoma (1)
- Write down the uses and adverse effects of loop diuretic frusemide (2.5+2.5)
- Write down names of three different drug groups with example used for hypertension. (3)
  - What are the adverse effects of nitroglycerin? Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin. (2)
- Classify the sedative hypnotic drugs known as barbiturates according to duration of action (3)
  - Enumerate four drugs used for parkinsonism. (2)
- Write down uses of fluoxetine. (3)
  - Write names of two antipsychotic drugs which cause minimal extrapyramidal effects (2)
- Name two drugs used for migraine treatment. (2)
  - What are the important adverse effects of aspirin? (3)
- Write names of
  - Four drugs for management of asthma (2)
  - Four drugs for management of peptic ulcer (2)
  - Two drugs for treatment of diarrhea (1)
- Write down five uses and adverse effects of glucocorticoids. (5)
- Classify cephalosporins. (3)
  - What are the uses of ciprofloxacin? (2)
- Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. (3)
  - Enumerate different types of insulin. (2)
- Write names of two drugs used for multi drug resistant P. Falciparum malaria. (2)
  - What are three uses and adverse effects of metronidazole? (3)
- Name two drugs used for treatment of hepatitis B infection. (2)
  - What is highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)? (3)
- What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of "azoles"? (1+2)
  - Enumerate two cell cycle specific (CCS) anti cancer drugs. (2)

Atropine use  
organophosphate  
poisoning or  
overdose of  
clinically

use  
anticholinesterases  
such pyostigmine

Epinephrine drug of  
choice to treat 1st  
hypersensitivity  
reaction in response  
allergen



Q12. a) Classify Penicillins. 1

2

b) Give therapeutic uses and Adverse effects of Fluoroquinolones. 2

3

3

Q13. a) Enumerate Alkylating Agents. 1

2

b) Give Mechanism of action and clinical uses of Methotrexate. 2.5

3

Q14. a) Classify drugs used in the treatment of Acid Peptic Disease. 3

2

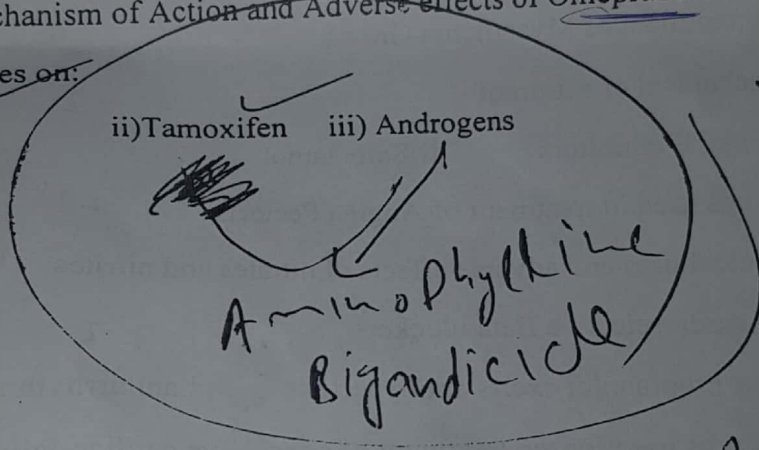
b) Explain Mechanism of Action and Adverse effects of Omeprazole. 1

Q15. Write short notes on:

i) Sumatriptan

ii) Tamoxifen    iii) Androgens

2+1.5+1.5



Nodocant  
zileuton

Am

50/

~~scribble~~

~~scribble~~

3

7

Annual

*[Handwritten signature]*

2<sup>nd</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS SEND UP EXAM

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hours

Max Marks: 75

- Q1 a) Define volume of distribution? Explain its clinical significance. 1 3
- b) Enumerate factors affecting bioavailability. 2 2
- Q2 a) Enumerate clinical uses of anticholinergic drugs. 3
- b) Give drug treatment of Myasthenia Gravis. 2 2
- Q3. Explain mechanism of action of: 2
- i) ACE inhibitors ii) Salbutamol 2.5+2.5
- Q4 a) Classify drugs used in treatment of Angina Pectoris. 2 3
- b) Explain clinical uses and adverse effects of nitrates and nitrites. 1 2
- Q5 a) Enumerate cardioselective Beta blockers. 2 3
- b) Explain how Propranolol exerts antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. 2
- Q6 a) Enumerate drugs used for the treatment of congestive cardiac failure. 1 3
- b) Explain Mechanism of action of Digoxin. 2 2
- Q7 a) Classify Anti Parkinsonian drugs. 3
- b) Give Mechanism of action and Adverse effects of levodopa. 2 2
- Q8 a) Enumerate Intravenous anesthetics. 2 2
- b) Compare and contrast between nitric oxide and Halothane. 2 3
- Q9 a) Explain Mechanism of action of Benzodiazepines. Enumerate their uses. 3 3
- b) Give treatment of acute and chronic alcoholism. 2 2
- Q10 a) Compare and contrast between Heparin and warfarin in tabulated form. 2 3
- b) Write down Mechanism of action and adverse effects of Streptokinase. 1 2
- Q11 a) Classify oral hypoglycemic agents. 3 3
- b) Give Mechanism of Action and Adverse effects of Metformin. 2

Answer

Interferon  $\alpha$  uses

use in CARCINOMA (Leukemia)  
Melanoma  
use in Virus (HBU, HCV)  
Fatigue  
drowsiness  
Low Blood Count

Repeat

UD Antagonist use  $\rightarrow$  Rec Form

D. = Long Tim

$\Rightarrow$  If we use antagonist for long tim  
the new receptors formed = UR.  
 $\Rightarrow$  If we use agonist then no. of Rec & SEQ TYPE dec

Pharma Sendup

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

14-15

Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

D. = Propanolol  
E. = Epinephrine  
K. = Lidocaine

1. a. Describe the up and down regulation of drug receptors with examples. (3)

b. A patient was given 200mg dose of a drug IV and 100mg was eliminated during first 2 hours. If the drug follows first order elimination, how much will remain 6 hours after its administration. (2)

c. Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:

- a. Dopamine in cardiogenic shock (1)
- b. Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning (1)
- c. ACE inhibitors in congestive cardiac failure (1)
- d. Glucocorticoids in asthma (1)
- e. Aspirin in myocardial infarction (1)

Write down the uses and adverse effects of

i) Frusemide ii) Spironolactone (2.5+2.5)

a. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Prazosin. (3)

b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Nitroglycerine? (2)

c. Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin in tabulated form. (5)

d. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Diazepam. (3)

e. Enumerate two drugs that can cause Parkinsonism. Mention two drugs used for treating drug induced Parkinsonism. (2)

f. Write down three names and adverse effects of Tricyclic antidepressants. (3)

g. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Valproic acid. (2)

h. What do you know about preanesthetic medication? (2)

i. Write three differences between Nitrous oxide and Halothane. (3)

Write names of two drugs for treatment of: Back (5)

a. Dry cough b. Peptic ulcer c. Diarrhea d. Emesis e. Allergic rhinitis

10. Write down five uses and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids. Back (5)

11. a. What are three names and uses of Third Generation Cephalosporins? Back (3)

b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin? Back (2)

12. a. Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. RIPE (3)

b. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Insulin. Back (2)

13. a. Write two uses and adverse effects of Chloroquine. Back (2)

b. What are three uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole? Past paper (3)

14. a. Write down the main toxicities of following drugs and the drug options to minimize them. (3)

i) Methotrexate ii) Doxorubicin iii) Cyclophosphamide Notes (3)

b. What are two uses and adverse effects of interferon-alpha? Back (3)

15. a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of Amphotericin B? (1+2)

b. Describe the Mechanism of action and use and Allopurinol. (2)

ITC's fungicidal / fungistatic.  
ITC affects *Candida Albicans*  
*Histoplasma capsulatum*  
*Cryptococcus neoformans*  
*Aspergillus*, *Trichophyton*

MOA: It's a xanthine oxidase inhibitor  
It reduces production of Uric Acid by competitively inhibiting last two steps of uric acid biosynthesis  
Use: effective in male Gouty rheumatism  
Side effects: hypotension, rash, etc.



on entering blood a portion of drug is bound to plasma protein in solution. protein binding is reversible and there is equilibrium.

⇒ They <sup>significant</sup> act as temporary storage of drug

⇒ It tend to prevent large fluctuation in con of free drug in body fluid.

⇒ It delays Metabolic breakdown and excretion of drug.

eg// Following drug are highly protein bound.

⇒ Phentoin - tolbutamide - Warfarin - Propofol

- It renal and liver disease binding capacity of plasma protein is reduced conc of free drug ↑ responsible toxicity.

⇒ phenbutazone displace from

// binding site



# THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

2<sup>nd</sup> PROFESSIONAL MBBS

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2015

## PHARMACOLOGY

(SEQ'S)

Roll No. 12125

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Marks: 75

### Instructions

- The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
- Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
- Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

✓ 1.	a. Define following terms and give examples i. Volume of distribution ii. Half life b. Enlist factors which effect absorption of drugs.	1.5 1.5 2
✓ 2.	Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs: a. Dobutamine in cardiogenic shock b. Physostigmine in atropine poisoning c. ACE inhibitors in congestive cardiac failure d. Salbutamol in asthma e. Aspirin in myocardial infarction	1 1 1 1 1
✓ 3.	Write down clinical indications and adverse effects of a. <del>Diuretic</del> <sup>Loop</sup> diuretics b. Potassium sparing diuretics	2.5X2
✓ 4.	a. Write down clinical uses and possible adverse effects of selective Alpha-1 receptor blockers. BPH, H.F., A. b. What possible drug groups can be used for the management of angina on exertion?	3 2
✓ 5.	Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin in tabulated form.	5
✓ 6.	a. Write down mechanism of action and three clinical uses of Diazepam. b. Give rationale for use of combination of levodopa with carbidopa in Parkinsonism.	3 2
✓ 7.	a. Name three Tricyclic antidepressants and give their adverse effects b. Enumerate two clinical uses and adverse effects of Valproic acid.	3 2
✓ 8.	a. Define MAC value for inhalational anesthetics and give examples. b. Write three differences between Nitrous oxide and Halothane.	2 3
✓ 9.	a. Name three third Generation Cephalosporins and give their clinical indications? b. Give mechanism of action and two adverse effects of ciprofloxacin?	3 2
✓ 10.	a. Enumerate first line antituberculous drugs with adverse effects of any one of them. b. Name second generation sulfonylureas and write down their mechanism of action.	3 2
✓ 11.	a. Write name of the drug used for the permanent cure of plasmodium vivax and ovale (tissue schizonticide) with its mechanism of action. b. Name the drug of choice used for the treatment of tissue amebiasis (hepatic) and also mention its adverse effects.	2 3
✓ 12.	a. Write down the main toxicities of following drugs and the drug options to minimize them. i) Methotrexate ii) Doxorubicin iii) Cyclophosphamide b. What are two uses and adverse effects of interferon-alpha?	2 2
✓ 13.	a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of Amphotericin B? b. Describe the mechanism of action and uses of Allopurinol.	3 2
✓ 14.	Write names of two drugs for treatment of: a. Dry cough b. Peptic ulcer c. Diarrhea d. Emesis e. Allergic Rhinitis	1X5
✓ 15.	Write down five uses and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids.	5

hypokalemia

GI upset, CNS effects, dizziness, headache, vertigo!

Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>, m<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>, Pseudo.

U. Adv.



activation and intensity within minutes as per...  
AD Antagonist Use - Rec Form

D = Long Time

If we use antagonist for long time  
the new receptors formed = UR.  
MARKS: 75  
Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.  
Proportional

Pharma Senduk

14-15

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

death and Rec + binding phylor...



1. a. Describe the up and down regulation of drug receptors with examples. (3)

b. A patient was given 200mg dose of a drug IV and 100mg was eliminated during first 2 hours. If the drug follows first order elimination, how much will remain 6 hours after its administration. (2)

Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:

- a. Dopamine in cardiogenic shock
- b. Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning
- c. ACE inhibitors in congestive cardiac failure
- d. Glucocorticoids in asthma
- e. Aspirin in myocardial infarction

OP toxicity main concern is failure of Respiration due excessive secretion. Atropine dried pulmonary secretion or adequate oxygenating

Write down the uses and adverse effects of

- i) Furosemide
- ii) Spironolactone

a. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Prazosin.

b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Nitroglycerine.

c. Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin in tabulated form.

d. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Diazepam.

e. Enumerate two drugs that can cause Parkinsonism. Mention two drugs used for treating drug induced Parkinsonism.

a. Write down three names and adverse effects of Tricyclic antidepressants.

b. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Valproic acid.

a. What do you know about preanesthetic medication?

b. Write three differences between Nitrous oxide and Halothane.

Write names of two drugs for treatment of:

- a. Dry cough
- b. Peptic ulcer
- c. Diarrhea
- d. Emesis
- e. Allergic rhinitis

Write down five uses and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids.

a. What are three names and uses of Third Generation Cephalosporins?

b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin?

a. Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis.

b. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Insulin.

a. Write two uses and adverse effects of Chloroquine.

b. What are three uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole?

a. Write down the main toxicities of following drugs and the drug options to minimize them.

- i) Methotrexate
- ii) Doxorubicin
- iii) Cyclophosphamide

b. What are two uses and adverse effects of interferon-alpha?

a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of Amphotericin B?

b. Describe the Mechanism of action and use and Allopurinol.

It's fungicidal / fungistatic.  
Its effects Candida Albicans  
Histoplasma capsulatum  
neohormans

MOA: It's a xanthine oxidase inhibitor  
It reduces production of Uric acid by competitively inhibiting last two steps of uric acid biosynthesis.



Pharma - study -

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

13-14

TIME ALLOWED: 60 MINUTES

MARKS: 60

- Aspirin inhibits thromboxane synthesis by blocking  
 a. Cyclooxygenase    b. Lipooxygenase    c. Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>    d. Lipoprotein Lipase
- A patient of Hyperlipidemia is started on simvastatin, which of the following is a major mechanism of simvastatin.  
 a. Increased excretion of bile acid salts    b. Increased secretion of VLDL by the liver  
 c. Inhibition of HMGCoA reductase    c. Reduced uptake of dietary cholesterol
- Acetaminophen toxicity needs prompt administration of:  
a. Atropine    b. Acetylcysteine    c. Sodabcarb    d. Adrenaline
- Strong agonist of mineralocorticoid receptor is:  
a. Prednisone     b. Fludrocortisone    c. Mifepristone    d. Spironolactone
- Which of the following statement is true regarding Tamoxifen  
a. Acts as Estrogen agonist in breast    b. Acts as Estrogen agonist in CNS  
d. Acts as Estrogen antagonist in bone     d. Acts as Estrogen antagonist in breast
- Which of the following drugs exhibits disulfiram like reaction  
a. Cefoperazone    b. Ampicillin    c. Meropenem    d. Ceftriaxone
- The amide type local anesthetic with longest duration of action is  
a. Cocaine    b. Lidocaine    c. Procaine    d. Ropivacaine
- An endogenous peptide that causes pain and edema in the area of release and is inactivated by angiotensin converting enzyme is  
a. Angiotensin - II    b. Bradykinin    c. Endothelin - I    d. Substance P
- The most appropriate drug to differentiate between cholinergic crisis and myasthenic crisis is  
a. Calcium    b. Physostigmine    c. Edrophonium    d. Vecuronium
- The physiological antagonist of histamine is  
a. Acetylcholine    b. Adrenaline    c. Atropine    d. Diphenhydramine
- Phase II reactions of biotransformation help the drug  
a. To get excreted from body    b. To increase bioavailability  
c. To increase its plasma half life    d. To distribute widely in body
- A 20 years male swimmer has ear infection which turns out to be pseudomonas. Which of the following antibiotics is effective against pseudomonas?  
a. Nafcillin    b. Methicillin    c. Oxacillin     d. Piperacillin
- If a drug is highly bound to plasma proteins, it  
a. Has a large volume of distribution    b. Has a high renal clearance  
c. Is a likely candidate for drug interactions    d. Is a quaternary ammonium salt
- With chronic administration, which one of the following drugs is least likely to induce formation of hepatic microsomal drug - metabolizing enzymes  
a. Carbamazepine    b. Ethanol    c. Ketoconazole    d. Phenobarbital





12/9/9

TOTAL MARKS: 35

- Q. No. 1. a. Write down the mechanism of action and side effects of aminoglycosides? (1+2)
- b. What are the side effects of Tetracyclines? (2)
- c. Antibacterial spectrum of Macrolides? (2)
- Q. No. 2. a. What are the different mechanisms of resistance against Penicillins? (2)
- b. Classify cephalosporins. How do they differ in antibacterial coverage? (3+2)
- Q. No. 3. a. Mechanism of action of valproic acid? (3)
- b. Side effects of Phenytoin? (2)
- c. Uses of Carbamazepine? (2)
- Q. No. 4. a. Classify Opioids? (3)
- b. Uses and Adverse effects of Opioids? (2+2)
- Q. No. 5. a. What is disulfiram – like effect? Enumerate two drugs which produce this effect? (1+2)
- c. Write down names and a comparison b/w non depolarizing & depolarizing skeletal muscle relaxants? (2+2)

Amul Report  
 DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY  
 SEND UP EXAM (SEQ TYPE)

37M

MARKS: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. a. Describe three types of drugs antagonism with examples. (3)
  - b. Describe microsomal enzyme induction by drugs with examples. (2)
  2. Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:
    - a. Epinephrine in anaphylactic shock (1)
    - b. Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning (1)
    - c. Propranolol in angina pectoris consumption of O<sub>2</sub> ↓, necrosis ↓, MLD (1)
    - d. Salbutamol in asthma (1)
    - e. Timolol in glaucoma (1)
  3. Write down the uses and adverse effects of loop diuretic frusemide. (2.5+2.5)
  4. a. Write down names of three different drug groups with example used for hypertension. (3)
  - b. What are the adverse effects of nitroglycerin? Tachycardia, Hypotension, Headache (2)
  5. Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin. (2)
  6. a. Classify the sedative hypnotic drugs known as barbiturates according to duration of action. (5)
  - b. Enumerate four drugs used for parkinsonism. (2)
  7. a. Write down uses of fluoxetine. AD, PD, DD (2)
  - b. Write names of two antipsychotic drugs which cause minimal extrapyramidal effects. (2)
  8. a. Name two drugs used for migraine treatment. (2)
  - b. What are the important adverse effects of aspirin? (2)
  9. Write names of
    - a. Four drugs for management of asthma (2)
    - b. Four drugs for management of peptic ulcer (2)
    - c. Two drugs for treatment of diarrhea (1)
  10. Write down five uses and adverse effects of glucocorticoids. (5)
  11. a. Classify cephalosporins. (3)
  - b. What are the uses of ciprofloxacin? (2)
  12. a. Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. (3)
  - b. Enumerate different types of insulin. (2)
  13. a. Write names of two drugs used for multi drug resistant P. Falciparum malaria. Amifolatel, Artesunate, Mefloquine, Primaquine (2)
  - b. What are three uses and adverse effects of metronidazole? (3)
  14. a. Name two drugs used for treatment of hepatitis B infection. gFNα, Lamivudine, Adefovir, Entecavir (2)
  - b. What is highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)? (2)
  15. a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of "azoles"? (1+2)
  - b. Enumerate two cell cycle specific (CCS) anti cancer drugs. (2)
- Bleomycin, Vincristine, Taxanes, Antimetabolites, Etoposide.

57  
637  
100



Pharm  
 PHARMACOLOGY SEND UP  
 (SEQ TYPE)  
Repeat

MARKS: 75

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Attempt all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. a. Describe the up and down regulation of drug receptors with examples. (3)  
 b. A patient was given 200mg dose of a drug IV and 100mg was eliminated during first 2 hours. If the drug follows first order elimination, how much will remain 6 hours after its administration. 2
2. Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs:
  - a. Dopamine in cardiogenic shock (1.5L) (1)
  - b. Atropine in organophosphorous poisoning (1)
  - c. ACE inhibitors in congestive cardiac failure (1)
  - d. Glucocorticoids in asthma (1)
  - e. Aspirin in myocardial infarction (1)
3. Write down the uses and adverse effects of
  - i) Frusemide (1.5L)
  - ii) Spironolactone (1.5L)
4. a. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Prazosin (3L) (2.5+2.5)  
 b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Nitroglycerine? (2+2) (3)
5. Give a comparison between heparin and warfarin in tabulated form (2+2)
6. a. Write down three uses and adverse effects of Diazepam.  
 b. Enumerate two drugs that can cause Parkinsonism. Mention two drugs used for treating induced Parkinsonism (1+1)
7. a. Write down three names and adverse effects of Tricyclic antidepressants. (3)  
 b. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Valproic acid (2+2)
8. a. What do you know about preanesthetic medication? (2)  
 b. Write three differences between Nitrous oxide and Halothane (3)
9. Write names of two drugs for treatment of:
  - a. Dry cough (3)
  - b. Peptic ulcer (3)
  - c. Diarrhea (3)
  - d. Emesis (3)
  - e. Allergic Rhinitis (3)
10. Write down five uses and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids. (5)
11. a. What are three names and uses of Third Generation Cephalosporins? (3)  
 b. What are two main uses and adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin? (3)
12. a. Write down a regimen for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. (2)  
 b. Enumerate two uses and adverse effects of Insulin. (3)
13. a. Write two uses and adverse effects of Chloroquine. (2)  
 b. What are three uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole? (3)
14. a. Write down the main toxicities of following drugs and the drug options to minimize them. (3)  
 i) Methotrexate (3)  
 ii) Doxorubicin (3)  
 iii) Cyclophosphamide (3)  
 b. What are two uses and adverse effects of interferon-alpha? (2)
15. a. What is the mechanism of action and antifungal spectrum of Amphotericin B? (1+2)  
 b. Describe the Mechanism of action and use and Allopurinol. (2)