

Q11:

279K
a) Name six drugs of abuse. What is the treatment of Nicotine poisoning? (2,1)

326
b) What is the mechanism of action of colchicin? What are important acute signs and symptoms of its over dosage? 546 Lippman

Q12:

a) Why should non selective β blockers be avoided in insulin dependent diabetes? 339 Lippman

b) How does tamsulosin differ from prazosin in its receptor selectivity and what is the difference in their clinical utility? (2/1/2)

Q13:

Briefly describe the pharmacological basis for the use of following drugs

a) Salbutamol in bronchial asthma \rightarrow bronchodilator

b) Tizanidine in muscle spasm

c) Domperidone in GERD

d) Morphine in myocardial infarction

e) Dopamine in hypovolumic shock

(1) is a highly selective β_2 adrenergic receptor stimulating agent
(1) that has a bronchodilator effect
(1) \rightarrow It is used to relieve bronchospasm
(1) asthma

Q14:

a) Write down two names and uses of barbiturates. (2) 117 Lippman

b) Classify drugs used in treatment of parkinsonism. (3) 9 and 4 P

Q15:

What are important contraindications of morphine? What is the treatment of over dosage of morphine? (2, 3) 113 Lippman

	No	halothane
- MAC	105%	0.75
- blood gas partition coefficient	0.47	2.3
- metabolism	x	above 40%

Tizanidine is a short acting muscle relaxer. It works by blocking nerve impulses that are sent to your brain.

I/V fluid administration
Application of activated charcoal for toxin absorption
Administration of laxatives
Application of ~~halothane~~ Naloxone \rightarrow Antidote



THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE LAHORE

2ND PROFESSIONAL MBBS ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2014

PHARMACOLOGY

(SEQ'S)

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Roll No. 12199

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.

Attempt all the questions.

- Q1: a) What is partial agonist? Explain Pharmacological antagonism with the help of graphs. (1, 2) 17/1ca
 b) Define tolerance and tachyphylaxis. (1, 1) noter (round)
- Q2: a) How will you differentiate between myasthenia gravis and cholinergic crisis? (3) 62/1ca etc
 b) Describe the importance of pharmacogenetics with two examples. 30W (2)
- Q3: a) Describe rationale of use of β blockers in hypertension & angina pectoris. 230L (2,1) 92/1lippi
 b) Name four drugs for treatment of Diarrhea. 360 lip - clphonoxylite Pectin, loperamide, Knolin (2)
- Q4: a) What is malignant hyperthermia? Describe its management. 240 mantoline nam (1,2)
 b) Write down a regimen for the treatment of tuberculosis. sandup (2)
- Q5: a) Classify different insulin preparations according to onset & duration of action (3) 305 Lip sandup
 b) Briefly describe clinical uses of epinephrine. 77 lippon
- Q6: a) What is first dose phenomenon? (1) anesthetic medication serve to calm the patient Risperidon
 b) Describe preanesthetic medication? Give Examples (3) sandup 133, loperamide, Clozapin
- Q7: a) Write names of two antipsychotic drugs which cause minimal extrapyramidal effects. (3) sandup (1, 2) loperamide, paliperidone
 b) Classify drugs used to treat migraine. - Erythromine, - LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), - Ergonovine. sandup (3) loperamide
- Q8: a) What is MAC of any anesthetic? How does nitrous oxide differ from halothane? (1, 2)
 b) Classify neuromuscular junction (NMJ) blockers. 64 lippin (New depolariz)
- Q9: Write names of different tetracyclines. Write a detailed note on tigecycline. (2, 3) depolariz
- Q10: a) Classify Antitussive drugs. 278 kat (3) 398 LIPP
 b) Write mechanism of action of aminophylline. (2) 190 (Theophylline)