


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2024			
Course: Pharmacology II Program: B. Pharm Course Code: BP 503T		Semester: V Duration: 03 Hours Max. Marks: 75	
Instructions: 1. Use question numbers as given in this question paper. 2. Marks are indicated against each question.			
SECTION A (20Qx1M=20 Marks)			
S. No.	Synopsis -Multiple Choice Questions / Objective type Questions / Short answer Type	Marks (20)	COs
Q 1	Alteplase is: a. Anticoagulant b. Antiplatelet c. Fibrinolytic d. Antifibrinolytic	1	CO1
Q 2	Quinidine is a: a. Sodium channel blocker b. Potassium channel blocker c. Calcium channel blocker d. Chlorine channel blocker	1	CO1
Q 3	Which of the following is 5HT ₃ receptor antagonist: a. Cisapride b. Ketanserin c. Sumatriptan d. Ondansetron	1	CO1
Q 4	Selective COX-2 inhibitor is: a. Piroxicam b. Nabumetone c. Nimesulide d. Lumiracoxib	1	CO1
Q 5	Bromocriptine is agonist of _____. a. Dopamine b. Serotonin c. Acetylcholine d. Epinephrine	1	CO1
Q 6	Following diuretic acts as potassium sparing diuretic a. Spironolactone b. Chlorothiazide c. Furosemide d. Ethacrynic acid	1	CO1

Q 7	<p>Cabergoline is used in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hyperprolactinemia Acromegaly Both A and B None of the above 	1	CO1
Q 8	<p>Citrullination is conversion of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Serine to citrulline Purine to citrulline Citrulline to Arginine Arginine to citrulline 	1	CO2
Q 9	<p>True about 1st generation antihistaminic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Have cholinergic side effects Non-sedative Used in motion sickness Can cause insomnia 	1	CO3
Q 10	<p>Use of GnRH analogue is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Galactogenesis PCOD Contraception Parkinsonism 	1	CO3
Q 11	<p>Mechanism of action of propylthiouracil is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents synthesis of thyroglobulin Prevents iodine trapping Prevents release of T₃ and T₄ Inhibits coupling 	1	CO2
Q 12	<p>The following drug is contraindicated in pregnancy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Calcium channel blockers ACE inhibitors Penicillin Folic acid 	1	CO3
Q 13	<p>Excess production of growth hormone in children is responsible for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acromegaly Gigantism Addison's syndrome Grave's disease 	1	CO2
Q 14	<p>The most common drug used for medical closure of patent ductus arteriosus is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ibuprofen Propranolol Indomethacin Indirubin 	1	CO4
Q 15	<p>Therapeutic action for oral hypoglycemic drug, repaglinide occurs due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> binding to Sulphonyl urea receptor Blocking ATP sensitive potassium channel Agonist to GLP1 receptor 	1	CO2

	d. Both A and B		
Q 16	Allopurinol acts by: a. Inhibiting synthesis of uric acid b. Inhibiting purine synthesis c. Inhibiting pyrimidine synthesis d. Inhibiting conversion of xanthine to hypoxanthine	1	CO2
Q 17	In Addison's disease drug to be given is: a. Betamethasone b. Prednisolone c. Hydrocortisone d. DOCA	1	CO3
Q 18	Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating blood calcium levels by stimulating bone resorption? a. Parathormone b. Calcitonin c. Thyroid hormone d. Insulin	1	CO2
Q 19	Which of the following bioassay method evaluates the presence or absence of a biological effect? a. Quantal bioassay b. Graded bioassay c. Fixed bioassay d. Threshold bioassay	1	CO4
Q 20	Which of the following drug is used in the therapy of shock to improve blood pressure? a. Diuretics b. Hematinics c. Plasma volume expanders d. Anti-arrhythmic drugs	1	CO4
SECTION B (20 Marks) (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Attempt 2 Question out of 3			
Q 1	Explain the mechanism of renin-angiotensin system inhibition with example (drugs used) in cardiovascular system.	10	CO1, CO2
Q 2	Discuss the Pathophysiology of diabetes. Classify oral hypoglycemic drugs with mechanism.	3+7	CO1, CO2
Q 3	Discuss Pharmacology of histamine and its receptor. Classify drugs of histaminergic receptors with clinical use	5+5	CO1, CO3
SECTION-C (35 Marks) (7Qx5M=35 Marks)			
Attempt 7 Question out of 9			
Q 1	Define gout and discuss anti-gout drugs.	1+4	CO1
Q 2	Write a note on oral contraceptives.	5	CO1
Q 3	Briefly discuss the pharmacology of iron in the human body.	5	CO1, CO3

Q 4	Elaborate the pharmacology of digoxin?	5	CO2
Q 5	Classify NSAIDs with examples.	5	CO2
Q 6	Write a note of treatment of migraine	5	CO3
Q 7	Elaborate the role of vitamin K in blood.	5	CO3
Q 8	Write a note on pathophysiology, symptoms and treatment of Adrenal insufficiency	5	CO3
Q 9	Define Bioassay and discuss the types (methods) of bioassay.	5	CO4