



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022/B.Physiotherapy-2023

Course Name – Medical Pharmacology

Course Code - BPTC303

( Semester III )

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Indicate the drug which is not known to cause parkinsonism is -
  - a) Phenothiazine
  - b) Reserpine
  - c) Metoclopramide
  - d) Trazadone
- (ii) Indicate which of the following drug should not be administered with Beta- blocker?
  - a) Clonidine
  - b) Verapamil
  - c) Nifedipine
  - d) All of these
- (iii) Identify which of the following is a powerful coronary dilator ?
  - a) Dipyridamole
  - b) Trimetazidine
  - c) Nifedipine
  - d) Atenolol
- (iv) Identify Para-Sympathetic neurotransmission occurs in:
  - a) Preganglionic & Postganglionic norepinephrine release,
  - b) Preganglionic & Postganglionic Ach release
  - c) Preganglionic norepinephrine release & Postganglionic epinephrine release
  - d) Preganglionic Ach release & Postganglionic norepinephrine release
- (v) Choose what is the primary therapeutic target of H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists such as ranitidine and famotidine?
  - a) Beta-adrenergic receptors
  - b) Histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptors
  - c) Muscarinic receptors
  - d) Serotonin receptors
- (vi) Select Postural hypotension is the common side effect of-
  - a) MAO inhibitor
  - b) Lithium
  - c) Bupropion
  - d) Fluoxetine
- (vii) Define Clofazimine is avoided in-
  - a) Early pregnancy
  - b) Liver disease
  - c) Kidney disease
  - d) All of these
- (viii) Write in Gestational Hypertension which drug is given:
  - a) Furosemide
  - b) Alpha-methyl dopa

- c) Enalapril  
(ix) Define Name given for the drug to being official name  
a) Trade name  
c) Generic name  
(x) Choose appropriate one, "All these are consequences of Dopamine reductions except":  
a) Tremors  
c) Muscle rigidity  
(xi) Identify the Selective COX-2 inhibitor is:  
a) Paracetamol  
c) Indomethacin  
(xii) Define dapson action antagonize by incorporation of-  
a) GABA  
c) Folic acid  
(xiii) Choose the appropriate one, "All are ACEIs except":  
a) Captopril  
c) Ramipril  
(xiv) Define which of the following is not a CCB.  
a) Nifedipine  
c) Nocordinal  
(xv) Identify the Parkinson's disease is characterized by a deficiency of which neurotransmitter in the brain.  
a) Serotonin  
c) Dopamine
- d) Losartan  
b) Brand name  
d) Chemical name  
b) Bradykinesia  
d) Mania  
b) Aspirin  
d) Celecoxib  
b) PABA  
d) All of these  
b) Enalapril  
d) Losartan  
b) Amlodipine  
d) Diltiazem  
b) GABA  
d) Glutamate

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Illustrate the drugs used in Myasthenia gravis. (3)
3. Explain the mechanism of action of Benzodiazepines. Give two examples of Benzodiazepines. (3)
4. Explain the primary side effects of angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors in cardiovascular pharmacology? (3)
5. Discuss the function of diuretics in managing congestive heart failure and hypertension? (3)
6. Illustrate two distinguishing adverse effects Levodopa. Also, mention in which disease Levodopa is used. (3)

OR

Explain two consequences of Dopamine reduction in CNS. Also, mention the drugs we use to (3) correct the Dopamine reduction.

### Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Evaluate the significance of drug half-life in pharmacokinetics, and does it relate to drug dosing frequency and drug accumulation in the body. (5)
8. Explain the Skeletal muscle relaxants with atleast one example for each. (5)
9. Summarized the ACE inhibitors influence blood pressure and heart function in cardiovascular pharmacology. (5)
10. Enumerate 8 modes of administration of drugs. Mention the most common route of administration. (5)
11. List the drug classes of anti-hyperglycemic drugs along with one example for each class. (5)
12. Explain the goals of pharmacological treatment in COPD, and how is treatment tailored to the severity of the disease? (5)

OR

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Explain the beta-blockers work in the management of cardiovascular conditions, and mention their potential side effects and contraindications.

(5)

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Term End Examination (2022-2023)

Programme - B.Physiotherapy-2022/23 & B.Sc. Physiotherapy-2023

Course Name - Medical Pharmacology

Question Code - SP1223

[Semester III]

Ques No. 10

Time : 10 Minutes

The figure in the margin illustrates the effect of Propranolol on the heart. Explain the mechanism of action of Propranolol in the heart.

Group A

Answer the following questions (10 marks)

1 x 10 = 10

1. Propranolol is a non-selective beta-blocker. Explain the following:

a) Explain the drug which is used to treat angina pectoris.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Propranolol | b) Atenolol   |
| c) Metoprolol  | d) Carvedilol |

b) Explain which of the following drug should not be used in patients with heart failure?

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Digoxin    | b) Verapamil     |
| c) Furosemide | d) Nitroglycerin |

c) Which of the following is a potential adverse effect?

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Bradycardia | b) Hypotension  |
| c) Asthma      | d) All of these |

d) Which of the following is a potential adverse effect?

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Bradycardia, Hypotension, Asthma | b) Bradycardia, Hypotension, Asthma |
| c) Bradycardia, Hypotension, Asthma | d) Bradycardia, Hypotension, Asthma |

e) Which of the following is the primary therapeutic target of beta-blockers such as Propranolol?

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Beta-1 receptors  | b) Beta-2 receptors  |
| c) Alpha-1 receptors | d) Alpha-2 receptors |

f) Which of the following is the primary therapeutic target of beta-blockers?

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Beta-1 receptors  | b) Beta-2 receptors  |
| c) Alpha-1 receptors | d) Alpha-2 receptors |

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