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Pharmaceutical Technology
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata-700125

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Pharm-2020/B.Pharm-2021/B.Pharm-2022/B.Pharm-2023

Course Name – Pharmacology III Theory

Course Code - BP602T

(Semester VI)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3:0 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 20=20

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

(i) Identify the drug that can promote dissolution of gallstones in prolonged treatment if the gall bladder is functional.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Ursodeoxycholic acid | b) Sodium taurocholate |
| c) gamma | d) none |

(ii) Choose the antimicrobial agent which acts by interfering with DNA function in the bacteria.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) Chloramphenicol | b) Ciprofloxacin |
| c) Streptomycin | d) Vancomycin |

(iii) Identify which following organism is notorious for developing antimicrobial resistance rapidly.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Streptococcus pyogenes | b) Meningococcus |
| c) Treponema pallidum | d) Escherichia coli |

(iv) Identify the most important mechanism of concurrent acquisition of multidrug resistance among bacteria.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Mutation | b) Conjugation |
| c) Transduction | d) Transformation |

(v) Identify which following quinolone antimicrobial agent is not useful in systemic infections.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Lomefloxacin | b) Ofloxacin |
| c) Nalidixic acid | d) Pefloxacin |

(vi) Select the antimicrobial drug which is used orally only for urinary tract infection or for bacterial diarrheas.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Nalidixic acid | b) Azithromycin |
| c) Bacampicillin | d) Pefloxacin |

(vii) Identify the beta lactam antibiotics.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Cephalosporins | b) Monobactams |
|-------------------|----------------|

- c) Carbapenems
d) All of these
- (viii) Indicate the most frequent side effect of oral ampicillin.
a) Loose motions
b) Nausea and vomiting
c) Constipation
d) Urticaria
- (ix) Write the correct answer; combination therapy with two (or more) antimicrobials is superior to monotherapy with any single effective drug in case of the following diseases except-
a) Leprosy
b) AIDS
c) Typhoid fever
d) Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- (x) Identify the aminoglycoside antibiotic that causes more hearing loss than vestibular disturbance as toxic effect.
a) Streptomycin
b) Kanamycin
c) Sisomicin
d) Gentamicin
- (xi) Select the azole antifungal drug, which is used only topically.
a) Fluconazole
b) Ketoconazole
c) Econazole
d) Itraconazole
- (xii) Select the drug that is fungicidal and acts by inhibiting fungal squalene epoxidase enzyme.
a) Ketoconazole
b) Terbinafine
c) Tolnaftate
d) Hamycin
- (xiii) Choose the following is true of quinine.
a) It has a longer elimination half-life than chloroquine
b) It is not active against *P. vivax*
c) It should not be used along with sulfa-pyrimethamine
d) It should not to be used for prophylaxis of malaria
- (xiv) Select the clinical use of interferon.
a) Cancer treatment
b) Multiple sclerosis
c) Both
d) None
- (xv) Identify the option that represents the sleep-wake cycle.
a) Ultradian
b) Circaseptan
c) Circadian
d) Infradian
- (xvi) Select the hormone that acts to maintain the circadian cycle.
a) Melanin
b) Heparin
c) Melatonin
d) Bradykinin
- (xvii) Identify the hormone that peaks in the morning.
a) Prolactin
b) Atrial natriuretic peptide
c) Cortisol
d) Triglycerides
- (xviii) Identify the hormone that reaches the peak level at noon.
a) Insulin
b) Growth hormones
c) Renin
d) FSH
- (xix) Select the correct option: Which part of the urinary tract is commonly affected in cystitis?
a) Kidney
b) Bladder
c) Urethra
d) Ureter
- (xx) Which of the following is NOT a sexually transmitted infection?
a) Gonorrhea
b) Syphilis
c) Tuberculosis
d) Chlamydia

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Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

5 x 7=35

2. Define and classify the drugs used in bronchial asthma.

(5)

3. Classify with examples – the drugs used in peptic ulcer. (5)
4. Define emetic and classify anti-emetic drugs. (5)
5. Illustrate mechanism action of proton pump inhibitors. (5)
6. Classify antimalarial agents with examples. (5)

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7. Classify anti-retrovirus drugs. (5)

OR

- Illustrate resistance of benzyl penicillin. (5)
8. Illustrate acute, subacute and chronic toxicity. (5)

OR

- Explain treatment of morphine poisoning. (5)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

10 x 2=20

9. Discuss different anthelmintic drugs. (10)
10. Explain the treatment of STDs. (10)

OR

- Explain the mechanisms of action and adverse effects of antimetabolites used for cancer treatment. (10)
