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**BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

Library
Pharmaceutical Technology
 Brainware University
 Barasat, Kolkata-700125

Term End Examination 2024-2025**Programme – B.Pharm-2020/B.Pharm-2021/B.Pharm-2022****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) What is mucokinetic drug?

a) Reduces airway mucus secretion	b) Increases airway mucus secretion
c) Makes respiratory secretions more watery	d) Stimulates mucociliary activity of bronchial epithelium
- (ii) What is the act of antitussives?

a) Liquifying bronchial secretions	b) Raising the threshold of cough centre
c) Reducing cough inducing impulses from the lungs	d) Both 'B' and 'C' are correct
- (iii) Define dextromethorphan drug.

a) Analgesic	b) Expectorant
c) Antitussive	d) Antihistaminic
- (iv) Identify the correct option from following: chlorpromazine and its congeners suppress vomiting except-

a) Radiation sickness	b) Postanaesthetic
c) Motion sickness	d) Uremic
- (v) Identify the correct option: metoclopramide has the following actions except-

a) Increases lower esophageal sphincter tone	b) Increases tone of pyloric sphincter
c) Increases gastric peristalsis	d) Increases intestinal peristalsis
- (vi) Select the prokinetic-antiemetic drug which at relatively higher doses blocks both dopamine D2 as well as 5-HT3 receptors and enhances acetylcholine release from myenteric neurones.

a) Cisapride	b) Prochlorperazine
c) Metoclopramide	d) Domperidone
- (vii) Identify the correct option from following; a single oral dose of the following drug can cure most cases of uncomplicated gonorrhoea-

a) Ciprofloxacin	b) Cotrimoxazole
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- c) Spectinomycin
d) Doxycycline

(viii) Identify the most common mechanism of resistance to fluoroquinolones.

a) Chromosomal mutation altering affinity of target site
b) Plasmid transfer
c) Acquisition of drug destroying enzyme
d) Fish liver oils

(ix) Identify the mechanism of action of penicillin.

a) Inhibiting transpeptidases and carboxypeptidases which cross link the peptidoglycan residues
b) Inhibiting conjugation between N-acetyl muramic acid and N-acetyl glucosamine
c) Inhibiting synthesis of N-acetyl muramic acid pentapeptide
d) Counterfeiting for D-alanine in the bacterial cell wall

(x) Identify the characteristic feature(s) of penicillin G.

a) It is unstable in aqueous solution
b) Its antibacterial action is unaffected by pus and tissue fluids
c) It is equally active against resting and multiplying bacteria
d) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct

(xi) Identify the adverse effects of amphotericin B.

a) Neurotoxicity
b) Nephrotoxicity
c) Both
d) None of these

(xii) Select the drug of choice for monilial diarrhoea.

a) Flucytosine
b) Natamycin
c) Nystatin
d) Ketoconazole

(xiii) Select the azole antifungal drug, which is used only topically.

a) Fluconazole
b) Ketoconazole
c) Econazole
d) Itraconazole

(xiv) Identify the protein NOT a target of anti-HIV drugs.

a) Viral reverse transcriptase
b) Viral integrase
c) Viral protease
d) Viral neuraminidase

(xv) Identify the drug that is a causal prophylactic for Plasmodium falciparum malaria and a suppressive prophylactic for Plasmodium vivax malaria.

a) Chloroquine
b) Mepacrine
c) Proguanil
d) Quinine

(xvi) Select the antibiotic that inhibits cell wall synthesis.

a) Cephalosporins
b) Ciprofloxacin
c) Tetracycline
d) Chloramphenicol

(xvii) Select the option that best defines "chemotherapy".

a) Treatment of systemic infection
b) Treatment of cancer
c) Both
d) None

(xviii) Identify the mechanisms of action of the opioid antidiarrheal drugs.

a) They relax the intestinal smooth muscle and inhibit intestinal peristalsis.
b) They inhibit intestinal peristalsis and promote clearance of intestinal pathogens.
c) They promote the clearance of intestinal pathogens and relax the intestinal smooth muscle.
d) All of these

(xix) Select the option that is TRUE.

a) Mesalazine is more effective in ulcerative colitis compared to Sulfasalazine.
b) Sulfasalazine produces less adverse effect compared to Mesalazine.
c) Mesalazine has no therapeutic effect in rheumatoid arthritis.
d) Sulfasalazine has no therapeutic effect in rheumatoid arthritis.

(xx) Identify the correct option: What is the most common causative organism of urinary tract infection (UTI)?

a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
b) Staphylococcus aureus
c) Escherichia coli
d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

5 x 7=35

2. Illustrate mechanism action and adverse effects of sulfonamide. (5)
3. Describe the classification, mechanism of action and resistance mechanism of azoles group of drugs for managing fungal infection. (5)
4. Summarize in brief about the carminatives. (5)
5. Recall the classification of antifungal drugs. (5)
6. Write the mechanism of action, resistance mechanism, adverse effects and use of 4-aminoquinolines used in the treatment of malaria. (5)
7. Explain respiratory stimulants. (5)

OR

- Classify semisynthetic penicillin. (5)
8. Explain the treatment of urinary tract infections. (5)

OR

- Summarize the general toxicity of the cytotoxic drugs used for cancer therapy. (5)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

10 x 2=20

9. Define and classify drugs acting on peptic ulcers and mention adverse effects of each class. (10)
10. Explain the use of chronobiotic medications, such as melatonin in chronotherapy. (10)

OR

- Explain clinical symptoms and management of mercury poisoning. (10)