



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy

Course Name – Pharmacology II

Course Code - BP503T

Semester / Year - Semester V

Time allotted : 90 Minutes

Full Marks : 75

[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 75=75

1. (Answer any Seventy five)

(i) Relationship between arterial blood pressure (BP), cardiac output (CO) and peripheral vascular resistance (PVR) can be described as

a) $BP = CO \times PVR$

b) $BP = CO / PVR$

c) $BP = PVR / CO$

d) None of these

(ii) If a fibrinolytic drug is used for treatment of acute myocardial infarction, the adverse drug effect that is most likely to occur is

a) Acute renal failure

b) Development of antiplatelet antibodies

c) Encephalitis secondary to liver dysfunction

d) Hemorrhagic stroke

(iii) Following drugs act on imidazoline receptor

a) Moxonidine

b) Dexmedetomidine

c) Tizanidine

d) All of these

(iv) Which one of the following drugs increase digoxin plasma concentration by a pharmacokinetic mechanism?

a) Captopril

b) Hydrochlorothiazide

c) Lidocaine

d) Quinidine

(v) A drug lacking vasodilator properties that is useful in angina is

- a) Isosorbidedinitrate
- c) Nifedipine

- b) Metoprolol
- d) Nitroglycerin

(vi) All of the following are recommended at the initial stages of treating patients with heart failure EXCEPT:

- a) Reduced salt intake
- c) ACE inhibitors

- b) Verapamil
- d) Diuretics

(vii) All of the following agents belong to cardiac glycosides EXCEPT:

- a) Digoxin
- c) Amrinone

- b) Strophantin K
- d) Digitoxin

(viii) The non-glycoside positive inotropic drug is:

- a) Digoxin
- c) Digitoxin

- b) Strophantin K
- d) Dobutamine

(ix) Sugar molecules in the structure of glycosides influence:

- a) Cardiotonic action
- c) Toxic properties

- b) Pharmacokinetic properties
- d) All of these

(x) Aglycone is essential for:

- a) Plasma protein binding
- c) Cardiotonic action

- b) Half-life
- d) Metabolism

(xi) Choose the derivative of the plant Foxglove (Digitalis):

- a) Digoxin
- c) Dobutamine

- b) Strophantin K
- d) Amrinone

(xii) This drug is a selective beta-1 agonist:

- a) Digoxin
- c) Amrinone

- b) Dobutamine
- d) Dopamine

xiii) Tolerance to this inotropic drug develops after a few days:

- a) Amrinone
- b) Amiodarone
- c) Dobutamine
- d) Dopamine

(xiv) This drug is a Class II antiarrhythmic drug:

- a) Flecainide
- b) Propranolol
- c) Lidocaine
- d) Verapamil

(xv) This drug prolongs repolarization:

- a) Flecainide
- b) Sotalol
- c) Lidocaine
- d) Verapamil

(xvi) In "Congestive heart failure" what are the main disability of heart

- a) Force of contraction
- b) Over filling of blood in chamber
- c) Increase in Blood pressure
- d) Both Force of contraction and Over filling of blood in chamber

(xvii) Renin is secreted from

- a) Kidney
- b) Lungs
- c) Liver
- d) Stomach

(xviii) Nitric Oxide is

- a) Vasodilator
- b) Vasoconstrictor
- c) Both a. Vasodilator and b. Vasoconstrictor
- d) None of these

(xix) Angina is characterized by

- a) Left side chest pain
- b) Right Side chest pain
- c) Stomach pain
- d) All of these

(xx) Which of the following is/are causes of angina

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- a) Lack of oxygen supply b) Coronary artery spasm
c) Both a. Lack of oxygen supply and b. d) None of these
Coronary artery spasm

(xxi) Angina pectoris is associated with

- a) Coronary artery b) Pulmonary artery
c) Pulmonary Vein d) None of these

(xxii) Which of the following angina is also known as classical angina

- a) Effort induce b) Unstable
c) Prinzmetal d) None of these

(xxiii) Which of the following is beneficial for CVS system

- a) LDL b) HDL
c) VLDL d) None of these

(xxiv) Which of the following is known as "Good- Cholesterol"

- a) LDL b) VLDL
c) HDL d) Chylomicron

(xxv) Which of the following has maximum risk for atherogenicity

- a) LDL b) VLDL
c) HDL d) Chylomicron

(xxvi) VLDL is synthesised in-

- a) Liver b) Intestine
c) Stomach d) Pancreas

(xxvii) Which of the following diuretics has anti-androgen effects?

- a) Metolazone b) Furosemide
c) Spironolactone d) None of these

(xxviii) Which of the following statements about diuretics is false?

- a) All potassium-sparing diuretics may be taken orally
- b) Osmotic diuretics cause an expansion of the extracellular fluid volume
- c) Spironolactone and amiloride produce potassium loss by the same mechanism
- d) Both All potassium-sparing diuretics may be taken orally and Osmotic diuretics cause an expansion of the extracellular fluid volume

(xxix) What is the primary target for thiazide diuretics?

- a) Proximal convoluted tubule
- b) Ascending loop of Henle
- c) Distal convoluted tubule
- d) Both Ascending loop of Henle and Distal convoluted tubule

(xxx) The drug acts by competitively blocking NaCl cotransporters in the distal tubule:

- a) Acetazolamide
- b) Furosemide
- c) Spironolactone
- d) Hydrochlorothiazide

(xxxi) Chronic use of this drug can lead to distal tubular hypertrophy, which may reduce its diuretic effect:

- a) Acetazolamide
- b) Amiloride
- c) Furosemide
- d) Hydrochlorothiazide

(xxxii) The drug can be used to treat glaucoma:

- a) Furosemide
- b) Acetazolamide
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

(xxxiii) Following drugs stimulate erythropoiesis EXCEPT:

- a) Iron dextran
- b) Vitamine B12
- c) Methotrexate
- d) Folic acid

(xxxiv) Tick the drug for parenteral iron therapy:

a) Ferrous sulfate

b) Fercoven

c) Ferrous lactate

d) Ferrous fumarate

(xxxv) Pernicious anemia is developed due to deficiency of:

a) Erythropoetin

b) Vitamin B12

c) Iron

d) Vitamin B6

(xxxvi) Select the drug used for pernicious anemia:

a) Ferrous lactate

b) Iron dextran

c) Ferrous gluconate

d) Cyanocobalamin

(xxxvii) An adverse effect of oral iron therapy is:

a) Anemia

b) Thrombocytopenia

c) Headache

d) Constipation

(xxxviii) Choose the drug which contains cobalt atom:

a) Folic acid

b) Iron dextran

c) Cyanocobalamin

d) Ferrous gluconate

(xxxix) Pick out the drug belonging to anticoagulants of direct action:

a) Aspirin

b) Heparin

c) Dicumarol

d) Phenprocoumon

(xl) Indicate the drug belonging to antagonists of heparin:

a) Aspirin

b) Dicumarol

c) Dalteparin

d) Protamine sulfate

(xli) Tick the drug used as an oral anticoagulant:

a) Heparin

b) Daltreparin

c) Dicumarol

d) Enoxaparin

(xlii) Which of the following drugs belongs to coumarin derivatives?

- a) Heparin
- b) Enoxaparin
- c) Dalteparin
- d) Warfarin

(xliii) Which of the following drugs is fibrinolytic?

- a) Ticlopidine
- b) Streptokinase
- c) Aspirin
- d) Warfarin

(xliv) Diuretic of choice in renal failure is:

- a) Glycerol
- b) Furosemide
- c) Mannitol
- d) Spironolactone

(xlv) Furosemide is:

- a) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor
- b) Sulfonamide derivative
- c) Piperazine derivative
- d) Imidazoline derivative

(xlvi) Agents which have limited activity on local area is termed as-

- a) Autacoids
- b) Hormones
- c) Enzymes
- d) All of these

(xlvii) Histamine is released from

- a) Parietal cell
- b) Mast Cell
- c) Goblet cell
- d) All of these

(xlviii) Histamine effect on bronchial smooth muscle

- a) Contraction
- b) Relaxation
- c) No effect
- d) Contraction and then Relaxation

(xlix) Acetaminophen is also known as

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Aceclophanc

c) Nimusulide

d) Aspirin

(I) The side effect of NSAID in most of the case is generally associated with

a) Inhibition of COX-1

b) Inhibition of COX-2

c) Inhibition of COX-3

d) All of these

(li) Gout is an example of

a) Metabolic acidosis

b) Metabolic disorder

c) Genetic disorder

d) None of these

(lii) Colchicine MOA is

a) Inhibition of Leukocyte migration

b) Inhibition of Phagocytosis

c) Inhibition of Xanthine oxidase

d) Both Inhibition of Leukocyte migration and Inhibition of Phagocytosis

(liii) Osteoarthritis is result of

a) Physical work load

b) Autoimmune disorder

c) Genetic disorder

d) Metabolic disorder

(liv) Rheumatic Arthritis cause is

a) Autoimmune disorder

b) Injury

c) Genetics

d) None of these

(lv) Why the swelling can be seen during inflammation?

a) Local blood vessel dilation

b) Influx of plasma proteins, phagocytic cells into the tissue spaces

c) Release of enzymes

d) Increased of tissue pressure

(lvi) Which of the following drug is an indole derivative?

a) ASA

b) Ibuprofen

c) Phenylbutazone

d) Indomethacin

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(lvii) Which of the following drug is a Phenylpropionic acid derivative?

- a) ASA
- b) Ibuprofen
- c) Phenylbutazone
- d) Indomethacin

(lviii) Which of the following is an example of salicylates?

- a) ASA
- b) Ibuprofen
- c) Indomethacin
- d) None of these

(lix) A chemical which is being secreted by ductless gland is called

- a) Endocrine hormone
- b) Exocrine hormone
- c) Autacoids
- d) All of these

(lx) The activity of circulatory control is regulated by

- a) Angiotensinogen
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Insulin
- d) Both Angiotensinogen and Adrenaline

(lxi) Which of the following is responsible to convert the glycogen into glucose

- a) Insulin
- b) Glucagon
- c) Parathyroid
- d) Thyroid

(lxii) Secretion of Pituitary hormone is controlled by

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Acidophil Cells
- c) Basophils Cells
- d) All of these

(lxiii) Which of the following statement is true

- a) Thyroid secrete more T3 than T4
- b) Thyroid secrete more T4 than T3
- c) T4 is major circulating hormone
- d) None of these

(lxiv) The 1st DPP-4 (Dipeptidyl peptidase-4) inhibitor is

- a) Sitagliptin
- b) Vildagliptin

c) Saxagliptin

d) None of these

(lxv) Which of the following is used in treatment of erectile dysfunction

a) Flutamide

b) Bicalutamide

c) Sildenafil

d) Raloxifene

(lxvi) Select an endocrine drug which is an amino acid derivative:

a) Insulin

b) Hydrocortisone

c) Calcitonin

d) Thyroxine

(lxvii) Select an endocrine drug which is a peptide derivative:

a) Oxitocin

b) Prednisolone

c) Nandrolone

d) Progesterone

(lxviii) Select an endocrine drug which is a steroidal derivative:

a) Gonadorelin

b) Insulin

c) Levothyroxine

d) Hydrocortisone

(lxix) The major synthetic estrogens are following, EXCEPT:

a) Dienestrol

b) Diethylstilbestrol

c) Benzestrol

d) Estradiol

(lxx) Tamoxifen is:

a) Antiprogesterin

b) Antiandrogen

c) Antiestrogen

d) Androgen

(lxxi) Progesterone is secreted by

a) Ovarian follicles

b) Corpus luteum

c) Granulosa and theca cells

d) All of these

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(lxxii) Principle source of oestrogen in postmenopausal women is:

- a) Placenta
b) Spleen
c) Adipose tissue
d) Adrenal gland

(lxxiii) Which class of antibody is associated with an allergic reaction?

- a) IgE
b) IgM
c) IgA
d) IgG

(lxxiv) Name the milk ejection hormone?

- a) Inhibin
b) Prolactin
c) Oxytocin
d) FSH

(lxxv) Select the drug which can improve urinary flow rate in benign prostatic hypertrophy without affecting prostate size

- a) Amphetamine
b) Prazosin
c) Finasteride
d) Goserelin