

Sum-2023

Seat Number

506484

CJ-35

BP-404T

PHARMACOLOGY-I

(724404)

Total Pages : 6]

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Note : (1) Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.

(2) All questions are compulsory.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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1. Multiple choice questions :

(i) Which of the following is excreted faster in basic urine ?

- (a) Weak acid
- (b) Strong acid
- (c) Weak base
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Active transport differs from facilitated transport in the following ways except :

- (a) Carriers is involved
- (b) It is against concentration gradient.
- (c) Energy required
- (d) All of the above

P.T.O.

- (iii) Which tissue has the greatest capacity to bio-transform drugs.
- (a) Brain
 - ✓(b) Kidney
 - ✓(c) Liver
 - (d) Skin
- (iv) Drug administered through which of the following route is most likely to be subjected to first pass metabolism ?
- ✓(a) Oral
 - (b) Sublingual
 - (c) Subcutaneous
 - (d) Rectal
- (v) Many receptors use distinct hetero GTP binding regulatory protein.
- (a) Tetrameric
 - (b) Trimeric
 - (c) Dimeric
 - (d) Monomeric
- (vi) Majority of drugs cross biological membranes primarily by :
- (a) Weakly basic drug
 - (b) Weakly acidic drug
 - (c) Strong electrolytes
 - ✓(d) Non-polar drug

- (vii) Biotransformation of drug is primarily directed to :
- (a) Activate the drug
 - (b) Inactive the drug
 - (c) Convert lipid soluble drug into non-lipid soluble metabolites.
 - (d) Convert non-lipid soluble drug into lipid soluble metabolites.
- (viii) G-Protein couple receptors span the plasma membrane as bundle of alpha helices :
- (a) One
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Seven
 - (d) Ten
- (ix) Glomerular filtration of drug is affected by its :
- (a) Lipid solubility
 - (b) Rate of tubular secretion
 - (c) Degree of ionization
 - (d) Plasma protein
- (x) Which of the following is competitive type of enzyme inhibitor ?
- (a) Acetazolamine
 - (b) Disulfiram
 - (c) Physostigmine
 - (d) Theophylline

- (xi) A receptor which itself has enzymatic properties :
- (a) Insulin receptor
 - (b) Progesteron receptor
 - (c) Thyroxin receptor
 - (d) Glucagon receptor
- (xii) The therapeutic index of drug is measure of its :
- (a) Safety
 - (b) Potency
 - (c) Efficacy
 - (d) Dose variability
- (xiii) Pharmacodynamic tolerance may involved change in of drug receptor.
- (a) Number
 - (b) Affinity
 - (c) Function
 - (d) All of the above
- (xiv) Biotransformation :
- (a) Renders the drug more lipid soluble
 - (b) Can be altered by drug
 - (c) Is necessary for all drugs for their elimination
 - (d) Take place only in liver

- (xv) Entry of the drug in CNS is enhanced if the drug is :
- (a) Ionized
 - (b) More lipid soluble
 - (c) Given intravenously
 - (d) High plasma protein bound
- (xvi) C-AMP is an example of.
- (a) Neurohormone
 - (b) Neuromodulator
 - (c) Neuromediator
 - (d) Neurotransmitter
- (xvii) The following is GABA_A agonist :
- (a) Muscimol
 - (b) Baclofen
 - (c) Bicuculline
 - (d) None of the above
- (xviii) The following is main inhibitory of transmitter in brain :
- (a) Dopamine
 - (b) Non-epinephrine
 - (c) Glycine
 - (d) GABA

(xix) Yohimbine is an antagonist of receptors.

- (a) α_1
- (b) α_2
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

(xx) β_1 receptors are present in :

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Brain
- (d) None of the above


2. Solve any two :

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- ~~(i)~~ Write a note on pharmacology of Ach.
- (ii) Write a note on pharmacology of Atropine.
- ~~(iii)~~ Write a detailed note on receptor.

3. Solve any five :

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- ~~(i)~~ Explain the different stages of General Anesthesia.
- (ii) Write a note on sleep cycle.
- (iii) Write a short note on Antiepileptic.
- (iv) Define Absorption and explain its factors affecting of absorption.
- (v) Write the classification and MOA of α -Blocker drug and enlist the therapeutics use of propranolol
- (vi) Explain in detail neurohumoral transmission. Depel. 
- (vii) Write a detailed note on excretion.

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