

MBBS-II(P)-VS-Pharmacology-I

2021

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Classify barbiturates. Mention their therapeutic uses & adverse effects. 3+4+3
2. Write short notes on: 5x2
 - a. Enzyme induction
 - b. Therapeutic uses of adrenaline
3. Write pharmacological basis of therapeutic use: 2x5
 - a. Glucocorticoids in bronchial asthma
 - b. Sodium nitrate & sodium thiosulphate in cyanide poisoning
 - c. Colchicine in gout
 - d. Lactulose in hepatic coma
 - e. n-acetylcysteine in acute paracetamol poisoning

(Turn Over)

- 4.a. Fill in the blanks: 1x5
- If rate of elimination is independent of plasma drug concentration, it is called _____ order kinetics of elimination.
 - M₂ receptors in the heart act primarily through opening of _____ channels.
 - Second gas effect & diffusion hypoxia occurs with _____ inhalational anaesthetic agent.
 - _____ chelating agent is used in Wilsons disease.
 - _____ is the drug of choice to prevent motion sickness.

- 4.b. MCQ: 1x5
- All are true about procaine except
 - Ester type of local anaesthetic
 - Quick onset
 - Poor tissue penetration
 - Short acting
 - Prokinetic effect of mosapride is due to
 - 5HT₄ agonism
 - D₂ antagonism
 - Anticholinesterase activity
 - 5HT₃ agonism

- Irritant laxatives are all except
 - Phenolphthalin
 - Bisacodyl
 - Lactulose
 - Sodium picosulphate
- Anti-inflammatory dose of aspirin is
 - 50 - 325 mg/day
 - 4 – 6 gms/day
 - 2 – 3 gms/day
 - 500 – 1000 mg/day
- True about lithium is all except
 - Used for prophylaxis of bipolar disorder
 - Also used in acute mania
 - Also used for prophylaxis of unipolar depression
 - May produce nephrogenic diabetes insipidus

