

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
B.Ph. - SEMESTER- V EXAMINATION – WINTER -2020

Subject Code: BP502TP**Date: 05/01/2021****Subject Name: Pharmacology – II****Time: 10:30AM TO 12:30PM****Total Marks: 54****Instructions:**

1. Attempt any **THREE** questions from Q-1 to Q-6.
2. **Q.7** is compulsory to attempt.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** **Answer the followings in one line. (1 mark each)** **16**
- (a) Define autacoids.
 - (b) Quinidine toxicity includes all of the following EXCEPT –
 - a. Thrombocytopenia
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Cinchonism
 - d. Hypertension
 - (c) Which is the precursor for the synthesis of 5-HT?
 - (d) Cushing's syndrome is the adverse effect of
 - (e) Write mechanism of action of desmopressin.
 - (f) Testosterone is secreted by cells of testes.
 - (g) Write mechanism of action of finasteride.
 - (h) Write two examples of 5-HT₃ antagonists which are used as antiemetics.
 - (i) Effect of minoxidil persists for more than 24 hrs due to its active metabolite
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 - (j) Nitrates reduce the platelet aggregation by activating in the platelets and thus increasing the c-GMP.
 - (k) Chlorthiazide is useful in the treatment of
 - a. Hypertention
 - b. CHF
 - c. Prevention of calcium stone
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
 - (l) Aspirin atdose produces anti-platelet action.
 - (m) Which is the drug of choice for the treatment of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia?
 - (n) Write mechanism of action of eplerenone.
 - (o) Renin is synthesized in cells of
 - (p) Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent block the hypotensive effect of ACE inhibitors by -
 - a. Causing retention of salt and water
 - b. Blocking bradykinin mediated vasodilatation
 - c. Inhibiting the vasodilator effect of ACE inhibitors
 - d. Causing vasoconstriction

Q.2	(a) Enlist ACE inhibitors. Write about its mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects.	06
	(b) Explain pharmacology of 5-HT ₃ antagonists.	05
	(c) Write a note on plasma volume expanders.	05
Q.3	(a) Write mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of followings: (i) Ranolazine (ii) Nicorandil (iii) Prasugrel	06
	(b) Discuss about the role of aldosterone antagonists and PDE 3 inhibitors in CHF.	05
	(c) Write a note on synthesis, storage and secretion of thyroid hormones. Enlist anti-thyroid drugs.	05
Q.4	(a) Classify drugs used in angina. Write pharmacology of nitrates.	06
	(b) Explain the pathophysiological role of histamine.	05
	(c) Write a note on anti-rheumatoid drugs.	05
Q.5	(a) Explain mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of prednisolone.	06
	(b) Write a note on oral contraceptives.	05
	(c) Classify H ₁ antihistaminic drugs. Write a note on its therapeutic uses and side effects.	05
Q. 6	(a) Classify NSAIDs. Write mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of aspirin.	06
	(b) Write a note on oral hypoglycemic drugs.	05
	(c) Classify antihypertensive drugs. Enlist the antihypertensive drugs which are safe during pregnancy.	05
Q.7	(a) Define Hematinics. Write a note on oral and parenteral preparations of iron.	06
	OR	
	(a) Classify 5-HT receptors. Write a note on its distribution and functional role.	06
	OR	
	(a) Define bioassay. Explain different types of bioassay. Write a note on insulin bioassay.	06
