



PS-9535

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. Physiotherapy Examination

July - 2018

Pharmacology

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 50

- Instructions :** (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(2) Write precise and legible answers.

- 1** Answer any **two** of the following : **20**
- (a) Classify diuretics. Describe the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of furosemide.
 - (b) Classify skeletal muscle relaxants. Write down the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of atracurium.
 - (c) Classify NSAIDs. Write down pharmacological actions, adverse effects and therapeutic uses of aspirin.
- 2** Write short notes on any **two** : **10**
- (a) Chloroquine.
 - (b) Uses of beta blockers.
 - (c) Metformin
- 3** Answer in brief of any **five** : **10**
- (a) Define plasma half life and its clinical importance.
 - (b) Name four local anesthetics.
 - (c) Mechanism of action of metoclopramide.
 - (d) Write down the WHO - regimen for the multidrug therapy of paucibacillary leprosy.
 - (e) Write two therapeutic uses of captopril.
 - (f) Name four 1st generation anti-histaminics.

4 Multiple Choice Questions. Select on most appropriate answer : (All are compulsory)

10

- (1) Which of the following is not a prodrug ?
 - (a) Enalapril
 - (b) Nitroglycerin
 - (c) Levodopa
 - (d) Diazepam
- (2) Antidote for iron poisoning is -
 - (a) Neostigmine
 - (b) Atropine
 - (c) Desferrioxamine
 - (d) Protamine
- (3) CORRECT about Nitroglycerine is :
 - (a) reduces afterload only
 - (b) has high oral bioavailability
 - (c) can cause methemoglobinemia
 - (d) tolerance does not develop to its effects
- (4) Following are side effects of insulin EXCEPT
 - (a) Edema
 - (b) Albuminuria
 - (c) Hypoglycemia
 - (d) Lipodystrophy
- (5) Fetal hydantoin syndrome is caused by :
 - (a) Phenytoin
 - (b) Lamotrigine
 - (c) Phenobarbitone
 - (d) Ethosuximide
- (6) Carbidopa is combined with levodopa in the treatment of parkinsonism to -
 - (a) Decrease the efficacy of levodopa
 - (b) Inhibit peripheral decarboxylation of levodopa
 - (c) Increase the dose of levodopa required
 - (d) Inhibit conversion of levodopa to dopamine in brain
- (7) Which of the following is an opioid antagonist
 - (a) Imipramine
 - (b) Sertaline
 - (c) Bupripion
 - (d) Naloxone
- (8) Selective alpha 1 receptor blocker is
 - (a) Dantrolene sodium
 - (b) Potassium chloride
 - (c) Prazosin
 - (d) Metoprolol
- (9) Ritonavir is a -
 - (a) Protease inhibitor
 - (b) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor
 - (c) Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor
 - (d) Fusion inhibitor
- (10) Which of the following causes ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity :
 - (a) Gentamicin
 - (b) Linezolid
 - (c) Penicillin G
 - (d) Erythromycin