

**MBBS PHASE – II  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2024**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks 100**

**PHARMACOLOGY  
PAPER – I**

**Q.P. Code A007**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. A 24-year-old farm worker is rushed to a nearby emergency department after an accidental exposure to parathion. a. What clinical presentation can be expected in this condition with reasons for the same? b. What supportive measures are essential at the time of patient's admission? c. How to manage this condition with the rationale for the same?	(3+3+4)
3. Classify diuretics. Discuss mechanism of action and adverse effects of potassium sparing diuretics.	(4+3+3)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. A 50-year-old type-2 diabetes mellitus patient was on tablet Glibenclamide (sulfonylurea) 5 mg twice daily. He developed toothache for which he took tablet aspirin 650 mg 6 hourly. After taking aspirin he experienced anxiety, sweating, palpitation, weakness, ataxia and was behaving abnormal. These symptoms subsided when he was given a glass of glucose solution. a. What is the explanation for his symptoms? b. Which alternative analgesic should have been given? c. Discuss the clinical importance of plasma protein binding of drugs.	(1+1+3)
5. Enlist any <b>two</b> intravenous anesthetics. Discuss the salient features of ketamine.	(1+4)
6. Discuss different types of receptor antagonism with suitable examples.	
7. A 70-year-old man presents to the neurology OPD with a short shuffling gait, resting tremors of the hands and slowness of movement. His routine investigations and CT scan (brain) are normal. A diagnosis of parkinsonism is made. a. Classify the drugs used in the treatment of Parkinsonism with relevant examples in each class. b. Mention any <b>four</b> adverse effects of Levodopa.	(3+2)
8. Discuss the mechanism of action of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs). Mention their advantages over Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA's).	(2+3)
9. A 32-year old hypertensive woman came to OPD with 8 weeks of amenorrhoea and was tested positive for pregnancy. a. Enumerate anti-hypertensives that should be avoided in this case with explaining the specific effect of them during pregnancy . b. Enumerate antihypertensives safe during pregnancy.	(3+2)

10. Discuss mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of digoxin. (2+2+1)
11. A 71-year-old woman who underwent hip replacement was discharged from the hospital with an appropriate post discharge therapy that included daily subcutaneous injection of regular heparin. (4+1)
- a. Compare and contrast heparin with low molecular weight heparin.
- b. Mention the antagonist for heparin overdose.
12. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of statins. (2+1+2)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**5 X 3 = 15**

13. Explain the term iatrogenic disease with **three** suitable examples.
14. Mention the rationale for combining Adrenaline with Lignocaine.
15. Enumerate **three** Class I antiarrhythmic drugs along with mechanism of action.
16. Describe the role of consent in medical ethics.
17. Name **three** Parenteral iron preparations and write their **three** indications.

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# KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI.

[ Declared as Deemed-to-be University u/s 3 & 12B of the UGC Act, 1956 ]

Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC (3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle)

Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course	MBBS Phase-II, December 2024	Max. Marks	20 Marks
Subject	Pharmacology Paper-I, QP Code A007	Time	30 Minutes

### Instructions

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

- Essential drugs are  
(A) Life saving drugs  
(B) Meet priority health care needs of the population  
(C) Must be present in the emergency kit  
(D) Listed in the Pharmacopoeia of a country
- A 4-year-old boy suffering from acute lymphoblastic leukemia was about to receive an intrathecal injection of methotrexate, a drug that cannot cross the blood-brain barrier. Which of the following statement best explain why several drugs, including methotrexate, cannot easily enter the brain?  
(A) Cerebrospinal fluid pressure is lower than cerebral perfusion pressure  
(B) The pH of cerebrospinal fluid is lower than plasma pH  
(C) Many drugs are bound to protein and cannot cross brain capillaries  
(D) Endothelial cells of brain capillaries and choroid plexus have tight junctions
- Microsomal enzyme induction can be a cause of  
(A) Tolerance  
(B) Physical dependence  
(C) Psychological dependence  
(D) Idiosyncrasy
- Which of the following drug exhibits therapeutic window phenomenon?  
(A) Captopril  
(B) Furosemide  
(C) Diazepam  
(D) Imipramine
- All are vasoselective anticholinergics **EXCEPT**  
(A) Oxybutynin  
(B) Flavoxate  
(C) Tropicamide  
(D) Tolterodine
- A child presented with history of ingestion of some unknown plant and developed Mydriasis, tachycardia, dry mouth, warm skin and delirium. Which of the following group of drug is likely to be responsible for the symptoms of this child?  
(A) Anticholinergic  
(B) Sympathomimetic  
(C) Opioid  
(D) Benzodiazepine
- The skeletal muscle relaxant **most** commonly used in intensive care units is  
(A) Atracurium  
(B) Mivacurium  
(C) Pancuronium  
(D) Vecuronium
- Low concentration of bupivacaine is preferred for spinal / epidural obstetric analgesia because  
(A) It has a longer duration of action  
(B) It can produce sensory blockade without paralyzing abdominal muscles  
(C) It distributes more in maternal tissues so that less reaches the fetus  
(D) All of the above
- Buprenorphine is  
(A) Partial agonist at Mu receptor  
(B) Pure agonist at Mu receptor  
(C) Pure antagonist at Mu receptor  
(D) Kappa analgesic

10. A 34-year-old woman was admitted to the day surgery center for strabismus surgery. This surgery is considered highly emetogenic due to a stimulation of the vomiting center during the operative manipulation of extraocular muscles. Which of the following anesthetics would be **most** appropriate for this patient?  
 (A) Halothane (B) Fentanyl  
 (C) Propofol (D) Thiopental sodium
11. Which of the following drug does **NOT** produce extra-pyramidal side effects?  
 (A) Haloperidol (B) Chlorpromazine  
 (C) Fluphenazine (D) Diazepam
12. The antiparkinsonian drug which acts by inhibiting degradation of dopamine in the brain is  
 (A) Trihexyphenidyl (B) Selegiline  
 (C) Bromocriptine (D) Levodopa + Carbidopa
13. Which one of the following is **NOT** an adverse effect of ACE inhibitors?  
 (A) Cough (B) Hypokalemia  
 (C) Angioneurotic edema (D) Skin rash
14. A 38 years old male was diagnosed with congenital prolonged QT syndrome and intermittent Torsades de pointes. Which of the following drug should be prescribed to the patient?  
 (A) Magnesium sulphate (B) Metoprolol  
 (C) Cardiac pacing (D) Isoprenaline
15. Calcium channel blockers are used in following conditions, **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Angina (B) Arrhythmia  
 (C) Congestive heart failure (D) Hypertension
16. The current status of Milrinone in CHF is  
 (A) First choice drug (B) As add on drug in refractory CHF  
 (C) Best drug for long term treatment (D) Used to suppress digitalis induced arrhythmias
17. The following is **NOT** a valid indication for parenteral iron therapy  
 (A) Inadequate response to oral iron due to patient noncompliance  
 (B) Anemia during pregnancy  
 (C) Severe anemia associated with chronic bleeding  
 (D) Anemia in a patient of active rheumatoid arthritis
18. An old woman suffered stroke for which she was given alteplase. She improved considerably. To prevent the recurrence of stroke, this patient should be treated indefinitely with  
 (A) Warfarin (B) Aspirin  
 (C) Urokinase (D) Enoxaparin
19. Furosemide is preferred over hydrochlorothiazide when hypertension is accompanied by  
 (A) Asthma (B) Hyperuricaemia  
 (C) Diabetes (D) Congestive heart failure
20. Long-term thiazide therapy can cause hyperglycemia by  
 (A) Increasing corticosteroid secretion (B) Increasing sympathetic activity  
 (C) Interfering with glucose utilization in tissues (D) Reducing insulin release

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**MBBS PHASE – II  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2024**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks 100**

**PHARMACOLOGY  
PAPER – I**

**Q.P. Code 1006**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Enumerate various routes of drug administration with suitable examples. Add a note on redistribution phenomenon.	(8+2)
3. Classify Beta blockers. Write the therapeutic uses, adverse effects and contraindications of Propranolol.	
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Discuss various sources of drugs with suitable examples.	
5. Discuss the clinical features and management of organophosphorus poisoning.	
6. Discuss the management of status epilepticus.	
7. Define Pre-anaesthetic medication. Discuss its aims and various classes of drugs used with rationale.	
8. Discuss indications and contraindications of Morphine.	
9. Discuss the management of Parkinsonism.	
10. Discuss the management of Iron deficiency anaemia.	
11. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of loop diuretics.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Explain the term drug synergism and its type with suitable examples.	
13. Mention the rationale for the use of anticholinergics in pre-anaesthetic medication.	
14. Write <b>three</b> uses of ethyl alcohol.	
15. Write <b>three</b> complications of general anaesthesia.	
16. Write <b>three</b> indications for use of Diazepam.	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Course	MBBS Phase-II, December 2024	Max. Marks	25 Marks
Subject	Pharmacology Paper-I, QP Code 1006	Time	30 Minutes

**Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Drug administered through the following route is **most** likely to be subjected to first-pass metabolism  
(A) Oral (B) Sublingual  
(C) Subcutaneous (D) Rectal
2. Marked redistribution is a feature of  
(A) Highly lipid soluble drugs (B) Poorly lipid soluble drugs  
(C) Depot preparations (D) Highly plasma protein bound drugs
3. The cardiac muscarinic receptors predominantly are  
(A) M1 (B) M2  
(C) M3 (D) M4
4. The anticholinesterase that is used for diagnosing Myasthenia gravis is  
(A) Edrophonium (B) Neostigmine  
(C) Pyridostigmine (D) Galatamine
5. A direct acting cholinomimetic that is lipid soluble and has been used in the treatment of glaucoma is  
(A) Acetylcholine (B) Physostigmine  
(C) Pilocarpine (D) Neostigmine
6. The Mydriatic anticholinergic is  
(A) Clidinium (B) Tiotropium  
(C) Tropicamide (D) Dicyclomine
7. Anticholinergics preferred in pre-anaesthetic medication is  
(A) Benzhexol (B) Clidinium  
(C) Gycofpyrrolate (D) Oxyphenonium
8. Adrenaline injected with a local anaesthetic  
(A) Reduces local toxicity of the local anaesthetic  
(B) Reduces systemic toxicity of the local anaesthetic  
(C) Increases the blood loss  
(D) Makes the injection less painful
9. Adrenergic preferred in acute attack of bronchial asthma is  
(A) Adrenaline (B) Salbutamol  
(C) Salmeterol (D) Isoprenaline
10. Which of the following is a depolarizing neuromuscular blockade?  
(A) Mivacurium (B) Dantrolene  
(C) Succinylcholine (D) Quinine
11. Which sensation is blocked first by low concentrations of a local anaesthetic?  
(A) Pain (B) Touch  
(C) Temperature (D) Deep pressure
12. Disulfiram and Acamprosate are used for  
(A) Alcohol abstinence (B) Cocaine abuse  
(C) Opium poisoning (D) Atropine over dose

13. Gabapentin acts  
 (A) As GABA agonist (B) As precursor of GABA  
 (C) By enhancing GABA release (D) By GABA independent mechanism
14. As a general anaesthetic, halothane has the following advantages **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Very good analgesic action (B) Noninflammable and nonexplosive  
 (C) Reasonably rapid induction of anaesthesia (D) Pleasant and nonirritating
15. For majority of patients of parkinsonism the standard drug therapy is  
 (A) Levodopa (B) Levodopa + Carbidopa  
 (C) Levodopa + trihexiphenidyl (D) Bromocriptine
16. Drug of choice for intractable hiccups is  
 (A) Metoclopramide (B) Chlorpromazine  
 (C) Thioridazine (D) Domperidone
17. Morphine alone may be contraindicated for relieving pain due to  
 (A) Biliary colic (B) Myocardial infarction  
 (C) Lung cancer (D) Fracture femur
18. Diphenoxylate, an opioid is used to treat  
 (A) Diarrhoea (B) Parkinsonism  
 (C) Dry cough (D) Vomiting
19. Which of the following reverses the respiratory depression caused by Flumazenil?  
 (A) Fentanyl (B) Ketamine  
 (C) Midazolam (D) Propofol
20. Ventricular remodeling after myocardial infarction involves the mediation of  
 (A) Angiotensin II (B) Prostaglandin  
 (C) Bradykinin (D) Thromboxane A2
21. Pharmacological intervention for angina includes all **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Beta blockers (B) Digoxin  
 (C) Nitrates (D) Calcium channel blockers
22. Choose the **correct** statement about trimetazidine  
 (A) It is a novel calcium channel blocker  
 (B) It improves tissue perfusion by modifying rheological property of blood  
 (C) It is an antianginal drug which acts by non-haemodynamic mechanisms  
 (D) Both 'A' and 'B' are correct
23. Digoxin acts by inhibiting following enzyme  
 (A) Adenyl cyclase (B) Guanyl cyclase  
 (C) H<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup> ATPase (D) Na<sup>+</sup>K<sup>+</sup> ATPase
24. Furosemide is to be preferred over hydrochlorothiazide when hypertension is accompanied by  
 (A) Asthma (B) Hyperuricemia  
 (C) Diabetes (D) Congestive heart failure
25. A 45 year old executive being treated for hypertension with a Beta blocker may report  
 (A) Palpitation (B) Diarrhoea  
 (C) Difficulty in micturation (D) Cold extremities

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**MBBS PHASE – II  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2024**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks 100**

**PHARMACOLOGY  
PAPER – II**

**Q.P. Code A008**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All questions are compulsory.

- | <b>Question Number</b>  | <b>Marks</b>       |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q.   | <b>20 X 1 = 20</b> |
| <b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>   | <b>2 X 10 = 20</b> |
| 2. A 25-year-old patient came with complaints of fever, headache and fatigue with history of food poisoning. Investigations revealed Widal test positive for Salmonella typhi.<br>a. Enumerate various groups of drugs used in the treatment of this case.<br>b. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects any <b>one</b> of the group of drugs used in this case.  | (2+8)              |
| 3. Classify the drugs used in the treatment of bronchial asthma with relevant examples. Explain the role of corticosteroids in the treatment of the same. Discuss the management of status asthmaticus.   | (3+3+4)            |
| <b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>  | <b>9 X 5 = 45</b>  |
| 4. A 22-year-old male student presents with severe pain, swelling and bleeding from his gums for the past 3 days. He reports a history of stress, poor oral hygiene and smoking. On examination, there is visible ulceration and necrosis at the junction of the gums and teeth, along with a foul odor. The patient is diagnosed with Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis and is prescribed Metronidazole for the same. Discuss the mechanism of action and uses of metronidazole. |                    |
| 5. Discuss the rationale and advantages of Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT) for treatment of Malaria.  |                    |
| 6. A full term pregnant lady aged 24 years old presents to the labor room with per vaginal (PV) leak and labor pain. The doctor finds that her labor is not progressing adequately and starts her on oxytocin infusion. Discuss the physiological actions of oxytocin. Mention the parameters which should be monitored when the patient is on oxytocin infusion.   | (3+2)              |
| 7. Name the various preparations of Vitamin D used in clinical practice. Mention the uses of Vitamin D. Add a note on hypervitaminosis D.   | (1.5+2.5+1)        |
| 8. Enumerate the glucocorticoids. Discuss their therapeutic uses.   | (2+3)              |
| 9. A lady who is nine months pregnant, presents with labor pain to the labor room. On examination, cephalopelvic disproportion was ruled out, cervix was closed & firm. A tablet X was inserted intra-vaginally following which there was augmentation of labor pain & ripening of cervix.<br>a. Name the tablet X.<br>b. Discuss other uses of analogues belonging to this class.  | (1+4)              |

**P.T.O.....**

10. A patient has been diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease and has been prescribed omeprazole. Explain the mechanism of action and discuss the uses of this drug. (2.5+2.5)
11. Classify vaccines with at least **three** examples in each class. Describe the national immunization schedule for infants, children and pregnant women.
12. Classify the drugs used in the treatment of cough with relevant examples. Add a brief note on antitussive agents. (2.5+2.5)

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

5 X 3 = 15

13. What is Tamoxifen? Mention its use and specific adverse effects.
14. Give pharmacological basis / reasons for the use of Colchicine in the treatment of acute attack of Gout.
15. Mention the prokinetic agents. Explain the pharmacological basis for the use of this class of drugs as pre-anesthetic medication.
16. Mention **three** drugs from **three** different classes used in treatment of chronic simple glaucoma. Explain the mechanism of action of any **one** drug.
17. Describe the role of beneficence as a guiding principle in patient care.

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course</b>	<b>MBBS Phase-II, December 2024</b>	<b>Max. Marks</b>	<b>20 Marks</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code A008</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>30 Minutes</b>

**Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Cilastatin is combined with Imipenem because
  - (A) Cilastatin is a reversible inhibitor of dehydropeptidase I and prevents rapid hydrolysis of imipenem
  - (B) Matched pharmacokinetics with imipenem ( $t_{1/2}$  of both is 1 hour)
  - (C) Has proven to be effective in a wide range of serious hospital-acquired respiratory, urinary, abdominal, pelvic, skin and soft tissue infections
  - (D) All of the above
  
2. The following is **TRUE** regarding sulfonamides **EXCEPT**
  - (A) They are more likely to produce crystalluria in alkaline urine in which they are less soluble
  - (B) They are primarily metabolized by acetylation
  - (C) They may exert bactericidal action in the urinary tract
  - (D) Used alone, they have become therapeutically unreliable for serious infections
  
3. A 40-year-old male on ART for 6 months presents with complaints of lipodystrophy and increased cholesterol levels. His current regimen includes Zidovudine, Lamivudine and Ritonavir. Which class of antiretroviral drugs is **most** likely responsible for these side effects?
 

(A) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)	(B) Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)
(C) Protease inhibitors (PIs)	(D) None of the above
  
4. A 40-year-old male from a rural area presents with swelling of the legs, itching and fever. Blood smear examination reveals *Wuchereria bancrofti* microfilariae. Which drug is the **most** appropriate for treating lymphatic filariasis caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti*?
 

(A) Albendazole	(B) Diethylcarbamazine (DEC)
(C) Praziquantel	(D) Niclosamide
  
5. Mechanism of action of bromocriptine is
 

(A) Agonism at D 2 receptors	(B) Antagonism at D 2 receptors
(C) Antagonism at D 1 receptors	(D) Antagonism at $\alpha$ receptors
  
6. A 45-year-old lady who has undergone a hysterectomy needs to be started on hormone replacement therapy. Following is the **TRUE** statement regarding hormone replacement therapy in hysterectomized women
 

(A) They should receive progestin alone	(B) They should receive estrogen and progestin
(C) They should receive estrogen alone	(D) None of the above are true
  
7. Triiodothyronine (T<sub>3</sub>) as compared to T<sub>4</sub>

(A) Is more plasma protein bound	(B) Is shorter acting
(C) Is less potent	(D) Has delayed action
  
8. Which of the following antidiabetic drug inhibits intestinal border alpha-glucosidase enzymes?
 

(A) Acarbose	(B) Troglitazone
(C) Guar gum	(D) Metformin

9. A patient with Rheumatoid Arthritis is being treated with ibuprofen, but joint pain and stiffness are increasing. His physician prescribes another drug to be used with ibuprofen that may slow the progression of the disease. Unfortunately, side effects develop, including dizziness, tinnitus, blurred vision and pruritus. Ocular examination reveals corneal deposits and slight retinal pigmentation. The drug causing Adverse Drug Reaction is  
 (A) Leflunomide (B) Methotrexate  
 (C) Sulfasalazine (D) Hydroxychloroquine
10. Sumatriptan is  
 (A) 5HT<sub>1D</sub> antagonist (B) 5HT<sub>1A</sub> agonist  
 (C) 5HT<sub>1D</sub> agonist (D) 5HT<sub>1A</sub> antagonist
11. Institution of oral rehydration therapy has the following beneficial effect in diarrhoea  
 (A) Stops further diarrhoea (B) Restores hydration and electrolyte balance without affecting diarrhoea  
 (C) Hastens clearance of the enteropathogen (D) Obviates the need for specific antimicrobial therapy
12. The following laxative lowers blood Ammonia level in hepatic encephalopathy  
 (A) Bisacodyl (B) Liquid paraffin  
 (C) Lactulose (D) Magnesium sulfate
13. All of the following statements about theophylline are correct **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Stimulates adenosine receptors (B) Increases cAMP  
 (C) Has a narrow safety margin (D) Inhibits phosphodiesterase
14. Dextromethorphan is a  
 (A) Antihistaminic agent (B) Antitussive agent  
 (C) Expectorant (D) Mucolytic agent
15. All of the following are the adverse effects of Tacrolimus **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Nephrotoxicity (B) Neurotoxicity  
 (C) Hirsutism (D) Hyperglycemia
16. One of the following statements regarding Mycophenolate mofetil is **INCORRECT**  
 (A) It is a prodrug (B) It is a selective, uncompetitive and reversible inhibitor of IMP dehydrogenase  
 (C) It inhibits calcineurin (D) Selectively inhibits lymphocytic proliferation
17. Which of the following vitamin is used as an antioxidant?  
 (A) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (B) Vitamin E  
 (C) Vitamin D (D) Folic acid
18. Transfusion siderosis can be treated by  
 (A) Desferrioxamine (B) Pencillamine  
 (C) Dimercaprol (D) Calcium disodium edetate
19. A 6-year-old child complains of itching in the scalp as well as web spaces of fingers and toes. On examination, there are nits in the scalp and papules as well as burrows in the web spaces of the fingers and toes. The **most** efficacious and **most** convenient drug for treating both these conditions simultaneously is  
 (A) Permethrin (B) Lindane  
 (C) Benzyl Benzoate (D) Sulfur ointment
20. Which of the following is prescribed antenatally to prevent neural tube defects?  
 (A) Pyridoxine (B) Folic acid  
 (C) Cyanocobalamine (D) Thiamine

**MBBS PHASE – II**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2024**

**Time 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks 100**

**PHARMACOLOGY**  
**PAPER – II**

**Q.P. Code 1007**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Classify NSAIDs. Discuss mechanism of action, therapeutic uses, adverse effects and contraindications of Aspirin?	(3+1+4+2)
3. Enumerate the systemic corticosteroid preparations. Discuss the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of glucocorticoids.	
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Discuss therapeutic uses and side effects of Rifampicin.	
5. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole.	
6. Discuss different formulations of Amphotericin B. Add a note on its adverse effects.	
7. Discuss mechanism of action, uses and advantages of Radioactive Iodine.	
8. Describe the mechanism of actions and therapeutic use of Sulfonylurea.	
9. Discuss the role of Bronchodilators in bronchial asthma.	
10. Discuss the therapeutic uses and adverse effect of second generation antihistaminic drugs.	
11. Describe the mechanism of Proton pump inhibitors with their therapeutic uses.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Rationale for use of combination of Trimethoprim with Sulfamethoxazole.	
13. Rationale of combining Amoxicillin and Clavulanic acid.	
14. Name <b>three</b> saline purgatives. Give <b>two</b> indications.	
15. Enumerate various live attenuated vaccines.	
16. Mention <b>three</b> antiseptics containing iodine with their uses	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course</b>	<b>MBBS Phase-II, December 2024</b>	<b>Max. Marks</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code 1007</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>30 Minutes</b>

**Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Drug used for acute paracetamol poisoning is  
(A) Ketotifen (B) Benzoyl salicylate  
(C) Protamine sulphate (D) N-acetylcysteine
2. The **most** suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is  
(A) Tetracycline (B) Demeclocycline  
(C) Oxytetracycline (D) Doxycycline
3. Which of the following aminoglycosides has highest nephrotoxicity?  
(A) Paromomycin (B) Streptomycin  
(C) Amikacin (D) Neomycin
4. Drug of choice for malaria during pregnancy  
(A) Chloroquine (B) Quinine  
(C) Primaquine (D) Mepacrine
5. Which of the following anti-leprotic drug possesses additional anti-inflammatory activity?  
(A) Clofazimine (B) Dapsone  
(C) Ofloxacin (D) Rifampicin
6. The drug of choice for tropical eosinophilia is  
(A) Diethyl carbamazine (B) Carbamazepine  
(C) Dicyclomine (D) Carbimazole
7. Drug used in the treatment of Influenza virus infection is  
(A) Acyclovir (B) Amantadine  
(C) Zidovudine (D) Ritonavir
8. Mesna is administered with cyclophosphamide and ifosfamide to  
(A) Potentiate their cytotoxic action (B) Retard their renal excretion  
(C) Block their emetic action (D) Ameliorate cystitis
9. Of the following which one is an indication for the use of Raloxifene?  
(A) Chronic renal failure (B) Hypoparathyroidism  
(C) Renal osteodystrophy (D) Post-menopausal osteoporosis
10. The drug used for controlling tetany is  
(A) Intravenous diazepam (B) Intramuscular vitamin D  
(C) Intravenous calcium gluconate (D) Intravenous calcitonin
11. The drug of choice in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy is  
(A) Carbimazole (B) Iodine therapy  
(C) Propylthiouracil (D) Methimazole

12. The **most** common route of administration of insulin is  
 (A) Intradermal (B) Subcutaneous  
 (C) Intramuscular (D) Intravenous
13. Which of the following steroid can be administered by inhalation?  
 (A) Beclomethasone (B) Betamethasone  
 (C) Prednisolone (D) Triamsolone
14. The primary indication of Tamoxifen citrate is  
 (A) Female infertility (B) Carcinoma of breast  
 (C) Endometrial carcinoma (D) Endometriosis
15. Which of the following is used as a tocolytic agent?  
 (A) Ritodrine (B) Ergometrine  
 (C) Ergotamine (D) Oxytocin
16. Which of the following steroid is used to treat Addison's disease?  
 (A) Aldosterone (B) Dexamethasone  
 (C) Beclomethasone (D) Hydrocortisone
17. Leukotriene receptor antagonist used for bronchial asthma is  
 (A) Zafirlukast (B) Zileuton  
 (C) Cromolyn sodium (D) Aminophylline
18. Of the following drug, which is the fastest acting inhaled bronchodilator?  
 (A) Ipratropium bromide (B) Formoterol  
 (C) Salbutamol (D) Salmeterol
19. Which of the following is an uricosuric drug?  
 (A) Allopurinol (B) Probenecid  
 (C) Indomethacin (D) Aspirin
20. In peptic ulcer, antacids are now primarily used for  
 (A) Prompt pain relief (B) Ulcer healing  
 (C) Preventing ulcer relapse (D) Control of bleeding from the ulcer
21. The **most** effective anti-motion sickness drug suitable for short brisk journeys is  
 (A) Promethazine theoclate (B) Cinnarizine  
 (C) Prochlorperazine (D) Hyoscine
22. Which of the following is used as immunosuppressant agent?  
 (A) Azithromycin (B) Azathiaprin  
 (C) Azelastine (D) Aztheonam
23. Drug of choice in lead poisoning is  
 (A) Calcium disodium edetate (B) Dimescapral  
 (C) Penicillamine (D) Deferiprone
24. Which of the following is prescribed antenatally to prevent neural tube defects?  
 (A) Pyridoxine (B) Folic acid  
 (C) Cyanocobalamine (D) Thiamine
25. Which of the following is an Oxidizing antiseptic?  
 (A) Potassium permanganate (B) Phenol  
 (C) Chlorhexidine (D) Ethyl alcohol

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