

0813

21819

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- Instructions* – (1) All Questions are *Compulsory*.  
(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.  
(3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.  
(4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

**Marks**

1. **Define the following terms with two examples of each (any EIGHT):**

16

- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Antiemetic
- c) Haemostatic
- d) Antiarrhythmic agents
- e) Vermicidal
- f) Autacoids
- g) Miotics
- h) Fibrinolytics
- i) Analeptics
- j) Expectorants
- k) Diuretics
- l) Disinfectants

P.T.O.

**2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:****12**

- a) Define pharmacodynamics. Explain different mechanisms of drug action.
- b) Explain plasma protein binding of drugs and give its significance.
- c) Define antagonism. Differentiate between competitive and non-competitive antagonism.
- d) Classify oral hypoglycemic with examples. Give mechanism of action of metformin.
- e) Define drug metabolism. Explain first pass effect.
- f) Give advantages and disadvantages of intramuscular route of drug administration.

**3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:****12**

- a) Name the drug producing following effect:
  - (i) Osteoporosis
  - (ii) G 6 P D deficiency
  - (iii) Hypoglycemia
  - (iv) Hyperplasia of gums
  - (v) Extrapyrmidal effect
  - (vi) Systemic alkalosis
- b) Mention the drug of choice in following condition:
  - (i) Rheumatoid arthritis
  - (ii) Candidiasis
  - (iii) Atherosclerosis
  - (iv) Skeletal muscle spasm
  - (v) Leprosy
  - (vi) Depression

- c) Mention the drug contraindicated in following condition:
- (i) Gastric bleeding
  - (ii) Hypokalemia
  - (iii) Edema
  - (iv) Myasthenia gravis
  - (v) Lactation
  - (vi) Congestive cardiac failure
- d) Give dose of following drugs:
- (i) Omeprazole
  - (ii) Albendazole
  - (iii) Diazepam
  - (iv) Diclofenac
  - (v) Metoprolol
  - (vi) Pioglitazone
- e) Give adverse drug reaction of following drug:
- (i) Rifampicin
  - (ii) Nitroglycerin
  - (iii) Ibuprofen
  - (iv) Digitalis
  - (v) Insulin
  - (vi) Kanamycin.
- f) Give therapeutic use of following drugs:
- (i) Acyclovir
  - (ii) Noscapine
  - (iii) Indapamide
  - (iv) Cetrizine
  - (v) Loperamide
  - (vi) Bisacodyl

- 4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:** **12**
- a) Classify antiasthmatic agents with examples.
  - b) Give the pharmacological profile of adrenaline.
  - c) Define haematinics. Explain: Vitamin B12 injection is given in pernicious anemia.
  - d) Define epilepsy. Justify. During the treatment of epilepsy antiepileptic drugs should not be withdrawn abruptly.
  - e) Classify parasympathomimetics with examples
  - f) Discuss the stages of general anesthesia. Give two examples of parentally administered general anesthetics.
- 5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:** **12**
- a) Classify antihypertensive agents with examples.
  - b) What is cancer? Give examples of two anticancer drugs. Mention common side effects of anticancer drugs.
  - c) Classify antibiotics with examples.
  - d) Define analgesics. Justify: Morphine should not be given in abdominal pain.
  - e) Give pharmacological profile of aspirin.
  - f) Give symptoms and management of acute barbiturate poisoning.
- 6. Give the reason of following statements (any FOUR):** **16**
- a) Sulphonamides are not much used nowadays.
  - b) Atropine is given along with neostigmine in myasthenia gravis.
  - c) Levodopa is given in combination with carbidopa.
  - d) Penicillin are called life saving as well as life threatening drug.
  - e) Quinidine is given to patient who is on digoxin therapy.
  - f) Higher the therapeutic index, safer will be the drug. Justify the statement.
-