

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE II University RESIT Examinations October / November– 2025

SUBJECT: PHARMACOLOGY PAPER I (QP CODE: 1009)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 21/10/2025

Time: 3 hrs.

I. Long Essays:

2X10=20 Marks

1. A 56 yr old farmer was brought to the casualty. On examination patient was having pin point pupil, drooling of saliva. BP was 105/65 mm Hg, pulse 62/min, crepitations were heard all over the chest. He had involuntary urination and defecation. His attendants said he had consumed some poison few hrs back. (1+7+2)
 - a) What is the likely diagnosis.
 - b) Describe the management of the patient in detail.
 - c) Pralidoxime is contraindicated in carbamate poisoning. Why?
2. A 85 yr old patient suffering from lung carcinoma with metastasis complains of pain. The doctor prescribed him morphine for pain relief. (2+3+2+3)
 - a) Describe the mechanism of analgesic action of morphine.
 - b) Mention the contraindications of morphine.
 - c) What is Fentanyl and Where it is used?
 - d) Add a note on treatment of morphine poisoning.

II. Short Essays:

8X5=40 Marks

3. Preanesthetic medication.
4. Define Pharmacogenetics. Explain Succinylcholine Apnoea.
5. Centrally acting muscle relaxants.
6. Therapeutic drug monitoring.
7. Leukotrine antagonists.
8. Prokinetic agents.
9. Uses and adverse effects of beta blockers.
10. DMARDs in Rheumatoid arthritis.

III. Short Answers

10X3=30 Marks

11. Rationale of using ethanol in methanol poisoning.
12. Inhalational glucocorticoids.
13. Name 3 PG analogues with their uses.
14. Mucolytics.
15. Define prodrug with 2 examples.
16. Name 3 chelating agents and their uses.
17. Name 3 osmotic purgatives and their uses.
18. Rationale of combining adrenaline with lignocaine.

P.T.O

19. First pass metabolism.

20. Name three drugs used in glaucoma with their mechanism of action in glaucoma.

IV. MCQ's

10X1 = 10 Marks

21.

- i. Drug of choice for ulcerative colitis is
 - a. 5 amino salicylic acid
 - b. Sucralfate
 - c. Metronidazole
 - d. Sulfasalazine

- ii. Cromolyn sodium is used for following action
 - a. H1 antihistaminic
 - b. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor
 - c. Mast cell stabilizer
 - d. Inhibition of cyclooxygenase

- iii. The drug contraindicated in Pregnancy is
 - a. Sodium Valproate
 - b. Aspirin
 - c. Labetelol
 - d. Metformin

- iv. The drug which abolishes the therapeutic effect of levodopa in parkinsonism but not that of levodopa carbidopa combination is
 - a. Isoniazid
 - b. Pyridoxine
 - c. Metoclopramide
 - d. Chlorpromazine

- v. Enzyme Induction is seen in
 - a. Rifampicin
 - b. Cimetidine
 - c. Omeprazole
 - d. Sildenafil

22.

- i. Neostigmine is preferred to Physostigmine in
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Atropine Poisoning
 - c. Open angle Glaucoma
 - d. Mushroom Poisoning


P.T.O

- ii. The drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is
 - a. Morphine
 - b. Imipramine
 - c. Valproic acid
 - d. Carbamazepine

- iii. Which of the following is an broad spectrum antiarrhythmic drug
 - a. Amiodarone
 - b. Verapamil
 - c. Lignocaine
 - d. Quinidine

- iv. Which histamine H2 blocker has most marked inhibitory effect on microsomal cytochrome p 450 enzyme
 - a. Cimetidine
 - b. Ranitidine
 - c. Roxatidine
 - d. Famotidine

- v. The most common side effect of colchicine which is dose limiting is
 - a. Retinal damage
 - b. Dyspepsia
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Loss of taste sensation


21/11/25

SAPTHAGIRI NPS UNIVERSITY

MBBS PHASE II University Examinations August / September- 2025

SUBJECT: PHARMACOLOGY PAPER-1 (QP CODE: 1009)

Your answer should be specific to the question asked

Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Maximum Marks: 100

Date: 22/08/2025

Time: 3 hrs

I. Long Essay

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

1) A 22-year-old female brought to the neurology OPD with the history of bilateral jerky movements of limbs followed by fall and loss of consciousness which lasted for 3-5 minutes. Following recovery, she was drowsy, confused and do not recall the events. The diagnosis of Generalised Tonic-Clonic Seizures was made.

- Enlist the group of drugs used for above condition. (3)
- Write its mechanism of action, adverse effects, drug interactions of Phenytoin. (2+2+1)
- Write a note on management of Status Epilepticus (2)

2) Classify Beta blockers. Describe their uses, adverse effects and contraindications. (3+3+2+2)

II. Short Essays:

8 X 5=40 Marks

- Enumerate various newer drug delivery system with suitable examples.
- A 42-year-old farmer brought to casualty with symptoms of irritation of eyes, excessive salivation and lacrimation, blurring of vision, breathlessness, involuntary defecation and urination. (1+4)
 - What is the probable diagnosis?
 - Outline the management of the above condition.
- Define bioavailability. Explain various factors affecting bioavailability (1+4)
- Write mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Proton pump inhibitors. (2+2+1)
- Classify drugs used for bronchial asthma. Add a note on management of Status Asthmaticus (3+2)
- Mention Prostaglandin analogues and their specific uses with rationale.
- A 17year old girl complains of severe unilateral throbbing headache associated with blurring of vision, nausea and vomiting past 1 day. She gives history of similar episodes 3-4 times in a month. The diagnosis of Migraine was made. (3+2)
 - List the drugs used for the treatment of above condition with rationale.
 - Add a note on drugs used for the prophylaxis for the above condition.
- Explain various techniques of local anaesthesia with their indications.

III. Short Answers

10 X 3=30 Marks

- Mention three drugs used for chronic Gout.
- Write the rationale of combining Levodopa and Carbidopa
- Mention three classes of drugs used in open angle Glaucoma with specific examples.
- Name three centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants.

P.T.O

- 15) Define the following-
a. Tachyphylaxis b. Orphan drugs c. Therapeutic drug monitoring
- 16) Mention three drugs used in the treatment of Anaphylactic shock.
- 17) Explain the rationale of combining $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ with $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ as antacids.
- 18) Name three different types of adverse drug reactions with suitable examples.
- 19) Write three advantages of SSRI's over TCA's.
- 20) Mention three chelating agents.

IV. MCQs

10 X 1 = 10 Marks

- 21) i) **The feature of a highly plasma protein bound drug is**
- Biologically very active
 - Rapidly excreted
 - Long acting
 - Short half life
- ii) **Essential medicines are those medicines:**
- That are needed to treat emergency conditions
 - That are needed to treat serious diseases
 - That satisfy the priority health care needs of the population
 - That are introduced recently into the market
- iii) **Drug undergoing Hoffmann's elimination**
- Atropine
 - Atenolol
 - Atracurium
 - Pancuronium
- iv) **The drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is:**
- Aspirin
 - Imipramine
 - Carbamazepine
 - Diazepam
- v) **The following laxative lowers blood ammonia level in hepatic encephalopathy:**
- Bisacodyl
 - Liquid paraffin
 - Lactulose
 - Magnesium sulfate
- 22) i) **The most prominent and dose related side effect of salbutamol is:**
- Rise in blood pressure
 - Muscle tremor
 - Hyperglycaemia
 - Central nervous system stimulation

P.T.O

ii) **Drug of choice in drug induced parkinsonism is**

- a. Trihexyphenidyl
- b. Levodopa
- c. Entacapone
- d. Selegiline

iii) **A small amount of atropine is added to the diphenoxylate to:**

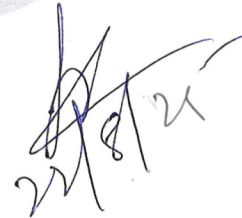
- a. Suppress associated vomiting of gastro-enteritis
- b. Augment the antimotility action of diphenoxylate
- c. Block side effects of diphenoxylate
- d. Discourage overdose and abuse of diphenoxylate

iv) **The drug of choice in Benzodiazepine poisoning is-**

- a. Flumazenil
- b. Gemfibrozil
- c. Trazodone
- d. Alprazolam

v) **All of the following anaesthetic agents are given by IV except-**

- a. Ketamine
- b. Thiopentone
- c. Propofol
- d. Halothane

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