

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Enrolment No:</b>	

**UPES**  
**End Semester Examination, May 2024**

**Course:** Pharmacology II **Semester:** IV  
**Program:** Integrated BMSc. Clinical Research **Duration:** 3 Hours  
**Course Code:** HSCR2018 **Max. Marks:** 100

**Instructions: Attempt all questions**

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
<b>Q 1</b>	Bromocriptine is agonist of..... a. Dopamine b. Serotonin c. Acetylcholine d. Epinephrine	1.5	CO1
<b>Q2</b>	Alteplase is..... a. Anticoagulant b. Antiplatelet c. Fibrinolytic e. Antifibrinolytic	1.5	CO1
<b>Q3</b>	Which of the following hormones is inhibited by anti-diuretic drugs? a. Aldosterone b. Vasopressin c. Cortisol d. Insulin	1.5	CO1
<b>Q4</b>	Which of the following is a synthetic derivative of testosterone used for androgen replacement therapy? a. Estradiol b. Nandrolone c. Methyltestosterone d. Drospirenone	1.5	CO1
<b>Q5</b>	Which diuretic is often referred to as a "potassium-sparing" diuretic? a. Spironolactone b. Furosemide c. Hydrochlorothiazide d. Mannitol	1.5	CO1

<b>Q6</b>	Which of the following class is commonly used as first-line therapy for acute episodes of angina? a. Beta-blockers b. Calcium channel blockers c. Nitrates d. ACE inhibitors	1.5	CO1
<b>Q7</b>	Differentiate between classical and variant angina?	1.5	CO1
<b>Q8</b>	Differentiate between COX-1 and COX-2 enzyme.	1.5	CO1
<b>Q9</b>	What is the primary function of thyroid hormones? a. Regulate blood glucose levels b. Control metabolism c. Lower blood pressure d. Increase heart rate	1.5	CO2
<b>Q10</b>	What is the primary function of corticosteroids? a. Regulate electrolyte balance b. Control blood pressure c. Reduce inflammation d. Stimulate bone growth	1.5	CO2
<b>Q11</b>	Write the mechanism of aspirin as blood thinning agent.	1.5	CO2
<b>Q12</b>	An increase in heart rate and renin release seen in patients of CHF can be overcome by which of following drugs..... a. Minoxidil b. Metoprolol c. Metolazone d. Milrinone	1.5	CO2
<b>Q13</b>	What is the primary mechanism of action of statins? a. Inhibition of cholesterol absorption in the intestine b. Inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase enzyme c. Activation of lipoprotein lipase d. Inhibition of bile acid synthesis	1.5	CO2
<b>Q14</b>	Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating blood calcium levels by stimulating bone resorption? a. Parathormone b. Calcitonin c. Thyroid hormone d. Insulin	1.5	CO2
<b>Q15</b>	Which drug category is used to induce uterine contractions? a. Androgens b. Anti-gout drugs c. Hematinics d. Oxytocics	1.5	CO3
<b>Q16</b>	Cabergoline is used in.....	1.5	CO3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hyperprolactinemia</li> <li>b. Acromegaly</li> <li>c. Both A and B</li> <li>d. Autism</li> </ul>		
<b>Q17</b>	<p>Citrullination is conversion of ..... to citrulline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Threonine</li> <li>b. Arginine</li> <li>c. Methionine</li> <li>d. Tryptamine</li> </ul>	1.5	CO3
<b>Q18</b>	<p>Which of the following bioassay method evaluates the presence or absence of a biological effect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Quantal bioassay</li> <li>b. Graded bioassay</li> <li>c. Fixed bioassay</li> <li>d. Threshold bioassay</li> </ul>	1.5	CO4
<b>Q19</b>	<p>A highway truck driver has profuse Rhinorrhea and sneezing. Which among the following drugs would you prescribe him?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Pheniramine</li> <li>b. Promethazine</li> <li>c. Dimenhydrinate</li> <li>d. Cetirizine</li> </ul>	1.5	CO5
<b>Q20</b>	<p>Which of the following drug is used in the therapy of shock to improve blood pressure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Diuretics</li> <li>b. Hematinics</li> <li>c. Plasma volume expanders</li> <li>d. Anti-arrhythmic drugs</li> </ul>	1.5	CO5
<p><b>Section B</b> (4Qx5M=20 Marks)</p>			
<b>Q 1</b>	Discuss the pathophysiology, symptoms, and treatment of adrenal insufficiency.	5	CO5
<b>Q2</b>	Write a note on oral contraceptives.	5	CO2
<b>Q3</b>	Define bioassay and discuss the types (methods) of bioassay.	5	CO3
<b>Q4</b>	Elaborate the role of vitamin K in blood.	5	CO1
<p><b>Section C</b> (2Qx15M=30 Marks)</p>			
<b>Q1</b>	Explain the mechanism of renin-angiotensin system inhibition with example (drugs used) in cardiovascular system.	15	CO1, CO5
<b>Q2</b>	Discuss the types and pathophysiology of diabetes. Classify (with example) oral hypoglycemic drugs based on mechanism of action.	(5+10)	CO1, CO3

<b>Section D</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
<b>Q 1</b>	<p>Discuss in detail the physiological role and clinical uses of hormones released from posterior pituitary glands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Write detailed note on classification, mechanism of action, and side effects of anti-hyperlipidemic drugs.</p>	10	CO2
<b>Q2</b>	<p>a. Define and classify autocoids.</p> <p>b. Write a note on non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>A 35-year female patient of inflammatory bowel disease was treated with prednisolone 40 mg/day and mesalazine 800 mg TDS. After 4 weeks, the symptoms subsided, and prednisolone dose was tapered at the rate of 10 mg every 2 weeks. When she was taking 10 mg prednisolone/day, she met with a road-side accident and suffered compound fracture of both bones of the right leg. Internal fixation of the fracture and suturing of wounds under general anesthesia is planned.</p> <p>a. Whether any additional measure needs to be taken during surgery in view of her corticosteroid therapy? Justify your answer.</p> <p>b. Does the prednisolone therapy need discontinuation or any alteration in the postoperative period? Give reasons.</p>	(5+5)	CO1, CO3  CO5