

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination October-2020**

**Paper Code:- 20AM0000100412**

**Subject:-Pharmacology**

**Paper :-I**

**Maximum Marks : 40**

**Time : 3:00 Hours**

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
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**Q. 1 Total MCQs : 16**

- Clinical trial involves all of the following phases Except  
a. Preclinical phase      b. Phase I      c. Phase II      d. Phase 0
- Complete drug elimination occurs in  
a. 2-3 half lives      b. 1-2 half lives      c. 4-5 half lives      d. 6-7 half lives
- All of the following drugs are mydriatics Except  
a. Pilocarpine      b. Atropine      c. Cyclopentolate      d. Tropicamide
- Most effective drug in treatment of peptic ulcer is  
a. Ranitidine      b. Omeprazole      c. Sucralfate      d. Antacid
- All of the following drugs are useful in motion sickness Except  
a. Dicyclomine      b. Hyoscine      c. Promethazine      d. Metoclopramide
- All of the following antiasthma drugs are safe in pregnancy Except  
a. Salbutamol      b. Ipratropium bromide      c. Budesonide      d. Theophylline
- Which of the following drug is useful in relieving acute angina  
a. Isosorbide mononitrate      b. Isosorbide dinitrate      c. Aspirin      d. Losartan
- Parenteral fluid used to correct dehydration in severe diarrhoea  
a. Normal saline      b. 5% dextrose      c. ringer lactate      d. 10% Dextrose
- Furosemide (Loop diuretics) works by inhibiting  
a. Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase      b. Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransport      c. Na<sup>+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> symport      d. Na<sup>+</sup>-H<sup>+</sup> antiport
- Oral absorption of iron preparation can be enhanced by  
a. Antacid      b. Tetracycline      c. Phosphate      d. Ascorbic acid
- The most effective drug for prevention of stroke in atrial fibrillation is  
a. Aspirin      b. Warfarin      c. Low dose heparin      d. Digoxin
- Atropine does not antagonize following effect of organophosphorous poisoning  
a. Hypotension      b. Central excitation      c. Muscle paralysis      d. Bronchoconstriction
- The site of action of d-tubocurarine is  
a. Spinal internuncial neurone      b. Motor nerve ending      c. Muscle end-plate      d. Na<sup>+</sup> channel in muscle fibre
- All of the following are used as nasal decongestants Except  
a. Naphazoline      b. Phenylephrine      c. Methoxamine      d. Oxymetazoline
- ACE inhibitors can cause following side effects Except  
a. Hypotension      b. Hyperkalemia      c. Angioedema      d. Hypokalemia
- Wilson's disease is treated by  
a. Dimercaprol      b. Calcium edetate      c. Penicillamine      d. Desferrioxamine

**Q.2 Long Answer Question**

2 X 5 = 10

- a. Briefly describe mechanism of drug actions with suitable examples.
- b. Classify anti-anginal drugs. Describe in brief mechanism of action & therapeutic uses of Metoprolol.

**Q.3 Short Answer Question**

4 X 3 = 12

- a. Mention therapeutic uses, adverse effects & contraindications of spironolactone.
- b. Enlist oral & parenteral iron preparations. Mention their uses & side effects.
- c. Describe mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of ACE inhibitors.
- d. Briefly describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of first generation anti-histaminics.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Question**

10 X 1 = 10

- a. Define physiological antagonism
- b. Enlist any two muscle relaxants & mention their two indications
- c. What are anti-motility drugs? Give one example.
- d. Briefly explain first order kinetics
- e. Mention two antiemetic drugs
- f. Define anti-tussives. Give one example
- g. Enlist any two topical (ocular) anticholinergic drugs
- h. Briefly explain mechanism of action of warfarin
- i. Mention two contraindications of nitrates
- j. Define ionotropics. Give one example

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# Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination October-2020

Paper Code:- 20AM0000100412

Subject:-Pharmacology

Paper :-II

Time : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions:

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Q. 1 Total MCQs : 16

- Drug of choice for non complicated non resistant falciparum malaria  
a. Chloroquine                      b. Quinine                      c. Artemether                      d. Primaquine
- Drug of choice for pseudomembranous colitis is  
a. Clindamycin                      b. Metronidazole                      c. Erythromycin                      d. Tetracycline
- All of the following are relative contraindications of corticosteroids **except**  
a. Peptic ulcer                      b. Diabetes mellitus                      c. Osteoporosis                      d. Status asthmaticus
- Carbamazepine acts by inhibiting  
a. Na<sup>+</sup> channel                      b. K<sup>+</sup> channel                      c. Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel                      d. Cl<sup>-</sup> channel
- Sulfonylurea do not lower blood sugar level in  
a. Non diabetics                      b. Type 1 diabetics                      c. Type 2 diabetics                      d. Obese diabetics
- Estrogens are palliative in following malignancy  
a. Ca cervix                      b. Ca breast                      c. Ca endometrium                      d. Ca prostate
- Selective cox-2 inhibitors differ from non selective Cox inhibitors in that they  
a. are antinflammatory but not analgesic                      b. Do not bring down fever                      c. Have no renal effects                      d. Do not inhibit platelet aggregation
- Hyperuricaemia is produced by following drugs **except**  
a. Ethambutol                      b. Pyrazinamide                      c. Sulfinpyrazone                      d. Hydrochlorthiazide
- All of the following are tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) **except**  
a. Imipramine                      b. Amitriptyline                      c. Doxepin                      d. Dapoxetine
- All of the following drugs are locally effective drugs against Dermatophytes **Except**  
a. Clotrimazole                      b. Miconazole                      c. Terbinafine                      d. Fluconazole
- Allopurinol lowers plasma concentration of  
a. Hypoxanthine                      b. Xanthine                      c. Uric acid                      d. All of the above
- Which of the following insulin preparation is used to treat diabetic ketoacidosis  
a. NPH Insulin                      b. Regular Insulin                      c. Insulin Lispro                      d. Insulin glargine
- All of the following are viral vaccine **except**  
a. influenza                      b. Hepatitis A                      c. Rabies                      d. Typhoid
- Pellagra is caused by deficiency of  
a. Vit B<sub>3</sub>                      b. Vit B<sub>6</sub>                      c. Vit C                      d. Vit B<sub>12</sub>
- All of the following are anticancer antibiotics **except**  
a. Actinomycin D                      b. Idarubicin                      c. Bleomycin                      d. Azathioprine
- Most effective drug for myoclonic seizures is  
a. Phenytoin                      b. Sod valproate                      c. Carbamazepine                      d. Lamotrigine

- Q.2 Long Answer Question** 2 X 5 = 10
- a. Enumerate Opioid analgesics. Briefly describe their mechanism of action, uses and side effects.
  - b. Classify oral anti-diabetic drugs. Briefly describe mechanism of action, adverse effects & contraindications of metformin.

- Q.3 Short Answer Question** 4 X 3 = 12
- a. Enlist four non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Mention their uses & contraindications.
  - b. Classify cephalosporins. Mention uses and adverse effects of ceftriaxone.
  - c. What is pre-anaesthetic medication? Mention various drugs used for it, giving reasons for their administration.
  - d. Briefly explain mechanism of antimicrobial resistance with suitable examples.

- Q.4 Very Short Answer Question** 10 X 1 = 10
- a. Define local anaesthetics & mention their two indications
  - b. What are insulin sensitizers? Give one example
  - c. What are tocolytics? Give one example
  - d. Mention two anti-retroviral drugs
  - e. Mention two combined OCPs (oral contraceptives)
  - f. What is live vaccine? Give one example
  - g. What are keratolytics? Give one example.
  - h. Mention one prostaglandin analogue. Write its one indication.
  - i. Enlist drugs used in treatment of thyroid storm
  - j. Enlist any two monoclonal antibodies.

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**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS Second Professional Examination September 2019**  
**Paper Code:-19BM0000100531**  
**Pharmacology Paper -I**

**Time : 3 :00Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 40**

**Instructions:**

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
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**Q. 1 Total MCQs : 16**

**16 X ½ = 8**

- 1 Drugs used by inhalation include all except  
a. Salbutamol                      b. Budesonide                      c. Ketotifen                      d. Adrenaline
- 2 Drugs for COPD include all except  
a. Montelukast                      b. Tiotropium                      c. Salmeterol                      d. Codiene
- 3 Leukotriene antagonist is effective against all except.  
a. Ulc. Colitis                      b. B. Asthma                      c. Allergic rhinitis                      d. COPD
- 4 Drug of choice for ACE induced cough is  
a. Aspirin                      b. Betamethasone                      c. Codiene                      d. Paracetamol
- 5 Sympathomimetic causing reflex bradycardia is  
a. Adrenaline                      b. Isoprenaline                      c. dopamine                      d. Noradrenaline
- 6 Antianginals include all except  
a. Nitrates                      Atenolol                      c. Disulfram                      d. Atorvastatin
- 7 Cardiotoxicity is seen with  
a. Amiodarone                      b. Beta blockers                      c. Daunorubicin                      d. Verapamil
- 8 Diuretic with Potassium sparing action is  
a. Furosemide                      b. Metolazone                      c. Indapamide                      d. Spironolactone
- 9 Narcotic analgesic with maximum potency is  
a. Morphine                      b. Pethidine                      c. Fentanyl                      d. Butorphanol
- 10 Anticoagulant which can be used in vivo as well as invitro  
a. BAL                      b. Deferrioxamine                      c. d. Penicillamine                      d. Heparin
- 11 Antiepileptic with NMDA antagonism is  
a. Phenytoin                      b. Ethosuccimide                      c. Felbamate                      d. Diazepam
- 12 Drugs for Narcotic withdrawal include all except  
a. Clonidine                      b. Methadone                      c. Acamprosate                      d. Naloxone
- 13 Beta blocker with addl. nitric oxide releasing property  
a. Propranolol                      b. Bisoprolol                      c. Nebivolol                      d. Metoprolol
- 14 Colchicine is indicated for treatment of  
a. Osteoarthritis                      b. Rheumatoid arthritis                      c. Rheumatic heart disease                      d. Gout
- 15 Longest acting  $\beta_2$  agonist is  
a. Salbutamol                      b. Salmeterol                      c. Terbutaline                      d. Formeterol
- 16 Baclofen is agonist to  
a. GABA A                      b. GABA B                      c. NMDA                      d. Glycine

**Q. 2. Long Answer Question**

**2 X 5 = 10**

- a. Classify antihypertensive drugs. Discuss commonly used antihypertensive drugs.
- b. Classify anti parkinsonian drugs. Discuss treatment of drug induced parkinsonism.

**Q.3 Short Answer Question**

**4 X 3 = 12**

- a. Enumerate loop diuretics and their indications.
- b. Classify adverse drug reactions with suitable examples.
- c. Classify anticoagulants. Why does warfarin display a late onset of action.
- d. Treatment of acute myocardial infarction.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Question**

**10X 1 =10**

- a. Write drugs for acute attack of mania.
- b. Drugs for treatment of insomnia.
- c. Drugs for productive cough.
- d. First order kinetics.
- e. Examples of Competitive antagonism.
- f. Drugs for treatment of Digitalis induced toxicity.
- g. Suitable routes of drug administration in a comatose individual.
- h. Drugs for acute attack of migraine.
- i. Local acting antacids.
- j. Local anesthetic agents.

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**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination November-2019**  
**Paper Code:-19BM0000100531**  
**Pharmacology Paper -I**

Time : 3 :00Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions:

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Q.1 Total MCQs : 16

16 X ½ = 8

- 1 Plasma protein bound drugs are
  - a. Biologically active
  - b. Biologically inactive
  - c. Rapidly excreted
  - d. Readily penetrates CSF
- 2 Drug that produces different action by different routes is
  - a. Atenolol
  - b. Furosemide
  - c. Diazepam
  - d. Magnesium sulphate
- 3 Iatrogenic disease is
  - a. physician induced
  - b. Antigen induced
  - c. Pathogen induced
  - d. Patient induced
- 4 Pharmacovigilance refers to
  - a. Monitoring of drugs safety
  - b. Monitoring of unethical trade of drugs
  - c. Monitoring of pharma students
  - d. Monitoring of drug efficacy
- 5 Histamine liberator drug include
  - a. Clomifene citrate
  - b. D- tubocurarine
  - c. Griesofulvin
  - d. All of the above
- 6 A rare ADR of Succinyl choline with halothane is
  - a. Malignant hypertension
  - b. Malignant neuroleptic syndrome
  - c. Malignant hyperthermia
  - d. All of the above
- 7 First line drug in open angle glaucoma is
  - a. Prostaglandin analogue
  - b. Beta blocker
  - c. Carbonic anyhydrase inhibitor
  - d. Alpha adrenergic agonist
- 8 The Sympathomimetic which may promote diuresis by a direct effect on the kidney is:
  - a. Isoproterenol
  - b. Dobutamine
  - c. Norepinephrine
  - d. Dopamine
- 9 Adenosine is drug of choice to treat
  - a. Supraventricular tachyarrhythmia
  - b. Arterial fibrillation
  - c. Supraventricular bradyarrhythmia
  - d. Paroxysmal supraventricular arrhythmia
- 10 Which of the following is not a side effect of the ACE Inhibitor (Captopril)?
  - a. Rash
  - b. Angioedema
  - c. Cough
  - d. Congestion
- 11 Generally, drugs are completely eliminated from the body within
  - a. 2 half lives
  - b. 3 half lives
  - c. 5 half lives
  - d. 10 half lives
- 12 Mucolytics acts by
  - a. Suppressing the cough centre
  - b. Breaking disulfide bond of mucus
  - c. Increasing the cough threshold
  - d. None of the above

- 13 Preferred anticoagulant in pregnancy is  
 a. Warfarin                      b. Low molecular weight heparin                      c. Both a & b                      d. None of the above.
- 14 Theophylline acts as an antagonist at  
 a. Histamine receptors                      b. Adenosine receptors                      c. Bradykinin receptors                      d. Leukotrine receptors
- 15 Essential drug concept is based on  
 a. Prevalence of disease                      b. Safety and efficacy of drug                      c. Availability and cost of drug                      d. All of the above
- 16 Xenobiotics are considered  
 a. Endogenous                      b. Exogenous                      c. Toxins                      d. Inorganic poisons

**Q. 2 Long Answer Question**

- a. A farmer aged 50 yrs. is admitted to a hospital with a history of accidental exposure to a poison. The clinical findings are intense miosis, bradycardia, excessive salivation, sweating, vomiting and diarrhea.
- 2 X 5 = 10
- (2)
- (3)
- i) Enumerate the drugs responsible for this type of poisoning
- ii) Describe How you will manage this patient.
- b. A 45 yrs. old patient suffered a Myocardial Infarction (M.I) attack and admitted to ICU. Describe the role of antiplatelet therapy in this patient.

4 X 3 = 12

**Q.3 Short Answer Question**

- a. Write Briefly on Hit and run drugs.
- b. Write short note on Positive Inotropic Drugs.
- c. Write Briefly on Fixed Dose Drug combinations.
- d. Enumerate therapeutic uses of Aspirin.

10 X 1 = 10

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Question**

- a. Give examples of synergic/additive effects of drugs.
- b. Enumerate Potassium sparing diuretics
- c. Describe pharmacological basis of use of Digoxin in Congestive Cardiac Failure
- d. Mention two Leukotriene antagonists used in bronchial asthma.
- e. Give two examples for physiological functional antagonism.
- f. Describe pharmacological basis of use of Desferrioxamme in Iron poisoning.
- g. Explain why Atropine is used as pre anaesthetic agent.
- h. Explain why Ipratropium bromide is used in bronchial asthma not atropine.
- i. Outline the clinical use of  $\alpha_2$  - agonists
- j. Enumerate the drugs used in Hypertensive emergencies.



**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination November-2019**

**Paper Code:-19BM0000100532**

**Pharmacology Paper -II**

**Time : 3 :00Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 40**

**Instructions:**

- a) All questions are compulsory
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**Q. 1**

**Total MCQs : 16**

**16 X ½ = 8**

- 1 Inverse agonist of benzodiazepine receptor is:  
a. Phenobarbitone    b. Flumazenil    c. Beta carboline    d. Gabapentin
- 2 Drugs causing parkinsonism include  
a. Bromocriptine    b. Carbidopa    c. Haloperidol    d. Amantadine
- 3 Which antiepileptic drug does not act via inhibition of sodium channels?  
a. Vigabatrin    b. Carbamazepine    c. Lamotrigine    d. Phenytoin
- 4 Which of the following general anaesthetics has poor muscle relaxant action?  
a. Ether    b. Nitrous oxide    c. Halothane    d. Isoflurane
- 5 Folic acid metabolism is inhibited by  
a. Sulfonamides    b. Fluroquinolones    c. Nitrous oxide    d. 5-Flucytosine
- 6 Most important side effect of ethambutol is:  
a. Hepatotoxicity    b. Renal toxicity    c. Peripheral neuropathy    d. Retro bulbar neuritis
- 7 Ganciclovir is preferred over acyclovir in the following condition:  
a. Herpes simplex keratitis    b. Herpes zoster    c. Chickenpox    d. Cytomegalovirus retinitis in AIDS patients
- 8 Enfuvirtide belongs to the class of  
a. Fusion inhibitors    b. Protease inhibitors    c. Gp 120 inhibitors    d. Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- 9 Tissue schizonticide which prevents relapse of vivax malaria is:  
a. Quinine    b. Primaquine    c. Pyrimethamine    d. Chloroquine
- 10 Drug of choice for neurocysticercosis is:  
a. Praziquantel    b. Albendazole    c. Levamisole    d. Piperazine
- 11 Disulfiram like interaction with alcohol is seen with all of the following drugs except:  
a. Metronidazole    b. Cefoperazone    c. Griseofulvin    d. Satranidazole
- 12 Biguanides act by following except  
a. Increase insulin release from pancreas.    b. Increase glycolysis    c. Decrease neoglycogenesis    d. Increase insulin binding to its receptors

- 13 Drug which is used in rheumatoid arthritis and heavy metal poisoning  
 a. Desferrioxamine    b. Gold    c. Penicillamine    d. Chloroquine
- 14 Which is not used in the treatment of ACNE-  
 a. Erythromycin    b. Clindamycin    c. Amoxicillin    d. Minocycline
- 15 Conversion of T4 to T3 inhibition is associated with:  
 a. Propylthiouracil    b. Ampicillin    c. Lithium    d. Carbimazole
- 16 Long acting insulin is:  
 a. Lente    b. Semilente    c. Ultralente    d. Lispro insulin

2 X 5 = 10

**Q.2 Long Answer Question**

- a. Write mechanism of action of Penicillin's and their uses.  
 b. Write classification of antiepileptic drugs based on their mechanism of action.

4 X 3 = 12

**Q.3 Short Answer Question**

- a. Write the treatment of acute Gout.  
 b. What is the Rationale of use of Levodopa with Carbidopa?  
 c. Describe the benefits of selective COX-2 Inhibitors over non selective ones.  
 d. What is the difference between drug addiction and Drug habituation and their examples?

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Question**

10 X 1 = 10

- a. Name two long acting Insulins.  
 b. Short comment on Preanaesthetic medications.  
 c. Two drugs used for immunomodulation.  
 d. Two uses of prostaglandins analogues.  
 e. Name of two inhalational anaesthetics.  
 f. Treatment of scabies.  
 g. Two indications of Clomiphene.  
 h. Name of two Atypical antipsychotics.  
 i. Two uses of Vitamin A.  
 j. Two side effects of cancer chemotherapy.

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS Second Professional Examination September 2019**

**Paper Code:-19BM0000100532**

**Pharmacology Paper -II**

**Time : 3 :00Hours**

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**Q.1 Total MCQs : 16**

**16 X ½ = 8**

- 1 Insulin is given by -  
a. I/V                      b. I/M                      c. S/C                      d. All of the above
- 2 DOC for Gonorrhoea is  
a. Tetracycline              b. Azithromycin              c. Ceftriaxone              d. Penicillin
- 3 Least risk of Hypoglycemia is seen with  
a. Insulin                      b. Glimepride                      c. Tenilglipatin                      d. Metformin
- 4 Metformin is indicated in all of the disease condition below except  
a. Hypertension              b. Obesity                      c. PCOD                      d. Diabetes mellitus
- 5 DOC for shigella dysentery is  
a. Amoxicillin                      b. Vancomycin                      c. Co-trimoxazole                      d. Tetracycline
- 6 Fanconi syndrome is seen with  
a. Tetracycline                      b. Chloramphenicol                      c. Ampicillin                      d. Cloxacillin
- 7 Drug to prevent osteoporosis is  
a. Vit D<sub>3</sub>                      b. Bisphosphonates                      c. PTH                      d. Calcitonin
- 8 Tobramycin can be given by  
a. I/M                      b. I/V                      c. Inhalational                      d. All of the above
- 9 Kanamycin is indicated for all except  
a. TB                      b. UTI                      c. Pelvic inf.                      d. Tinea
- 10 Steroids act through  
a. Surface receptor              b. Cytoplasmic rec.                      c. Nuclear receptor                      d. All of the above
- 11 Anti Retroviral for preventing vertical transmission is  
a. Efavirenz                      b. Zidovudine                      c. Lamivudine                      d. Ritonavir
- 12 All drugs cause hyperkalemia except-  
a. Heparin                      b. Insulin                      c. Enalapril                      d. Amiloride
- 13 Finasteride is inhibitor of .....  
a. 5 $\alpha$  reductase                      b.  $\alpha$  glucosidase                      c. Xanthine Oxidase                      d. Aromatase
- 14 Drugs Causing nephrotoxicity include all except  
a. Vancomycin                      b. Gentamycin                      c. Ampicillin                      d. Bacitracin
- 15 Which of the following is a suitable marker for assessment of thyroid replacement therapy.  
a. T3                      b. T4                      c. Free T4                      d. TSH
- 16 Prokinetics include all except-  
a. Metaclopramide                      b. Hyoscine                      c. Itopride                      d. Domperidone

**Q.2 Long Answer Question**

2 X 5 = 10

Classify Antidiabetic drugs. Discuss treatment of diabetic keto acidosis.

a. Classify antimicrobials acting on bacterial cell wall. Enumerate indications for vancomycin.

**Q.3 Short Answer Question**

4 X 3 = 12

a. Mention adverse effects & contraindications of glucocorticoids.

b. Discuss oral contraceptive pills.

c. Advantages and Disadvantages of radioactive I<sup>131</sup> therapy.

d. Treatment regimens under DOTS therapy.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Question**

10X 1 = 10

a. Drugs used in ACT therapy for Malaria

b. Mention new drugs approved for treatment of tuberculosis

c. Steroids for dermatological use.

d. Examples of drugs for PPH.

e. Examples of drugs for BPH.

f. Drugs for Amebiasis

g. Drugs for Osteoporosis

h. Indication for Metronidazole

i. Anthelmintic used in national deworming programme

j. Anti microbials effective against herpes zoster

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**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**

**MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination 2018**

**Paper Code:- 18BM0000100532**

**Subject- Pharmacology-II**

**Instructions:**

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) MCQ question paper should be conducted and completed in first 30 min.
- 3) Fill (dark) the appropriate empty circle against the question number once only.
- 4) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 5) Each MCQ carries half mark.
- 1) Students will not be allotted mark if he/she overwrites/ strikes or put white ink on the cross once marked on MCQ.

**Maximum Marks :**

**8**

**Time : 30 Minutes**

**16 X ½ = 8**

**Q. 1**

**Total MCQs : 16**

- 1 Prostaglandin useful for the prevention of duodenal ulcer is  
a. Dinoprost                      b. Misoprostol                      c. Alprostadil                      d. Carboprost
- 2 Drugs used in prophylaxis of migraine are all except  
a. Propranolol                      b. Flunarizine                      c. Topiramate                      d. Levetiracetam
- 3 Analgesic that itself can cause headache as a side effect is  
a. Indomethacin                      b. Mephenamic acid                      c. Piroxicam                      d. Aspirin
- 4 Drug of choice for acute gout  
a. Colchicine                      b. Indomethacin                      c. Allopurinol                      d. Dexamethasone
- 5 Most cardiotoxic local anesthetic is  
a. Procaine                      b. Bupivacaine                      c. Prilocaine                      d. Tetracaine
- 6 Muscle relaxant of choice in liver disease is  
a. Atracurium                      b. Pipecuronium                      c. Rocuronium                      d. Vecuronium
- 7 Dissociative anesthesia is produced by  
a. Ketamine                      b. Fentanyl                      c. Propofol                      d. both a and b
- 8 Eutectic mixture of local anesthetic (EMLA) cream is  
a. Bupivacaine 2.0% + Prilocaine 2.5%                      b. Lidocaine 2.5% + Prilocaine 2.5%                      c. Lidocaine 2.5% + Prilocaine 5%                      d. Bupivacaine 0.5% + Lidocaine 2.5%
- 9 Treatment of choice for chancroid is  
a. Penicillin                      b. Chloramphenicol                      c. Tetracycline                      d. Erythromycin
- 10 Longest acting sulphonamide is  
a. Sulfadiazine                      b. Sulfadoxine                      c. Sulfamethoxazole                      d. Sulfamethiazole
- 11 ATT causing orange colored urine is  
a. Rifampicin                      b. Isoniazid                      c. Streptomycin                      d. Pyrazinamide
- 12 Zidovudine causes  
a. Neurotoxicity                      b. Nephrotoxicity                      c. Neutropenia                      d. Ototoxicity
- 13 Conversion of T4 to T3 is inhibited by all except  
a. Propranolol                      b. Propylthiouracil                      c. Amiodarone                      d. Methimazole
- 14 Contraceptive that should be avoided in epilepsy is  
a. Oral contraceptives                      b. Condoms                      c. Intrauterine contraceptive devices                      d. Post-coital pills
- 15 Insulin causes all of the following except  
a. Glycogenesis                      b. Glycolysis                      c. Lipogenesis                      d. Ketogenesis
- 16 Probenecid interacts with  
a. Streptomycin                      b. Ampicillin                      c. Vancomycin                      d. Erythromycin

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS 2<sup>nd</sup> Professional Examination 2018**  
**Paper Code:- 18BM0000100532**  
**Subject: Pharmacology-II**

**Instructions:**

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) Draw diagrams wherever necessary for Question no. 2, 3 and 4.
- 3) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper. otherwise the question shall not be valued
- 4) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

**Time : 2.30 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 32**

**2 X 5 = 10**

**Q. 2. Long Answer Question**

- a. Classify Antipsychotic drugs and write their important adverse effects and drug- drug interactions.
- b. Classify Oral hypoglycemic drugs. Describe in brief about Metformin.

**4 X 3 = 12**

**Q3. Short Answer Question**

- a. Enumerate DMRDs, write the selective name of NSAIDs used in t/t of arthritis
- b. Enumerate atypical antipsychotic drugs and describe their advantages over typical antipsychotics
- c. Describe in brief about the drugs used in pre-anesthetic medication.
- d. Enumerate the drugs used for psoriasis. Write in short about Calcipotriol.

**Q4. Very Short Answer Question**

**10X 1 =10**

- a. Write the name of two drugs for Malignant hypertension.
- b. Write the name of two drug used as emergency contraceptives.
- c. Write the name of two recently approved drugs for MDR Tuberculosis.
- d. Write the name of two rapid acting insulin preparations.
- e. Write the name of two Beta-2 agonist used as uterine relaxants.
- f. Write the name of two "AMIDE" local anesthetics.
- g. Write the name of two vitamins which causes toxicity in over dose.
- h. Write the name of two vaccines for Enteric fever (Typhoid).
- i. Write the name of two drugs for t/t of Hepatitis -B infections.
- j. Write the name of two cardiotoxic anticancer drugs.

M-1211

Second M. B. B. S. Professional Examination,  
Sept.-Oct. 2017

PHARMACOLOGY

*Paper : First*

*Time Allowed : Three hours*

*Maximum Marks : 40*

*Minimum Pass Marks : 20*

*Note : All questions are compulsory.*

1. Write two most suitable drugs for each condition :  $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (i) Organophosphorus poisoning
  - (ii) Nocturnal asthma
  - (iii) Inhalational glucocorticoids

- (iv) Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- (v) Drug induced Parkinsonism
- (vi) Acute mania
- (vii) Trigeminal neuralgia
- (viii) Motion sickness
- (ix) Absence seizures
- (x) COMT inhibitors

2. Write the pharmacological basis of the use of followings :

3×5=15

- (i) Phenoxybenzamine in Phaeochromocytoma
- (ii) Salbutamol in bronchial asthma
- (iii) Use of propranolol in hypertension.

3. Write short notes on :

3×5=15

- (i) Microsomal enzyme induction
- (ii) Pharmacogenetics
- (iii) Adverse effects of Phenytoin



**M-1212**

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,  
Sept.-Oct. 2017**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

*Paper : Second*

*Time Allowed : Three hours*

*Maximum Marks : 40*

*Minimum Pass Marks : 20*

*Note : Attempt all questions.*

1. Write the mechanism of action of :

8

(i) Cephalosporine

(ii) Non-steroidal anti inflammatory drugs

(iii) Digitalis

(iv) Oil of wintergreen

W

(a

(b

(c

(d

(e

(f

2. Write indications of :

(i) Tinidazole

(ii) Steroids

(iii) ACE inhibitors

(iv) Hydrogen per oxide

3. Write adverse drug reaction of :

(i) Iron preparations

(ii) Estrogens

(iii) Ampicilline

(iv) Diethyl carbomezine

4. Describe various routes of administration of drugs.

5. Explain why :

(i) Iron and calcium preparation are not prescribed together.

(ii) Cardiac patient taking aspirin preparation is adviced to stop taking it before operative procedure.

(iii) Patient taking antitubercular drugs is advised to take pyridoxine.

(iv) Home based preparations are better than medication in cough and cold.

**M-1212**

**Second Professional M. B. B. S. Examination,  
Feb.-March 2017**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

*Paper : Second*

*Time Allowed : Three hours*

*Maximum Marks : 40*

*Minimum Pass Marks : 20*

*Note : All questions are compulsory.*

1. Write two drugs for treatment of :  
(any eight)

(i) Drug induced Parkinsonism

8

M-1212

PTO

- (ii) Emergency Hypertension
- (iii) Cessation of Smoking
- (iv) Alcohol withdrawal symptom
- (v) Xerosis
- (vi) Trichomonas vaginalis
- (vii) Multidrug resistance Staphylococcus Aureus
- (viii) Kala-azar
- (ix) Pheochromocytoma
- (x) Thyroid storm

2. Classify the following drug class :

8

- (i) Anti-arrhythmic drugs
- (ii) Anti peptic ulcer drugs
- (iii) Vitamins as drugs
- (iv) Steroid Hormones

3. Write the indications of :

- (i) Penicillins
- (ii) Laxatives/Purgatives

4×2=8

(iii) Diuretics (High Ceiling)

(iv) Bis phosphonates

4. Write the ADRs of followings :

8

(i) Amiodarone

(ii)  $\beta$ -blocker Antihypertensive

(iii) Thiazide diuretics

(iv) Tetracyclines

5. Write the mechanism of action of :

8

(i) Propyl (thiouracil) (PTU) as antithyroid drug

(ii) Spironolactone in hypertension

(iii) Digoxin in CHF

(iv) Vancomycin ASAMAS

**M-1211**

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,  
Sept.-Oct. 2015**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

*Paper : First*

*Time Allowed : Three hours*

*Maximum Marks : 40*

*Minimum Pass Marks : 20*

*Note : Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks. Answer should be in serial order.*

1. Define "volume of distribution" and "CLEARANCE" of drugs.
2. Define 'PLACEBO' write its significance.

3. Write differences between D-Tubocurarine and Succinyl choline.
4. Write in brief drug treatment of organo phosphorous compound poisoning.
5. Write M.O.A., uses and A.D.R. of 'VALPROIC ACID'.
6. Explain why levodopa is combined with carbidopa in treatment of PARKIN-SONISM.
7. Write advantages and uses of S.S.R.I. (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors).
8. Enumerate the drugs used to GOUT.
9. Write names of leukotrienes antagonist drugs write their M.O.A. and uses also.
10. Write names and advantages of Newer Antihistamine drugs.