

0813

21415

3 Hours / 80 Marks

Seat No.

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

Marks

1. Define any EIGHT of the following terms with one example: 16
- Cumulation
 - Anticoagulants
 - Antiarrhythmics
 - Miotics
 - Antimalarials
 - Antiemetics
 - Antibiotics
 - Sympatholytics
 - Disinfectants
 - Laxatives
 - Drug interactions
 - Synergism

P.T.O.

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

- a) Classify the routes of drug administration. What are the advantages of parenterals.
- b) Differentiate between drug addiction and drug habituation.
- c) Mention the factors affecting drug absorption. Explain the physiological factors.
- d) What are oral hypoglycemics? What is the difference between biguanides and and sulphonyl ureas.
- e) Explain the types of antagonism.
- f) Enlist and describe the channels of drug elimination.

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

- a) Name the drug of choice for the following conditions
 - (i) Helminthiasis
 - (ii) Insommia
 - (iii) Typhoid
- b) Mention uses and side effects of
 - (i) Levodopa
 - (ii) Digitalis
 - (iii) Chloramphenicol
- c) Name the drug which produces following effect
 - (i) Damage to auditory nerve
 - (ii) Crystallurea
 - (iii) Tinnitus

- d) Name the drug contraindicated in the following conditions.
- (i) Head injury
 - (ii) Pregnancy
 - (iii) Renal failure
- e) Give the route of administration of following drugs.
- (i) Insulin
 - (ii) Thiopentone sodium
 - (iii) Trinitroglycerine
- f) Mention antidotes in case of poisoning due to
- (i) Organophosphorus compounds
 - (ii) Barbiturates
 - (iii) Atropine

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following: 12

- a) What is pre-anaesthetic medication? Explain with example.
- b) Explain Dale's vasomotor reversal.
- c) Classify narcotic analgesics. Give the pharmacological actions of morphine on CNS and GIT.
- d) Define bronchial asthma. Give the treatment for status asthmaticus.
- e) What are the properties of good antacid. Why is Aluminium hydroxide combined with Magnesium oxide?
- f) Define local anaesthetics. Why is adrenaline added to local anaesthetics?

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

- a) What are the symptoms and treatment for salicylism.
- b) Define parasympathomimetics. Classify with example.
- c) Define autocooids. What is triple response?
- d) Define and classify diuretics.
- e) Explain the mechanism of action of sulphonamides. Give its adverse effect.
- f) What are carcinogens? Classify antineoplastics.

6. Give reasons for any FOUR of the following:**16**

- a) Aspirin is not used in patients with peptic ulcers.
 - b) Adrenaline is always present in the emergency kit of physician.
 - c) Penicillin is a life saving as well as life threatening drug.
 - d) Drugs are always given in combination in the treatment of T.B.
 - e) Chlorpromazine is called as largactil.
 - f) Tetracyclines are contraindicated in pregnant women and children.
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