

0813

15116

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) 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 and give two suitable examples of each (Any FIVE)** **10**
- a) Expectorants
 - b) Antibiotics
 - c) Therapeutic index
 - d) Antiseptics
 - e) Anthelmintics
 - f) Sympathomimetics
 - g) Haematinics

P.T.O.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**14**

- a) State the factors affecting absorption of drugs. Explain any two.
- b) Explain triple response of histamine and classify Antihistaminic drugs with example.
- c) Explain Dale's Vasomotor reversal.
- d) Classify route of administration with example.
- e) Define drug tolerance. Describe different types of drug tolerance.
- f) Give the symptoms and treatment for Atropin poisoning.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**14**

- a) Name the drug of choice in following conditions.
 - (i) Anginal Pectoris
 - (ii) Glaucoma
 - (iii) Organophosphorus Compound Poisoning
 - (iv) Gonorrhoea
 - (v) Leprosy
 - (vi) Congestive Heart Failure
 - (vii) Gout
- b) Give the dose of following drugs.
 - (i) Diazepam
 - (ii) Paracetamol
 - (iii) Tetracycline
 - (iv) Cetrizine
 - (v) Ranitidine
 - (vi) Frusemide
 - (vii) Sulfa methoxazole

- c) Name the drug that produce following effect.
- (i) Teratogenicity
 - (ii) Anaphylactic shock
 - (iii) Pin point pupil
 - (iv) Cinchonism
 - (v) Gray baby syndrome
 - (vi) Tinnitus
 - (vii) Hypoglycemia
- d) Digitalis glycosides are called cardiotonics. Explain.
- e) Name the Insulin preparations and give the side effects of insulin.
- f) Define and classify Antihypertensives with example.

4. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

14

- a) Which drug is called Largactil and why?
- b) State Therapeutic uses and side effects of Tetracycline.
- c) Classify β - receptor blocker and give its therapeutic uses.
- d) Explain the stages of General Anaesthesia.
- e) Discuss mechanism of action of Angiotensin converting Enzyme Inhibitor.
- f) Discuss symptoms and treatment for Morphine Poisoning.

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:**14**

- a) Describe pharmacological profile of oral contraceptive.
- b) Define drug interaction. Explain drug interaction during pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics.
- c) Classify Anticancer drugs with example.
- d) What is status asthmaticus? Give its treatment.
- e) Give the mechanism of action of Penicilin and its side effects.
- f) Define Local anaesthetics. State its ideal properties.

6. Give reasons for the following statements (Any SEVEN):**14**

- a) Atropine is used as preanaesthetic agent.
 - b) Aluminium hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide antacids are given in combination.
 - c) Antitubercular drugs are given in combination.
 - d) Water is called physiological diuretic.
 - e) Adrenaline is present in emergency kit of physician.
 - f) Neostigmine is used along with Atropine in Myasthenia gravis.
 - g) Sulfonamide is not given to patients, in treatment of pus.
 - h) Aspirin is administered after food.
 - i) Levodopa is combined with Carbidopa in treatment of Parkinsonism.
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