
BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
FINAL YEAR B.PHARM. (SEMESTER-VII) CBCS
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER WITH ANSWERS
BPH_C_703_T: PCOLIII

Note: SELECT THE SINGLE BEST ANSWER

MATCH THE FOLLOWING			
1	SUMATRIPTIN	a	H ₁ RECEPTOR BOCKER
2	ZILEUTON	b	SHORT ACTING B AGONIST
3	SALBUTAMOL	c	5HT ₁ RECEPTOR AGONIST
4	CINNARIZINE	d	LOX INHIBITOR

ANSWER	1	2	3	4
	c	d	b	a

5. ONDANSETRON MEDIATES ITS ANTI-EMETIC EFFECTS BY INTERACTING WITH THIS RECEPTOR SYSTEM:

- a. MUSCARINIC, CHOLINERGIC
- b. ADRENERGIC
- c. DOPAMINERGIC
- d. **SEROTONERGIC**

6. SULFASALAZINE IS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF :

- a. PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE
- b. ZOLLINGER ELLISON SYNDROME
- c. **INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE**
- d. MOTION SICKNESS

7. PINK DISEASE IS THE TOXIC EFFECT ASSOCIATED WITH DERMAL EXPOSURE OF :

- a. ARSENIC
- b. MERCURY
- c. LEAD
- d. CADMIUM

8. PRALIDOXIME IS A SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE USED FOR THE TREATMENT OF POISONING DUE TO :

- a. BARBITURATES
- b. OPIATES
- c. METHANOL
- d. PESTICIDES

9. WHICH ONE OF THE ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS CAN CAUSE CONVULSIONS AND ARRHYTHMIA?

- a. PREDNISOLONE
- b. SALMETEROL
- c. ZAFIRLUKAST
- d. THEOPHYLLINE

10. BISACODYL IS USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF

- a. CONSTIPATION
- b. HYPERACIDITY
- c. DIARRHOEA
- d. EMESIS

11. ASPIRIN DO NOT HAVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION :

- a. ANTI-PLATELET ACTIVITY
- b. ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY
- c. ANALGESIC ACTION
- d. PRO-KINETIC ACTIVITY

12. MEMANTINE IS

- a. AN AMPA BLOCKER
- b. AN MTT BLOCKER
- c. **AN NMDA BLOCKER**
- d. ALL OF ABOVE

13. SYMPTOMS OF PARKINSON'S INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT

- a. **TACHYKINESIA**
- b. BRADYKINESIA
- c. RIGIDITY
- d. POSTURAL INSTABILITY

14. SELEGELINE WORKS BY:

- a. STIMULATING DOPAMINE PRODUCTION
- b. **INHIBITING DOPAMINE BREAKDOWN**
- c. BLOCKING DOPAMINE RECEPTORS
- d. ACTIVATING DOPAMINE RECEPTORS DIRECTLY

15. SIDE EFFECT(S) OF SSRI

- a. **SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**
- b. HEADACHE
- c. TINITUS
- d. TREMORS

16. PSYCHOSIS THEORY

- a. **INCREASED DOPAMINE & DECREASED GLUTAMATE**
- b. DECREASED DOPAMINE & INCREASED GLUTAMATE
- c. INCREASED DOPAMINE & INCREASED GLUTAMATE
- d. DECREASED DOPAMINE & DECREASED GLUTAMATE

17. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF FLUOXETINE

- a. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR
- b. MONOAMINES UPTAKE INHIBOTR
- c. CATECHOL O METHYL TRANSFERASE INHIBITOR
- d. **HUMAN SEROTENIN TRANSPORT INHIBITOR**

18. DUAL ACTING ANTIDEPRESSANT

- a. IMIPRAMINE
- b. MOCLOBEMIDE
- c. NEFAZODONE
- d. FLOUXETINE

19. THE MINIMUM ALVEOLAR CONCENTRATION OF GENERAL ANESTHETICS IS

- a. DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO POTENCY
- b. INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO POTENCY

20. ANTAGONIST OF OPIOD RECEPTOR

- c. MORPHINE
- d. CODIENE
- e. NALTREXONE
- f. FENTANYL

21. RATIONALE FOR ADDING EPINEPHRINE TO A LOCAL ANESTHETIC SOLUTION

- g. REDUCED LOCAL ANESTHETIC SYSTEMIC ABSORPTION
- h. INCREASED ANESTHETIC CONCENTRATION NEAR NERVE FIBERS
- i. REDUCED DURATION OF CONDUCTION BLOCKADE
- j. ALL OF THE ABOVE

22. ROPIVACAINE IS LESS CARDIOTOXIC THEN BUPIVACAINE

- a. TRUE
- b. FALSE

23. STIMULATORY NEUROTRANSMITTER RELEASED IN BRAIN

- a. NORADRENALINE
- b. ADRENALINE
- c. GABA
- d. GLUTAMATE

24. ANALEPTICS DRUGS ARE

a. **RESPIRATORY STIMULANTS & CONVULSANTS**

b. PSYCHOMOTOR STIMULANTS

c. ANTIEPILEPTICS

d. HALLUCINOGENS

25. THIOPIENTAL SHOWS HANGOVER EFFECT BECAUSE

a. IT IS WATER SOLUBLE

b. **STORED IN FAT TISSUE**

c. PLASMA PROTEIN BOUND

d. NONE OF ABOVE

SUBJECT -IN-CHARGE

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