

VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY PAPER-I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Section A: General and Systyemic Veterinary Pharmacology: VPT-311

Marks 30

Section B: Veterinary Neuropharmacology: VPT-321

Marks 30

Instructions:

- 1) Attempt all questions
- 2) Answer of all questions is to be written in the space provided along with the question in question-booklet.
- 3) Overwriting is not allowed in the objective type question.

SECTION - A

General and Systyemic Veterinary Pharmacology: VPT-311

Maximum Marks 30

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

(9x0.5 = 4.5)

- i) _____ is regarded as a father of chemotherapy.
- ii) Study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drug is known as pharmacokinetics.
- iii) Drugs which cause contraction of non-pregnant uterine muscle is known as Ecbolic
- iv) Enzymes responsible for metabolism of drug, located in endoplasmic reticulum of hepatic cell are known as microsomal
- v) Metaclopramide is an antagonist of _____ receptors.
- vi) Potassium citrate acts as urinary alkaliniser
- vii) Muscular dystrophy in cattle can be treated using vita E
- viii) Mannitol is a Osmotic type of diuretics.
- ix) _____ produces local hyperemia and enhances process of inflammation

Q.2 Choose the most suitable answer and write the number of the correct answer
1 or 2 or 3 or 4 in the space given against each sub question: (9x0.5 = 4.5)

- i) Following is a drug obtained from synthetic source. ()
1. Bees Wax
2. Quinine
3. Iodine
4. Meloxicam
- ii) Following is an example of buffered antacid? ()
1. Alluminum hydroxide
2. Alluminum phosphate
3. Magnesium trisilicate
4. All of above
- iii) Hypoglycemic convulsion in mice is a bioassay used for? ()
1. Glucagon
2. Immunglobulin
3. Insulin
4. Thyroxine
- iv) Which of the following is an action of body on a drug? ()
1. Excretion
2. Distribution
3. Metabolism
4. All of above
- v) Following is a metabolite of chloral hydrate? ()
1. Arylamine
2. Trichloro acetic acid
3. Trifluoro acetic acid
4. Trichloroethanol
- vi) Liver has tendency to accumulate following drug. ()
1. Arsenic and fluoride
2. Chloroquine and fluoride
3. Chloroquine and paracetamol
4. Paracetamol and iodine
- vii) For filtration, drug must have molecular weight: ()
1. Less than 100 dalton
2. Less than 1000 dalton
3. More than 100 dalton
4. More than 10 dalton
- viii) Following is an example of astringent? ()
1. Citric acid
2. Calcium carbonate
3. Acetic acid
4. Zinc oxide

- Q2) Best available route of drug administration in unconscious animals is: ()
1. Intravenous
 2. Intramuscular
 3. Subcutaneous
 4. All of above

Q3 Attempt any nine out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (9x1= 9)

i) What is phase I of drug development?

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ii) Define generic name of drug.

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iii) Explain receptors with examples.

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iv) Define efficacy of drug.

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v) Write therapeutic indication of diethylstilboestrol.

vi) Write two examples of physical antagonism?

vii) Define spare receptors.

viii) What is an anhydrotics? Give example.

ix) Write use of vincristine.

x) Define lethal synthesis in drug metabolism.

xi) Differentiate between cardiac tonics and cardiac stimulants.

xii) Write toxicity of liquid paraffin as oral laxative?

Q.4 Attempt any three out of the following four questions. Answer of each question should be in 5 to 8 lines. (3x2 = 6)

i) Classify bronchodilators with examples.

ii) Discuss mechanism of action of calcium channel blockers along with therapeutic indications.

iii) Give brief classification of anti-emetic drugs.

Explain difference between competitive and non-competitive antagonism with examples.

Donot write across this line

Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any one). (1x6 = 6)

- i) Classify purgatives with examples and clinical use.
- ii) Discuss factors modifying drug response.

Donot write across this line

Donot write across this line

SECTION - B

Veterinary Neuropharmacology: VPT-321

Maximum Marks 30

(9x0.5 = 4.5)

Q.6 Fill in the blanks.

- i) Passage of impulse along the axon is known as _____
- ii) _____ inhibits uptake of acetylcholine into vesicle during synthesis.
- iii) Xylazine is an _____ α_2 receptor agonist.
- iv) _____ is an indirect acting sympathomimetic drug which inhibits functions of monoamine oxidase.
- v) Stimulation of β_2 (beta-2) receptor in bronchia causes _____
- vi) _____ is an example of G protein coupled cholinergic receptor.
- vii) Butoxamine is an _____ β_2 receptor antagonist.
- viii) Glutamate and aspartate are _____ type of CNS receptor in action.
- ix) _____ is an alkaloid derived from *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

Q.7 Choose the most suitable answer and write the number of the correct answer 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 in the space given against each sub question: (9x0.5 = 4.5)

- i) Following is an example of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor? ()
1. Tianeptine
 2. Citalopam
 3. Imipramine
 4. Amitriptyline
- ii) Gallamine is an example of: ()
1. Natural competitive neuromuscular blocker
 2. Natural non-competitive neuromuscular blocker
 3. Synthetic competitive neuromuscular blocker
 4. Synthetic non competitive neuromuscular blocker
- iii) Strychnine produces CNS stimulation via: ()
1. Stimulation of GABA receptors
 2. Stimulation of Glycine receptors
 3. Stimulation of GABA and Glycine receptors
 4. Inhibition of GABA and Glycine receptors

iv) Rofexicob selectively inhibits: ()

1. COX-II

2. COX-I

3. COX-III

4. COX-I and COX-II

v) Fentanyl predominantly acts on: ()

1. μ (Mu)

2. κ (Kapa)

3. δ (Delta)

4. α (Alpha)

vi) It is a combination of two steroids namely; alphaxalone and alphadalone: ()

1. Chloralose

2. Chlorpent

3. Urathane

4. Althesin.

vii) Following is true for Nitrous Oxide anaesthetics: ()

1. Non-inflammable

2. Does not sensitize myocardium

3. Poor muscular relaxation and least potency

4. All of above

viii) Stage IV of anaesthesia is also known as? ()

1. Stage of voluntary excitement

2. Stage of medullary paralysis

3. Delirium

4. Surgical anaesthesia

ix) It is a H_2 agonist: ()

1. Histaprodifen

2. Amthamine

3. Trioperamine

4. Ranitidine

Q.8 Attempt any nine out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (9x1= 9)

i) Give mechanism of action of methanicol:

ii) Define five ideal properties of general anaesthetics?

iii) Give two examples of reversible acetylcholine esterase inhibitors.

iv) Give two examples of topical anaesthetics?

v) Enlist therapeutic applications of atropine.

vi) Explain stage III of general anaesthesia.

vii) Enlist two excitatory CNS neurotransmitters.

viii) How NSAIDs causes gastric ulcers?

ix) What is chlorpent anaesthesia?

x) Give physiological functions of prostaglandins.

xi) Give any one effect of adrenergic stimulant on GIT and vascular system.

xii) Discuss mechanism of action of diazepam.

Q.9 Attempt any three out of the following four questions. Answer of each question should be in 5 to 8 lines. (3x2 =

i) Discuss mechanism of action of local anaesthesia.

ii) Discuss therapeutic uses of phenothiazine tranquilizers.

Please write Roll No. above this line _____

iii) Enlist three anti-adrenergic drugs with their uses.

iv) Give mode of action of amphetamine.

10 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any one).

(1x6 = 6)

- i) Discuss therapeutic uses of sympatholytics with their mechanism of action in detail.
- ii) Discuss intravenous anaesthetics with advantages, disadvantages, classification and mechanism of action.