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Total Number of pages 16

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2025

Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology Paper –I

(MSVE 2016)

To be filled by the candidate:

Candidate's Roll Number:

In figure .....

In words .....

Candidate's Enrolment Number: .....

Day and date of examination: .....

Please see for general instructions overleaf.

Signatures of invigilators verifying the details filled by the candidate

Signature of invigilator 1: ..... 2: .....

Candidate should not write anything below this line

Marks to be filled by the examiner:

Section A	
Q. No.	**Marks**
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Total	

Total Marks obtained:

In figures: ..... In words: .....

Signature of examiner: .....

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Please write your Roll Number above this line

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2025
Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology Paper –I
(MSVE 2016)

Time: Three Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**
Weightage: 20

Unit-1 (General Pharmacology)
Unit-2 (Drugs Acting on Autonomic Nervous System)
Unit-3 (Drugs Acting on Central Nervous System)
Unit-4 (Drugs Acting on Different Body Systems)

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.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks. **(20x 0.5 = 10)**

1.1 Potency of a drug depends upon its ..... for receptor and efficiency of drug receptor interaction.

1.2 An ancient Egyptian document, ... enlisted prescriptions for treating uterine disease in women and specifically mentioned veterinary medical concerns.

1.3 ..... are readily absorbed from an acid environment and sequestrated in an alkaline medium.

1.4 Diphenoxylate is a synthetic piperidine derivative opioid specifically use to control..... in small animals.

1.5 The qualitative and quantitative evaluations of the activity of drugs is called as .....

1.6 Class-I antiarrhythmic drugs act by blocking ..... channels.

1.7 Atropine is a drug derived from ..... plant source.

1.8 Pilocarpine is exclusively used in ophthalmology for of ..... .

1.9 Baclofen acts on presynaptic ..... receptors.

1.10 Most suitable route for gastrointestinal tract infection and parasites is .....

1.11 Cimatidine is a .....receptor antagonist.

1.12 Butyrophenone derivative ..... has neuroleptic action is widely used in pigs as sedative.

1.13 The study of drug movement in, through and out of the body is called as ……..

1.14 ……is a high ceiling diuretic that is structurally related to sulphonamides and commonly used in all species.

1.15 …….. is the simple passage of drugs through pores or channels in the membrane.

1.16 Acidic and neutral drugs generally bind to …….. .

1.17 …… is regarded as father of Modern Veterinary Pharmacology.

1.18 Chemical transformation of xenobiotics in the body or living organism is called as ……..

1.19 Topical administration refers to application of drugs to body surfaces like skin and ……..

1.20 …… is an acridine derivative that increases acetylcholine level in brain due to its lipophilic nature and used in treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

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: (20x0.5 = 10)

2.1 Which one of the following is used as a gaseous anaesthetic ( )
1. Chloroform
2. Ether
3. Haothane
4. Nitrous oxide

2.2 Which of the following 5-HT receptor is not a G protein coupled receptor: ( )
1. 5-HT1
2. 5-HT2
3. 5-HT3
4. 5-HT4

2.3 Select one drug from following which inhibits cyclooxygenase irreversibly ( )
1. Aspirin
2. Mephenamic acid
3. Naproxen
4. Diclofenac

2.4 Antitussives act by: ( )
1. Liquifying bronchial secretions
2. By not acting on the threshold of cough centre
3. Increasing cough inducing impulses from the lungs
4. Decreasing cough inducing impulses from the lung

2.5 Actions of growth hormone include the following except: ( )
1. Increased protein synthesis
2. Increased fat utilization
3. Increased carbohydrate utilization
4. Glucose intolerance:

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2.6 Barbiturates exert the following actions except: ( )
1. Anticonvulsant
2. Analgesic
3. Antianxiety
4. Respiratory depressant

2.7 Losartan is a: ( )
1. Selective AT_1 receptor antagonist
2. Selective AT_2 receptor antagonist
3. Nonselective $AT_1 + AT_2$ receptor antagonist
4. AT_1 receptor partial agonist

2.8 Which of the following is an example of monoamine oxidase inhibitors: ( )
1. Diazepam
2. Meprobamate
3. Selegiline
4. Acepromazine

2.9 Pin point pupil or miosis is seen in dogs due to use of ..... in dogs : ( )
1. Morphine.
2. Lignocaine
3. Halothane
4. Primidone

2.10 Select the drug which is an inhibitor of gastric mucosal proton pump ( )
1. Carbenoxolone sodium
2. Sucralfate
3. Famotidine
4. Lansoprazole

2.11 Which one of the following drug is an anticholinergic? ( )
1. Glycopyrrolate
2. Propantheline
3. Methscopolamine
4. All of the above

2.12 Which of the following agent is a drug of choice for emergency treatment epilepsy in dogs ( )
1. Potassium Bromide
2. Diazepam
3. Phenytoin
4. Atropine

2.13 Which of the following is a potassium retaining diuretic: ( )
1. Trimethoprim
2. Triamterene
3. Tizanidine
4. Trimetazidine

2.14 Which of the following drug is used clinically to produce tempora immobilization and induce euthanasia in fish, amphibians and other aquat cold blooded animals? ( )
1. Tricaine mesylate
2. Magnesium sulphate
3. Methohexital
4. Pentobarbital

2.15 Which of the following butyrophenone derivative is used in combination with fentanyl as a chemical restraining agents in aggressive animals? ( )
1. Fluanisone
2. Lansoprazole
3. Droperidol
4. Azaperone

2.16 Which one of the following drug is used to control cisplatin induced emesis? ( )
1. Ondansetron
2. Droperidol
3. Acepromazine
4. Metoclopramide

2.17 Which one of the following drugs is preferred in case of urinary bladder atony? ( )
1. Carbachol
2. Bethanechol
3. Methacholine
4. Arecholine

2.18 Which one of the following is a blistering agent ( )
1. Yellow oxide of mercury
2. White iodide of mercury
3. Mercurochrome
4. Red iodide of mercury

2.19 Equine chronic gonadrotrophin is a source of ( )
1. FSH
2. LH
3. GH
4. Oestrogen

2.20 The following drugs are cardiac glycosides except ( )
1. Digitoxin
2. Strophanthin
3. Cocaine
4. Gitoxin:

Q.3 Attempt any ten out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (10x2.0= 20)

3.1 Explain EPSP.

3.2 First Pass effect of drugs.

3.3 Neuromediators.

3.4 Drug clearence.

3.5 Synergism of drugs.

3.6 Urinary acidifiers.

3.7 Type I adverse drug effect- Intolerance.

3.8 Write each example of Selective M_1, M_2 and M_3 muscarinic receptor antagonist.

3.9 Write any two clinical uses of dantrolene.

3.10 Define MAC with suitable example.

3.11 What are astringents?

3.12 Write the source and clinical use of reserpine.

Q.4 Attempt any six out of the following eight questions. Answer of each question should be in 8 to 10 lines. **(6 x 6 = 36)**

4.1 How epinephrine synthesis, storage and release occur in body?

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4.2 Classify expectorants with suitable examples.

4.3 Explain the pharmacology of xylazine.

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4.4 Write advantages and disadvantages of subcutaneous route of administration

4.5 Write a note on blood brain barrier.

Please write your Roll Number above this line

4.6 Classify systematic haemostatic with suitable examples and write their uses.

4.7 Explain the clinical uses and side effects of Atropine in domestic animals.

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4.8 Classify myocardial stimulants and explain mechanism of action of cardiac glycosides with their clinical uses.

Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any two). (2x12 = 24)

5.1 Write in detail classification of antiemetic drugs, explain the mechanism of action, clinical uses and side effects of D_2 antagonists.

5.2 Define dissociate anaesthesia and explain the detail mechanism of action, clinical uses side effects of ketamine.

5.3 Classify cholinergic agonists with appropriate examples, explain the mechanism of action and clinical uses of reversible choline esterase inhibitors.