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B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Part – III) Examination – 2016 of the Five-Year Degree Course

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.

Do not write across this line

SECTION – A

General and Systyemic Veterinary Pharmacology: VPT-311 **Maximum Marks 30**

Q.1 Fill in the blanks. **(9x0.5 = 4.5)**

i) The branch of science that deals with the study of crude drugs of vegetable sources is called as Pharmacognosy.

ii) The art of labelling and dispatching of medicinal preparations generally for immediate use by patients is called as Pharmacy.

iii) The dose of chemical or drug that is likely to cause death is called as Lethal dose.

iv) Cardiac glyco is a constituent of plant which after acid hydrolysis gives aglycon and glycon.

v) Drug receptor theory was given by _____.

vi) Caffeine belongs to the Xanthine derivat class of broncho-dialators.

vii) pH modifier drug sodium acid phosphate is used to make urine Acidic.

viii) Those drugs that inhibit uterine contraction and relax uterine muscles are called as Tocoly.

ix) When the combined effect of two drug is greater then the sum of their individual effect, this interaction called as Add.

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) Which among the following is not an example of alkaloid: ( )
   1. Atropine
   2. Quinine
   3. Apomorphine
   4. Digoxin

ii) Phase III of clinical studies of drug development is also called as: ( )
   1. Clinical pharmacological evaluation
   2. Clinical Toxicological evaluation
   3. Post marketing evaluation
   4. Extended clinical evaluation

ii) ..... not an example of oral dosage form of drug: ( )
   1. Injection
   2. bolus
   3. capsule
   4. syrup

v) Enema is used for the treatment of ..... disease: ( )
   1. Gastric ulcers
   2. Heart attack
   3. Constipation
   4. Blood pressure

) ..... are alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions containing active principles of plant origin: ( )
   1. Mixture
   2. Tincture
   3. Syrups
   4. Boluses

i) Receptor occupation theory was given by: ( )
   1. J.N. Langle
   2. A. J. Clark
   3. W.D.M. Paton
   4. None of the above

i) The ratio between ED_{50} and LD_{50} is called: ( )
   1. Variance ratio
   2. Therapeutic index
   3. Risk ratio
   4. Deviation ratio

viii) An example of narcotic cough sedative is: ( )
1. Dextrometharphan
2. Chlorpheneramine
3. Codine
4. Apomorphine

ix) Urinary antiseptic action of hexamine is due to the release of: ( )
1. Notrous oxide
2. Formaldehyde
3. Acetyldehyde
4. Metaldehyde

Q.3 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 "INDIAN PHARMACOPIA"?

ii) Write advantage of inhalational route of drug administration.

iii) Why bio-transformation of drugs and chemicals occur in the body?

iv) What is first pass effect?

v) Writes clinical uses of immuno-stimulants.

vi) What is gene therapy?

vii) Therapeutic use of vitamin "K".

viii) Discuss sialagogues and their clinical use.

ix) How antacids are useful as drugs?

x) What are bulk forming purgatives, give few examples?

xi) What are anti-arrhythmic drugs, give two examples?

xii) Write in brief about haematinics with examples.

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

i) Discuss in detail about pharmacological effects of oxytocin on uterus.

ii) Explain dose response relationship.

iii) Describe the pharmacological effects of cardiac glycoside on heart.

) Explain counter irritants along with its different types.

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

i) Classify and describe diuretics along with their clinical uses.

ii) Describe different routes of drug administration along with their advantage and disadvantages.

SECTION – B

Veterinary Neuro-pharmacology: VPT-321 **Maximum Marks 30**

Q.6 Fill in the blanks. **(9x0.5 = 4.5)**

i) _____ enzyme is required for the conversion of dopamine into nor-epinephrine.

ii) Nicotine is obtained from leaves of plant _____.

iii) Cimetidien is an example of _____ receptor blocker.

iv) Local anaesthetic agent cocaine is obtained from_____ plant.

v) Anti-inflammatory effects are _____ in narcotic analgesics.

vi) Barbiturate causes _____ of respiratory system at higher dose.

vii) Stage II of anaesthesia is also called stage of _____.

viii) Microcrystal theory of anaesthesia was given by_____.

ix) Serotonine formed from dietary amino acid _____.

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) ..... is an example of amide local anaesthetic: ( )
   1. Procaine
   2. Lignocaine
   3. Dyclonine
   4. Benoxinate

ii) Which among the following is an example of psychostimulant: ( )
   1. Doxapram
   2. leptazol
   3. Methyl xanthine
   4. LSD (lysergic acid diethyl amide)

iii) Extracellular degradation of nor-adrenaline is done by ..... enzyme: ( )
   1. COMT
   2. MAO
   3. Both
   4. None

iv) Mechanism of action of ligocaine is: ( )
   1. Altering sodium permeability
   2. Altering membrane structure
   3. Reduced calcium permeability
   4. None of the above

v) Which among the following is dissociative anaesthesia: ( )
1. Chloroform
2. Ether
3. Ketamine
4. Nitrous oxide

vi) Directly acting muscle relaxant is .....: ( )
1. Baclophane
2. Diazepam
3. Dantrolene sodium
4. Vacuromium

vii) All of the following are H1 blocker EXCEPT: ( )
1. Promethazine
2. Chlorpheneramine
3. Cetrizine
4. Famotidine

viii) Which among the following is a alpha blocker: ( )
1. Atenolol
2. Prazosin
3. Butoxamine
4. Esmolol

ix) Which among the following statement is NOT TRUE about epinephrine: ( )
1. It causes inhibition of micturition
2. Contraction of splenic capsule
3. Contraction of bronchi
4. Reduce tone and motility of GI smooth muscles

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

i) Effects of Histamine release in the body.

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ii) What do you mean by term "hypnotic?

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iii) Write about the clinical use of Analeptic drugs.

iv) Describe ideal properties of general anaesthetics.

v) Define Neuromuscular blockers

vi) Why hyaluronidase is added to local anaesthetic agents.

vii) What are spinal stimulants, give one example.

viii) Explain term "narcotic analgesic" with example.

ix) Explain about the effect of Tranquillizer administration on the body.

x) Write about the advantages of inhalational anaesthesia.

xi) Describe about the clinical use of Phenobarbital sodium.

xii) What do you mean by term "Basal anaesthesia".

Q.9 Attempt any three out of the following four questions. Answer of each question should be in 5 to 8 lines. **(3x2 = 6)**

i) Clinical uses of muscle relaxants in veterinary practice.

ii) Discuss Morphine as analgesic drug.

iii) Classify CNS stimulants with examples.

iv) Describe Neuro humoral transmission.

Q.10 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any one). (1x6 = 6)

i) Classify the NSAID's with examples. Discuss in brief about their Mechanism of action, clinical uses and side effects.

ii) Define general anaesthesia. Describe the various stages of general anaesthesia.