

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 212001

Reg. no.:

Second Professional MBBS Degree Supplementary (SAY) Examinations March 2025

Pharmacology - Paper II

(GIT, Hormones, Antibiotics, Chemotherapy and Miscellaneous)

Total Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(1x20=20)

The MCQ questions (Q.No. I to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued

Question Numbers I – v are Single Response Type

- Which anti-diarrhoeal drug acts by inhibiting intestinal motility via opioid receptors
a) Loperamide b) Bismuth subsalicylate c) Dicyclomine d) Mesalamine
- The anticancer drug which acts by inhibiting Topoisomerase II, thereby causing DNA strand breaks is
a) Methotrexate b) Doxorubicin c) Vinblastine d) 5-Fluorouracil
- The potent inhibitor of bacterial cell wall synthesis used for Neisseria gonorrhoeae infections is:
a) Ceftriaxone c) Erythromycin
b) Clindamycin d) Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
- Which of the following is the most common adverse effect of long-term use of oral contraceptives
a) Cataract b) Thromboembolism c) Hypothyroidism d) Hyperkalemia
- The mechanism of action of the drug terbinafine is:
a) Inhibition of fungal cell wall synthesis
b) Disruption of fungal cell membrane integrity
c) Inhibition of squalene epoxidase in the ergosterol synthesis pathway
d) Inhibition of fungal DNA synthesis

Question Numbers vi – x are Multiple Response Type. Read the statements and mark the answers appropriately.

- The anticancer agents causing renal toxicity as adverse effect are:
1) Cisplatin 2) Methotrexate 3) Cyclophosphamide 4) Trastuzumab
a) 2 & 4 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 1 & 3 are correct d) 1 & 4 are correct
- The drugs widely preferred to treat irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
1) Sulfasalazine 2) Dicyclomine 3) Metronidazole 4) Ondansetron
a) 1 & 4 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 1 & 3 are correct d) 2 & 4 are correct
- The drug safe in pregnancy
1) Amoxicillin 2) Ciprofloxacin 3) Cefixime 4) Tetracycline
a) 1 & 2 are correct b) 1 & 3 are correct c) 1 & 4 are correct d) 2 & 4 are correct
- The antibiotics known to target bacterial protein synthesis are:
1) Erythromycin 2) Ciprofloxacin 3) Tetracycline 4) Vancomycin
a) 1 & 4 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 1 & 3 are correct d) 2 & 4 are correct
- Which drugs are used as part of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in HIV exposure
1) Emtricitabine 2) Tenofovir 3) Enfuvirtide 4) Zidovudine
a) 1 & 4 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 1 & 3 are correct d) 2 & 4 are correct

Question Numbers xi – xv are based on case scenarios. Read the statements and mark the answers accordingly.

Patient: Mr. John Taylor, a 45-year-old man presents with the chief complaint: Severe heartburn and regurgitation of food after meals, especially at night. Medical History: Overweight (BMI: 29), Occasional alcohol use. No known drug allergies. Presenting Symptoms: Heartburn and acid regurgitation after meals for the past 3 months. Symptoms are worse when lying down, particularly at night. Difficulty swallowing at times. Has been self-medicating with over-the-counter antacids but reports no significant relief. Physical Examination: Normal vital signs, No signs of systemic illness, abdominal tenderness or masses and not anaemic. Diagnosis: Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

- Which of the following classes of drugs is most commonly used as the first-line pharmacologic treatment for GERD
a) Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) c) Antacids
b) H₂-receptor antagonists d) Prokinetic agents

(PTO)