



**AC-3562**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**January - 2018**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write to the point.
  - (2) Draw diagram wherever necessary.
  - (3) Separate answer book for each section.
  - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Describe various factors modifying drug actions. 14
- 2 Write short notes on any three : 3x5=15
  - (1) Metabolism
  - (2) Prostaglandins
  - (3) Calcium channel blockers
  - (4) Atropine
  - (5) Skeletal muscle relaxants.
- 3 Write the answer in one to two sentences : 6x1=6
  - (1) Name two beta blockers.
  - (2) Drugs used in topical route.
  - (3) Write two uses of aspirin .
  - (4) Name two NSAIDS.
  - (5) What is adverse drug reaction ?
  - (6) Write two drugs used in migraine.

## SECTION - II

- 1 Classify antituberculars drugs and describe 14  
important uses and adverse effect of rifampicin.
- 2 Write short notes on any three : 3x5=15
- (1) Dentifrices
  - (2) Mummifying agent
  - (3) Biguanides
  - (4) Styptics
  - (5) Azithromycin.
- 3 Write the answers in one to two sentences : 6x1=6
- (1) What is steven Johnson syndrome.
  - (2) Name two antiplaque agents.
  - (3) Name two laxatives.
  - (4) What is gray baby syndrome.
  - (5) Name two antihtyroid drugs.
  - (6) Name two antifungal drugs.
-



**KC-2852**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**June / July - 2017**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
1. Section I and II should be answered in separate answer booklets.
  2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
  3. Write legibly.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Describe in detail (Any one) **1×14=14**
  - A) Biotranformation .
  - B) Classify antihypertensive drugs. Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effect of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
- 2** Discuss in detail (Any three) **3×5=15**
  - A) Merits and Demerits of oral and intramuscular route of drug administration.
  - B) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline.
  - C) Oral hypoglycemic drugs.
  - D) Aspirin.

3 Multiple Choice Questions : (six)

6×1=6

I) Caustics are

- ☒ a) Antiinfective
- b) Haemostatic and styptics
- c) Protoplasmic poison
- d) Bleaching agents .

II) Complete drug elimination occur in

- ☒ a) 2 half lives
- b) 2-3 half lives
- c) 3-4 half lives
- d) 4-5 half lives.

III) Which drug is used to treat candidiasis ?

- a) Aspirin
- b) Ranitidine
- ☒ c) Fluconazole
- d) Paracetamol

IV) Which drug is used to treat angina pectoris?

- a) Lignocaine
- b) Paracetamol
- ☒ c) Isosorbide dinitrate
- d) Diclofenac sodium.

- V) Beta blockers have all the following adverse effects except
- a) Tachycardia
  - b) Bradycardia
  - c) Hypotension
  - d) Arrhythmia.
- VI) Parkinsonism is the disease due to
- a) Over activity of dopamine
  - b) Decrease in cholinergic activity
  - c) Decrease in dopamine activity
  - d) Over activity of 5 HT

## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe in detail : (Any One) 1×14=14
- A) What is dental caries? Write preventive and treatment measures of dental caries.
  - B) Classify local anesthetic drugs. Describe mechanism of action, therapeutic uses of lidocaine.
- 5 Discuss in detail : (Any three) 3×5=15
- A) Styptics.
  - B) Therapeutic uses and Adverse effects of corticosteroids.
  - C) DENTIFRICES.
  - D) Preanesthetic medication.

6 Multiple Choice Questions : (six)

6×1=6

- I) Ondansetron is used to treat vomiting due to
- a) Morning sickness
  - b) Motion sickness
  - c) Cancer chemotherapy
  - d) Psychogenic
- II) Metronidazole is used to treat
- a) Amoebiasis
  - b) Hookworm infestation
  - c) Round worm infestation
  - d) Tape worm infestation
- III) Gingival hyperplasia is adverse effect of
- a) Metronidazole
  - b) Phenytoin
  - c) Chlorhexidine
  - d) Aspirin.
- IV) Xerostomia can be produced by
- a) Anticholinergic drugs
  - b) Antipsychotic drugs
  - c) Antihistaminics
  - d) All of the above
- V) Which drug is used to treat Trigeminal neuralgia ?
- a) Ampicillin
  - b) Diazepam
  - c) Clonidine
  - d) Carbamazepine
- VI) All of the following are narrow spectrum drugs except
- a) Pen-G
  - b) Streptomycin
  - c) Erythromycin
  - d) Chloramphenicol



**GE-3102**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**January – 2017**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write Legibly.
  - (2) Figures to the right side indicate full marks.
  - (3) Write the answers of each section in a separate answer book.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Classify anticholinesterase agents. Discuss the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses, adverse effects and contraindications of anticholinesterase agents. **14**
- 2** Write short notes on ANY THREE of the following : **15**
  - (1) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of NSAIDs (Diclofenac).
  - (2) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of alpha - blockers.
  - (3) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of diazepam.
  - (4) Advantages and disadvantages of oral route of drug administration.
  - (5) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Penicillin.

3 Choose and write one correct answer from the given options : 06

(1) In chloroquine - resistant falciparum malaria, the drug of choice is

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Penicillin | (B) Gentamicin    |
| (C) Quinine    | (D) Ciprofloxacin |

(2) Which of the following drugs is not a local anaesthetic ?

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Bupivacaine | (B) Thiopentone sodium |
| (C) Lignocaine  | (D) Procaine           |

(3) Ranitidine is used to treat

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Hyperacidity | (B) Diarrhoea    |
| (C) Anaemia      | (D) Constipation |

(4) Which drug is used to treat allergy ?

- (A) Famotidine  
(B) Salbutamol  
(C) Metronidazole  
(D) Chlorpheniramine melete

(5) Albendazole is used to treat

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Amoebiasis            | (B) Fungal infection    |
| (C) Hook worm infestation | (D) Bacterial infection |

(6) Which of the following drugs is used in essential hypertension?

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Atropine      | (B) Adrenaline |
| (C) Noradrenaline | (D) Atenolol   |



## SECTION - II

- 4 Classify drugs used in Hypertension. Discuss the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Angiotensin - Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors. **14**
- 5 Write short notes on ANY THREE of the following : **15**
- (1) Role of fluorides in dental practice.
  - (2) Role of local haemostatic agents in dental practice.
  - (3) Treatment of Gingivitis.
  - (4) Compare and contrast amoxicillin vs ampicillin.
  - (5) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of atropine.
- 6 Choose and write one correct answer from the given options: **06**
- (1) Deficiency of Vitamin A produces
    - (A) Rickets
    - (B) Scurvy
    - (C) Night Blindness
    - (D) Bleeding
  - (2) Gum hyperplasia is produced as an adverse effect by
    - (A) Amoxicillin
    - (B) Chloramphenicol
    - (C) Ciprofloxacin
    - (D) Phenytoin sodium
  - (3) Newer macrolide antibiotic is
    - (A) Cotrimoxazole
    - (B) Azithromycin
    - (C) Penicillin
    - (D) Ketoconazole

- (4) Which of the following drugs is NOT an alpha - adrenoceptor blocker ?
- (A) Prazosin (B) Phenoxy benzamine  
(C) Phentolamine (D) Propranolol
- (5) Drug used in the treatment of Gout is
- (A) Chloramphenicol (B) Hydrochlorthiazide  
(C) Rifampicin (D) Allopurinol
- (6) Which drug is NOT a parenteral iron preparation used in iron-deficiency anaemia ?
- (A) Iron - sorbitol - citric acid complex  
(B) Iron dextran  
(C) Iron carbohydrate complex  
(D) Ferrous sulphate.
-



**PAL-3082**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**June / July - 2016**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

**Instructions :** (1) Use separate answer book for each section.

(2) Write legibly.

**SECTION - I**

**1** Describe in detail : **1×14=14**

What is adverse drug reaction? Discuss in detail about drug allergy & teratogenicity.

**2** Discuss in detail (Any three) **5×3=15**

(a) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline

(b) Biotransformation.

(c) Describe in detail therapeutic uses and adverse effects of NSAIDs.

(d) Drug therapy for peptic ulcer.

**3** Answer in brief (Any six) **6×1=6**

(i) Name four newer drug delivery systems.

(ii) Define terms "Agonist" and "Antagonist"

(iii) Name two peripherally acting skeletal muscle relaxants.

- (iv) Name two anti-emetics drugs which are safe during pregnancy?
- (v) Which vitamin is useful in treatment of bleeding gums and mention one local haemostatic which can be used for stopping bleeding from gums.
- (vi) Name two drugs used for treatment of Glaucoma. Explain mechanism of action of one of them.
- (vii) Name two different classes of drugs used in acute organophosphorous compound poisoning.
- (viii) Name two thiazide diuretics and mention two uses.

## SECTION - II

- 1 Describe in detail 1×14=14  
Therapeutic uses, adverse effect and contraindication of corticosteroids.
  
- 2 Discuss in detail '(Any three) 5×3=15
  - (a) Dentifrices
  - (b) Treatment of Dental caries.
  - (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> generation cephalosporin drug.
  - (d) Local haemostatics.

- (i) Name of two broad spectrum antibiotics.
  - (ii) Define term of superinfection
  - (iii) Name four drugs which used in bronchial asthmatic patients.
  - (iv) Define antiseptics. Given two example.
  - (v) Adverse effect of rifampicin.
  - (vi) Mummifying agent.
  - (vii) Obtudent
  - (viii) Two therapeutic use of metronidazole.
-



**GDY-2852**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second B. D. S. Examination**

**January - 2016**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write Legibly.
  - (2) Figures to the right side indicate full marks.
  - (3) Write the answer of each section in a separate answer book.

**SECTION I**

- 1** Classify anti-cholinergic (anti-muscarinic) drugs. **14**  
Discuss the mechanism of action, pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses, adverse effects of Atropine and its substitutes.
- 2** Write short notes on any three of the following : **15**
  - (i) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Morphine.
  - (ii) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Beta-Blockers.
  - (iii) Lignocaine.
  - (iv) Advantages and disadvantages of Oral route of drug administration.
  - (v) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Phenytoin sodium.

3 Choose and write one correct answer from the given options :

6

- (1) Chloroquine is used in the treatment of
  - (A) Pneumonia
  - (B) Tuberculosis
  - (C) Malaria
  - (D) Typhoid
- (2) Which of the following drug is general anaesthetic ?
  - (A) Paracetamol
  - (B) Thiopentone sodium
  - (C) Lignocaine
  - (D) Propranolol
- (3) Ranitidine is
  - (A) Histamine 1 ( $H_1$ ) - Blocker
  - (B) Proton pump inhibitor
  - (C) Antacid
  - (D) Histamine 2 ( $H_2$ ) - Blocker
- (4) Which drug is used to treat toothache ?
  - (A) Atenolol
  - (B) Ibuprofen
  - (C) Mebendazole
  - (D) Atropine
- (5) Metronidazole is used to treat
  - (A) Amoebiasis
  - (B) Hook worm infestation
  - (C) Round worm infestation
  - (D) Tape worm infestation
- (6) Which of the followig drug is used in angina pectoris ?
  - (A) Ciprofloxacin
  - (B) Rifampicin
  - (C) Gentamicin
  - (D) Glyceryl Trinitrate (GTN)

## SECTION II

- 4 Classify drugs used in Angina pectoris (Anti-anginal drugs). Discuss the mechanism of action, pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Nitroglycerin. 14
- 5 Write short notes on any three of the following : 15
- (i) Mummifying agents
  - (ii) Bleaching agents used in dental practice
  - (iii) Treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - (iv) Toxicities of Aminoglycosides
  - (v) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole.
- 6 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) : Choose and write one correct answer from the given options : 6
- (1) Deficiency of Vitamin D produces
    - (A) Rickets
    - (B) Scurvy
    - (C) Night Blindness
    - (D) Bleeding
  - (2) Yellowish Brown Discoloration of teeth in children is produced by
    - (A) Amoxicillin
    - (B) Chloramphenicol
    - (C) Ciprofloxacin
    - (D) Tetracycline
  - (3) Azithromycin is
    - (A) Sulphonamide
    - (B) Macrolide
    - (C) Penicillin
    - (D) Aminoglycoside



- (4) Which of the following drug is Calcium channel blocker ?
- (A) Atropine
  - (B) Prazosin
  - (C) Verapamil
  - (D) Adrenaline
- (5) Allopurinol is used in
- (A) Congestive Heart failure
  - (B) Osteoporosis
  - (C) Rheumatoid arthritis
  - (D) Gout
- (6) Which of the following drug is used in iron-deficiency anaemia ?
- (A) Gentamicin
  - (B) Vitamin K
  - (C) Adrenaline
  - (D) Ferrous sulphate
-



**HDC-2532**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B.D.S. Examination**

**June / July - 2015**

**Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write legibly
  - (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (3) Write the answer of each section in a separate answer book.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Classify drugs used in bronchial asthma. Discuss **14**  
the mechanism of action, pharmacological actions,  
therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Salbutamol.
- 2** Write short notes on **any three** of the following. **15**
  - (i) Succinylcholine as a neuromuscular blocking agent.
  - (ii) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline.
  - (iii) Glyceryl Trinitrate (GTN) in angina pectoris.
  - (iv) Advantages and disadvantages of transdermal route of drug administration.
  - (v) Heparin as an anticoagulant.
- 3** Choose and write one correct answer from the **6**  
given options.
  - (I) Atropine is used as an antidote in the treatment of
    - (a) Congestive Heart Failure
    - (b) Hypertensive crisis
    - (c) Anaphylactic shock
    - (d) Organo-phosphorous poisoning

- (II) Carbamazepine is a drug of choice in the treatment of
- (a) Trigeminal neuralgia
  - (b) Depression
  - (c) Parkinsonism
  - (d) Anxiety
- (III) Enalapril is
- (a) Beta - 1 antagonist
  - (b) Alpha - 1 antagonist
  - (c) Histamine 1 ( $H_1$ ) antagonist
  - (d) Angiotensin - converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.
- (IV) Which drug is used to treat acute migraine attack ?
- (a) Diclofenac sodium
  - (b) Morphine
  - (c) Diazepam
  - (d) Propranolol
- (V) Ondansetron is used to treat vomiting due to
- (a) Morning sickness
  - (b) Motion sickness
  - (c) Cancer chemotherapy
  - (d) Psychogenic
- (VI) Which of the following drug is oral anticoagulant ?
- (a) Heparin
  - (b) Low molecular weight heparin (LMWH)
  - (c) Thrombin
  - (d) warfarin.

## SECTION - II

- 4 Define Bioavailability. Describe the factors affecting drug absorption and bioavailability giving suitable examples. 14
- 5 Write short notes on **any three** of the following 15
- (i) Dental protective and dressings used in dental practice.
  - (ii) Treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis.
  - (iii) Treatment of dental caries.
  - (iv) Vitamin K
  - (v) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of 3<sup>rd</sup> generation cephalosporins.
- 6 Choose and write one correct answer from the given options : 6
- (I) Megaloblastic anaemia is produced due to Deficiency of
- (a) Vitamin D                      (b) Folic acid
  - (c) Vitamin A                      (d) Vitamin C
- (II) Spina - bifida is produced by
- (a) Sodium valproate
  - (b) Phenytoin sodium
  - (c) Gabapantin
  - (d) Diazepam

(III) Mannitol is a

- (a) Loop diuretic
- (b) Osmotic diuretic
- (c) Potassium sparing diuretic
- (d) Thiazide diuretic

(IV) Ciprofloxacin acts by inhibiting bacterial

- (a) Cell wall synthesis
- (b) Folic acid synthesis
- (c) Protein synthesis
- (d) DNA synthesis

(V) Drug obtained from plant source is

- (a) Chloroquine
- (b) Omeprazole
- (c) Rifampicin
- (d) Atropine

(VI) Prednisolone is

- (a) Anti-diabetic drug
- (b) Anti-thyroid drug
- (c) Gluco-corticosteroid drug
- (d) Anti-fungal drug



**KCE-8432**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B.D.S. Examination**

**November/December – 2014**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

**Instructions :**

- (1) Answer each section into separate answer books.
- (2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.

**SECTION – I**

1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action. **14**
2. Write short notes on any **three** of the following : **15**
  - (a) Advantages & disadvantages of oral & intravenous route.
  - (b) Pharmacotherapeutics of Adrenaline.
  - (c) Aspirin.
  - (d) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
  - (e) Preanaesthetic medication.
3. Write the correct option : **6**
  - (i) Chronic poisoning of fluoride is know as
    - (a) Flurosis
    - (b) Dental caries
    - (c) Mummifying of teeth
    - (d) Gingivitis

- (ii) Atenolol is
- (a) Beta agonist
  - (b) Beta antagonist
  - (c) Alpha antagonist
  - (d) Alpha agonist
- (iii) Volatile general anaesthetic are excreted by
- (a) Skin
  - (b) Lungs
  - (c) Kidney
  - (d) Liver
- (iv) Which is ultra short acting barbiturate ?
- (a) Phenobarbitone
  - (b) Thiopental
  - (c) Pentobarbitone
  - (d) Secobabitone
- (v) Which drug is used to treat angina pectoris ?
- (a) Lignocaine
  - (b) Paracetamol
  - (c) Isosorbide dinitrate
  - (d) Diclofenac sodium
- (vi) Which drug is Proton Pump inhibitor ?
- (a) Ranitidine
  - (b) Famotidine
  - (c) Omeprazole
  - (d) Sucralfate

## SECTION - II

1. What are Antibiotics ? Classify them. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of cephalosporins. 14
2. Write short notes on any **three** of the following : 15
  - (a) Haemostatics & styptics in Dental practice.
  - (b) Caustics.
  - (c) Dentifrices.
  - (d) Obtundents.
  - (e) Antihypertensive agents.
3. Write the correct option : 6
  - (i) Castor oil is considered as
    - (a) Mineral oil
    - (b) Fixed oil
    - (c) Volatile oil
    - (d) Resins
  - (ii) Insulin is used to treat
    - (a) Hypoglycemia
    - (b) Obesity
    - (c) Typhoid
    - (d) Diabetes mellitus
  - (iii) Deficiency of which vitamin produces 'Scurvy' ?
    - (a) Vitamin A
    - (b) Vitamin B
    - (c) Vitamin C
    - (d) Vitamin D
  - (iv) Drug of choice in Tuberculosis is.....
    - (a) Rifampicin
    - (b) Atenolol
    - (c) Atropine
    - (d) Phenobarbitone



(v) Which drug is used to treat typhoid fever ?

- (a) Gentamicin
- (b) Tobramycin.
- (c) Ciprofloxacin
- (d) Tetracycline

(vi) Which drug is used to treat candidiasis ?

- (a) Aspirin
  - (b) Ranitidine
  - (c) Fluconazole
  - (d) Paracetamol
-



**BN-5072**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**May/June - 2014**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write the answer of each section in separate answer book.
  - (2) Figures to right side indicate full marks.
  - (3) Write legibly.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Classify the local anaesthetics. Discuss the mechanism of action, pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and side effects of lignocaine. **14**
  
- 2** Write short notes on any **three** of the following : **15**
  - (a) Mention newer Insulin preparations. Discuss the therapeutic uses and side effects of Insulin preparations.
  - (b) Proton pump inhibitors.
  - (c) Enumerate NSAIDs. Discuss the therapeutic uses and side effect of Ibuprofen.
  - (d) Enumerate the routes of drug administration. Mention the merits and demerits of intravenous route.
  - (e) Biotransformation.

3 Answer ANY SIX of the following : 6

- (a) Enumerate two commonly used antiseptic and two commonly used disinfectants in dental practice.
- (b) Mention two drugs used for oral candidiasis.
- (c) Explain the term xerostomia. Mention two reasons for xerostomia.
- (d) Name any two obtundants and two mummifying agents
- (e) Mention one drug for the treatment of Iron Deficiency Anaemia and one drug for the treatment of Megaloblastic Anaemia.
- (f) Name two drugs used for the treatment of bronchial asthma.
- (g) Why tetracyclines are not given along with milk?
- (h) Enumerate Cholinergic Receptor subtypes giving examples of their agonist and antagonist.

## SECTION-II

4 Classify antihypertensive drugs. Describe the pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and side effects of beta blockers. 14

5 Write short notes on any **three** of the following 15

- (a) Describe the drug therapy of dentoalveolar abscess.
- (b) Describe the role of local haemostatic in dental practice.
- (c) Rifampicin.
- (d) Mouth washes.
- (e) Newer macrolides.

6 Answer any six of the following

6

- (a) Mention two uses of Fluorides in dental practice.
  - (b) Explain the term Drug Synergism. Giving examples.
  - (c) Comment on role of Vitamin-C in dentistry.
  - (d) Mention-the objectives of combination of antimicrobial agents.
  - (e) Name two oxidizing agents used in dental practice.
  - (f) Mention two adverse effects of Phenytoin sodium.
  - (g) What is the role of desensitizing agents in dental practice? Give two examples of it.
  - (h) Write two therapeutic uses of prokinetic drugs.
-



**GCZ-5632**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**December - 2013**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (1) Answer each section into separate answer book.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. **14**
- 2** Write short notes on any three of the following : **15**
  - (i) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.
  - (ii) Pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of atropine.
  - (iii) Drug Addiction
  - (iv) Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis
  - (v) Beta-adrenoceptor blocking agents.
- 3** Write the correct option : **6**
  - (i) Which drug is proton pump inhibitor ?
    - (a) Cimetidine
    - (b) Ranitidine
    - (c) Famotidine
    - (d) Omeprazole

- (ii) The phenomenon of opposing action of two drugs on the same physiological system is known as :
- (a) Drug synergism
  - (b) Drug antagonism
  - (c) Drug dependence
  - (d) Drug tolerance
- (iii) Which is short acting barbiturate ?
- (a) Phenobarbitone
  - (b) Thiopental
  - (c) Amylobarbitone
  - (d) Secobarbitone
- (iv) Which drug is used to treat organophosphorous poisoning ?
- (a) Neostigmine
  - (b) Pyridostigmine
  - (c) Atropine
  - (d) Pilocarpine
- (v) Clove oil is considered as :
- (a) Fixed Oil
  - (b) Volatile oil
  - (c) Mineral oil
  - (d) Resin
- (vi) Metformin is used to treat :
- (a) Typhoid
  - (b) Diabetes Mellitus
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) Shock

## SECTION - II

- 4 Classify cephalosporins. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of cephalosporins in detail. 14
- 5 Write short notes on any three of the following : 15
- (i) Fluorides in dentistry
  - (ii) Dentifrices
  - (iii) Vitamin "C"
  - (iv) Oral antidiabetic agents
  - (v) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
- 6 Write the correct option : 6
- (i) Which drug causes toxicity "Gray Baby Syndrome" ?
    - (a) Kanamycin
    - (b) Soframycin
    - (c) Choramphenicol
    - (d) Penicillin
  - (ii) Dental caries is a degenerative condition characterized by :
    - (a) Decay of hard tissue of teeth
    - (b) Decay of soft tissue of teeth
    - (c) Decay of hard and soft tissue of teeth
  - (iii) Presence of which vitamin enhances the absorption of oral iron ?
    - (a) Vitamin "A"
    - (b) Vitamin "B"
    - (c) Vitamin "C"
    - (d) Vitamin "D"
  - (iv) Which drug is used in hypertension ?
    - (a) Atenolol
    - (b) Paracetamol
    - (c) Rofecoxib
    - (d) Diclofenac

- (v) Adverse reaction – “Yellowish discoloration of teeth”  
produced by :
- (a) Tetracycline
  - (b) Chloramphenicol
  - (c) Amoxycillin
  - (d) Ampicillin
- (vi) For gingivitis the following medication is used :
- (a) Dentifrices
  - (b) Gum paint
  - (c) Throat paint
  - (d) Mouthwash
-





**K-4172**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**June - 2013**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Answer each section into separate answer book.
  - (2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Describe advantages and disadvantages of various routes of drug administration. 14
- 2 Write short notes on any **three** of the following : 15
  - (1) Preanaesthetic medication
  - (2) Sources of drugs
  - (3) Therapeutic uses of Adrenaline
  - (4) Drugs used in peptic ulcer
  - (5) Antihypertensive agents.

3 Write the correct option :

6

- (1) Which drug produces gum hypertrophy and hyperplasia ?
  - (A) Diphenyl hydantoin
  - (B) Diazepam
  - (C) Sodium valproate
  - (D) Phenobarbitone
- (2) Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock ?
  - (A) Adrenaline
  - (B) Atenolol
  - (C) Atropine
  - (D) Alcohol
- (3) Deficiency of which vitamin produces "Scurvy" ?
  - (A) Vitamin A
  - (B) Vitamin B
  - (C) Vitamin C
  - (D) Vitamin D
- (4) Which drug is used to produce local anaesthesia ?
  - (A) Lignocaine
  - (B) Phenitoin
  - (C) Atropine
  - (D) Phenobarbitone
- (5) Which is long acting barbiturates ?
  - (A) Phenobarbitone
  - (B) Thiopenta
  - (C) Amylobarbitone
  - (D) Secobarbitone

- (6) Which drug is used in the treatment of Diabetes mellitus ?
- (A) Prednisolone
  - (B) Insulin
  - (C) Xylocaine
  - (D) Vitamin-D

## SECTION - II

4 Describe Broad spectrum Antibiotics. 14

5 Write short notes on any three of the following : 15

- (1) Mouthwashes
- (2) Caustics in dentistry
- (3) Haemostatics and styptics of dental use
- (4) Obtundents
- (5) Vitamin "D".

6 Write the correct option : 6

- (1) Which antibiotic is considered as narrow spectrum antibiotic ?
  - (A) Sulfonamide
  - (B) Chloramphenicol
  - (C) Tetracycline
  - (D) Penicillin
- (2) Drug of choice in Tuberculosis.
  - (A) Rifampicin
  - (B) Atenolol
  - (C) Atropin
  - (D) Phenobarbitone

- (3) Castor oil is considered as :
- (A) Mineral oil
  - (B) Fixed oil
  - (C) Volatile oil
  - (D) Resin
- (4) For gingivitis the following medication is used
- (A) Dentifrices
  - (B) Gum paint
  - (C) Throat paint
  - (D) Mouthwash
- (5) For a case of Toothache following drug therapy is employed.
- (A) Morphine
  - (B) Alcohol
  - (C) Acetylsalicylic Acid
  - (D) Phenobarbitone
- (6) Antabuse is the specific antidote for the poisoning of
- (A) Morphine
  - (B) Ethyl Alcohol
  - (C) Phenobarbitone
  - (D) Organophosphorous poisoning.
-



**JH-662**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**October / November - 2012**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (1) Write each section in separate answer book.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. **14**
- 2** Write notes on any **three** of the following : **15**
  - (i) Drug Addiction
  - (ii) Antihypersensitive agents
  - (iii) Sources of drugs
  - (iv) Haemostatics and Styptics
  - (v) Preanaesthetic Medication.
- 3** Multiple choice questions : **6**
  - (i) Idiosyncrasy is known to have
    - (a) Genetic component
    - (b) Psychological component
    - (c) Physiological component
    - (d) Nutritional component
  - (ii) Presence of which agents enhances the absorption of oral iron ?
    - (a) Phytate
    - (b) Vitamin K
    - (c) Vitamin A
    - (d) Vitamin C

- (iii) Which NSAIDs is used as an antiplatelet agent ?  
(a) Paracetamol  
(b) Analgin  
(c) Aspirin  
(d) Ibuprofen
- (iv) Adverse reaction "Gingival Hyperplasia" is caused by  
(a) Verapamil  
(b) Nifedipine  
(c) Atenolol  
(d) Losartan
- (v) Which drug is used to produce local anaesthesia ?  
(a) Lignocaine  
(b) Atropine  
(c) Phenytoin  
(d) Phenobarbitone
- (vi) Which drug is Proton Pump Inhibitor ?  
(a) Ranitidine  
(b) Famotidine  
(c) Omeprazole  
(d) Sacralfate.

## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe broad spectrum Antibiotics. 14
- 5 Write notes on any **three** of the following : 15
- (i) Chelating agents
  - (ii) Dentifrices
  - (iii) Vitamin D
  - (iv) Obtundents
  - (v) Drugs used in the treatment of Peptic Ulcer.

- (i) Clove oil is
    - (a) Fixed oil
    - (b) Volatile oil
    - (c) Mineral oil
    - (d) Resin
  - (ii) Caustics are
    - (a) Anti-infectives
    - (b) Haemostatics and Styptics
    - (c) Protoplasmic poisons
    - (d) Bleaching agents
  - (iii) Insulin is used to treat
    - (a) Hypoglycemia
    - (b) Obesity
    - (c) Typhoid
    - (d) Diabetes mellitus
  - (iv) Which drug produces toxicity "Gray Baby Syndrome" ?
    - (a) Kanamycin
    - (b) Chloramphenicol
    - (c) Gentamycin
    - (d) Penicillin
  - (v) Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting the bacterial cell wall synthesis ?
    - (a) Tetracycline
    - (b) Quinolone
    - (c) Cephalosporin
    - (d) Aminoglycoside
  - (vi) Chronic poisoning of Fluoride is known as
    - (a) Fluorosis
    - (b) Dental caries
    - (c) Mummifying of teeth
    - (d) Gingivitis.
-



**K-9712**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**June / July - 2012**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (i) Write each section in separate answer book.  
(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** What are local anaesthetics ? Classify them. **14**  
Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of Lignocaine.
- 2** Write notes on any three of the following : **15**  
(1) Combination of drugs  
(2) Gas-general anaesthetic agents  
(3) Vasodilators  
(4) Sources of drugs  
(5) Carbamazepine
- 3** Multiple choose questions : **6**  
(1) Complete drug elimination occurs in  
(a) 2 half lives  
(b) 2-3 half lives  
(c) 3-4 half lives  
(d) 4-5 half lives



- (2) Volatile general anaesthetics are excreted by
  - (a) Skin
  - (b) Lungs
  - (c) Kidney
  - (d) Liver
- (3) Toxicology is the science of
  - (a) Poisons
  - (b) Drugs
  - (c) Medicine
  - (d) Antibiotic
- (4) Which NSAID is used as an antiplatelet agent?
  - (a) Nimesuide
  - (b) Piroxicam
  - (c) Aspirin
  - (d) Paracetamol
- (5) Adverse reaction "Gum Hyperplasia and Hypertrophy" is common with
  - (a) Phenobarbitone
  - (b) Phenytoin
  - (c) Carbamazepine
  - (d) Diazepam
- (6) Atenolol is
  - (a) Beta agonist
  - (b) Alpha agonist
  - (c) Alpha antagonist
  - (d) Beta antagonist

## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of Cephalosporins. 14
- 5 Write notes on any three of the following : 15
- (1) Oral prophylactic agents
  - (2) Mouthwashes
  - (3) Haemostatics and Styptics
  - (4) Therapeutic uses of Atropine
  - (5) Therapeutic uses of Glucocorticoids
- 6 Multiple choose questions : 6
- (1) Adverse reaction "Gingival Hyperplasia" is caused by
    - (a) Verapamil
    - (b) Atenolol
    - (c) Nifedipine
    - (d) Losartan
  - (2) Which is fixed oil ?
    - (a) Clove oil
    - (b) Eucalyptus oil
    - (c) Castor oil
    - (d) Peppermint oil
  - (3) Which drug is used in NIDDM with obesity ?
    - (a) Metformin
    - (b) Pioglitazone
    - (c) Rosiglitazone
    - (d) Atenolol
  - (4) Which is iron chelating agent ?
    - (a) Desferrioxamine
    - (b) Desmopressin
    - (c) Depsone
    - (d) Ditide

- (5) Tetracyclines acts by
- (a) Inhibiting cell wall synthesis
  - (b) Interfere with DNA function
  - (c) Interfere with DNA synthesis
  - (d) Inhibit protein synthesis
- (6) Which drug is used to treat Typhoid Fever ?
- (a) Gentamycin
  - (b) Tobramycin
  - (c) Ciprofloxacin
  - (d) Tetracycline
-



**TP-8527**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**October / November - 2011**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Answers each section into separate answer book.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Answer the following (any two) 10
  - (a) Enumerate NSAIDs. Describe therapeutic uses and toxicity of Aspirin.
  - (b) Preanaesthetic Medication.
  - (c) Haemostatics and styptics in Dental Practice.
- 2 Describe the factors modifying the drug action. 10
- 3 Write short note on any three of the following : 9
  - (a) Cardiovascular action of Adrenaline
  - (b) Carbamazepine
  - (c) Vasodilators
  - (d) Sources of drugs.
- 4 Write the correct option : 6
  - (a) Which is ultra short acting barbiturates ?
    - (i) Phenobarbitone
    - (ii) Thiopental
    - (iii) Amylobarbitone
    - (iv) Secobarbitone

- (b) Deficiency of which vitamin produces rickets and osteomalacia ?
- (i) Vitamin A
  - (ii) Vitamin B
  - (iii) Vitamin C
  - (iv) Vitamin D
- (c) Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock ?
- (i) Adrenaline
  - (ii) Atenolol
  - (iii) Atropine
  - (iv) Alcohol
- (d) Which drug is used to treat angina pectoris ?
- (i) Lignocaine
  - (ii) Paracetamol
  - (iii) Isosorbide dinitrate
  - (iv) Diclofenac.
- (e) Which drug produces gum hypertrophy and hyperplasia ?
- (i) Diphenylhydantoin
  - (ii) Diazepam
  - (iii) Sodium Valproate
  - (iv) Phenobarbitone
- (f) Which of the following is used to prevent dental caries ?
- (i) Fluoride
  - (ii) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (iii) Potassium iodide
  - (iv) Gentian Violet

## SECTION - II

- 5 Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of local anti-infectives used in clinical dentistry. 10
- 6 Write short notes on any two of the following : 10
- (a) Cephalosporines
  - (b) Non-systemic Gastric antacids
  - (c) Chemotherapy of T.B. (in brief)
- 7 Write short notes on any three of the following : 9
- (a) Dentifrices
  - (b) Vitamin C
  - (c) Bleaching agents
  - (d) Caustics
- 8 Write the correct option : 6
- (a) Adverse reaction "Bone marrow toxicity" is produced by which antibiotic ?
    - (i) Tetracycline
    - (ii) Chloramphenicol
    - (iii) Amoxycillin
    - (iv) Ampicillin
  - (b) Which drug is used to treat candidiasis ?
    - (i) Aspirin
    - (ii) Rantidine
    - (iii) Fluconazole
    - (iv) Paracetamol
  - (c) Which is an iron chelating agent ?
    - (i) Digoxin
    - (ii) Ditide
    - (iii) Desferrioxamine
    - (iv) Dextrose

- (d) Metformin is used to treat :
    - (i) Typhoid
    - (ii) Diabetes Mellitus
    - (iii) Hypertension
    - (iv) Shock
  - (e) Which macrolide is used to treat H. Pylori infection ?
    - (i) Erythromycin
    - (ii) Oleandomycin
    - (iii) Clarithromycin
    - (iv) Spiramycin
  - (f) Lead Sulfide produces
    - (i) Bad odor in breath
    - (ii) Blue lines on gums
    - (iii) Excessive salivation
    - (iv) All of the above
-



**PF-5527**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**June/July - 2011**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Answer each section into separate answer book.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.

**SECTION - I**

- 1 What are analgesics ? Classify them. Describe pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of acetyl salicylic acid. 10
- 2 Describe any two of the following : 10
  - (1) Drug combination
  - (2) Advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route of drug administration
  - (3) Sources of drugs.
- 3 Write notes on : (any **three**) of the following : 9
  - (1) Drugs useful in management of peptic ulcer
  - (2) Therapeutic uses of Atropine
  - (3) Antihypertensive agents
  - (4) Ethyl Alcohol.



4 Write the correct option :

6

- (1) Which NSAIDs is used as an antiplatelet agent ?
  - (A) Ibuprofen
  - (B) Diclofenac
  - (C) Aspirin
  - (D) Rofecoxib
- (2) Which drug produces gum hypertrophy and hyperplasia ?
  - (A) Diphenylhydantoin
  - (B) Diazepam
  - (C) Sodium valproate
  - (D) Phenobarbitone
- (3) Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock ?
  - (A) Adrenaline
  - (B) Atenolol
  - (C) Atropine
  - (D) Alcohol
- (4) Deficiency of which vitamin produces rickets and osteomalacia ?
  - (A) Vitamin A
  - (B) Vitamin B
  - (C) Vitamin C
  - (D) Vitamin D
- (5) Which drug is used to treat angina pectoris ?
  - (A) Lignocaine
  - (B) Paracetamol
  - (C) Isosorbide dinitrate
  - (D) Diclofenac
- (6) Which is ultra short acting barbiturates ?
  - (A) Phenobarbitone
  - (B) Thiopental
  - (C) Amylobarbitone
  - (D) Secobarbitone

## SECTION - II

- 5 What are local anaesthetics ? Classify them. 10  
Which local anaesthetic agent is preferred in dental practice ? Justify your statement.
- 6 Describe any two of the following : 10  
(1) Pre anaesthetic medication  
(2) Drug addiction  
(3) Pharmacotherapeutics of Adrenaline.
- 7 Write notes on : (any **three**) of the following : 9  
(1) Obtundents  
(2) Mouthwashes  
(3) Fluorides in dentistry  
(4) Vitamin D.
- 8 Write the correct option : 6  
(1) Which drug is used to treat tuberculosis ?  
(A) Chloramphenicol  
(B) Rifampicin  
(C) Tetracyclin  
(D) Fluconazole  
(2) Which macrolide is used to treat H. Pylori infection ?  
(A) Erythromycin  
(B) Oleandomycin  
(C) Clarithromycin  
(D) Spiramycin  
(3) Metformin is used to treat  
(A) Typhoid  
(B) Diabetes mellitus  
(C) Hypertension  
(D) Shock.

- (4) Which is an Iron chelating agent ?  
(A) Digoxin  
(B) Diltide  
(C) Desferrioxamine  
(D) Dextrose
- (5) Adverse reaction - "Bone marrow toxicity" is produced by which antibiotic ?  
(A) Tetracycline  
(B) Chloramphenicol  
(C) Amoxycillin  
(D) Ampicillin
- (6) Which drug is used to treat candidiasis ?  
(A) Aspirin  
(B) Ranitidine  
(C) Fluconazole  
(D) Paracetamol.
-



**6677**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B.D.S. Examination**

**October / November – 2010**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 70**

- Instructions :** (1) Figures to the right indicate **full** marks for that question.
- (2) Answer each section into separate answer book.

**SECTION – I**

- 1** Define pharmacokinetic. Discuss in detail about absorption of a drug. **10**
- 2** Write any two of the following : **10**
  - (a) Classify NSAIDs. Discuss pharmacological actions and adverse reactions of aspirin.
  - (b) Describe preanaesthetic medication.
  - (c) Discuss xylocaine as local anaesthetic agent in clinical dentistry.
- 3** Write short notes on any three of the following : **9**
  - (a) Haemostatic and styptics in dental practice.
  - (b) Mouthwashes
  - (c) Drug dependence
  - (d) Anti hypertensive agents
  - (e) Therapeutic uses of Atropine.

4 Multiple choice question. Choose any one appropriate answer.

6

- (i) Toxicology is the science of
  - (a) Poisons
  - (b) drugs
  - (c) Medicine
  - (d) Antibiotic
- (ii) Which drug is selective COX II inhibitor?
  - (a) Paracetamol
  - (b) Aspirin
  - (c) Rofecoxib
  - (d) Phenacetin
- (iii) Which drug is used to treat Trigeminal Neuralgia?
  - (a) Ampicillin
  - (b) Diazepam
  - (c) Clonidine
  - (d) Carbamazepine
- (iv) Morphine is
  - (a) Glucoside
  - (b) Alkaloid
  - (c) Volatile oil
  - (d) Mineral oil
- (v) Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock?
  - (a) Adrenaline
  - (b) Insulin
  - (c) Dextran
  - (d) Heparin
- (vi) Which is ultrashort acting barbiturate?
  - (a) Phenobarbitone
  - (b) Diazepam
  - (c) Alprazolam
  - (d) Thiopental

## SECTION - II

- 5 What are antibiotics? Classify them. Discuss cephalosporin antibiotics in clinical practice. 10
- 6 Write notes on any two of the following : 10
- (a) Drug treatment of peptic ulcer
  - (b) Discuss adverse reactions and therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
  - (c) Discuss: Treatment of common dental emergencies and emergency drugs in dental clinic.
- 7 Write short notes on any three of the following : 9
- (a) Dental uses of Vit. D.
  - (b) Caustics in dental practice
  - (c) Local antiinfectives of dental use
  - (d) Dentifrices
  - (e) Fluorides in clinical dentistry.
- 8 Multiple choice question. Choose any one appropriate answer. 6
- (i) Which drug is used to treat Tuberculosis?
    - (a) Rifampicin
    - (b) Fluconazole
    - (c) Ampicillin
    - (d) Chloramphenicol
  - (ii) Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting the cell wall synthesis?
    - (a) Tetracycline
    - (b) Cephalosporin
    - (c) Quinolone
    - (d) Aminoglycoside

- (iii) Adverse reaction on "yellowish discoloration of teeth is produced by
- (a) Ampicillin
  - (b) Amoxycillin
  - (c) Cefixime
  - (d) Tetracycline
- (iv) Which drug is proton pump inhibitor?
- (a) Ranitidine
  - (b) Famotidin
  - (c) Omeprazole
  - (d) Antacid
- (v) Deficiency of which produces beriberi?
- (a) Vitamin A
  - (b) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>
  - (c) Vitamin C
  - (d) Vitamin D
- (vi) Which drug is prokinetic antiemetic?
- (a) Domperidone
  - (b) Fluconazole
  - (c) Castor oil
  - (d) Ampicillin.
-



**D-2952**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**April / May - 2010**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :
- (1) Answer each section into separate answer book.
  - (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks for the question.

**SECTION I**

- 1 Describe the factors modifying the drug action. 10
- 2 Write any two of the following : 10
  - (a) Local anaesthetic of dental use.
  - (b) Intravenous general anaesthetic agents.
  - (c) Vasodilators.
- 3 Write short notes on any three of the following : 9
  - (a) Cardiovascular actions of Adrenaline
  - (b) Phenytoin sodium
  - (c) Sources of drugs
  - (d) Nonsteroidal anti inflammatory drugs
  - (e) Obtundents in clinical dentistry.
- 4 Multiple choice question. Choose any one appropriate answer. 6
  - (i) Clove oil is
    - (a) Fixed oil
    - (b) Volatile oil
    - (c) Mineral oil
    - (d) Resin



- (ii) Which drug is calcium channel blocker?  
(a) Atenolol  
(b) Metopronol  
(c) Nifedipine  
(d) Enalapril
- (iii) Presence of which agent enhances the absorption of oral iron?  
(a) Phylate  
(b) Vit. K  
(c) Vit. A  
(d) Vit. C
- (iv) Which is long acting Benzodiazepine ?  
(a) Diazepam  
(b) Alprazolam  
(c) Thiopental  
(d) Phenobarbitone
- (v) Which antibiotic is used to treat Typhoid fever?  
(a) Ciprofloxacin  
(b) Tetracycline  
(c) Rifampicin  
(d) Streptomycin
- (vi) Insulin is used to treat :  
(a) Hypoglycemia  
(b) Obesity  
(c) Typhoid  
(d) Diabetes Mellitus

## SECTION II

- 5 Describe broad spectrum antibiotics. 10
- 6 Write notes on any two of the following : 10  
(a) Gum paint  
(b) Haematinics  
(c) Drug treatment of peptic ulcer.

7 Write short notes on any three of the following : 9

- (a) Dentifrices
- (b) Vitamin D in clinical dentistry
- (c) Obtundents of dental use
- (d) Chelating agents
- (e) Fluorides in dentistry.

8 Multiple choice question. Choose any one appropriate answer : 6

(i) Which drug produces toxicity "Gray Baby Syndrome?"

- (a) Kanamycin
- (b) Chloramphenicol
- (c) Gentamycin
- (d) Penicillin

(ii) Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as

- (a) Fluorosis
- (b) Dental caries
- (c) Mummifying of teeth
- (d) Gingivitis

(iii) Treatment modalities for discoloured teeth include :

- (a) Cauterization
- (b) Bleaching
- (c) Mummifying
- (d) Using of anti infectives.

(iv) For a case of toothache following drug therapy is employed

- (a) Morphine
- (b) Alcohol
- (c) Acid cacetyl salicylic
- (d) Phenobarbitone

- (v) Competitive neuromuscular blocking agent is
- (a) d. tubocurarine
  - (b) Succinylcholine
  - (c) Benzoquinonium
  - (d) Quinine
- (vi) Dissociative anaesthesia is achieved by
- (a) Fentanyl sodium
  - (b) Ketamine
  - (c) Diazepam
  - (d) Morphine.
-



**AP-5252**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**September / October – 2009**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :** (1) Use separate answer book for each section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I**

1. Describe in detail : (any **two**) **12**
  - (a) Gas - General anaesthetic agents.
  - (b) Drug Addiction.
  - (c) Drug therapy of hypertension.
2. What are local anaesthetics? Classify them. **12**

Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of Xylocain as a local anaesthetic in clinical dentistry.
3. Write short notes : (any **four**) **16**
  - (a) Non steroidal antiinflammatory agents.
  - (b) Therapeutic uses and toxicity of Atropine.
  - (c) Non-systemic gastric antacids.
  - (d) Castor oil as a purgative agent.
  - (e) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
  - (f) Preanaesthetic medication.

## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe pharmacology of broad spectrum antibiotics. 12
- 5 Describe in detail : (any two) 12
- (a) Dentifrices
  - (b) Cephalosporins
  - (c) Haemostatics and styptics in clinical dentistry.
- 6 Write short notes : (any four) 16
- (a) Mouthwashes
  - (b) Obtundents
  - (c) Iron Preparations
  - (d) Drugs used in dental emergencies
  - (e) Chelating agents
  - (f) Vitamins of dental use.
-



**MAU-4727**      Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**March / April – 2009**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions :** (1) Use separate answer book for each section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**SECTION - I**

- |          |  |           |
|----------|--|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Describe in detail : (Any two):</b>   | <b>12</b> |
|          | (a) Drug combinations.   |           |
|          | (b) Analgesics of dental use.  |           |
|          | (c) Vaso-dilators.   |           |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Describe Lignocaine as a local anaesthetic agent in clinical dentistry.</b> | <b>12</b> |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Write short notes : (Any four)</b>  | <b>16</b> |
|          | (a) Haemostatics and Styptics in dental practice                               |           |
|          | (b) Sublingual route of drug administration                                    |           |
|          | (c) Therapeutic uses adrenaline  |           |
|          | (d) Drug therapy of diabetes mellitus  |           |
|          | (e) Drug therapy of peptic ulcer   |           |
|          | (f) Preanaesthetic medication.   |           |

## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe in detail : (Any two) 12
- (a) Oral prophylactic agent in clinical dentistry
  - (b) Chemotherapy of tuberculosis
  - (c) Newer antibiotics.
- 5 Describe advantages and disadvantages of different gastric antacids used in clinical practice. 12
- 6 Write short notes : (Any Four): 16
- (a) Antiseptics and Disinfectants
  - (b) Bleaching agents in clinical dentistry
  - (c) Caustics in clinical dentistry.
  - (d) Fluorides in dental practice
  - (e) Chelating agents.
  - (f) Dental uses of Vitamin "D".
-



**D-8077**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B.D.S. Examination**

**October / November - 2008**

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total Marks : 80**

- Instructions:**
- (1) Write two sections in **separate** answer books.
  - (2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
  - (3) Draw the diagrams wherever **necessary**.
  - (4) Write legibly.

**SECTION - I**

- 1** Describe any **two** of the following: **12**
  - (a) Sources of drug
  - (b) Antihypertensive drugs
  - (c) Non-steroidal Antiinflammatory agents.
- 2** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. **12**
- 3** Write short notes on any **four** of the following: **16**
  - (a) Preanaesthetic medication
  - (b) Xylocaine as local anaesthetic agent
  - (c) Haemostatics and styptics
  - (d) Therapeutic uses of Atropine
  - (e) Cardiovascular actions of Adrenaline
  - (f) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.



## SECTION - II

- 4 Describe any **two** of the following: 12
- (a) Cephalosporins
  - (b) Drugs used in the treatment of - "Dental caries"
  - (c) Non systemic gastric antacids.
- 5 Classify local antiinfectives. Describe 12  
pharmaco-therapeutics of commonly used local  
antiinfectives in dental practice.
- 6 Write short notes on any **four** of the following: 16
- (a) Mouthwashes
  - (b) Caustics
  - (c) Vit. 'D'
  - (d) Obtundents
  - (e) Drugs used in dento-alveolar absces
  - (f) Short course chemotherapy of tubercular meningitis.
-



**DF-5552**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Year B. D. S. Examination**

**May / June - 2008**

**General and Dental Pharmacology**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- (1) Write two sections in separate answer books
  - (2) Draw the neat diagrams where necessary
  - (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (4) Write legibly.

**SECTION - I**

- 1 Describe any **two** of the following : 12
  - (a) Local anaesthetic of dental use
  - (b) Preanaesthetic medication
  - (c) Vaso-dilators.
- 2 Describe advantages and disadvantages of different 12  
routes of drug administration.
- 3 Write short notes on any **four** of the following : 16
  - (a) Drug addiction
  - (b) Digitalis.

- (c) Iron preparations
- (d) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids
- (e) Short course chemotherapy of tubercular meningitis
- (f) Therapeutic uses of Adrenaline.

## SECTION - II

- 4 What are antibiotics ? Classify them. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of Broad Spectrum antibiotics. 12
- 5 Describe any **two** of the following : 12
- (a) Local antiinfectives of dental use
  - (b) Oral prophylactic agents
  - (c) Non systemic gastric antacids.
- 6 Write short notes on any **four** of the following : 16
- (a) Dentifrices
  - (b) Haemostatics and Styptics
  - (c) Fluorides in dental practice
  - (d) Vit. 'D'
  - (e) Obtundents
  - (f) Bleaching agents.
-

2<sup>nd</sup> year

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar**

**Subject: Pharmacology  
First Internal Examination  
Second Year B.D.S**

**Date: 04/09/2017**

**Time: - 12 P.M. to 2 P.M.  
[Marks:-50]**

**SECTION-1**

**Q-1. Factors Modifying drug action**

**(7)**

**Q-2. Write short notes on any Three**

**(3 × 4 = 12)**

- a. Parenteral Routes
- b. Teratogenicity
- c. Combined effects of drugs
- d. Enzyme inhibition
- e. Bioavailability

**Q-3. Answer in one line**

**(6 × 1 = 6)**

1. Arterial route
2. Difference between drug potency and drug efficacy
3. Pharmacodynamics
4. What is therapeutic index of drug
5. Name some Solid doses forms of drugs
6. Proprietary name

**SECTION-2**

**Q-1. Classify Local Anesthetic agents and describes pharmacological actions, ADR, and uses of Local Anesthetics.**

**(7)**

**Q-5. Write short notes on any Three.**

**(12)**

- a) Aspirin
- b) Preanaesthetic medication
- c) Para amino phenol derivatives
- d) Diclofenac sodium
- e) Classify General Anaesthetics

**Q-6. Multiple choice questions**

**(6)**

**1) Give the definition for a Therapeutical dose:**

- a) The amount of a substance to produce the minimal biological effect
- b) The amount of a substance to produce effects hazardous for an organism
- c) The amount of a substance to produce the required effect in most patients
- d) The amount of a substance to accelerate an increase of concentration of medicine in an organism

**2) A tablet to treat a headache must first be dissolved in water before swallowing. Which one of the following best describes this type of tablet?**

- a) Modified release
- b) Oral disintegrating
- c) Effervescent
- d) Buccal

**3. Indicate the local anesthetic agent, which has a shorter duration of action:**

- a) Lidocaine
- b) Procaine
- c) Bupivacaine
- d) Ropivacaine

**4. The primary mechanism of action of local anesthetics is:**

- a) Activation of ligand-gated potassium channels
- b) Blockade of voltage-gated sodium channels
- c) Stimulation of voltage-gated N-type calcium channels
- d) Blockade the GABA-gated chloride channels

**5) In case of liver disorders accompanied by a decline in microsomal enzyme activity the duration of action of some drugs is:**

- a) Decreased
- b) Enlarged
- c) Remained unchanged
- d) Changed insignificantly

**6) What does "affinity" mean?**

- a) A measure of how tightly a drug binds to plasma proteins
- b) A measure of how tightly a drug binds to a receptor
- c) A measure of inhibiting potency of a drug
- d) A measure of bioavailability of a drug

2<sup>nd</sup> year Pharmacology

## Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

### Department of Pharmacology

#### Preliminary Examination (Regular Batch: 2016-17)

Time: 2 hours

[Total Marks: 70]

#### Section I

Marks

##### 1) Long Question

10

Classify Local Anesthetics . Discuss mechanism of action , pharmacological Action, therapeutic uses and side effects of Lignocaine.

OR

Classify NSAID'S. Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Salicylates.

##### 2) Short Notes (Any 3)

3 × 5 = 15

1. Treatment of Status Epilepticus
2. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline.
3. Classify Drugs used in management of Hypertension.
4. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Morphine.
5. Classify Drugs used for treatment of peptic ulcer.

##### 3) Answer in one line

5 × 1 = 5

1. Antiemetic Drugs which can be used in Pregnancy.
2. Write any two drugs belongs to cardio selective  $\beta$  blockers.
3. Write two names of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation H1 antihistaminic.
4. Advantages of adding Aluminum and magnesium hydroxide in Antacids.
5. Antidote used for Paracetamol poisoning.

##### 4) MCQ'S

5 × 1 = 5

1. For which of the following conditions could aspirin be used prophylactically.

- |                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema | b) Peptic ulcers      |
| c) Thromboembolism                | d) Metabolic acidosis |

2. Example of "high-ceiling" diuretics.

- a) Triamterene                      b) Spironolactone
- c) Bumetanide                      d) Chlorothiazide

3. Salbutamol is

- a) anticholinergic agent                      b) antimuscarinic agent
- c) beta 2 agonist                      d) cholinergic agent

4. Which of the following is used in the treatment of atropine poisoning.

- a) Acetylcholine                      b) Carbaryl
- c) Physostigmine                      d) Donepezil

5) Gynaecomastia can occur as a side effect of:

- a) Bromocriptine                      b) Cimetidine
- c) Famotidine                      d) Levodopa

## Section II

### 1) Long Question

**Marks**

Classify  $\beta$  Lactam Antibiotics. Describe mechanism of action and Therapeutic uses and side effects of Penicillins.

**10**

**OR**

Describe the Factors Modifying Drug Action.

### 2) Short Notes (Any 3)

**3 × 5 = 15**

1. Uses of Fluorides
2. Combined effects of drug
3. Broad spectrum Antibiotics
4. Classify Anti Tubercular drugs
5. Styptics

### 3) Answer in one line

**5 × 1 = 5**

- 1) Write two names of 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Cephalosporins
- 2) Write any two drugs belongs to Obtundents and Mummifying Agents.
- 3) Suprainfection
- 4) Write name of combination of Sulfonamide and Trimethoprim.
- 5) Advantages of adding Amoxicillin and Clavulanic acid.

4) MCQ's

5 × 1 = 5

1. Which of the following is the general mechanism of action for erythromycin?
  - a) Inhibition of a metabolic enzyme
  - b) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
  - c) Disruption of protein synthesis
  - d) Inhibition of nucleic acid transcription and replication
2. What crucial feature of a penicillin is involved in its mechanism of action?
  - a) Carboxylic acid
  - b)  $\beta$ -lactam ring
  - c) Acyl side chain
  - d) Thiazolidine ring
3. Which of the following antibiotics is a macrolide?
  - a) Chloramphenicol
  - b) Doxycycline
  - c) Erythromycin
  - d) Streptomycin
4. Which of the following antibiotics is responsible for Gray Baby Syndrome?
  - a) Erythromycin
  - b) Doxycycline
  - c) Chloramphenicol
  - d) Streptomycin
5. Aspirin is a :
  - a) Brand name
  - b) Chemical name
  - c) Generic name
  - d) none of above



2<sup>nd</sup> year B. Ds

## Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital

### Pharmacology

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Internal Examination (Regular Batch: 2016-17)

Time: 2 hours

[Total Marks: 50]

#### Section I

1) Long Question

1 × 7 = 7

Classify Sympathomimetics and describe pharmacological actions, ADR and uses of Adrenaline.

2) Short Notes (Any 3)

3 × 4 = 12

1. Morphine
2. Nasal decongestants
3. Pre-anesthetic medication
4. Pilocarpine
5. Myasthenia gravis

3) Answer in one line

6 × 1 = 6

1. Antidote used for anticholinesterase poisoning
2. Antidote used for opioid toxicity
3. Clinical use for H<sub>2</sub> blockers
4. Mechanism of development of dry cough with ACEIs.
5. Advantages of adding Adrenaline in Local anesthetic agent.
6. Diuretic used to antagonize aldosterone receptors

#### Section II

4) Long Question

1 × 7 = 7

Classify Local Anesthetic agents and describes pharmacological actions, ADR, and uses of Lignocaine in detail.

5) Short Notes (Any 3)

3 × 4 = 12

1. Thiazide diuretics
2. Angiotensin receptor antagonists
3. General anesthetic agent
4. Valproic acid
5. Benzodiazepines

6) MCQ's

6 × 1 = 6

1. The primary mechanism of action of local anesthetics is:

- a) Activation of ligand-gated potassium channels
- b) Blockade of voltage-gated sodium channels
- c) Stimulation of voltage-gated N-type calcium channels
- d) Blockade the GABA-gated chloride channels

2. Atropine is frequently used prior to administration of inhalant anesthetics to reduce:

- a) Muscle tone
- b) Secretions
- c) Nausea and vomiting
- d) All of the above

3. Indicate the beta1-selective antagonist:

- a) Propranolol
- b) Metoprolol
- c) Carvedilol
- d) Sotalol

4. Which of the following agents is an alfa2-selective antagonist?

- a) Yohimbine
- b) Tamsulosin
- c) Tolazoline
- d) Prazosin

5. Indicate the competitive antagonist of BZ receptors:

- a) Flumazenil
- b) Picrotoxin
- c) Zolpidem
- d) Temazepam

6. The mechanism of valproate action is:

- a) Facilitation glutamic acid decarboxylase, the enzyme responsible for GABA synthesis and inhibition of GABAaminotransferase, the enzyme responsible for the breakdown of GABA (enhance GABA accumulation)
- b) Inhibition of voltage sensitive Na<sup>+</sup> channels
- c) Inhibition of low threshold (T-type) Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels
- d) All of the above

# Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Subject: Pharmacology  
First Internal Examination  
Second Year B.D.S

Date: 17 /10/2016

Time: - 12 P.M. to 2 P.M.

## Instructions:

[Marks:-50]

- 1) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 2) Separate answer for each section.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

## SECTION-1

Q-1. Routes of drug administration.

(7)

Q-2. Write short notes on any Three.

(12)

- a. Enzyme Inhibition
- b. Define :-(i) OTC drug  
(ii) Pharmacodynamics  
(iii) Orphan drugs
- c. Therapeutic drug Monitoring.
- d. Apparent Volume of distribution.
- e. Drug Nomenclature.

Q-3. Multiple choice questions.

(6)

- 1) Which one is obtained by plant source :  
a) Insulin      b) Vitamins      c) Morphine      d) Antibiotics
- 2) Aspirin is a :  
a) Brand name    b) Chemical name    c) Generic name    d) none of above
- 3) Which is not a Parenteral Route:  
a) Subcutaneous      b) Intradermal  
c) Sublingual      d) Transcutaneous

**4) The volume of distribution ( $V_d$ ) relates:**

- a) Single to a daily dose of an administered drug**
- b) An administered dose to a body weight**
- c) An uncharged drug reaching the systemic circulation**
- d) The amount of a drug in the body to the concentration of a drug in plasma**

**5) Pharmacodynamics involves the study of following?**

- a) Mechanisms of drug action**
- b) Biotransformation of drugs in the organism**
- c) Distribution of drugs in the organism**
- d) Excretion of drug from the organism**

**6) What does "affinity" mean?**

- a) A measure of how tightly a drug binds to plasma proteins**
- b) A measure of how tightly a drug binds to a receptor**
- c) A measure of inhibiting potency of a drug**
- d) A measure of bioavailability of a drug**

## SECTION-2

**Q-4. Synthesis and metabolism of Acetylcholine.**

**(7)**

**Q-5. Write short notes on any Three.**

**(12)**

- a) Passive diffusion
- b) Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)
- c) Combined effect of drug
- d) Loading dose and Maintenance dose
- e) Tolerance

**Q-6. Multiple choice questions:**

**(6)**

**1) Give the definition for a Therapeutical dose:**

- a) The amount of a substance to produce the minimal biological effect
- b) The amount of a substance to produce effects hazardous for an organism
- c) The amount of a substance to produce the required effect in most patients
- d) The amount of a substance to accelerate an increase of concentration of medicine in an organism

**2) A tablet to treat a headache must first be dissolved in water before swallowing. Which one of the following best describes this type of tablet?**

- a) Modified release
- b) Oral disintegrating
- c) Effervescent
- d) Buccal

**3) Capsules normally fall into two main categories. Which are they?**

- a) Hard gelatin capsules and soft gelatin capsules
- b) Hard gelatin capsules and layered capsules
- c) Soft gelatin capsules and compressed capsules
- d) Compressed and layered capsules

**4) Therapeutic Index (TI) is:**

- a) A ratio used to evaluate the safety and usefulness of a drug for indication**
- b) A ratio used to evaluate the effectiveness of a drug**
- c) A ratio used to evaluate the bioavailability of a drug**
- d) A ratio used to evaluate the elimination of a drug**

**5) Where is the site of administration for a dosage form that uses transdermal delivery?**

- a) The eyes**
- b) The lungs**
- c) Under the tongue**
- d) The skin**

**6) Which of the following oral liquid formulations which would be considered as an Oropharyngeal formulation?**

- a) Syrup**
- b) Elixir**
- c) Mouthwash**
- d) Linctus**

# Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Second Year B.D.S (2015-16 Regular Batch)

Sub: General & Dental Pharmacology

Preliminary Examination

Date: 16/05/16

Time: - 3hrs.

Instructions:

[Marks:-100]

- 1) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 2) Separate answer for each section.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

## SECTION-1

Q-1. Classify Local anesthetic agents. Discuss Mechanism Of Action, (20)  
Pharmacological Actions, Therapeutic uses and side effects of Lignocaine.

Q- 2. Write short notes on any four. (20)

- 1) Drug Addiction.
- 2) Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
- 3) Proton pump inhibitors.
- 4) Ibuprofen.
- 5) Therapeutic uses of Morphine.
- 6) Biotransformation.

Q-3. Multiple choice questions. (10)

A. Which of the following drug is used to treat Anaphylactic shock?

- a. Adrenaline                      b. Atenolol                      c. Atropine                      d. Alcohol

B. What is the Bioavailability of the drug n I.V. route?

- a. 25%                      b. 50%                      c. 75%                      d. 100%

C. Which of the following is ultra short acting barbiturates ?

- a. Phenobarbitone                      b. thiopental                      c. Phenobarbitone                      d. Secobarbitone

D. Which of the following drug is used as anti emetic?

- a. Acetylcholine                      b. Loperamide                      c. Cimetidine                      d. Ondansetron

E. Presence of which agent enhance the absorption of oral Iron?

- a. Vitamin A                      b. Vitamin K                      c. Vitamin C                      d. Phytate

(P.T.O)

## SECTION-2

**Q-4. Classify Anti Hypertensive drugs and describe Pharmacological actions, Therapeutic uses and Side effects of  $\beta$ -Blockers.** (20)

**Q-5. Write short notes on any four.** (20)

1. 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Cephalosporin.
2. Haematinics.
3. Treatment of Dento-Alveolar Abscess.
4. Bronchodilators
5. GTN
6. Insulin preparations.

**Q-6. Multiple choice questions** (10)

- A. Which NSAIDs is used as an anti platelet agent?  
a. Ibuprofen                      b. Diclofenac                      c. Aspirin                      d. Celecoxib
- B. Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as  
a. Fluorosis                      b. Dental caries                      c. Gingivitis                      d. Mummifying of teeth
- C. Insulin is used to treat?  
a. Diabetes mellitus                      b. Hypoglycemia                      c. Obesity                      d. Typhoid
- D. Which drug is used to treat Angina pectoris?  
a. Lignocaine                      b. Isosorbide dinitrate                      c. Paracetamol                      d. Diclofenac sodium
- E. Drug of choice in tuberculosis?  
a. Isoniazide                      b. Metformin                      c. Tetracycline                      d. Clindamycin



# Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar

Second Year B.D.S. (2015-16 Regular Batch)

## Sub: General & Dental Pharmacology Preliminary Examination

Date: 16/05/16

Time: - 3hrs.

Instructions:

[Marks:-100]

- 1) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 2) Separate answer for each section.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

### SECTION-1

Q-1. Classify Local anesthetic agents. Discuss Mechanism Of Action, (20)  
Pharmacological Actions, Therapeutic uses and side effects of Lignocaine.

Q- 2. Write short notes on any four. (20)

- 1) Drug Addiction.
- 2) Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
- 3) Proton pump inhibitors.
- 4) Ibuprofen.
- 5) Therapeutic uses of Morphine.
- 6) Biotransformation.

Q-3. Multiple choice questions. (10)

A. Which of the following drug is used to treat Anaphylactic shock?

- a. Adrenaline                      b. Atenolol                      c. Atropine                      d. Alcohol

B. What is the Bioavailability of the drug n I.V. route?

- a. 25%                      b. 50%                      c. 75%                      d. 100%

C. Which of the following is ultra short acting barbiturates ?

- a. Phenobarbitone                      b. thiopental                      c. <sup>Pentobarbitone</sup> Phenobarbitone                      d. Secobarbitone

D. Which of the following drug is used as anti emetic?

- a. Acetylcholine                      b. Loperamide                      c. Cimetidine                      d. Ondansetron

E. Presence of which agent enhance the absorption of oral Iron?

- a. Vitamin A                      b. Vitamin K                      c. Vitamin C                      d. Phytate

(P.T.O)

25  
2k  
bb

**SECTION-2**

**Q-4. Classify Anti Hypertensive drugs and describe Pharmacological actions,  
Therapeutic uses and Side effects of  $\beta$ -Blockers.**

**(20)**

**Q-5. Write short notes on any four.**

**(20)**

1. 3<sup>rd</sup> generation Cephalosporin.
2. Haematinics.
3. Treatment of Dento-Alveolar Abscess.
4. Bronchodilators
5. GTN
6. Insulin preparations.

**Q-6. Multiple choice questions**

**(10)**

- A. Which NSAIDs is used as an anti platelet agent?  
a. Ibuprofen                      b. Diclofenac                      c. Aspirin                      d. Celecoxib
- B. Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as  
a. Fluorosis                      b. Dental caries                      c. Gingivitis                      d. Mummifying of teeth
- C. Insulin is used to treat?  
a. Diabetes mellitus                      b. Hypoglycemia                      c. Obesity                      d. Typhoid
- D. Which drug is used to treat Angina pectoris?  
a. Lignocaine                      b. Isosorbide dinitrate                      c. Paracetamol                      d. Diclofenac sodium
- E. Drug of choice in tuberculosis?  
a. Isoniazide                      b. Metformin                      c. Tetracycline                      d. Clindamycin

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***Second Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S (2015-16) Regular Batch***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Date :- 16/03/2016

[Time : 2 Hours]

[Total marks: 50]

**Instructions: (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

- Q.1. (a) Describe Pharmacology of Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs.** 10  
**(b).Describe Xylocaine as a Local anesthetic agent in clinical dentistry.** 10
- Q.2. Write the short note on any FIVE of the following.** 25
1. GTN
  2. Morphine
  3. Pre anesthetic medication
  4. General mechanism of action of anti epileptic drugs.
  5. Haematinics
  6. Classify anti hypertensive drug and describe ACE inhibitors.
  7. Insulin.
- Q.3. Answer the short question/MCQ/fill in the blanks.** 05
1. Which of the following drug is selective COX-II inhibitor?  
(a) Paracetamol (b) Aspirin (c) Rofecoxib (d) Phenacetin
  2. Write any two Uses of Corticosteroids.
  3. Which drug is ultra short acting Barbiturates?  
(a) Diazepam (b) Alprazolam  
(c) Phenobarbitone (d) Thiopental
  4. Write two names of drugs among the class  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  channel blockers.
  5. Metformin is used to treat:  
(a) Typhoid (b) Diabetes Mellitus (c) Hypertension (d) Shock

**Narsinhbai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**  
**Preliminary Examination**  
**Second Year B.D.S (2014-15) Oct-Dec Batch**  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 3 Hours]

Date :- 27/11/2015

[Total marks:100]

- Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

- Q.1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action.** 20
- Q.2. Write the short note on any FIVE of the following.** 25
1. Enumerate NSAIDS. Describe therapeutic uses and ADR of Aspirin.
  2.  $\beta$ -blockers.
  3. Describe the drugs used in treatment of bronchial asthma.
  4. Cardiovascular actions of Adrenaline.
  5. Drugs used in peptic ulcer.
  6. Antiseptics in clinical dentistry.
  7. Morphine.
- Q.3. Answer the following.** 5
1. What is the Bioavailability of the drug when it is given by I.V. route?
  2. Which of the following drugs are used as an antiemetic?  
(a) Ondansetron. (b) Scopolamine.  
(c) None of above. (d) All of above.
  3. Which drug is used in Angina pectoris?  
(a) Nitroglycerin (b) Metformin.  
(c) Rifampicin (d) Penicillin
  4. Atropine poisoning is treated with?  
(a) Noradrenaline (b) Adrenaline  
(c) Edrophonium (d) physostigmine
  5. Define Prodrug?

**(P.T.O)**

## Section- II

**Q.4. Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of Broad spectrum antibiotics.** 20

**Q.5. Write the short note on any FIVE of the following.** 25

1. Obtundents.
2. Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
3. Caustics.
4. Lignocaine.
5. Anti tubercular drugs.
6. Chelating agents.
7. Vitamin D.

**Q.6. Answer the following** 5

1. Deficiency of which Vitamin produces "SCURVY"?  
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C  
(c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin D
2. Which drug produces "GUM HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA"?  
(a) Diphenyl hydantoin (b) Diazepam  
(c) Sodium Valproate (d) Phenobarbitone
3. Which drug produces the toxicity "GRAY BABY SYNDROME"?  
(a) Kanamycin (b) Chloramphenicol  
(c) Gentamycin (d) Penicillin
4. Which of the following drug is used in Diabetes mellitus?  
(a) Insuline (b) Diazepam  
(c) Atenolol (d) Pilocarpine
5. Chronic poisoning of Fluorides is known as,  
(a) Fluorosis (b) Dental caries  
(c) Gingivitis (d) Mummifying agents

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***First Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S (2015-16) Batch***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 1 and 1/2 Hours]

Date :- 24/11/2015

[Total marks: 50]

**Instructions:** (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1. (a) Describe the Factors modifying the drug action.** 10  
**(b) Advantages and disadvantages of various routes of drug administration.** 10
- Q.2. Write the short note on any FIVE of the following.** 25
1. Obtundents.
  2. Uses of Alcohol.
  3. Fluorides in clinical dentistry.
  4. Therapeutic uses of Beta adrenergic blocking agents.
  5. Drugs used in peptic ulcer.
  6. Cardiovascular actions of Adrenaline.
  7. Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
- Q.3. Answer the short question/MCQ/fill in the blanks.** 05
1. Castor oil is used to treat?  
(a) Chronic constipation. (b) Acute constipation.  
(c) Hyperacidity. (d) To produce general anesthesia.
  2. The drug used as an anti emetic :-  
(a) Cimetidine (b) Ondansetron  
(c) Liq. paraffin (d) Fluorides
  3. Define :- Placebo.
  4. Specific antidote for Ethyl alcohol poisoning :-  
(a) Antabuse (b) Fluorides  
(c) Sodium bicarbonate (d) Clove-oil
  5. Define :- Bioavailability

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**  
**Second Internal Examination**  
**Second Year B.D.S (2015-16) Oct-Dec Batch**  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 1 and 1/2 Hours]

Date :- 11/08/2015

[Total marks: 50]

**Instructions: (1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

- Q.1. (a) Describe Pharmacology of Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drugs. 10**  
**(b) Advantages and disadvantages of Parenteral route of drug administration. 10**

- Q.2. Write the short note on any FIVE of the following. 25**
1. Sources of drug.
  2. Antihypertensive drugs.
  3. Broad Spectrum Antibiotics.
  4. Glyceryl trinitrate.
  5. First line anti tubercular drugs.
  6. Obtundents.
  7. Oral prophylactic agents.

- Q.3. Answer the short question/MCQ/fill in the blanks. 05**

1. Optimum level of fluoride in drinking water to prevent incidence of dental caries?  
(a) 1 ppm                      (b) 5 ppm                      (c) 0.1 ppm                      (d) 10 ppm
2. Castor oil belongs to :  
(a) Fixed oil                      (b) Volatile oil                      (c) Mineral oil                      (d) Acid
3. Chlorthiazide is a :  
(a) Analgesic                      (b) Diuretic                      (c) Analeptic                      (d) Anti caries agent
4. Bio-availability in case of intravenous administration of drug is  
(a) 100%                      (b) 50%                      (c) 25%                      (d) 75%
5. Adverse effect Gray baby syndrome is seen with which of the following agent?  
(a) Tetracycline                      (b) Chloramphenicol                      (c) Sulphonamide                      (d) Atenolol

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***Third Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S (2014-15) Batch***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 3 Hours]

Date :- 18/05/2015

[Total marks:100]

- Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

- Q.1. Describe factors modifying dosage and effects of the drugs** 20
- Q.2. Write the short note on any FOUR of the following.** 20
1. Sources of drug.
  2. Antihypertensive drugs.
  3. Drug Addiction.
  4. Acetyl salicylic Acid.
  5. Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
- Q.3. Answer the short question/MCQ/fill in the blanks.** 10
1. Name the two drugs used in peptic ulcer.
  2. Mode of action of castor oil as purgatives.
  3. Name any two haematinics.
  4. Which drug is used in the treatment of "Scurvy"?
  5. Define Prodrug?
  6. Write two uses of Corticosteroids.
  7. Which of the following drug is used in the treatment of Diabetic Mellitus?  
a) Amoxicillin                      b) Omeprazole  
c) Insulin                              d) Dexamethasone
  8. Write a name and route of drug which is used in Angina Pectoris.
  9. Write two drugs used in pre anesthetic medication?
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ is ultra short acting barbiturates.

(P.T.O)



## Section- II

**Q.4. Describe pharmacological action, therapeutic uses and adverse effect of Broad spectrum antibiotics.** 20

**Q.5. Write the short note on any FOUR of the following.** 20

1. Obtundents.
2. Vitamin D.
3. Lignocaine.
4. Haemostatic and styptics.
5. Chelating Agents.

**Q.6. Answer the short question/MCQ/fill in the blanks.** 10

1. What is Mouthwash? Give one example.
2. Which drug produces toxicity "Gray Baby Syndrome"?  
a) Kanamycin    b) Tobramycine    c) Chloramphenicol    d) Penicillin
3. Adverse drug reaction Yellowish discoloration of teeth" produced by?  
a) Ampicillin    b) Amoxicillin    c) Cefixime    d) Tetracycline
4. What is Dentifrices?
5. Name two drugs used in Bronchial Asthma.
6. What are the advantages of using Adrenaline with local anesthetic agent?
7. Define pharmacokinetics?
8. What is first pass metabolism?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to treat anaphylactic shock.
10. Write two uses of Morphine?

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**  
***First Internal Examination***  
***Second Year B.D.S(2015-2016) Oct-Dec batch***  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 1 And ½ Hours]

[Total marks:50]

**Instruction: Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

**Q.1. Describe various routes of drug administration. 20**

**Q.2. Write short note on any FOUR of the following :- 20**

1. Cephalosporin.
2. NSAIDS.
3. Rifampicin.
4. Insulin
5. Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids.
6. Oral hypoglycemic drugs.

**Q.3. Answer any Five of the following :- 10**

1. Mention two adverse drug reaction of Aminoglycoside.
2. Define :- Drug dependence.
3. Mention two chelating agents.
4. Write two therapeutic uses of ciprofloxacin.
5. Mention mechanism of action of Sulphonamide.
6. Write two therapeutic uses of vitamin C.

NPOCH, Visnagar.

2<sup>nd</sup> Internal Examination  
2<sup>nd</sup> BDS (2014-15). Regular Batch.

General and Dental Pharmacology.

Time:- 2.00 to 3.30 P.M.

Date:- 02/02/2015

Total marks - 50.

Q.1. Describe the following. (any two) (14 marks)

- (a). Classification and uses of Adrenergic drugs.
- (b). Describe Mechanism of action of Chemotherapy and uses of Cephalosporins.
- (c). Classify Opioids. Explain Pharmacological actions and uses of Morphine.

Q.2 Write short notes on any six. (30 marks)

- (a). Bioavailability
- (b). Propranolol.
- (c). Dentifrices
- (d). Phenytoin Sodium.
- (e). Compare GA and LA.
- (f). NSAIDs.
- (g). Preanesthetic Medication
- (h). Reversible anticholinesterase drugs.

Q.3 Answer in one or two sentences (6 marks)

- (a). uses of liquid paraffin.
- (b). Define Prodrug, or antagonist.
- (c). uses of Atropine.
- (d). Role of adrenaline in local anesthesia
- (e). Adverse effects of Penicilline
- (f). Define Mouthwash and gargle.

J.R.Z.  
Dr. J.R. Zaveri

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***First Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S (2014-15) Regular Batch***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Date :- 15/11/2014**

**[Time : 9.30 to 11 AM ]**

**[Total marks:50]**

**Instructions:**

**Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

**Q.1. Describe Factors modifying drug action. 20**

**Q.2. Write the short note on any Four of the following. 20**

1. Advantages and disadvantages of parental route of drug administration.
2. Dentifrices.
3. Haemostatic & styptics
4. Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
5. Mummifying agents.
6. Drugs used in the management of peptic ulcer.

**Q.3. Answer any Five the following 10**

1. Write two drugs used as purgatives.
2. Mention cholinergic receptors.
3. What is Plasma Half life?
4. Write two names of bleaching agents.
5. Define Bioavailability?
6. Write two drugs which are used as haematinics.

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR (NG)**

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

**2<sup>nd</sup> B.D.S.**

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Date: 10<sup>th</sup> Oct 2013**

**Seat No:**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Total marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

2) Write each section in separate answer book.

**SECTION - I**

**Q - 1.** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. **(20)**

**Q - 2.** Write short notes on **any four** of the following. **(20)**

- 1) Antihypertensive agents
- 2) Haemostatics and styptics in dentistry
- 3) Therapeutic uses of Atropine
- 4) Lignocaine as local anaesthetic in dentistry
- 5) Preanaesthetic medication
- 6) Non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs

**Q - 3.** Write Correct Option. **(10)**

1. Which drug is skeletal muscle relaxant?  
(a) Succinylcholine (b) Adrenaline  
(c) Dopamine (d) Dextrose
2. When drug is administered by intravenous route, the bioavailability is  
(a) 10% (b) 20%  
(c) 30% (d) 100%
3. Which drug is used as an anticoagulant?  
(a) Paracetamol (b) Ampicillin  
(c) Heparin (d) Nimesulide
4. Which drug is used to treat bronchial asthma?  
(a) Paracetamol (b) Dopamine  
(c) Salbutamol (d) Ibuprofen
5. Toxicology is the science of  
(a) Poisons (b) Drugs (c) Medicines (d) Antibiotics

## SECTION – II

**Q - 4.** Describe pharmacology of Broad spectrum antibiotics. (20)

**Q - 5.** Write short notes on **any four** of the following. (20)

- 1) Dentifrices
- 2) Oral prophylactic agents
- 3) Obtundents
- 4) Vitamin D
- 5) Adverse reactions and therapeutic uses of Insulin
- 6) Proton pump inhibitors

**Q - 6.** Write Correct Option. (10)

1. Which drug is used to treat tuberculosis?  
(a) Rifampicin (b) Ampicillin  
(c) Chloramphenicol (d) Fluconazole
2. Deficiency of which produces beriberi?  
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B  
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
3. Tetracycline causes  
(a) Dental caries (b) Chronic destructive periodontitis  
(c) Yellowish discoloration of teeth (d) Skin eruptions
4. Which of the following is antifungal agent?  
(a) Fluconazole (b) Paracetamol  
(c) Ampicillin (d) Ibuprofen
5. Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis?  
(a) Ciprofloxacin (b) Penicillin (c) Ofloxacin (d) Rifampicin

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**  
**Preliminary Examination**  
**Second Year B.D.S(2013-2014s)Odd Batch**  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 3 Hours]  
Date : 7/10/14

[Total marks:100]  
Time : 10.30 to 1.30

**Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

- Q.1.** Describe advantages & Disadvantages of various routes of drug administration. 20
- Q.2.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following. 20
1. Drug addiction.
  2. Enumerate NSAIDs. Discuss the therapeutic uses & side effect of Ibuprofen.
  3. Sources of drug.
  4. Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
  5.  $\beta$ -blockers.
- Q.3. Answer of the following (Any Five).** 10
1. Enumerate two commonly used  $\alpha$ -blockers used in clinical practice.
  2. Name two drugs used in the treatment of peptic ulcer.
  3. Explain in brief about the mode of action of castor oil as purgative.
  4. Define: Dentifrices.
  5. Sources of Vitamin C.
  6. Vasodilators (Any two)

**(P.T.O)**

## Section- II

**Q.4.** Describe Pharmacotherapeutics of Cephalosporins.

20

**Q.5.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following.

20

1. Mouthwashes.
2. Obtundents.
3. Therapeutic uses of glucocorticoids.
4. Anti Hypertensive agents.
5. Haemostatic & Styptics in clinical dentistry.

**Q.6.** Answer of the following (Any Five).

10

1. Any two non-systemic antacids.
2. Any two Preanaesthetic medicaments.
3. Why Lignocaine is combined with Adrenaline.
4. Name two chelating agents.
5. Important toxic effects of streptomycin antibiotic.
6. Cardiovascular effects of Adrenaline.



**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***Second Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S (2013-14) Oct-Dec Batch***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**Date :- 20/8/2014**

**[Total marks:70]**

**[Time : 3 Hours]**

- Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

**Q.1. Describe advantages and disadvantages of various routes of drug administration** 14

**Q.2. Write the short note on any THREE of the following.** 15

1. Sources of drug.
2. Drug Addiction.
3. Drug Combination
4. Absorption of drugs.
5. Adverse drug reaction.

**Q.3. Answer any SIX of the following** 6

1. What is the Bioavailability of the drug when it is given by I.V. route?
2. Define pharmacokinetics?
3. What is Plasma Half life?
4. Which is the major site for drug metabolism?
5. Define Prodrug?
6. Write two factors among factors modifying drug action.
7. What is drug antagonism?
8. Which is the major route of drug excretion?

**(P.T.O)**

## Section- II

**Q.4. Describe pharmaco-therapeutics of local anti infectives used in clinical dentistry.** 14

**Q.5. Write the short note on any THREE of the following.** 15

1. Obtundents.
2. Dentifrices.
3. Mummifying agents.
4. Fluorides in dental practice.
5. Drugs used in dental emergencies.

**Q.6. Answer any SIX of the following** 6

1. What is Mouthwash? Give one example.
2. Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as ..
3. Deficiency of which vitamin produces scurvy?
4. What is Disclosing agents?
5. Give two names of Bleaching agents.
6. What is the Optimum level of fluoride in drinking water?
7. What is Plasma protein binding?
8. Define :- Therapeutic Drug Monitoring.

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Year B.D.S. FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION (Oct – Dec Batch)**

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Total marks: 50**

**Que - 1. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of Cephalosporins.**

**14 Marks**

**Que - 2. Write short notes ( any five):**

**25 Marks**

- a) Pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of Morphine
- b) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids
- c) Vitamin D
- d) Drug therapy of peptic ulcer
- e) Anticoagulants
- f) Phenytoin sodium
- g) Bronchodilators

**Que - 3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blank.**

**11 Marks**

1. Which drug is skeletal muscle relaxant?  
(a) Succinylcholine (b) Adrenaline (c) Dopamine (d) Dextrose
2. Adverse reaction gum hyperplasia is common with  
(a) Barbiturate (b) Diazepam (c) Ofloxacin (d) Phenytoin
3. Which drug is antiplatelet?  
(a) Aspirin (b) Lignocaine (c) paracetamol (d) Nicorandil
4. Which drug is used to treat bronchial asthma?  
(a) Paracetamol (b) Dopamine (c) Salbutamol (d) Ibuprofen
5. Which drug is proton pump inhibitor?  
(a) Propranolol (b) Pantoprazole (c) Ranitidine (d) Phentolamine
6. Presence of which vitamin enhances absorption of oral iron?  
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
7. -----is short acting barbiturate.
8. Write two therapeutic uses of diazepam.
9. Enumerate two antiemetics.
10. ----- is used to treat status epilepticus.
11. Write the names of two drugs used in depression.

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Year B.D.S. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2013-2014 (Regular Batch)**

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Total marks: 100**

**SECTION - I**

**Que - 1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action.**

**14 Marks**

**Que - 2. Write short notes ( any five):**

**25 Marks**

- a) Organo phosphorus poisoning
- b) Iron preparations
- c) Antihypertensives
- d) Drug therapy of peptic ulcer
- e) Sources of drugs
- f) Phenytoin sodium
- g) Chemotherapy of tuberculosis

**Que - 3. Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blank.**

**11 Marks**

1. Which drug is skeletal muscle relaxant?  
(a) Succinylcholine (b) Adrenaline (c) Dopamine (d) Dextrose
2. When drug is administered by intravenous route, the bioavailability is  
(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 100%
3. Which drug is calcium channel blocker?  
(a) Atenolol (b) Lignocaine (c) Nifedipine (d) Nicorandil
4. Which drug is used to treat bronchial asthma?  
(a) Paracetamol (b) Dopamine (c) Salbutamol (d) Ibuprofen
5. Which drug is beta blocker?  
(a) Propranolol (b) Terazosine (c) Atropine (d) Phentolamine
6. Insulin is used to treat  
(a) Hypoglycemia (b) Obesity (c) Typhoid (d) Diabetes mellitus
7. -----is short acting barbiturate.
8. Write two therapeutic uses of diazepam.
9. Enumerate two antiemetics.
10. ----- is used to treat anaphylactic shock.
11. Enumerate two obtundents.

## SECTION – II

**Que - 4.** Describe pharmacotherapeutics of Fluroquinolones.

**14 Marks**

**Que - 5.** Write short notes ( any five):

**25 Marks**

- a) Non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs
- b) Oral prophylactic agents
- c) Mummifying agents
- d) Vitamin C
- e) Therapeutic uses of Corticosteroids
- f) Disclosing agents
- g) Lignocaine as local anaesthetic in dentistry

**Que - 6.** Short questions/MCQs/Fill in the blank.

**11 Marks**

1. Which drug is used to treat myasthenia gravis?  
(a) Atenolol (b) Noradrenaline (c) Adrenaline (d) Neostigmine
2. Presence of which vitamin enhances absorption of oral iron?  
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
3. Which of the following is antifungal agent?  
(a) Fluconazole (b) Paracetamol (c) Ampicillin (d) Ibuprofen
4. Adverse reaction gum hyperplasia is common with  
(a) Barbiturate (b) Diazepam (c) Ofloxacin (d) Phenytoin
5. Which drug is morphine antagonist?  
(a) Naloxone (b) Apomorphine (c) Pethidine (d) Neostigmine
6. ----- causes yellowish discoloration of teeth.
7. Etoricoxib is a selective ----- inhibitor.
8. Write the names of two oral drugs used to treat diabetes mellitus.
9. Enumerate two proton pump inhibitors.
10. For gingivitis ----- is used.
11. Which drug is used in bronchial asthma?

**NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR (NG)**

**MID TERM INTERNAL EXAMINATION**

**2<sup>nd</sup> B.D.S. (YER 2013-14) REGULAR BATCH**

**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Date: 27<sup>th</sup> Jan 2014**

**Seat No:**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Total marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

2) Write each section in separate answer book.

**SECTION - I**

**Q - 1.** Describe the factors modifying the drug action.

**(20)**

**Q - 2.** Write short notes on **any four** of the following.

**(20)**

- 1) Types of adrenergic receptors.  
Describe pharmacological actions and therapeutic uses of Adrenaline.
- 2) Organo phosphorus poisoning
- 3) Lignocaine as local anaesthetic in dentistry
- 4) Preanaesthetic medication
- 5) Mummifying agents
- 6) Obtundents

**Q - 3.** Write Correct Option.

**(10)**

1. Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock?  
(a) Succinylcholine (b) Adrenaline (c) Atropine (d) Noradrenaline
2. When drug is administered by intravenous route, the bioavailability is  
(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 100%
3. Which drug is anticholinergic drug?  
(a) Physostigmine (b) Dicyclomine (c) Neostigmine (d) Pilocarpine
4. Which drug is used in bronchial asthma?  
(a) Ipratropium bromide (b) Cyclopentolate (c) Homatropine (d) Dicyclomine
5. Toxicology is the science of  
(a) Poisons (b) Drugs (c) Medicines (d) Antibiotics

## SECTION – II

Q - 4. Define angina pectoris. Describe in detail the drug therapy of angina. (20)

Q - 5. Write short notes on **any four** of the following. (20)

- 1) Loop diuretics
- 2) Fluorides in clinical dentistry
- 3) Dentifrices
- 4) Abrasives in dentistry
- 5) Adverse effects and therapeutic uses of Beta blockers
- 6) Antihypertensive drugs

Q - 6. Write Correct Option. (10)

1. Which of following is potassium sparing diuretic?  
(a) Spironolactone (b) Mannitol (c) Hydrochlorothiazide (d) Furosemide
2. Which drug is Beta blocker?  
(a) Propranolol (b) Terazosine (c) Atropine (d) Phentolamine
3. Which drug is selective  $\alpha_1$  receptor blocker?  
(a) Prazosin (b) Phenoxybenzamine (c) Phentolamine (d) Atenolol
4. The time during which plasma level of drug becomes half is called  
(a) Plasma half life (b) Dose of drug (c) Bioavailability (d) All of above
5. Which drug is used to treat myasthenia gravis?  
(a) Atenolol (b) Noradrenaline (c) Adrenaline (d) Neostigmine

Office Copy

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***Third Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S(2012-2013)***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

**[Time : 3 Hours]**

**[Total marks:100]**

- Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

- Q.1.** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. 20
- Q.2.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following. 20
1. Haemostatics and Styptics
  2. Parental route of drug administration.
  3. Preanaesthetic medication.
  4. Lignocaine as local anaesthetic agent in dental practice.
  5. Antihypertensive agent.
- Q.3. Write the Correct Option.** 10
1. Atropine poisoning is treated with  
a) Physostigmine (b) Noradrenaline  
c) Ephedrine (d) Endrphonium
  2. Clove Oil is  
a) Mineral Oil (b) Fixed Oil  
c) Volatile Oil (d) Oleo-resin
  3. For a case of toothache following drugs are used  
a) Morphine (b) Acetyl Salicylic Acid  
c) Alcohol (d) Phenobarbitone
  4. Presence of which agent enhances the absorption of oral iron  
a) Phylate (b) Vitamin-K  
c) Vitamin-A (d) Vitamin-C
  5. Which drug is Proton Pump Inhibitor,  
a) Ranitidine (b) Omeprazole  
c) Sucralfate (d) Antacids



## Section- II

**Q.4.** Describe Broad Spectrum Antibiotics.

20

**Q.5.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following.

20

1. Chemotherapy of tuberculosis.
2. Therapeutic uses of Corticosteroids.
3. Obtundents.
4. Drugs Used in Peptic Ulcer.
5. Dentifrices and Mouthwashes.

**Q.6.** Write the Correct Option.

10

1. Caustics are,  
a) Anti-infective  
c) Protoplasmic Poisons  
(b) Haemostatics  
(d) Bleaching agent
2. Metphormin is used to treat,  
a) Diabetes Mellitus  
c) Shock  
(b) Diabetes Insipidus  
(d) Hypertension
3. Chronic Poisoning of Fluorides is known as,  
a) Fluorosis  
c) Mumifying agent  
(b) Dental Caries  
(d) Gingivitis
4. Which is ultra short acting Barbiturates?  
a) Phenobarbitone  
c) Alprazolam  
(b) Diazepam  
(d) Thiopental
5. Which drug is Beta-blocker?  
a) Propranolol  
c) Clonazepam  
(b) Terazocine  
(d) Phentolamine

**Narsinbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar.**

***Third Internal Examination***

***Second Year B.D.S(2012-2013)***

**General & Dental Pharmacology**

[Time : 3 Hours]

[Total marks:100]

- Instructions:** (1) Use Separate answer book for each Section.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Section- I**

- Q.1.** Describe the factors modifying the drug action. 20
- Q.2.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following. 20
1. Haemostatics and Styptics
  2. Parental route of drug administration.
  3. Preanaesthetic medication.
  4. Lignocaine as local anaesthetic agent in dental practice.
  5. Antihypertensive agent.
- Q.3. Write the Correct Option.** 10
1. Atropine poisoning is treated with  
a) Physostigmine (b) Noradrenaline  
c) Ephedrine (d) Endorphonium
  2. Clove Oil is  
a) Mineral Oil (b) Fixed Oil  
c) Volatile Oil (d) Oleo-resin
  3. For a case of toothache following drugs are used  
a) Morphine (b) Acetyl Salicylic Acid  
c) Alcohol (d) Phenobarbitone
  4. Presence of which agent enhances the absorption of oral iron  
a) Phylate (b) Vitamin-K  
c) Vitamin-A (d) Vitamin-C
  5. Which drug is Proton Pump Inhibitor,  
a) Ranitidine (b) Omeprazole  
c) Sucralfate (d) Antacids

## Section- II

**Q.4.** Describe Broad Spectrum Antibiotics.

20

**Q.5.** Write the short note on any **FOUR** of the following.

20

1. Chemotherapy of tuberculosis.
2. Therapeutic uses of Corticosteroids.
3. Obtundents.
4. Drugs Used in Peptic Ulcer.
5. Dentifrices and Mouthwashes.

**Q.6.** Write the Correct Option.

10

1. Caustics are,
  - a) Anti-infective
  - (b) Haemostatics
  - c) Protoplasmic Poisons
  - (d) Bleaching agent
2. Metphormin is used to treat,
  - a) Diabetes Mellitus
  - (b) Diabetes Insipidus
  - c) Shock
  - (d) Hypertension
3. Chronic Poisoning of Fluorides is known as,
  - a) Fluorosis
  - (b) Dental Caries
  - c) Mumifying agent
  - (d) Gingivitis
4. Which is ultra short acting Barbiturates?
  - a) Phenobarbitone
  - (b) Diazepam
  - c) Alprazolam
  - (d) Thiopental
5. Which drug is Beta-blocker?
  - a) Propranolol
  - (b) Terazocine
  - c) Clonazepam
  - (d) Phentolamine

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar (NG)**  
**Second Terminal Examination**  
**Second Year B.D.S.(Regular Batch)**  
**GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**Duration: 2 hrs**

**Time: 9 to 11 am**

**Date:12-03-2013**

**Total marks:50**

**NB:** Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q-1. Describe pharmacology of Cephalosporins. (20)

Q-2. Write short notes on **any FOUR** of the following. (20)

- 1) Haemostatics and Stryptics in clinical dentistry.
- 2) Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis (TB).
- 3) Drug therapy for Peptic ulcer.
- 4) Therapeutic uses of Glucocorticoids.
- 5) Tetracyclines as broad spectrum antibiotics.
- 6) Therapeutic uses of Glucocorticoids.

Q-3. Write Correct Option. (10)

(1) Which drug is used to treat Tuberculosis?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Neostigmine | (b) Rifampicin  |
| (c) Atenolol    | (d) Pilocarpine |

(2) Castor Oil is

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Mild Irritant Purgative | (b) Saline Purgative     |
| (c) Non Systemic Antacid    | (d) Used in peptic Ulcer |

(3) Which drug is H<sub>2</sub>-receptor blocker?

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Ranitidine | (b) Omeprazole |
| (c) Sucralfate | (d) Antacid    |

(4) Tetracycline causes

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Dental Carries                   | (b) Chronic destructive periodontitis |
| (c) Yellowish discoloration of teeth | (d) Skin eruptions                    |

(5) Anticoagulant effect of heparin is primarily due to

- (a) Decrease in prothrombin formation in liver
- (b) Decrease platelet aggregation
- (c) Activation of antithrombosis III
- (d) All of above

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION

2<sup>nd</sup> B.D.S (Oct-Dec Batch)

GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 50

NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q-1 Classify Sympathomimetics drugs. Describe Pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline.

20

Q-2 Write notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

20

1. Beta blockers
2. Therapeutic uses of Atropine
3. Antihypertensive drugs
4. Atropine substitutes
5. Organophosphorus compounds and its treatment

Q-3 Multiple chooses questions. Choose any one appropriate answer:

10

1. Which drug id used in angina pectoris?  
a. Isosorbide dinitrate   b. Atropine   c. Lignocaine   d. Adrenaline
2. Which drug is used in myasthenia gravis?  
a. Methachol   b. Neostigmine   c. Acetylcholine   d. Carbachol
3. Which drug is used in organophosphorus poisoning?  
a. Neostigmine   b. Muscarine   c. Atropine   d. Pilocarpine
4. Which drug is used in anaphylactic shock?  
a. Propranolol   b. Captopril   c. Diltiazem   d. Adrenline
5. Phenoxybenzamine is  
a. Alfa blocker   b. Beta blocker   c. Alfa agonist   d. Beta agonist

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

1<sup>ST</sup> TERMINAL EXAMINATION

2<sup>nd</sup> B.D.S (Oct –Dec Batch)

GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

13<sup>th</sup> March 2012

Seat No:

Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 50

NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q-1 Define Beta Lactum Antibiotics and mention their antimicrobial actions, therapeutic uses and adverse reactions. 15

Q-2 Write notes on any **two** of the following: 15

1. Local Antiinfectives
2. Drug treatment of Peptic Ulcer
3. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Insulin

Q-3 Write notes on any **four** of the following: 16

1. Haemostatics and Styptics
2. Chelating agents
3. Therapeutic uses of Tetracyclines
4. Non-systemic Gastric antacids
5. Drugs used in treatment of diarrhoeas

Q-4 Multiple choose questions. Choose any one appropriate answer: 04

1. Which drug is used to treat Tuberculosis?  
a. Cimetidine      b. Ranitidine      c. Rifampicine      d. Paracetamol
2. Which drug produces toxicity " Gray Baby Syndrome" ?  
a. Kanamycin      b. Tobramycine      c. Chloramphenicol      d. Penicillin
3. Which drug is an antiemetic agent ?  
a. Morphine      b. Apomorphine      c. Metoclopramide      d. Ipecacuanha
4. Deficiency of which vitamin produces Scurvy?  
a. Vitamin A      b. Vitamin B      c. Vitamin C      d. Vitamin D

NARSINHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

2<sup>nd</sup> TERMINAL EXAMINATION

2<sup>nd</sup> B.D.S

GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

24<sup>th</sup> February 2012

Seat No:

Time: 2 hours

Max Marks: 50

NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q-1 Define Broad Spectrum Antibiotics and mention their antimicrobial actions, therapeutic uses and adverse reactions. 15

Q-2 Write notes on any **two** of the following: 15

1. Therapeutic uses and toxicity of Glucocorticoids
2. Antihypertensive drugs and their clinical uses
3. Drug treatment of Peptic Ulcer

Q-3 Write notes on any **four** of the following: 16

1. Haemostatic and Styptics
2. Chelating agents
3. Antiseptics and disinfectants
4. Non-systemic Gastric antacids
5. Castor oil as a mild irritant purgative

Q-4 Multiple choose questions. Choose any one appropriate answer: 04

1. Which drug is used to treat Tuberculosis?  
a. Cimetidine    b. Ranitidine    c. Rifampicine    d. Paracetamol
2. Which drug is used to treat Typhoid fever?  
a. Gentamycine    b. Tobramycine    c. Ciprofloxacin    d. Tetracycline
3. Which is H<sub>2</sub> receptor blocker?  
a. Antacid    b. Ranitidine    c. Omeprazole    d. Sucralfate
4. Deficiency of which vitamin produces Scurvy?  
a. Vitamin A    b. Vitamin B    c. Vitamin C    d. Vitamin D

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar (NG)**  
**Preliminary Examination (Oct-Dec batch)**  
**Second B.D.S Examination**  
**General and Dental Pharmacology**

**Date:**

**Total marks: 100**

**Duration: 3hrs**

**NB:** 1) Use separate answer book for each section  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Section 1**

**Q-1** Describe the factors modifying the dosage and effects of drugs. (15)

**Q-2** Write notes on **any two** of the following (15)

- 1) Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)
- 2) Pharmacological Actions of Adrenaline
- 3) Drug treatment of Peptic ulcer

**Q-3** Write short notes on **any three** of the following (12)

- 1) Sources of drugs
- 2) Preanesthetic medication
- 3) Lignocaine as Local anesthetic agent in clinical dentistry
- 4) Therapeutic uses of Atropine

**Q-4** Multiple choose questions (08)

- 1) Which NSAID is used as an antiplatelet drug?  
a) Paracetamol b) Analgin c) Ibuprofen d) Aspirin
- 2) Insulin is used to treat  
a) Hypoglycemia b) Obesity c) Diabetes mellitus d) Typhoid
- 3) Which drug is used to produce local anesthesia?  
a) Lignocaine b) Atropine c) Phenytoin d) Phenobarbitone
- 4) Caustics are  
a) Anti-infectives b) Haemostatic & Styptics c) Protoplasmic poisons  
d) Bleaching agent



## Section 2

Q-5 Describe broad spectrum antibiotics (15)

Q-6 Write notes on **any two** of the following (15)

- 1) Haemostatic and styptics
- 2) Therapeutic uses and toxicity of Glucocorticoids
- 3) Antihypertensive agents

Q-7 Write short notes on **any three** of the following (12)

- 1) Dentifrices
- 2) Bleaching agents
- 3) Caustics in dentistry
- 4) Fluorides in Clinical Dentistry

Q-8 Multiple choose questions (08)

- 1) Deficiency of which vitamin causes scurvy?  
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
- 2) For gingivitis the following medication is used:  
a) Dentifrices b) Gum paint c) Throat paint d) Mouthwashes
- 3) Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as  
a) Flourosis b) Dental caries c) Mummifying of teeth d) Gingivitis
- 4) Lead sulfide produce  
a) Excessive salivation b) Bad odor in breath c) Blue line on gums

**Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar (NG)**  
**First Internal Examination**  
**Second B.D.S Examination**  
**General and Dental Pharmacology**

**Duration: 2 hrs**

**Total marks: 50**

**NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks**

Q-1 Describe advantages and disadvantages of different routes of drug administration (15)

Q-2 Write short notes on **any two** of the following (15)

- a) Lignocaine as Local anesthetic agent in clinical dentistry
- b) Pharmacological Actions and Therapeutic uses of Adrenaline
- c) Adverse effects of drugs

Q-3 Write short notes on **any four** of the following (16)

- 1) Sources of drugs
- 2) Preanesthetic medication
- 3) Obtundents
- 4) Bleaching agents
- 5) Mouthwashes

Q-4 Multiple choose questions (04)

1) Which NSAID is used as an antiplatelet drug?

- a) Paracetamol b) Analgin c) Ibuprofen d) Aspirin

2) Which drug is used to produce local anesthesia?

- a) Lignocaine b) Atropine c) Phenytoin d) Phenobarbiton

3) Caustics are

- a) Anti-infectives b) Haemostatic & Styptics c) Protoplasmic poisons
- d) Bleaching agent

4) Atropine poisoning is treated with:

- a) Endrophonium b) Physostigmine c) Ephedrine d) Noradrenaline

# NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

## SUB: GENERAL & DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

### FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION

#### Second Year BDS

Date: 15/12/2008

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

TIME: 2 HRS

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

write neatly and legibly  
Draw diagrams wherever required  
Figures to the right indicate total marks

### SECTION - I

1. Describe various routes of drug administration. 10
2. Answer any one of the following. 6
  - I, Therapeutic uses of Sympathomimetics.
  - II, Write short notes on Anticholinesterases.
3. Write short notes on any three of the following. 9
  - I, Drug dependence
  - II, Therapeutic uses of Atropine
  - III, Therapeutic uses of B- blockers
  - IV, Sources of drug

### SECTION - II

1. What are NSAIDS, classify them. Write the pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Aspirin. 10
2. Answer any one of the following. 6
  - I, What are the adverse effects of Phenytoin.
  - II, Write short notes on Pre-anaesthetic medication
3. Write short notes on any three of the following. 9
  - I, Obtundents
  - II, Mouth washes
  - III, Dentrifices
  - IV, Haemostatics and styptics

**NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**  
**Second B.D.S.- Preliminary Examination**  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time: 3 hours  
9-00 a.m. to 12-00 p.m.

Total Marks: 100  
Date: 27-04-2009

- Instructions:
1. Write each section in separate answer-books.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  3. Draw diagrams wherever required.

**SECTION – 1**

1. Local Anaesthetics - Write their definition, classification and mode of action. 16  
Describe uses & adverse effects of local anaesthetic agents with/without vasoconstrictor.
2. Describe any TWO of the following: 18
  - a. Adrenaline - Therapeutic Uses and CVS actions.
  - b. Define and classify sedative-hypnotics. Drug treatment of Insomnia
  - c. Anticholinergic drugs
3. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: 16
  - a. H<sub>1</sub> antihistamines
  - b. Omeprazole
  - c. Emollient laxative
  - d. Ibuprofen
  - e. Properties of Ideal Chelating Agent. Describe D-Penicillamine
  - f. Beta blockers

**SECTION – 2**

1. What are antibiotics, classify them. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of Cephalosporins. 16
2. Describe any TWO of the following: 18
  - a. Biotransformation of drugs
  - b. Anti-tubercular agents
  - c. Corticosteroids
3. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following: 16
  - a. Oral antidiabetic drugs
  - b. Ideal Dentrifice
  - c. Vitamin D
  - d. Fluorides in Dentistry
  - e. Bleaching agents
  - f. Haemostatics and Styptics in dentistry

**Nootan Dental College & Hospital**  
**S.Y.B.D.S. Preliminary Examination**  
**General and Dental Pharmacology**

**Time : 3 HoursMax.**  
**Date : 23-08-08**

**Marks : 100**

- Instructions : 1. Write 2 sections in separate answer books.  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
3. Draw the diagrams wherever necessary.  
4. Write legibly.

**SECTION 1**

1. Describe any 2 of the following: 18
  - a. Advantages & disadvantages of various routes of drug administration.
  - b. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Corticosteroids.
  - c. Antihypertensive agents.
2. Classify analgesics. Describe pharmacology of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. 16
3. Write short notes on any 4 of the following. 16
  - a. Xylocaine as a local anaesthetic agent.
  - b. Drug addiction.
  - c. Sources of drugs.
  - d. Vitamin-C.
  - e. Preanaesthetic medication.
  - f. Therapeutic uses of atropine.

**SECTION 2**

1. Describe any 2 of the following: 18
  - a. Local antiinfectives.
  - b. Cephalosporins.
  - c. Haemostatics & Styptics.
2. Classify gastric antacids. Describe advantages & disadvantages of various antacids. 16
3. Write short notes on any 4 of the following: 16
  - a. Antiseptics.
  - b. Fluorides – use in dental practice.
  - c. Mouthwashes.
  - d. Obtundents.
  - e. Iron preparations in anaemia.
  - f. Dentrifices.

**NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**  
**Second B.D.S.- First Terminal Examination\***  
**General & Dental Pharmacology**

Time: 2 hours  
9-00 a.m. to 11-00 a.m.

Total Marks: 50  
Date: 27-04-2009

- Instructions:
1. Write each section in separate answer-books.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  3. Draw diagrams wherever required.

**SECTION – 1**

1. Define and Classify Sympathomimetic agents. Describe Pharmacological actions, Uses and CVS actions of Adrenaline. 10
2. Describe any ONE of the following: 6
  - a. Preanaesthetic medication
  - b. Anticholinergic drugs
3. Write short notes on any THREE of the following: 9
  - a. Carbamazepine
  - b. Diazepam
  - d. Aspirin
  - e. Organophosphorus poisoning

**SECTION – 2**

1. Describe the factors modifying drug action and Explain with suitable examples. 10
2. Describe any ONE of the following: 6
  - a. Mouth washes
  - b. Haemostatics and Styptics in Dentistry
3. Write short notes on any THREE of the following: 9
  - a. Ideal Dentrifice
  - b. Vitamin D
  - c. Fluorides in Dentistry
  - d. Bleaching agents

**Nootan Dental College & Hospital**  
**Second B.D.S. Examination – 2007-2008**  
**First Internal Examination**  
**Subject - Pharmacology**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Write the 2 sections in separate answer books.  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
3. Write legibly and draw diagrams if necessary.

**SECTION 1**

1. Describe the factors modifying drug action. **16**
2. Describe any 2 of the following **18**
  - a. Classify and describe non-narcotic analgesics.
  - b. Pre anaesthetic medication.
  - c. Describe Xylocaine as local anesthetic.
3. Write short notes on any 4 of the following. **16**
  - a. Sources of drugs.
  - b. Intra venous General anesthetics.
  - c. Sublingual route of drug administration.
  - d. Diazepam
  - e. Alcoholism.

**SECTION 2**

1. Classify and describe pharmacological actions, uses and adverse effects of Sympathomimetics. **16**
2. Answer any 2 of the following. **18**
  - a. Describe actions, uses and adverse effects of Atropine.
  - b. Describe Fluorides in dental practice.
  - c. Propranolol.
3. Write short notes on any 4 of the following. **16**
  - a. Obtundents.
  - b. Dentifrices.
  - c. Caustics.
  - d. Mouth washes.
  - e. Drugs used in dental emergency.

NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR

Preliminary Examination

Second B.D.S

General & Dental Pharmacology

Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Date: 15-04-2008

Instructions: 1. Write each section in separate answer-books.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3. Draw diagrams wherever required.

SECTION- 1

1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action. 16
2. Write notes on any Two of the following: 18
  - a. Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs.
  - b. Local anaesthetics of dental use.
  - c. Antihypertensive agents.
3. Write short notes on any Four of the following: 16
  - a. Haemostatics & Styptics.
  - b. Preanaesthetic medication.
  - c. Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
  - d. Glucocorticoids.
  - e. Drug addiction.
  - f. Iron preparations.

SECTION - 2

1. Classify local anti-infective. Describe local anti-infective of dental use. 16
2. Write notes on any two of the following: 18
  - a. Cephalosporins.
  - b. Short course chemotherapy of Tubercular meningitis.
  - c. Non-systemic gastric antacids.
  - d. Oral-prophylactic agents.
3. Write short notes on any Four of the following: 16
  - a. Detrifices.
  - b. Sources of drug.
  - c. Vitamin-D.
  - d. Obtundents.
  - e. Fluorides in dental practice.
  - f. Drugs used in dento-alveolar abscess.



**NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**

**SYBDS Examination – 2009-2010**

**Preliminary Examination**

**Subject - Pharmacology**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 90**

**Instructions: Write each section in a separate answer book**

**Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

**SECTION - I**

- Q-1: Define Pharmacokinetic. Discuss in detail factors affecting absorption of drug and its bioavailability.** 15
- Q-2: Write any two of the following.** 14
- (i) Describe pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Atropine.
  - (ii) Describe various methods to produce local anaesthesia. Discuss xylocaine as local anaesthetic.
  - (iii) Classify NSAIDs. Discuss pharmacological action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Aspirin.
- Q-3: Write Short Note on any three of the following.** 09
- (i) Haemostatics and Styptics in dental practice
  - (ii) Mouth Washes
  - (iii) Drug dependence
  - (iv) Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of beta blockers
- Q-4: Attempt all MCQs. Choose any one appropriate answer.** 07
- (i) Caustics are
    - (a) Anti-infective
    - (b) Haemostatic and Styptics
    - (c) Bleaching agents
    - (d) Protoplasmic poisons
  - (ii) Lead sulfide produce
    - (a) Bad odor in breath
    - (b) Blue lines on gums
    - (c) Excessive salivation
    - (d) All of the above
  - (iii) Adverse reaction "yellowish discolouration of teeth" is produced by
    - (a) Ampicillin
    - (b) Amoxycillin
    - (c) Tetracycline
    - (d) Cefixime
  - (iv) Which drug is used to treat NIDDM with obesity?
    - (a) Metformin
    - (b) Pioglitazone
    - (c) Rosiglitazone
    - (d) Atenolol
  - (v) Which is volatile liquid anaesthetic?
    - (a) Nitrous Oxide
    - (b) Thiopental sodium
    - (c) Halothane
    - (d) Ketamine

- (vi) Which is proton pump inhibitor?  
 (a) Ranitidine (b) Famotidine (c) Omeprazole (d) Antacid
- (vii) Which drug is used to treat tuberculosis?  
 (a) Cimetidine (b) Ranitidine (c) Rifampicin (d) Paracetamol

## SECTION II

- Q-5: Classify Penicillins. Discuss mechanism of action and adverse reactions of Benzyl Penicillins. 15
- Q-6: Write any **two** of the following 14
- Discuss mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and toxicity of Streptomycin.
  - Discuss indication and adverse reactions of Parenteral Iron therapy.
  - Which are H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists? Discuss in detail about Ranitidine.
- Q-7: Write Short Note on any **three** of the following: 09
- Dental uses of Vitamin D
  - Caustics in dentistry
  - Drugs used in dental emergency
  - Local antiinfectives of dental uses
- Q-8: Attempt all MCQs. Choose any one appropriate answer: 07
- Volatile general anesthetics are excreted by  
 (a) Skin (b) Lungs (c) Kidney (d) None of the above
  - Which drug is used to treat Trigeminal Neuralgia?  
 (a) Ampicillin (b) Diazepam (c) Clonidine (d) Carbamazepine
  - Which drug is used to treat anaphylactic shock?  
 (a) Adrenaline (b) Insulin (c) Dextran (d) Heparin
  - Which is ultra short acting barbiturate?  
 (a) Phenobarbitone (b) Diazepam (c) Alprazolam (d) Thiopental
  - Which of the following is cholinesterase reactivator?  
 (a) Neostigmine (b) Atropine (c) Pilocarpine (d) Pralidoxime
  - Which is selective COX- II inhibitor?  
 (a) Paracetamol (b) Diazepam (c) Refecoxib (d) Phenacetin
  - The K<sup>+</sup> sparing diuretics is  
 (a) Furosemide (b) Mannitol (c) Spironolactone (d) Hydrochlorothiazides

**NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR**  
**SYBDS Examination – 2009-2010**  
**First Terminal Examination**  
**Subject - Pharmacology**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

- Instructions: 1. Write each section in a separate answer book**  
**2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

**SECTION – I**

- Q-1 What are antibiotics? Classify them. Describe pharmacotherapeutics of Broad spectrum antibiotics. 12
- Q-2 Describe any two of the following 14
- a) Haemostatics and styptics
  - b) Local antiinfectives in dental practice
  - c) Non systemic gastric antacids
- Q-3 Describe any three of the following 09
- a) Therapeutic uses of Glucocorticoids
  - b) Therapeutic uses of Sulfonamides
  - c) Iron preparations
  - d) Vitamin D
- Q-4 Attempt all MCQs. Choose any one appropriate answer from the options given 05
- a) Deficiency of which vitamin causes Scurvy?  
 (i) Vitamin A (ii) Vitamin C (iii) Vitamin D (iv) Vitamin E
  - b) Which oral antidiabetic drug produce weight loss?  
 (i) Glipizide (ii) Rosiglitazone (iii) Pioglitazone (iv) Metformin
  - c) Tetracyclines act by:  
 (i) Inhibiting cell wall synthesis (ii) Inhibiting protein synthesis  
 (iii) Interfere with DNA function (iv) Interfere with DNA synthesis
  - d) Which antibiotic causes 8<sup>th</sup> nerve damage on prolonged usage.  
 (i) Penicillin (ii) Streptomycin (iii) Tetracyclines (iv) Nystatin
  - e) The anticoagulant effect of heparin is antagonized by:  
 (i) Vitamin K (ii) Ancrod (iii) Protamine sulfate (iv) All of the above

## SECTION - II

- Q-5 Describe pharmacological actions, uses and adverse effects of Insulin 12
- Q-6 Describe any two of the following 14
- a) Chelating agents used clinically
  - b) Castor Oil as a purgative
  - c) Drugs used in peptic ulcer
- Q-7 Describe any three of the following 09
- a) Antihistaminic agents
  - b) Anticoagulants
  - c) Mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Penicillin
  - d) Proton pump inhibitor
- Q-8 Attempt all MCQs. Choose any one of the appropriate answer from the options given 05
- a) Antimicrobial resistance develops due to:  
(i) Mutation (ii) Conjugation or transduction (iii) Conjugation or transformation  
(iv) All of the above
  - b) Which vitamin is used to treat megaloblastic anaemia?  
(i) Vitamin A (ii) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (iii) Vitamin C (iv) Vitamin D
  - c) Which NSAID is used as antiplatelet agent?  
(i) Paracetamol (ii) Analgin (iii) Aspirin (iv) Ibuprofen
  - d) Omeprazole is  
(i) H<sub>2</sub> blocker (ii) H<sub>1</sub> blocker (iii) Proton pump inhibitor (iv) Laxative
  - e) Which is an iron chelating agent?  
(i) Desferrioxamine (ii) Desmopressin (iii) Depsone (iv) Diltide

NOOTAN DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, VISNAGAR (N.G)  
FIRST INTERNAL EXAMINATION SECOND B.D.S  
GENERAL AND DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY

Time: 8:30 to 11:30 (3 hours)  
Total Marks : 80

Day & Date  
3<sup>rd</sup> Nov 2009  
Tuesday

Instructions: Write each section in separate answer book  
Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
Draw diagrams wherever required.

**SECTION 1**

1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action 10
2. Write notes on any TWO of the following: 12
  - a. Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
  - b. Preanaesthetic Medication
  - c. Obtundents in Clinical dentistry
3. Write shortnotes on any THREE of the following 12
  - a. Carbamazepine      b. Toxicity of ethyl Alcohol
  - c. Clinical Pharmacology      d. Mouthwashes in Clinical dentistry
4. Choose the correct option: 06
  1. Chronic poisoning of fluoride is known as  
(a) Fluorosis      (b) Dental caries      (c) Mummifying of teeth      (d) Gingivitis
  2. For gingivitis the following medication is used  
(a) Dentifrices      (b) Gum paint      (c) Throat paint      (d) Mouthwashes
  3. Clove oil is:  
(a) Fixed oil      (b) Volatile oil      (c) Mineral oil      (d) Resin
  4. In treating toxicity of acidic drugs the urine is made :  
(a) Non ionic      (b) Basic      (c) Acidic      (d) Neutral
  5. Majority of drugs are transported across the membrane by:  
(a) Passive diffusion      (b) Active transport      (c) Facilitated transport      (d) Filtration
  6. Phenytoin is most widely used for:  
(a) Grandmal epilepsy      (b) Status epilepticus      (c) Trigeminal neuralgia  
(d) All of the above

## SECTION 11

5. Describe the routes of drug administration 10
6. Write notes on any TWO of the following 12
- (a) Pharmaco-therapeutics of Morphine
  - (b) "Gas" general anaesthetics
  - (c) Bleaching in dental practice
7. Write short notes on any THREE of the following 12
- 1) Sources of drugs      2) Caustics
  - 3) Dentifrices          4) Ethyl alcohol
8. Choose the correct option: 06
- 1. An antagonist is a substance which
    - (a) Acts on the receptor and prevents the effective action of receptor
    - (b) Prevents the action of the agonist
    - (c) Acts on receptor and brings the cellular inhibition
    - (d) (a) and (c)
  - 2. Which of the following drugs is/ are known teratogenic drugs
    - (a) Thalidomide (b) Tetracycline (c) Corticosteroids
    - (d) All of the above
  - 3. Halothane may lead to :
    - (a) Respiratory paralysis (b) Renal failure (c) Hepatitis
    - (d) All of the above
  - 4. Dissociative anaesthesia is achieved by:
    - (a) Fentanyl sodium (b) Ketamine (c) Diazepam (d) Morphine
  - 5. For a case of toothache following drug therapy is employed:
    - (a) Morphine (b) Alcohol (c) Acid acetyl salicylic (d) Phenobarbitone
  - 6. Treatment modalities for discoloured teeth include:
    - (a) Cauterisation (b) Bleaching (c) Mummifying (d) Using of antiinfectives

Ncotan Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar  
Preliminary Examination (I<sup>st</sup> Test)

SECOND B.D.S

General & Dental pharmacology

— sept. 2009 ]

Total marks:  
100

NB: (1) Use separate answer book for each section  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

SECTION I

1. Describe the factors modifying the drug action (16)
2. Write notes on any Two of the following: (18)
  - (a) Preanaesthetic medication
  - (b) Xylocaine as a local anaesthetic agent in dental practice.
  - (c) Non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent
3. Write short notes on any Four of the following: (16)
  - (1) Sources of drugs
  - (2) Intravenous general anaesthetic agents
  - (3) Carbamazepine
  - (4) clinical pharmacology
  - (5) Therapeutic uses of Atropine.
  - (6) Fluorides in dental practice.

SECTION II

4. Describe pharmacology of cephalosporines. (16)
5. Write notes on any Two of the following: (18)
  - (a) Mouthwashes in dentistry
  - (b) Haemostatics & styptics.
  - (c) Oral antidiabetic agents
6. Write short notes on any Four of the following: (16)
  - (a) caustics in dental practice.
  - (b) Vit. D
  - (c) Therapeutic uses of corticosteroids
  - (d) Vasodilators
  - (e) Obtundents
  - (f) Dentifrices.

NARSINGHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL  
SUBJECT: PHARMACOLOGY  
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION  
SECOND YEAR B.D.S

MARKS: 100

TIME: 3 HOURS

- NB: 1. Write each Section in separate answer book  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks to that question.

**Section I**

- Q 1 Define Pharmacokinetics. Discuss in detail about absorption of a drug 16
- Q 2 Long questions (any two) 16
- (a) Classify NSAIDs. Discuss pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of aspirin
  - (b) Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Atropine
  - (c) Discuss Xylocaine as Local anaesthetic agent in Clinical Dentistry
- Q 3 Write short notes (any 3) 12
- a. Haemostatics and styptics in dental practice
  - b. Therapeutic Uses and Adverse effects of Beta blockers
  - c. Mouthwashes
  - d. Phenytoin sodium
  - e. Therapeutic uses of Adrenaline
- Q 4 Multiple choice questions 06
- 1. Morphine is  
(a) Glycoside      (b) Alkaloid      (c) Volatile oil      (d) Mineral oil
  - 2. Which drug is used in trigeminal neuralgia?  
(a) Ampicillin      (b) Diazepam      (c) Clonidine      (d) Carbamazepine
  - 3. Which drug is used in anaphylactic shock?  
(a) Adrenaline      (b) Insulin      (c) Dextran      (d) Heparin
  - 4. Which drug is selective COX-II inhibitor?  
(a) Paracetamol      (b) Aspirin      (c) Rofecoxib      (d) Phenacetin
  - 5. Toxicology is the science of  
(a) Drugs      (b) Poisons      (c) Medicine      (d) Antibiotic
  - 6. Which drug is cardioselective beta blocker?  
(a) Nifedipine      (b) Atenolol      (c) Amlodipine      (d) Felodipine



## Section II

Q-5 Discuss Pharmacotherapeutics of Local anti-infective in clinical dentistry 16

Q-6 Long questions (any two) 16

(a) Classify Penicillins. Discuss mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of benzyl penicillin.

(b) Discuss indications and adverse effects of Parenteral Iron therapy.

(c) Discuss pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Insulin.

Q 3 Write short notes (any 3) 12

a. Vitamin D

b. Caustics in dental practice

c. Drugs used in peptic ulcer

d. Drugs used in dental emergencies

e. H-2 receptor antagonists

Q 4 Multiple choice questions 06

1. Which drug is proton pump inhibitor?

(a) Ranitidine

(b) Famotidine

(c) Omeprazole

(d) Antacid

2. Deficiency of which vitamin produces beriberi?

(a) Vitamin A

(b) Vitamin B

(c) Vitamin C

(d) Vitamin D

3. Which drug is prokinetic antiemetic?

(a) Domperidone

(b) Fluconazole

(c) Castor oil

(d) Ampicillin

4. Long acting glucocorticoid is

(a) Hydrocortisone

(b) Dexamethasone

(c) Cortisone

(d) Atropine

5. Adverse effect "Yellowish discolouration of teeth" is produced by

(a) Ampicillin

(b) Amoxycillin

(c) Cefixime

(d) Tetracycline

6. Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting the bacterial cell wall synthesis?

(a) Tetracycline

(b) Cephalosporin

(c) Quinolone

(d) Aminoglycoside

NARSINGHBHAI PATEL DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL  
SUBJECT: PHARMACOLOGY  
1<sup>st</sup> INTERNAL EXAMINATION  
SECOND YEAR B.D.S

MARKS: 50

TIME: 2 HOURS

NB: Figures to the right indicate full marks to that question.

- Q 1 Discuss Local anti infectives 16
- Q 2 Long questions (any two) 16
- (a) Broad spectrum antibiotics
  - (b) Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis
  - (c) Therapeutic uses and toxicity of Glucocorticoids
- Q 3 Write short notes (any 3) 12
- a. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Insulin
  - b. Non systemic antacids
  - c. Chelating agents
  - d. Vitamin D
  - e. Prescription Writing
- Q 4 Multiple choice questions 06
1. Which drug is proton pump inhibitor?  
(a) Ranitidine (b) Famotidine (c) Omeprazole (d) Antacid
  2. Deficiency of which vitamin produces beriberi?  
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
  3. Which drug is prokinetic antiemetic?  
(a) Domperidone (b) Fluconazole (c) Castor oil (d) Ampicillin
  4. Long acting glucocorticoid is  
(a) Hydrocortisone (b) Dexamethasone (c) Cortisone (d) Atropine
  5. Adverse effect "Yellowish discolouration of teeth" is produced by  
(a) Ampicillin (b) Amoxycillin (c) Cefixime (d) Tetracycline
  6. Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting the bacterial cell wall synthesis?  
(a) Tetracycline (b) Cephalosporin (c) Quinolone (d) Aminoglycoside