



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Kalyani
B.Sc. (Hons) Nursing Second Year Examination, August 2024
Time: 3 Hrs. PHARMACOLOGY Marks: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Draw diagram wherever necessary

SECTION-A

Answer any THREE of the following:

[3×10=30]

1. Classify insulin preparations. Discuss the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Outline the roles and responsibilities of nurses while treating a patient with DKA. (3+3+4)
2. Classify drugs used in the treatment of hypertension. Discuss briefly about the mechanism of action and adverse effect of diuretics. Write in brief about the roles and responsibilities of nurses while treating a patient with hypertensive emergency. (4+3+3)
3. Enumerate drugs used in the treatment of epilepsy. Explain the mechanism of action, side effects of phenytoin. Write in brief about the role and responsibilities of nurses for an epileptic patient. (4+3+3)
4. Classify anti-tubercular drugs. Explain the mechanism of action, adverse effects of any three commonly used first line drugs. Add a note on the roles and responsibilities of nurses for a patient with tuberculosis. (4+3+3)

SECTION-B

Answer any FIVE of the following:

[5×5=25]

5. Routes of drug administration
 6. Management of organophosphate poisoning
 7. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)
 8. Management of diarrhoea and vomiting
 9. Antiseptic and disinfectants
 10. Drugs used in CPR and emergency
 11. Haematinics & treatment of anaemia
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Enrollment No. _____

Invigilator sign: _____

SECTION C (PHARMACOLOGY)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Section C should be answered in first 20 minutes of the Exam duration and handed over to the invigilators.
- Put one tick (✓) mark to only one answer that you consider correct for each question.
- Mark your tick (✓) in pen.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

[20×1=20]

- Maintenance dose of a drug depends primarily on:
 - Volume of distribution
 - Half-life
 - Lipid solubility
 - Total body clearance
- 'Drug efficacy' refers to:
 - Effectiveness of drug in life threatening conditions
 - The maximal intensity of response that can be produced by the drug
 - The dose of the drug needed to produce half maximal effect
 - The minimum dose of the drug needed to produce toxic effect.
- G-coupled protein receptor is:
 - Metabotropic receptors
 - Ionic receptors
 - Kinase-linked receptors
 - Nuclear receptors
- Therapeutic index is a measure of:
 - Safety
 - Potency
 - Efficacy
 - Selectivity
- Antagonism between acetylcholine and atropine:
 - Competitive antagonism
 - Physiological antagonism
 - Noncompetitive antagonism
 - None
- β_2 selective agonists are often effective in:
 - Angina due to coronary insufficiency
 - Asthma
 - Delayed labour
 - None
- Drug given in cardiogenic shock is:
 - Dobutamine
 - Phenylephrine
 - Atropine
 - Digoxin
- Heart rate is decreased by:
 - Propranolol
 - Isoprenaline
 - Dopamine
 - Dobutamine
- Which is **not** a 2nd generation anti-histaminic agent?
 - Cetirizine
 - Cyclizine
 - Loratidine
 - Fexofenadine
- Ondansetron is a potent:
 - Antiemetic
 - Anxiolytic
 - Analgesic
 - Antidepressant
- Sumatriptan is used in:
 - Mania
 - Depression
 - Schizophrenia
 - Migraine
- The antidote of choice in paracetamol poisoning is:
 - Flumazenil
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - N-acetylcysteine
 - Methylene Blue

13. Which of the following is a venodilator?

- a. Hydralazine
- b. Minoxidil
- c. Nitroprusside
- d. Nifedipine

14. Which drug should **not** be given in pregnancy?

- a. Labetalol
- b. ACE inhibitors
- c. Hydralazine
- d. Methyl dopa

15. Dialysis is **not** indicated in toxicity of:

- a. Lithium
- b. Methanol
- c. Salicylates
- d. Digitalis

16. All of the following are anti-arrhythmic drugs **except**:

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Enalapril
- c. Atenolol
- d. Sotalol

17. Drug causing gynecomastia is:

- a. Spironolactone
- b. Rifampicin
- c. Penicillin
- d. Bumetanide

18. Drug of choice for central diabetes insipidus is:

- a. Desmopressin
- b. Leuprolide
- c. Thiazide diuretics
- d. Insulin

19. "Oral contraceptive pills" protect against:

- a. Thrombosis
- b. Ovarian cancer
- c. Cancer cervix
- d. Hepatocellular adenoma

20. Oxytocin causes all **except**

- a. Lactogenesis
- b. Milk ejection
- c. Contraction of uterine muscle
- d. Myoepithelial cell contraction