

Sl.No. M21508

Course Code : 161322T03

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM  
(Deemed to be University)**

**BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2019  
Second Year**

**GENERAL DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS**

**SECTION A**

**Time: Twenty Minutes**

**Maximum: 20 marks**

**Register Number :**

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**Signature of the candidate**

**Signature of the Invigilator**

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**Instructions to the candidates**

- 1. Write your Register Number and sign at the place specified on the first page of this Question Booklet.**
- 2. Do not open this question booklet until Invigilator announces the commencement of the examination.**
- 3. Answer ALL the Twenty questions. They carry equal marks. No negative marking for wrong answers.**
- 4. Answers should be marked legibly in the SHEET provided in capital letters.**
- 5. THE QUESTION BOOKLET SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- 6. Questions should not be copied and taken out of the Examination Hall. Any one found violating this rule shall not be permitted to write the examination and shall be sent out of the Hall.**
- 7. At the end of 20 minutes, when the Invigilator announces 'STOP WRITING' you must stop writing immediately. If the candidate tries to attempt to answer the questions after the prescribed time, their answer script becomes invalid.**
- 8. Hand over the questions booklet containing answer sheet to the invigilator when you finish answering or immediately after 20 minutes.**

**GENERAL DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS**  
**SECTION-A (20X1=20 MARKS)**  
(Multiple choice questions)

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

1. Majority of drugs cross biological membranes primarily by
  - A. Passive diffusion
  - B. Facilitated diffusion
  - C. Active transport
  - D. Pinocytosis
2. The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its
  - A. Potency
  - B. Efficacy
  - C. Safety
  - D. Dose variability
3. Which major neurotransmitter is released at end organ effectors of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
  - A. Adrenaline
  - B. Nor adrenaline
  - C. Dopamine
  - D. Acetylcholine
4. To which of the sites organophosphates bind to
  - A. Anionic site of AChEs
  - B. Esteratic site of AChEs
  - C. Ach
  - D. None
5. The primary mechanism of action of benzodiazepine is
  - A. Dopamine antagonism
  - B. Adenosine antagonism
  - C. Opening of neuronal chloride channels
  - D. Facilitation of GABA-mediated chloride influx
6. Select the general anaesthetic having the most marked uterine relaxant action
  - A. Propofol
  - B. Halothane
  - C. Nitrous oxide
  - D. Ether

(p.t.o.)

7. Morphine has high affinity for the following opioid receptors
  - A. Mu
  - B. Kappa
  - C. Delta
  - D. All of the above
8. Select the drug which is used by intravenous infusion for emergency control of tachycardia and sudden rise in blood pressure
  - A. Amiodarone
  - B. Lignocaine
  - C. Esmolol
  - D. Disopyramide
9. Which of the following is a potassium retaining diuretic
  - A. Triamterene
  - B. Trimethoprim
  - C. Tizanidine
  - D. Trimetazidine
10. Absorption of oral iron preparation can be facilitated by coadministering
  - A. Antacids
  - B. Tetracyclines
  - C. Phosphates
  - D. Ascorbic acid
11. Drug that can cause cartilage damage in children is
  - A. Cotrimoxazole
  - B. Penicillin
  - C. Ciprofloxacin
  - D. Metronidazole
12. The betalactam antibiotics include the following
  - A. Cephalosporins
  - B. Monobactams
  - C. Carbapenems
  - D. All of the above
13. The most suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is
  - A. Doxycycline
  - B. Tetracycline
  - C. Oxytetracycline
  - D. Demeclocycline

(p.t.o.)

(Sl.No. M21508)

14. The drug preferred for prophylaxis of diphtheria is
  - A. Tetracycline
  - B. Erythromycin
  - C. Ciprofloxacin
  - D. Amikacin
15. Antacid drug which can typically cause diarrhoea is
  - A. Magnesium hydroxide
  - B. Sodium bicarbonate
  - C. Calcium bicarbonate
  - D. Aluminium hydroxide
16. The most efficacious drug for inhibiting round the clock gastric acid output is
  - A. Omeperazole
  - B. Cimetidine
  - C. Pirenzepine
  - D. Misoprostol
17. Which drug can lead to prolongation of QT interval
  - A. Domperidone
  - B. Metoclopramide
  - C. Cisapride
  - D. Omeperazole
18. Omalizumab is a monoclonal antibody used for the treatment of
  - A. Digitalis toxicity
  - B. Bronchial asthma
  - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
  - D. Breast carcinoma
19. The agents which inhibits the activity of phospholipase A2 is
  - A. Ibuprofen
  - B. Aspirin
  - C. Alprostadil
  - D. Prednisolone
20. The vitamin used for management of INH induced neurological disturbances is
  - A. Vitamin B1
  - B. Vitamin B2
  - C. Vitamin B6
  - D. Vitamin B12

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**Second Year**

**GENERAL DENTAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 70 marks

Answer ALL Questions

Answer Section A in the Answer Sheet attached to it 20 marks – 20 minutes to be handed over to the invigilator immediately after 20 minutes

Answer Section B & C in the same answer book

Time : 2 hours 40 minutes

**SECTION – B & C** Maximum : 50 marks

**SECTION – B**

I. Write an Essay on : (1 x 10 = 10)

1. Classify local anaesthetics and write in detail the mechanism of action, Pharmacokinetics, adverse effects and uses of Lignocaine.

II. Write short notes on : (3 x 5= 15)

2. Synergism
3. Cardio selective beta blockers
4. Low molecular weight heparins

**SECTION – C**

III. Write an Essay on: (1 x 10 = 10)

5. Classify Beta lactam Antibiotics. Write the Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse reaction of Semisynthetic Penicillin.

IV. Write short notes on : (3 x 5= 15)

6. Methotrexate
7. Antacids
8. Uses of corticosteroids

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