

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

BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2021

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

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. Interaction of two drugs whose pharmacological actions are opposite of each other is known as
 - A. Competitive antagonism
 - B. Non competitive antagonism
 - C. Physiological antagonism
 - D. Surmountable antagonism
2. Which of the following is an endogenous catecholamine?
 - A. Ephedrine
 - B. Noradrenaline
 - C. Amphetamine
 - D. Isoprenaline
3. Atropine toxicity produces
 - A. Miosis
 - B. Increased sweating
 - C. Rise in body temperature
 - D. Vertibular dysfunction
4. Which of the following is the most powerful vasoconstrictor?
 - A. Adrenaline
 - B. Noradrenaline
 - C. Phenylephrine
 - D. Angiotension - II
5. Verapamil has following action EXCEPT
 - A. Potent negative inotropic activity
 - B. Antiarrhythmic action
 - C. Increases coronary flow
 - D. Produces diarrhea
6. Morphine is contraindicated in following conditions EXCEPT
 - A. Biliary colic
 - B. Head injury
 - C. Acute left ventricular failure
 - D. Undiagnosed abdominal pain

(p.t.o.)

7. Which one of the following drug is a Benzodiazepine antagonist?
- A. Flumazenil
 - B. Buspirone
 - C. Ondansetron
 - D. Chlorazepate
8. Which of the following topical local anesthetics are used in dentistry?
- A. Benzocaine and lignocaine
 - B. Benzocaine and procaine
 - C. Cocaine and Tetracaine
 - D. All of the above
9. Ultra short – acting barbiturate is
- A. Phenobarbitone
 - B. Thiopentone
 - C. Pentobarbitone
 - D. Methohexital
10. Gum Hyperplasia can occur as adverse effect of which of the following drug?
- A. Carbamazepine
 - B. Phenytoin
 - C. Sodium Valproate
 - D. Primidone
11. H₁ receptor blocking agent with minimal anti- cholinergic action is
- A. Dimenhydrinate
 - B. Pheniramine
 - C. Loratridine
 - D. Promethazine
12. Which of the following is NOT CORRECT regarding warfarin?
- A. Oral absorption with near 100% bioavailability
 - B. Over 90% is protein bound
 - C. Long plasma half - life
 - D. It does not cross placental barrier.
13. Which of the following is a systematic antacid?
- A. Aluminum hydroxide
 - B. Magnesium trisilicate
 - C. Calcium carbonate
 - D. Sodium bicarbonate

14. Adverse effects of Glucocorticoids are all of the following EXCEPT
- A. Peptic ulceration
 - B. Osteoporosis
 - C. Hyper sensitivity reaction
 - D. Increased susceptibility to infection
15. Which of the following oral antidiabetic drugs has additional antepatelet aggregatory action?
- A. Glibenclamide
 - B. Gliclazide
 - C. Glipizide
 - D. Tolbutamide
16. Cephalosporins act by
- A. Changing cell wall permeability
 - B. Inhibiting cell wall synthesis
 - C. Inhibit protein synthesis
 - D. Interface with DNA function
17. Clavulanic acid is combined with amoxicillin because
- A. It has weak antibacterial action
 - B. It reduce excretion of amoxicillin
 - C. It increases absorption of amoxicillin
 - D. It inhibits beta- lactamase and enhances activity of amoxicillin.
18. Which of the following drug is not useful for HIV infection?
- A. Zidovudine
 - B. Acyclovir
 - C. Zalcitabine
 - D. Saquinavir
19. All of the following are bacterial antitubercular drugs EXCEPT
- A. Rifampicin
 - B. Isoniazid
 - C. Ethambutol
 - D. Streptomycin
20. Leukotriene receptor antagonist used for bronchial asthma is
- A. Zafirlukast
 - B. Zileuton
 - C. Cromolyn sodium
 - D. Aminophylline

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BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2021

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 routes of drug administration. Enumerate the merits and demerits of intravenous route of drug administration.

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

2. Uses and adverse effects of Atropine.
3. Mechanism of action, Uses and adverse effects of cotrimoxazole.
4. Oral anti – diabetic drugs.

SECTION – C

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

5. Classify penicillins. Explain the mechanism of action of penicillins. List the uses and adverse effects of penicillins.

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

6. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effect of lignocaine.
7. Haematinics.
8. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Diazepam.
