

THE CHARUTAR VIDYA MANDAL UNIVERSITY
BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY – SEMESTER 3
APRIL 2026 (REGULAR) EXAMINATION

Course Title: Pharmacology

Course Code: BPT – 118

Total Printed Pages: 04

Date: 10/04/2026

Time: 10:00 AM To 01:00 PM

Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:

1. There are total 4 Questions given in this paper.
2. All the answer should be written in the answer book.
3. Marks on the right side suggest the total marks of that question.
4. Draw the figure where necessary.

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions: (MCQs)

(15 × 1 = 15)

1. Pharmacokinetics deals with:

- a) Drug effects on the body
- b) Movement of drugs in the body
- c) Genetic variation in drug response
- d) Clinical use of drugs

2. Adverse drug reactions are

- a) Always predictable
- b) Always beneficial
- c) Harmful, unintended effects
- d) Same as drug interactions

3. Acetylcholine acts on

- a) Adrenergic receptors
- b) Cholinergic receptors
- c) Dopamine receptors
- d) Histamine receptors

4. Peripheral muscle relaxants act at

- a) Neuromuscular junction
- b) CNS
- c) Heart
- d) Kidney

5. Sympathetic stimulation generally causes

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Vasodilation
- c) Increased heart rate
- d) Increased digestion

6. ACE inhibitors act by blocking

- a) Angiotensin II formation
- b) Calcium channels
- c) Beta receptors
- d) Sodium channels

7. Nitrates are used in

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Ischemic heart disease
- c) Diabetes
- d) Asthma

8. Tricyclic antidepressants act by

- a) Blocking dopamine receptors
- b) Inhibiting serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake
- c) Stimulating GABA receptors
- d) Blocking histamine receptors

9. Benzodiazepines are used as

- a) Antipsychotics
- b) Sedative-hypnotics
- c) Antidepressants
- d) Antiepileptics

10. Levodopa is used in

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Parkinson's disease
- c) Schizophrenia
- d) Anxiety

11. Antiepileptic drugs act mainly by

- a) Increasing sodium influx
- b) Blocking abnormal neuronal firing
- c) Stimulating dopamine release
- d) Enhancing acetylcholine activity

12. Rheumatoid arthritis is treated with

- a) DMARDs
- b) Antidepressants
- c) Antipsychotics
- d) Anticoagulants

13. Metformin is used in

- a) Type 1 diabetes
- b) Type 2 diabetes
- c) Hypertension
- d) Epilepsy

14. Laxatives are used in

- a) Diarrhea
- b) Constipation
- c) Hypertension
- d) Asthma

15. Postural hypotension is common with

- a) Beta-blockers
- b) Antidepressants
- c) Antipsychotics
- d) All of the above

Q. 2. Short answers (5 out of 7) (Answer not exceeding 50 words) (5 × 2 = 10)

- a. Define anti-coagulants and thrombolytics with examples?
- b. Write uses of skeletal muscle relaxants.
- c. Why are elderly patients more susceptible to adverse drug reactions?
- d. Give therapeutic uses of calcium channel blockers.
- e. Define chemotherapy and toxicology.
- f. Name the drugs used in constipation and diarrhea.
- g. Define Dementia. Mention two common types.

Q. 3. Short Notes (5 out of 6) (Answer not exceeding 150 words) (5 × 5 = 25)

- a. Discuss the pharmacology of NSAIDs with adverse effects.
- b. Discuss the pharmacology of benzodiazepines.
- c. Write a short note on cholinergic drugs.
- d. Discuss drug action through receptors.
- e. Write a note on ACE inhibitors.
- f. Discuss MOA and uses of High-ceiling diuretic.

Q. 4. Essay (3 out of 4) (3 × 10 = 30)

- a. Classify Anti-anginal drugs with examples? Discuss Pharmacology of Nitrates.
- b. Classify Anti-epileptic drugs with examples? Discuss Pharmacology of Phenytoin.
- c. Discuss factors affecting or modifying drug action.
- d. Classify Anti-ulcer drugs? Give MOA, adverse effects and uses of Proton pump inhibitors.