

## question bank for pharmacology 3

For Pharmacology 3 question bank, especially for B Pharmacy 6th semester, you can find a comprehensive set of questions covering key topics such as drugs acting on the respiratory system, mechanisms of action, adverse effects, and therapeutic uses of various drugs. The question bank typically includes:

### Short Essay Questions (5 marks):

- Definition and classification of drugs used in bronchial asthma.
- Xanthine derivatives and their antiasthmatic mechanisms.
- Mechanism, adverse effects, and uses of selective Beta 2 agonists like salbutamol.
- Classification and mode of action of antitussives.
- Mucolytics and their mechanisms, e.g., bromohexine.
- Respiratory stimulants and their pharmacology.

### Short Answer Questions (2 marks):

- Differences between bronchial asthma and COPD.
- Causes and drugs used in COPD.
- List of bronchodilators.
- Leukotriene antagonists and examples.
- Mast cell stabilizers.
- Definitions and examples of expectorants and antitussives.
- Nasal decongestants and respiratory stimulants.

### Additional topics often included:

- Antimicrobial pharmacology (e.g., sulfonamides, metronidazole).
- Antiulcer drugs and their management.
- Immunosuppressive drugs.
- Antineoplastic drugs.
- Drug classifications and adverse effects.

The question papers and banks also reflect updated exam patterns with a mix of long essay, short essay, and short answer questions, totaling around 75 marks per paper, with some optional questions<sup>[1] [2] [3] [4]</sup>.

You can access detailed question banks and previous question papers from sources like Sunrise University, PharmacyGyan, Carewell Pharma, and MediPdf for structured study material and

practice.

If you want, I can help you find specific question banks or PDFs for download.



## question bank for unit 1 drugs acting on respiratory system

For Unit 1: Drugs Acting on Respiratory System, a detailed question bank includes the following types of questions:

### Short Essay Questions (5 marks):

- Define bronchial asthma and classify drugs used in its treatment.
- Mention xanthine derivatives and describe their antiasthmatic mechanism.
- Explain the mechanism of action, adverse effects, and therapeutic uses of selective Beta 2 agonists like salbutamol.
- Classify antitussives with examples, their general mode of action, and uses.
- Define mucolytics with examples and explain the mechanism of action of bromohexine.
- Define respiratory stimulants and explain the pharmacology of any one example.

### Short Answer Questions (2 marks):

- Differentiate between bronchial asthma and COPD.
- Causes and drugs used in COPD.
- List bronchodilators.
- Define leukotriene antagonists with examples.
- Mention mast cell stabilizers.
- Define expectorants with examples.
- Uses and differences between expectorants and antitussives.
- List four antitussive agents.
- Adverse effects and uses of bromhexine.
- Define nasal decongestants with examples.
- List respiratory stimulants.

### Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) examples:

- Which corticosteroid is used for quick relief in asthma? (e.g., Budesonide)
- First line drug for tuberculosis? (e.g., Isoniazid)
- Drug causing reddish-orange discoloration of body fluids? (Rifampin)
- Sympathomimetic drugs with decongestant action (Ephedrine, Phenylephrine)

- Direct respiratory stimulants (Doxapram)

These questions cover pharmacodynamics, therapeutic uses, adverse effects, and classification of respiratory drugs including bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antitussives, mucolytics, and respiratory stimulants<sup>[5] [6] [7] [8] [9]</sup>.

This question bank is suitable for 6th semester B Pharmacy Pharmacology 3 syllabus and can be found in study resources from Sunrise University, University of Mumbai, and other pharmacy education platforms<sup>[6] [8] [10]</sup>.



## question bank for pharmacology 3 unit no.1 drugs acting on respiratory system and git with answer keys

Here is a concise question bank with answer keys for **Pharmacology 3 Unit 1: Drugs Acting on Respiratory System and GIT** based primarily on Sunrise University and University of Mumbai resources:

### Unit 1: Drugs Acting on Respiratory System

#### Short Essay Questions (5 marks) with Answers

**1. What is bronchial asthma? Classify drugs used in its treatment.**

- Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways characterized by reversible airway obstruction and hyperresponsiveness.
- Drugs: Beta 2 agonists (salbutamol), xanthine derivatives (theophylline), corticosteroids, leukotriene antagonists, mast cell stabilizers, anticholinergics, mucolytics, respiratory stimulants<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**2. Mention xanthine derivatives and write their mechanism of antiasthmatic action.**

- Xanthine derivatives: Theophylline, aminophylline.
- Mechanism: They inhibit phosphodiesterase enzyme, increasing cAMP levels causing bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory effects<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**3. Explain mechanism of action, adverse effects, and therapeutic uses of selective Beta 2 agonist (salbutamol).**

- Mechanism: Stimulates Beta 2 adrenergic receptors causing smooth muscle relaxation and bronchodilation.
- Adverse effects: Tremors, tachycardia, hypokalemia.
- Uses: Acute bronchospasm in asthma and COPD<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**4. Classify antitussives with examples. Write their general mode of action and uses.**

- Classification: Narcotic (codeine), non-narcotic (dextromethorphan).

- Mode of action: Suppress cough reflex centrally or peripherally.
  - Uses: Dry, non-productive cough<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
5. **What are mucolytics? Give example. Write mechanism of action of bromohexine.**
- Mucolytics: Drugs that break down mucus to facilitate expectoration.
  - Example: Bromohexine.
  - Mechanism: Breaks disulfide bonds in mucus glycoproteins reducing viscosity<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
6. **What are respiratory stimulants? Explain pharmacology of any one.**
- Respiratory stimulants: Drugs that stimulate respiratory centers in the brain.
  - Example: Doxapram.
  - Pharmacology: Stimulates carotid body and medullary respiratory centers to increase ventilation<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

### Short Answer Questions (2 marks) with Answers

1. **Differentiate between bronchial asthma and COPD.**
  - Asthma: Reversible airway obstruction, allergic inflammation.
  - COPD: Irreversible airway obstruction, chronic bronchitis, emphysema<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
2. **Causes of COPD.**
  - Smoking, air pollution, occupational dust, alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
3. **Name drugs used in COPD.**
  - Beta 2 agonists, anticholinergics, corticosteroids, theophylline<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
4. **Enlist bronchodilators.**
  - Beta 2 agonists, xanthines, anticholinergics<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
5. **What are leukotriene antagonists? Give example.**
  - Drugs blocking leukotriene receptors to reduce inflammation.
  - Example: Montelukast<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
6. **Mention mast cell stabilizer.**
  - Cromolyn sodium<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
7. **Define expectorant with example.**
  - Drugs that increase bronchial secretion to facilitate mucus clearance.
  - Example: Guaifenesin<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
8. **Difference between expectorant and antitussive.**
  - Expectorants: Promote mucus clearance.
  - Antitussives: Suppress cough reflex<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.
9. **Four antitussive agents.**
  - Codeine, dextromethorphan, pholcodine, noscapine<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**10. Adverse effects and uses of bromhexine.**

- Uses: Mucolytic in respiratory diseases.
- Adverse effects: Gastrointestinal discomfort, rash<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**11. What are nasal decongestants? Give example.**

- Drugs reducing nasal mucosal congestion by vasoconstriction.
- Example: Phenylephrine<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**12. List respiratory stimulants.**

- Doxapram, nikethamide, caffeine<sup>[11] [12]</sup>.

**Unit 1: Drugs Acting on GIT (Brief overview from Pharmacology III important questions)**

- **Classify antiulcer drugs** (e.g., proton pump inhibitors like omeprazole, H2 blockers like ranitidine).
- **Mode of action and adverse effects of antiulcer drugs** such as ranitidine and omeprazole.
- **Drugs used in peptic ulcer disease management** including antacids, cytoprotective agents.
- **Pharmacology of drugs like metronidazole** used in gastrointestinal infections<sup>[13]</sup>.

This question bank with answers is aligned with the syllabus for 6th semester B Pharmacy Pharmacology 3 and can be used for exam preparation effectively<sup>[11] [13] [12]</sup>.

If you want, I can provide a downloadable PDF or more detailed explanations for any specific question.

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1. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/sunrise-university/human-anatomy-and-physiology-i/pharmacology-3-qb-question-bank/59269226>
2. <https://pharmacygyan.com/737-2/>
3. <https://www.sus.ac.in/uploads/examination/Question Bank/Sci Tech Msc/B.Pharm 170622.pdf>
4. <https://medipdf.in/download-pharmacology-3-previous-question-papers/>
5. <https://www.scribd.com/doc/10971860/Pharmacology-Questions-Respiratory>
6. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/sunrise-university/human-anatomy-and-physiology-i/pharmacology-3-qb-question-bank/59269226>
7. <https://isvpt.org/?wpdmact=process&did=MTA5LmhvdGxpbms%3D>
8. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/university-of-mumbai/f-y-b-pharmacy/pharmacology-question-bank/53291598>
9. <https://www.scribd.com/document/742820110/Mcq-of-Pharmacology-3-Bp602tp>
10. <https://www.carewellpharma.in/bpharmacy/notes/6th-sem/pharmacology-3>
11. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/sunrise-university/human-anatomy-and-physiology-i/pharmacology-3-qb-question-bank/59269226>

12. <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/university-of-mumbai/f-y-b-pharmacy/pharmacology-question-bank/53291598>
13. <https://www.scribd.com/document/813645671/PHARMACOLOGY-III-UNIT-WISE-IMP-Q>