APRIL - 1995

SB 75*

M.D (Siddha) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Third Year

Branch II — Gunapadam

Part

Paper III — APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND BIO-ASSAY OF DRUGS

Time Three hours Maximum 100 marks

Answer any FIVE questions

1. Give an account of the factors affecting drug absorption and bio-availability. (20)

2 Evaluate analgesics (NSAID) (20)

3. Discuss the different types of assays and the importance of ELISA. (20)

4. Evaluate by different methods the drugs influencing central nervous system. (20)

Explain mean, median and mode and their differences (20)

6 Write short notes on : (4×5=20)

(a) Tolerance

(b) Counter irritants

(c) Students 'F' test

(d) Adverse drug reaction

APRIL - 1998

SV

M.D. (SIDDHA DEGREE EXAMINATION

Third Year

Branch II - GUNAPAADAM

Paper III - APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND BIOASSAY OF DRUGS

Time: Three hours Max. marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. Describe the methods for carrying out acute and chronic toxicity tests. (20)

2. How are drugs eliminated from the body? What are the methods for enhancing it? (20)

3. Describe the methods by which drugs are evaluated? 15)

4. Evaluate analgesics by mechanical, chemical and thermal stimuli methods. 15)

5. Explain the factors modifying drug action. (15)

6. Write short notes on:

Bio-standardization

(b) Indirect assay. (15)

OCTOBER - 1999

[KA 525]

M.D. (Siddha) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Third Year

Branch II — Gunapadam

Paper III — APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND BIOASSAY OF DRUGS

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe briefly the acute and chronic varieties of drugs and their evaluation methods. (20)

2. Outline briefly the pharmacology of oral contraceptives and their methods of testing in animal models. (20)

3. When do you go for bioassay? Explain the advantages, disadvantages and methods of bioassay. (15)

4. How will you produce experimental hypertension? Explain briefly the methods of testing hypotensives. (15)

5. Describe histamine antagonists with suitable examples. How will you prove experimentally that a drug is H_1 receptor blocker. (15)

6. Short notes : (15)

   (a) Anaphylactic shock.

   (b) Tachyphylaxis

   (c) Imipramine.

APRIL - 2000

[KB 527]

M.D. (SIDDHA) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Third Year

(Old/New Regulations)

Branch II — Gunapadam

Paper III — APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND BIC ASSAY OF DRUGS.

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

1. How will you conduct a primary screening of a potential drug? (20)

2. Describe the methods of evaluating antitumor drugs. Mention a few anti cancerous drugs. (15)

3. Briefly outline the pharmacology of anti peptic ulcer drugs. Describe pyloric ligation method of testing anti ulcer drugs. (15)

4. Classify anti–epileptic drugs Explair the methods of testing anti–convulsants. (20)

5. How will you experimentally prove that the given compound is a pain killer? (15)

6 Short notes :

(a) Dale's vasomotor reversal

(b) Microbiological assay

(c) Morphine. (15)

OCTOBER - 2000

[KC 527]

M.D. (SIDDHA) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Third Year

(Old/New Regulations)

Branch II — Gunapaadam

Paper III — APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY INCLUDING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY AND BIO ASSAY OF DRUGS

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. How will you evaluate by different methods a given drug influencing the central nervous system? (20)

2. Outline the methods to demonstrate the 'Nerve block' produced by Lignocaine. (20)

3. You are given two test tubes *A* and *B* both containing Acetyl choline. How will you experimentally prove that the acetyl choline in test tube *A* is more potent than that of test tube *B*? (15)

4. Write briefly on : (15)

(a) Skeletal muscle relaxants

(b) Isolated rat phrenic nerve and diaphragm preparation.

5. Describe the indications for and the principles and methods of bioassay with examples. (15)

6. How will you demonstrate experimentally that the given drug has an anti–diabetic medicinal action? (15)