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## ① Very short Questions

Pharmacology-3

(40+)

① Define Anti-emetics with its examples.

② Define the following with examples:-

i) Nasal decongestants

ii) Antitussives

iii) Expectorants (mucolytics)

iv) Purgatives & laxatives

v) Digestants

vi) Carminatives

vii) Appetite Suppressants & stimulants

viii) COPD

ix) Respiratory stimulants

③ Define chemotherapy

④ Define Antibiotics with ex.

⑤ what are fluconazol

⑥ Define fluoroquinolones.

⑦ Diff. b/w bacteriostatic & bactericidal

⑧ what are zidovudin

⑨ Define chemotherapeutic index. Diff. b/w Antibiotics & Antimicrobial with suitable eg.

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- ⑩ Define Anthelmintic drug with eg.
- ⑪ Define Antileprotic agents with eg.
- ⑫ Define Antiamoebic agents with eg.
- ⑬ Define STDs...
- ⑭ Define Immunostimulants & Immunosuppressants.
 

Immuno-modulators
- ⑮ Define the terms:—
  - i) Protein drugs (MOA + uses)
  - ii) Biosimilars —
  - iii) Monoclonal ~~Antibiotics~~ antibodies
  - iv) Malignancy.
- ⑯ Diff. b/w Genotoxicity & Mutagenicity
- ⑰ Diff. b/w teratogenicity & Carcinogenicity
- ⑱ Define —
  - i) Barbiturate poisoning
  - ii) Organophosphorous compound poisoning
 with eg. of drug used in it.
- ⑲ Define Chronopharmacology (Biological clock)
- ⑳ Define the important terms →
 

- i) Cholinesterase reactivators
  - ii) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
  - iii) DOTS
  - iv) HAART
  - v) Drug Resistance

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## • 2 Marks Questions →

① Define anti-emetics with (eg.)

- • These are those agents or drugs which are used to prevent vomiting or emesis. — backflow/reflux of stomach content from mouth.
- these are used in the treatment of morning sickness, motion sickness etc..

(eg.) Anticholinergic drug (Hyoscin), Antihistamines (promethazine) etc..

② Define the followings:—

- ① Nasal decongestants → These are those drugs which are used in the condition of

nasal congestion — It is the blockage of nasal passage due to excess fluid/mucus (inflammation).

(eg.) Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Oxymethazoline, Xylomethazoline  
Nasal spray

② Anti-tussive →

These are those drugs which are used to treat cough/cold. their main aim is to control (suppress) the cough rather than elimination.

(eg.) Codeine - Ethylmorphine, Nascopine etc..

iii) Expectorants →

These are those drugs which promote the secretion of sputum by which the air passage and used to treat cough.

(eg.) Potassium iodide, Sodium & Pot. citrate etc..

★ Mucolytics → (It is a part of expectorants)...

- these are those drugs which break the mucus and reduce its viscosity. used in the case of COPD & in wet cough.

(eg.) Bromhexine, Acetylcysteine

iv) Purgatives → Laxative →

these are those drugs which are used in the treatment of constipation. they have mild activity and usually work as a faecal softener.

(eg.) Magnesium salts, Sodium salts, PEG etc..

Purgative →

They have strong activity and usually used in large dose for complete cleaning of colon [constipation]

(eg.) Magnesium hydroxide ... etc..

v) Digestants →

These are those drugs which are used to promote the process of digestion in GIT. These are used only when enzyme is deficient in GIT in case of indigestion.

(eg) Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Diastase etc. Disg

vi) Carminatives →

These are those drugs that relieve flatulence i.e. the accumulation of gas in GIT and help to expel gas from stomach and intestine

(eg) Sodium bicarbonate, Dimethyl polysiloxane (Dimol) etc.

vii) Appetite stimulants →

Also known as orexigenic agents..

- these are those drugs which are used to increase the appetite desire to eat.
- used in the treatment of anorexia (loss of appetite).

(eg) Insulin, Cyproheptadine.. etc..

Appetite Suppressants →

Also known as anorexigenic agents..

- these are those drugs which are used to decrease the appetite, used in the treatment of obesity.

(eg) Benzphetamine, phenentermine etc..

viii) COPD →

### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

It is a group of disease that blocks air flow and make it difficult to breathe,

It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis..

(eg) Drugs used to treat COPD → Bronchodilators (Salbutamol, Salmeterol)..  
Antibiotics

ix) Respiratory stimulants →

- These are those drugs which stimulate the respiration

- They are basically used in the condition of respiratory failure or respiratory depression.

(eg) Doxapram, Caffeine, Theophylline etc..

③ Define chemotherapy

→ It is one type of treatment in which we treat Cancer/tumour and infectious <sup>m.d.</sup> disease which is caused due to any type of microorganism.

(eg) Antibiotics - Penicillin, Cephalosporins, Sulphonamides..  
- Anticancer drug - methotrexate etc.

④ Define Antibiotics

→ These are those chemotherapeutic agents which are used to

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kills or inhibit the growth of bacteria and these drugs are obtained from any type of micro-organism.

(eg). Penicillin, Ampicillin, Amoxycillin etc..

Q-5 Define fluconazole

→ It is an antifungal medicament, which are basically used to treat fungal infection.

- Given Orally or T.V.
- It give their action by inhibiting fungal respiration
- Side effect include vomiting, rash + diarrhoea

⑥ Define fluoroquinolones

→ It is an quinolones antibiotic which contain fluorine group in it.

- It is used in the treatment of infectious disease by killing bacteria (bactericidal) in nature. eg. UTIs
- They give their action by inhibiting the DNA gyrase enzyme.

(eg). Ciprofloxacin, etc..

⑦ Diff-

→ Bacteriostatic

• those agents which inhibits the growth of bacteria

(eg). Tetracyclines, macrolides etc.

Bactericidal

• those agents which kills the bacteria

(eg). Penicillin, Aminoglycosides etc..

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⑧ What are Zidovudin (Azidothymidine - AZT)

→ It is an anti-viral agents which basically used in the treatment of viral infections.

- It is a prototype drug which is belong to class of Nucleoside Reverse transcriptase inhibitors (Anti-Retro virus).
- used in the treatment of AIDS against HIV virus.

⑨ Chemotherapeutic Index →

It is defined as the ratio of maximum tolerated dose of a chemical agents used in chemotherapy to its minimum effective dose

$$\frac{M.T.D}{M.E.D}$$

## Antibiotics

- used inside the body
- only for special type of bacteria.

## Antimicrobials

- used for both inside or outside the body.
- for all micro-organism.

⑩ Anthelmintic drugs

→ Anthelmintics or Antihelminthics are of a group of antiparasitic drugs that expel parasitic worms (helminths) and other internal parasites from the body by either stunning or killing them and without causing damage to the host. (eg. Albendazole, Mebendazole etc.)

large macroparasite  
infect GIT  
etc.

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## ⑪ Antileprotic agents

→ These are those drugs which are basically used in the treatment of Leprosy. It is a chronic curable infection disease caused by mycobactam leproe.  
 ↓  
 It cause skin lesions, nerve damage and affects skin, eye, nose, peripheral nerves --

(eg) Dapsone, Rifampicin, clofazimine etc--

## ⑫ Antiamoebic agents

→ These are those drugs which are used in the treatment of amoebic infection. (amoebiasis) --

Amoebiasis is an infection of the intestine, liver or other tissue caused by (parasite) called Entamoeba histolytica.

(eg) Emetine, Metronidazole etc--

## ⑬ Define STDs --

→ STDs → Sexually Transmitted Diseases --

Also known as Veneral disease (infections) --

those diseases which can transmitted from one person to another through sexual contact. causes of these disease are bacteria, parasites & viruses --

(eg) Syphilis, Gonorrhea etc--

(14)

→ Immunostimulants →

also known as immunostimulators,  
those substance which stimulate the immune system  
and enhance host defence system.

(eg.) Interferons, Interleukins etc.

Immunosuppressants →

those substances which suppress the immune  
system

- suppress immune responses
- prevent production of antibodies.

(eg.) Cyclosporins, Tacrolimus etc.

(15) Define the terms: —

→ i) Protein drugs → Also known as "therapeutic protein".

these are those drugs which are genetically  
engineered version of naturally occurring  
human proteins — long chain of amino acids.

(eg.) Anticoagulants, Blood factors, enzymes,  
Interferons, Interleukins etc.

ii) Biosimilars →

These are the biological medical product that is almost an identical copy of an original product that is manufactured by a different company.

(eg.) Etrelzi (Etanercept) is a biosimilar of Enbrel (Etanercept)

- Biosimilars are basically use to treat  
Cancers, diabetes etc.

iii) Monoclonal antibodies →

produce from our body's immune system to prevent from germ

these are synthetic antibodies produced through hybridoma technology which are identical to antibodies because they were produced by one type of immune cell and are clones of a single parent cell.

(eg.) Reopro, Humira etc.

iv) Malignancy →

Also known as Cancer, It is a group of disease involving abnormal growth of cells and forms tumors.

drugs → Alkylating agents, antibiotics etc.

(16)

→

Genotoxicity

It is the ability of substance to destruct the genetic information of cells

(eg.) Genotoxin

- Not all genotoxin are mutagens

Mutagenicity

It is the ability of substance to induce permanents alterations in a genetic materials

(eg.) Mutagen

- But all mutagens are genotoxins. -

(17)

→

Teratogenicity

It is an unwanted effect of a drug on developing fetus by which they cause abnormality

(eg.) Benzepil, enalapril etc.Carcinogenicity

It is the ability of agents to cause cancer and tumor growth.

(eg.) Carcinogens - smoking pathogens - radiation

(18)

→

i) Barbiturate poisoning →

It is the poisoning caused due to overdose of barbiturates.. (eg.) Phenobarbitone

- can cause non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema hypnotic + sedation

Drug used → Naloxone used to treat this poisoning. -

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11) Organophosphorus compound

poisoning →

Organophosphates are a common class of ~~ant~~ insecticides, but large doses of organophosphates can also harm people and other animals.

— Organophosphate poisoning can occur when you're exposed to them for too long or at high levels.

Drug used → Atropine, diazepam etc. — used to treat.

19) Chronopharmacology

→ It is the science concerned with the variations in the pharmacological actions of various drugs over a biological timing + endogenous periodicities

(naturally occurring biological cycles within our bodies.)

— study about biological clocks..

(eg) sleep-wake cycle ..

20) Define !—

i) Cholinesterase reactivators →

for you — 😊

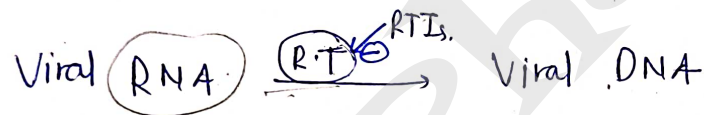
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## ii) Reverse transcriptase

inhibitors → In Retrovirus, firstly viral RNA  
eg. Zidovudine is converted into viral DNA, which is  
reverse transcription.

Now, some drug (Zidovudine) inhibit this reverse transcription  
by inhibiting the enzyme reverse transcriptase  
which is responsible for this transcription.



## iii) DOTS → Directly Observed treatment, short-course

It refers to a strategy aimed at curing  
and reducing the risk of TB (tuberculosis).

eg. Isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide  
first line

## iv) HAART → Highly Active Anti-Retroviral therapy

Used to manage and treat HIV-I

- It decreases the patients total burden of  
HIV, maintain function of immune system..

eg. Rilpivirine, Delavirdine -