

2. (a) What are the various nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents ? Discuss the mechanism of action, indications of any one drug belonging to this class. 10
 (b) Give the steps involved in prostaglandin synthesis. 5
3. (a) Write therapeutic potential of statins. 7
 (b) Describe the compensatory mechanisms operated in congestive heart failure. 8
4. (a) Explain the synthesis, storage and distribution of histamine. 8
 (b) Discuss the mechanisms involved in arrhythmias. Classify antiarrhythmics. 7
5. (a) Give the classification of anticoagulants with examples, mode of action and adverse effects. 10
 (b) Write a note on loop diuretics. 5
6. (a) Describe the pathophysiology of angina pectoris and suggest the treatment for it. 7
 (b) Explain the therapeutic potential of β -Blockers. 8
7. Write short notes on any **THREE** :
 (a) 5-hydroxytryptamine and its antagonists.
 (b) Haematinics
 (c) Pharmacology of Fibrinolytics
 (d) Anti-diuretic Hormone. 15

B.Pharm. Semester-IV (C.B.S.) Examination
PHARMACOLOGY—II
Paper—4 (4T-4)

Time—Three Hours] [Maximum Marks—80

- N.B. :—** (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Solve any **FOUR** questions from the remaining.
 (3) Draw neat labeled diagram wherever necessary.

1. Solve any **FIVE** (Justify the Statements) :
 (a) Digitalis is called cardiotonic
 (b) Vitamin B₁₂ is used as haematinic.
 (c) Vasodilators and Vasoconstrictors are ideal in shock therapy.
 (d) Spirinolactone is potassium sparing diuretic.
 (e) Quinidine is antiarrhythmic drug.
 (f) HMG-COA reductase inhibitors are hypolipidaemic agents.
 (g) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors are mixed Cveno-and arteriodilators. 4×5=20