



## Question bank

### Write short answers:

1. Local anaesthetic with adrenaline combination
2. Triple response
3. Prostacyclin
4. MAC value
5. Neurotransmitter
6. Anaesthesia.
7. Cholinergic receptors
8. Non narcotic analgesics
9. Sleeping time Down time
10. Local anaesthesia
11. Catecholamines
12. Psychotomimetics
13. Atropine like drugs
14. Cholinergic receptors
15. Ultrashort acting barbiturates
16. Synaptic cleft
17. Adrenergic receptors
18. Effects of adrenaline on the system
19. MEPPS
20. Acetylcholine
21. EPSP
22. Norepinephrine
23. IPSP
24. Adrenergic receptors
25. Surgical anaesthesia
26. Endorphins
27. Analeptics
28. Kininase inhibitors
29. Physiological steps involved in neurohumoral transmission
30. Muscarinic and nicotinic action
31. Decamethonium and d-tubocurarine
32. Opium
33. Neuroleptic analgesics
34. Ideal characters of anaesthetics

**Write short notes on:**

1. Ketanserin
2. H1 receptor antagonists
3. Pre-anaesthetic medication
4. Mechanism of action antihistamines
5. Cyproheptadine
6. Spinal stimulants
7. Xylazine
8. Nalaxone
9. d-tubocurarine
10. Antiepileptics
11. CNS stimulants
12. Epinephrine reversal
13. Thiopentone sodium
14. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
15. Arecoline
16. Cholinesterase reactivators
17. Amphetamine
18. Prostaglandins
19. Dissociative anaesthetics
20. Opioid analgesia
21. Histamine and allergy
22. Morphine
23. Anticholinesterase agents
24. Benzodiazepines
25. Neurohumoral transmission
26. State of anaesthesia
27. Classification of antihistamines
28. Cholinomimetics
29. Antihistaminics
30. Ether
31. Diclofenac
32. Opioid receptors
33. Doxapram
34. False transmitters
35. Neuromuscular blockers
36. Pharmacological effects of histamine
37. Termination action of neurotransmitters
38. Benzocaine

### 39. Second generation antihistamines

#### **Write essay on the following:**

1. Write in detail about synthesis, storage, release, pharmacological actions and metabolism of acetylcholine.
2. What are NSAIDs? Explain the pharmacological action and therapeutic uses of the following:
  - a.) Phenylbutazone, b.) Diclofenac.
3. What are analgesics? Explain in detail the pharmacological actions, clinical uses, precaution and contraindications of morphine.
4. What are analeptics? Explain in detail the pharmacological effects of the following:
  - a.) Doxapram, b.) Methylxanthine derivatives.
5. Give an account on stages of neurohumoral transmission
6. Describe various stages of anesthesia in detail and write about the usefulness of dissociative anaesthetic in veterinary practice.
7. What are prostaglandins? Write on their source, activity and importance in clinical uses.
8. Describe the pathways of synthesis, storage, release, metabolism and the pharmacological effects of nor-epinephrine and the essential features of neurohumoral transmission in the peripheral nervous system of mammals.
9. Describe the theories on general anaesthesia and give the kinetics and clinical application of the thiopental sodium.
10. Classify NSAIDs and describe in detail the mechanism of action, kinetics and clinical application of acetyl salicylic acid.
11. Classify barbiturates with examples. Discuss their pharmacological effects.
12. Write briefly about the adrenergic receptor network. Enumerate the clinical uses of adrenergic receptor agonists and antagonists.
13. Mention the different types of tranquilizers with examples. Discuss their pharmacological effects and clinical applications.
14. Action and uses of epinephrine
15. List out the pharmacological actions of prostaglandins
16. Explain the mechanism of action of the following:
  - a.) Sodium salicylate, b.) Phenylbutazone, c.) Indomethacin, d.) Ibuprofen.
17. List out the CNS stimulants and explain briefly about each of them.
18. Explain the mechanism of action and uses of the classical antihistaminics.
19. What is humoral transmission? How does it differ from neural and hormonal transmission. Explain with examples.

20. What are the various processes involved in neurohumoral transmission answer should give explicit examples?
21. Enlist the analgesics, antipyretics and anti-inflammatory drugs. Discuss about the
  1. pharmacological effects of propionic acid and paraamino phenol derivatives
22. Write about the molecular theory of general anaesthesia and the role of pre-anaesthetic medication. List the stages of anaesthesia observed with inhalant anaesthesia.
23. Give account of the various stages of neurohumoral transmission.
24. Classify aspirin like drugs with examples. Describe in detail the mechanism of action of salicylate and pyrazolone derivatives.
25. Write in brief the pharmacological significance of autacoids. The role of histamine in allergy and the use of antihistaminics.
26. Discuss the steps and the (NSAID) drugs involved in cyclooxygenase pathway.
27. Discuss the synthesis. Storage, release and metabolism of acetylcholine. Give the outline of acetylcholine receptor.
28. Different stages of anaesthesia. Discuss about down time and pedal reflex.
29. Discuss the synthesis, storage, release and breakdown of catecholamines and describe about the pharmacological effects and clinical uses of catecholamines.
30. What are neuromuscular blocking agents? Classify with suitable examples and explain in detail their pharmacological actions.
31. What are antihistaminics. Discuss their pharmacological action, side effects and therapeutic uses.
32. Describe various stages of anaesthesia and write the clinical uses of dissociative
  2. anaesthetics.
33. Classify barbiturates, write their actions and therapeutic uses.
34. Elaborate the pharmacodynamics and toxicity of the following: a.) Ether, b.) Halothane.
35. Classify anticholinesterase drugs with examples and discuss their clinical uses.
36. Write the pharmacological actions of the following on eye with an example:
  - a.) Sympathomimetics, b.) Sympatholytics, c.) Parasympathomimetics, d.) Parasympatholytics
37. Biosynthesis of prostaglandins and their clinical uses.
38. Explain in detail pharmacological effects of skeletal muscle relaxants.
39. What are parasympatholytics? Give their classification with examples. Discuss in brief their pharmacological effects and clinical uses.