

Pharma Unit



Pharmacology 1 Marks Important Questions and Answers

According To New Syllabus ER 2020-2021

1) Define pharmacology?

Ans. Pharmacology is the branch of science that deals with the study of drugs and their interaction with living systems. The word pharmacology derived from greek word. Pharmakon - drug & logos – study

2) What are pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetics?

Ans. Pharmacodynamics - the study of mechanism of action and pharmacological action of drugs.

pharmacokinetics - the study of absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of drugs.

3) What is route of drug administration?

Ans. Route of drug administration is the way by which a drug, fluid or other substances are taken into the body.

4) What is enteral route of drug administration and enlist it?

Ans. Enteral route: administration of a drug which involves gastrointestinal tract is called the enteral route of drug administration.

- Oral route
- Sublingual route
- Rectal route

5) What is parenteral route of drug administration and enlist different parenteral routes?

Ans. Route of drug administration other than alimentary or gastrointestinal tract are called as parenteral route to drug administration.

- Intravenous route
- Intramuscular route
- Subcutaneous route
- Intradermal route
- Inhalation route

6) Define drug absorption?

Ans. Drug absorption is a movement of the drug from its site of administration into blood circulation.

7) Define bioavailability?

Ans. The amount of drug that reaches to systemic circulation from given dose is called as bioavailability of drug.

- Iv route give 100% bioavailability as it directly reaches to systemic circulation.
- Oral route does not have 100% bioavailability.

8) Define therapeutic index?

Ans. Therapeutic index (ti) - it is the ratio of median lethal dose and effective dose.
therapeutic index (ti) = LD_{50}/ED_{50}

9) Define drug distribution?

Ans. Drug distribution is a process in which the drug gets distributed from blood to various tissues and to other parts of body.

10) Define biotransformation of drugs?

Ans. The biochemical alteration of drug in the body called as biotransformation of drug. Biotransformation of drug is also called as drug metabolism.

11) Define excretion of drugs?

Ans. Excretion is a process by which inactive drugs or inactive metabolites are excreted from the body.

12) What are cholinergic drugs & anti-cholinergic drugs?

Ans. Cholinergic drugs: cholinergic drugs are the substances that enhance the action of acetylcholine or mimics the action of acetylcholine. Cholinergic drugs are also called parasympathomimetic drugs or cholinomimetic drugs

anticholinergic drugs: anticholinergic drugs are medications that blocks the effect of acetylcholine. Anticholinergic drugs are also called as parasympatholytic or anti muscarinic drugs.

13) What are adrenergic drugs & define anti-adrenergic drugs?

Ans. Adrenergic drugs: adrenergic drugs are the substances that mimics the action of adrenaline or noradrenaline. Adrenergic drugs are also called as sympathomimetic drugs and adrenergic agonists.

Anti-adrenergic drugs: the drugs which block the action of adrenaline or noradrenaline are called as anti-adrenergic drugs or the drugs which block the action of alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptors are called as antiadrenergic drugs.

14) What are neuromuscular blocking agents?

Ans. The drugs which inhibit the transmission of nerve impulse at neuromuscular junction are called as neuromuscular blocking agents. Neuromuscular blocking agents produce relaxation of skeletal muscles.

15) Define local anaesthetic agents?

Ans. Local anaesthetics prevent the generation and conduction of impulses in the nerve by blocking voltage dependent sodium channels which prevents depolarization.

16) Define non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (nsaids)?

Ans. These are the drugs produce relief of pain and elevated body temperature. As these drugs also produce anti-inflammatory effects they are known as nsaids. Nsaids do not interact with opioid receptors.

17) Define miotics & mydriatics?

Ans. Miotics the drugs which produce constriction of pupils are called miotics, e.g. Acetylcholine, pilocarpine, carbachol.

mydriatics the drugs which produce dilation of pupils are called mydriatics, e.g. Adrenaline, ephedrine, cocaine, atropine.

18) Define general anaesthetics?

Ans. General anaesthetics are the agents which produce reversible loss of sensation and consciousness.

19) Define hypnotics and sedatives?

Ans. Sedative: these are the drugs which reduce excitement without producing sleep.

hypnotics: these are the drugs which produces sleep resembling natural sleep.

20) Define anti-convulsant drugs?

Ans. The medication used to control or prevent seizures (convulsions) are called as anti-convulsant drugs.

21) Define anti-anxiety drugs?

Ans. Antianxiety agents/anxiolytics/minor tranquillizers are the drugs which are used to reduce anxiety states and nervousness are called antianxiety agents. For example, diazepam, nitrazepam, oxazepam.

22) Define anti-depressant drugs?

Ans. Antidepressants (mood elevators) are the drugs which improve the moods of depressed individuals are called antidepressants. For example, imipramine, desipramine, amitriptyline.

23) Define anti-psychotics drugs?

Ans. Antipsychotics/psychotropics/psychoactive are the drugs which are used in the treatment of psychic disorders are called antipsychotics or psychoactive drugs. For example, chlorpromazine, reserpine, haloperidol.

24) Define nootropic agents?

Ans. Nootropics are the drugs supplements and other substances that are claimed to improve cognitive function, particularly executive functions such as attention, memory, creativity, or motivation, in healthy individuals.

25) Define opioid analgesics?

Ans. These are the drugs which are used to relieve moderate to severe pain, by acting on central nervous system.

26) Define anti-hypertensive drugs?

Ans. Antihypertensive drugs the drugs which reduce elevated blood pressure to normal level are called antihypertensive drugs. The drugs used in the treatment of hypertension are called antihypertensive drugs.

27) Define cardiotonic?

Ans. Agents which cause positive inotropic action (increase in force of contraction of the heart) and increase cardiac output.

28) Define anti-anginal drugs?

Ans. Antianginals/vasodilators are the drugs used in the treatment of angina pectoris by dilating the blood vessels are called antianginals or vasodilators.

29) Define anti-arrhythmic drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmia are called antiarrhythmic agents.

30) Define hematinic agents?

Ans. Haematinics the drugs which increase the number of rbc's and the amount of haemoglobin level in the blood are called haematinics.

31) Define anti-coagulants?

Ans. The drugs which prevent coagulation of blood are called anti coagulants.

32) Define anti-platelet agents?

Ans. Antiplatelet agents are the drugs which prevent thrombus formation by decreasing platelet aggregation. Anticoagulants, antiplatelet drugs, thrombolytics are together referred as antithrombotic drugs. Antiplatelet drugs are also known as platelet agglutination inhibitors and blood thinners.

33) Define thrombolytic drugs?

Ans. Thrombolytics are the agents that are used to break up the thrombi. They are called fibrinolytics because they break fibrin thread in the clot.

34) Define bronchodilators?

Ans. Bronchodilators are the drugs which dilate the bronchi and improve the rate of breathing.

35) Define expectorants?

Ans. Expectorants are the drugs which increase the bronchial secretions and help to protect the irritated mucosa.

36) Define anti-tussive agents?

Ans. Antitussives are the drugs which are used in the treatment of cough, e.g. Noscapine, tincture of opium, heroin, methadone.

37) Define mucolytic agents?

Ans. Mucolytics are a class of drugs used to break up and thin mucus, making it easier to clear from the airways.

38) Define anti-ulcer drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used to treat ulcer by reducing gastric acid secretion are called as anti-ulcer drugs.

39) Define anti-emetics?

Ans. The drugs which prevent vomiting are called antiemetics drugs.

40) Define laxatives, purgatives & cathartics?

Ans. Purgatives: the drugs which promote defaecation are called purgatives.

laxatives: laxatives are mild purgatives.

cathartics: cathartics are strong purgative.

41) Define anti-diarrheal drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of diarrhoea are called anti-diarrheal drugs.

42) Define diuretics?

Ans. The drugs which increase the urine output are called as diuretics.

43) Define anti-diuretics?

Ans. The drugs which reduce urine volume are called antidiuretics.

44) Define oral hypoglycaemic agents?

Ans. Oral hypoglycaemics are anti-diabetic drugs which are used to treat type 2 diabetes.

45) Define autocoids?

Ans. The substances which have self-regulating power in the body are called autocoids.

46) Define anti-tubercular drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of tuberculosis are called antitubercular drugs.

47) Define anti-fungal drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of fungal infections are called antifungal agents.

48) Define anti-viral drugs?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of viral infections are called antiviral drugs.

49) Define anti-amoebic agents?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of amoebic infection are called anti-amoebic drugs.

50) Define anthelmintics?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of worm infestations are called anthelmintics, e.g. Mebendazole, albendazole, thiabendazole.

51) Define anti-malarial agents?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of malaria are called antimalarials.

52) Define anti-neoplastic agents?

Ans. The drugs which are used in the treatment of cancer are called antineoplastic agents. They are also called as anti-neoplastic, anti-cancer, anti-tumour, anti-malignant, cytotoxic agents.

53) Define biological agents?

Ans. Biologicals are the medicines which are derived by using large scale cell cultures of bacteria, yeast, plants, or animals. Biologicals are also known as biological therapeutics or biologics or biopharmaceuticals.



Notes:

- 1) Please Read All the Topics & All the Chapters of Pharmacology Very Carefully.
- 2) This Pdf Notes/Questions & Answers Are Only for Reference Purpose.