

ANTIEPILEPTICS

Essay

1. Enumerate the newer drugs used in epilepsy. Write the MOA of any two agents. Discuss the management of status epilepticus (2+2+2) (feb 20)
2. Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the MOA, ADR and uses of sodium valproate. Mx of status epilepticus (6+4+5) (CBME 23 Jan)
3. Classify antiepileptic drugs. Write the MOA,ADR of Phenytoin [Jul19]
4. 30 year old male patient with grandma epilepsy on phenytoin 100 mg tid develops another episode of seizure and the dose of phenytoin is increased to 200 mg tid. After 2 weeks, he presents with ataxia and nystagmus
 - a. What is the cause of present symptoms of the patient
 - b. MOA of phenytoin
 - c. Mention 2 nonepileptic uses of phenytoin
 - d. Mention 2 drugs used for absence seizures
 - e. Outline the management of status epilepticus
5. A 24 yr old man is brought to the hospl with c/o unconsciousness, sustained contractions(tonic) of all body muscles followed by periods of muscle contraction alternating with periods of relaxations (clonic) lasting 1-2 min. [apr 13] [2+3+1]
 - a. Which are the drugs that can be prescribed for this patient
 - b. Describe the pharmacokinetics and ADR of any one such drug
 - c. Rx of status epilepticus
6. 28 yr old man while working on his computer in an IT company , suddenly went blank,fell down and appeared to be unconscious. He regains consciousness in next 5 min but was confused and could not remember what happened.

When he consulted a neurologist, he was diagnosed to have absence seizures. [mar 14]

- a. Name 2 drugs useful in absence seizures
 - b. MOA- phenytoin
 - c. 4 uses of carbamazepine
 - d. 2 drugs used in status epilepticus [1+2+2+1]
7. Enumerate 4 groups of antiepileptics with examples of each. Mention four newer antiepileptics. Describe the pharmacological actions, ADR and therapeutic uses of any one of them. [feb 16] [2+2+2]

Short notes

1. Carbamazepine [sep 13]
2. Phenytoin
3. Newer antiepileptics
4. Vigabatrin
5. Lamotrigine [feb 17]
6. Gabapentin
7. Tiagabine
8. Sodium valproate (Feb 19) (may 22) (feb 22)

Short answer (4 marks)

1. Pharmacological management of opium (Morphine) dependence(CBME 23 Jan)
2. Anxiety disorders (CBME 23 Jan)

2 uses & 2 ADR

1. Carbamazepine (Feb 21)

Choose the drug & justify

1. Phenobarbitone / Carbamazepine in treatment of Trigeminal neuralgia (feb 24)

Write briefly

1. Rationale for the use of diazepam in status epilepticus and not for chronic therapy of epilepsy
2. Rationale for use of Ethosuximide in absence seizures

Name 2 drugs

1. Absence seizures [feb 18] (may 21)
2. Status epilepticus

GA, LA

Essay

1. **A middle aged man posted for appendicectomy was given an injection by the ward nurse before being shifted to operation theatre. Patient developed dryness of mouth, difficulty in swallowing and severe thirst (1+2+3) (Feb 20)**

- a. **What is the drug that was injected**
- b. **Why the drug was given pre operatively**
- c. **What are the other drugs which are given pre operatively**

Short essays

1. Compare Inhalational and intravenous general anesthetics (feb 24)

Short notes

1. Atracurium (Feb20)
2. Halothane [apr 13] [feb 15] (may 22)
3. Sevoflurane [mar 14]
4. Propofol [sep 14] [feb 17] [Aug 2017] [feb 18] (CBME 23 Jan)
5. Ketamine
6. Preanaesthetic medication(July 18)
7. Lignocaine
8. Spinal anesthesia
9. Epidural anesthesia
- 2 uses & 2 adr

1. Lignocaine (Feb21)

Write briefly

1. MOA – lignocaine [sep 13] [feb 15]

2. Rationale for the use of adrenaline along with local anaesthetics [sep 14]
3. Rationale for the use of glycopyrrrolate as preanaesthetic medication [oct 16]
4. Pharmacological basis – Thiopentone sodium for induction of general anesthesia
5. Rationale for the use of propofol in outpatient surgery
6. Rationale – Sevoflurane preferred anesthetic in surgery camps
7. PB – Halothane + nitrous oxide in GA
8. EMLA
9. JVRA

Name 2 drugs

1. 2 intravenous and 2 inhalational anaesthetics [sep 13]
2. Preanaesthetic medication [sep 14] [Aug 2017] (feb 24)
3. Iv anaesthetic preferred in shock
4. Ocular local anaesthetics
5. Amide LA

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OPIOIDS, ALCOHOL, SEDATIVES, PARKINSONISM

Essay

1. Enumerate 4 groups of drugs used in treatment of parkinson's disease. Describe the pharmacological actions and ADR of levodopa. What is the advantage of combining levodopa with a peripheral decarboxylase inhibitor [2+3+1] [sep 15]
2. A patient suffering from schizophrenia was being treated with haloperidol for the last 4 weeks. Now he developed rigidity, tremors, hypokinesia and classical gait. [feb 17]
 - a. What is the cause of these symptoms in this patient
 - b. How will you treat this problem
 - c. Why levodopa is combined with carbidopa in parkinsonism and mention its dose [1 +2+3]

3. 24 year old man brought unconscious to the casualty. There are no signs of injury. His blood sugar value is normal. There are needle track marks on his fore arm. He has constricted pupils, slow and shallow respiration
- Diagnosis?
 - Rx given to patient
 - He regains consciousness . but c/o restlessness, diarrhea, insomnia, lacrimation and tremors. What is reason for this manifestations
 - How will you deaddict this patient
 - List 4 drugs producing physical dependence

Short essays

- Enumerate opioid receptors. Write the uses, adverse effects and contra indications for Morphine. Briefly describe the management of Morphine poisoning. (1+5+2)(feb 24)
- Drugs used to treat Parkinsonism. Describe the Mechanism of action and adverse effects of levodopa. (feb 24)

Short notes

- Therapeutic uses & ADR of Morphine and its congeners (may 22)
- Levodopa (Feb 20)
- Diazepam [sep 13] [feb 15](Feb 21)
- Rationale for ethanol in methanol poisoning [Feb 16]
- Tramadol [sep 15]
- COMT inhibitors [sep16]
- Opioid antagonists
- Uses of morphine
- Morphine
- Pethidine
- Naloxone
- Zolpidem
- Uses of diazepam

2 uses & 2 ADR

1. Diazepam [Jul19] (feb24)
2. Morphine (may 21)
Short answer (4 marks)
1. Pharmacological management of opium (Morphine) dependence(CBME 23 Jan)
2. Anxiety disorders (CBME 23 Jan)

Choose the right drug & Justify

- 1. Naloxone / Nalbuphine in morphine poisoning. (Feb 19)**
2. Disulfiram / Fomepizole in methyl alcohol poisoning (Feb 20)
3. Levodopa/ benzhexol in chlorpromazine induced parkinsonism (CBME 23 Jan)

Write briefly

- 1. PB – Modafinil in night shift workers (Feb20)**
- 2. Uses of diazepam [feb 17]**
- 3. Use of morphine in LVF [feb 17]**
- 4. MOA of disulfiram [apr 13]**
- 5. Flumazenil [apr 13]**
- 6. MOA- diazepam [mar 14] [Feb 16]**
- 7. Mention the antidote in overdose of morphine [mar 14]**
- 8. Explain why morphine is contraindicated in patients with head injury [Feb 16]**
9. Rationale for the use of ethanol in methanol poisoning [sep 15] [Aug 2017]
10. 2 uses and ADR of morphine [oct 16]
11. Rationale - methadone for morphine dependence therapy (July 18)
12. 2 uses and ADR of pethidine
13. Rationale – morphine in a/c LVF (feb 24)

14. PB- methadone for opioid deaddiction
15. PB- morphine in a/c MI
16. 2 uses and ADR of Naloxone.
17. Rationale for the use of disulfiram in chronic alcoholism.
18. Rx of alcohol poisoning
19. PB- forced alkaline diuresis in barbiturate poisoning
20. Rationale for combining Ldopa + carbidopa in parkinsonism. [Jul19] (feb 24)
21. Rationale for use of Donepezil in alzheimer's disease.
22. Rationale for the use of benzhexol in drug induced parkinsonism.[feb 18]

Write PB for use of

1. Fomepizole in methanol poisoning [Jul19](Feb21)
2. Tramadol as an analgesic (Feb21)
3. Trihexy phenidyl in drug induced parkinsonism (may 21)

Name 2 drugs

1. Rx of drug induced parkinsonism [apr 13]
2. Rx of idiopathic parkinsonism [mar 14]
3. Parkinson's disease [Feb 16]
4. Antidote for methanol and paracetamol poisoning [sep 13]
5. Pure opioid antagonists [sep 15]
6. Oral opioid antagonist
7. Short acting drugs for insomnia [feb 15]
8. Rx of methanol poisoning [feb 15]
9. Opioid antagonists [feb 15] [feb 17]
10. COMT inhibitors (July 18)(feb19)
11. Kappa analgesics
12. Opioids C/I in MI
13. Opioid preferred in labour

14. Opioid available as TDP

15. BZD with antidepressant action.

16. Antiviral agent with antiparkinsonian action.

17. Peripheral decarboxylase inhibitors (may 22)

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

Essay

1. 25 yr old man had gradual onset of delusions and auditory hallucinations. He was taken to a psychiatrist who started him on T. Haloperidol 2 mg twice daily. A few weeks later although he improved clinically he developed stiffness and rigidity of upper and lower limbs.[2+2+2]
 - a. Comment on the response of the patient to haloperidol
 - b. Outline further line of management
 - c. Name 2 atypical antipsychotics [oct 16]
2. Sarala, 28 yr old lady was suffering from depression. The physician prescribed tab Fluoxetine 20mg/day for her. [2+2+2] [feb 18]
 - a. MOA of fluoxetine
 - b. Advantage of the drug compared to TCA
 - c. What can happen if this patient is administered pethidine concurrently.
3. Enumerate the drugs used in psychoses with 2 eg in each group. Write 2 other indications and ADR of chlorpromazine
4. An adult male suffering from schizophrenia was given chlorpromazine tabs. A few days later he developed tremors & dystonia which subsided on giving benhexol.
 - a. Why did dystonia develop? How did it subside on giving benhexol?
 - b. MOA & 2 other uses of chlorpromazine
 - c. List 4 neuroleptics which don't produce dystonia
 - d. What is malignant neuroleptic syndrome. How will

you treat it?

Short notes

1. Name two Atypical antipsychotics. What are the advantages of Atypical antipsychotics over Typical (feb 24)
2. SSRIs [mar 14] (Feb21) (may 21)
3. Mention SSRI and its advantages [sep 14]
4. Selective MAO- A inhibitor
5. Lithium
6. Newer antidepressants
7. Uses of chlorpromazine
8. Haloperidol
9. Fluoxetine
10. Atypical antipsychotics [Jul19]
11. Uses & contraindications of SSRI

Write briefly

1. 2 uses & 2 adr of Amitriptyline (Feb 20)
2. 2 uses & 2 adr of haloperidol (feb 19)
3. 2 uses & 2 adr of chlorpromazine [sep 13]
4. Explain why Haloperidol preferred over Li in acute mania
5. Rationale for the use of Imipramine in Enuresis
6. Cheese reaction
7. Advantages of clozapine over haloperidol.

Name 2 drugs

1. **Drugs used in bipolar disorder (feb 24)**
2. **Antidepressant effective in chronic pain**
3. **Selective MAO-A inhibitor**
4. **SSRI [feb 17] [Aug 2017] (July18)(feb19)**
5. **Tricyclic antidepressants**
6. **Atypical antipsychotics (may 22)**
7. **Drugs to treat mania (CBME 23 Jan)**

Misc

Short notes

1. Rx of smoking cessation (Feb 19)

Name 2 drugs :

1. Rx of smoking cessation (Feb 24)
- 2.

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