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Q.No1:

Answer: A: The drug interaction is a change in the action or side effect of a drug caused by administration with a food and the risk of drug interaction increases with the number of drug is called drug interaction.

1:Drug drug. A drug reaction is when an interaction between two or more prescription drugs.

2:Drug nonprescription treatment.This is a reaction between a drug and a nonprescription treatment.

3:Drug food. It is happen when food or beverage intake alters a drug effect increasing their risk for the damage of live and kidney failure.

4:Drug alcohol. Certain medications should not be taken with alcohol it can also increases your risk for negative side effect.

5:Drug diseases. The interaction when the use of a drug alters or the worsens a ciditioons or diseases.

6: Drug laboratory. It have been shown to interfere with skin prick tests used to determined.

B: Pharmacodynamic drug intersection refers to interaction in which drug influence each other effects directly it is actually desired it is mutually protection ntiating effect in same direction are aimed e.g in the use of anti infective or in pain therapy when the effect of one drug is impeded by another the effect of these drug are antagonidtics the combination of ACE inhibitor with potassium sparing diuretics such as amiloride.

Q.No2:

Answer: A: Glycemia is the presence of sugar glucose in blood.Hyperglycemia indicates excess glucose in the blood.

Hypoglycemia refers to abnormally low presence of glucose in the blood.

E.g To controlling blood glucose level of diabetes.

B: Emesis. Emesis is the involuntary forceful expulsion of the contents of an individuals stomach through the mouth.

Antiemetic. antiemetic drugs are types of drug anemia that helps ease symptoms of nausea or vomiting.

e.g zafran phenergan etc.

C: Cough and sputum and asthma ate mainly respiratory diseases the drugs are used These are agents used in the therapy of cough sputum and asthma.

Q.No3:

Answer: A: There are mainly antibacterial drug targets in bacteria cell wall synthesis DNA RNA

1. The cell wall or membrane that surrounds the bacterial cell

2. The nechineries that make the nuclixc acid DNA and RNA

3. The machinery that produce proteins.

B: Adsorption. The virus attaches or adsorbs to the surface of the host cell most virus ate attracted to the host cell because of the interaction between proteins on the outer surface of the virus and receptor like protein the host cell membrane.

Penetration and uncoating. The virus enter the host cell either by passing directly through the cell membrane.

Bio synthesis. When viral genetic material is released within the host cell virus takes control of cell molecule protein maturation and release The component of the virus genetic core and surrounding shell into mature viruses from the host cell.

Q.No4:

Answer: A: Classification of antihypertensive drugs.

1. Diuretics. Thiazides and congeners loop diuretics potassium sparing diuretics.
2. Sympatholytic. Centrally acting antiadrenergic agents alpha beta adrenergic blockers.
3. Vasodilators. Nitric oxide released potassium channel openers dopamine receptor agonists.
4. Angiotensin inhibitors and antagonists. Angiotensin converting enzyme ACE inhibitors angiotensin receptor antagonists.

B: Angina pectoris is the medical term for chest pain or discomfort due to coronary heart disease it occurs when the heart muscles does not get much food as it needs it usually happens because one or more of the hearts arteries l'd narrowed or blocked ischemia its symptom that is in the circumstances indicates chest pain arising from the heart.

Q.No5:

Answer: A: General anesthesia. It is a state characterized by the unconsciousness analgesia amnesia skeletal muscles relaxation and loss of reflexes.

Stages.

1. Analgesia. The patient has decreased awareness of pain.
2. Disinhibition excitement. The patients appears to be delirious and excited amnesia occur.
3. Surgical anesthesia. The patients is unconscious and has no pain reflexes respiration.
4. Medullary depression. The patient develops severe respiratory and cardiovascular depression that requires mechanical and pharmacologic support.

Local anesthesia. It is the conditions that results when sensory transmission from a local area of the body to CNS is blocked is local anesthesia.

B: Mechanisms of action all opioid receptors are G proteins flupirtine is a centrally acting non opioid to analgesic that is strong narcotic analgesic which induce tolerance and drug dependence such as morphine concentration failed to note any pain some are given by the injection or iv before during or after a surgical procedure opioid drugs typified by morphine produce their pharmacological actions including analgesic tolerance and hedonic.