



**NAVVRACHANA
UNIVERSITY**
a UGC recognized University

School: School of Science
Program/s: BMS
Year: 3rd **Semester:** 5th
Examination: End Semester Examination
Examination year: December - 2022

Course Code: BM302 **Course Name:** Toxicology and Pharmacology I
Date: 02/12/2022
Time: 14.30 to 16.30 pm

Total Marks: 40
Total Pages: 03

Instructions:

- Write each answer on a new page.
- Draw the diagram wherever necessary
- Stick to the Word Limit given in the Questions.

Q. No.	Details	Marks	CO	BTL
Q.1	<p>Choose the Correct Option</p> <p>1. What are is true about environmental risk assessment?</p> <p>a) In the quotient method the Predicted estimated concentration (PEC) is compared to the Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC).</p> <p>b) The PNEC is the equivalent of the NOAEL in toxicity assessment.</p> <p>c) The PNEC is the equivalent of the Acceptable Daily intake (ADI) in toxicity assessment.</p> <p>d) The PEC is equivalent to the LOAEL in toxicity assessment.</p> <p>2. What is true about the process of risk assessment?</p> <p>a) Acute exposure and chronic exposure from a chemical result in effects on a similar target organ, but only at a single high or a repeated low dose of exposure, respectively.</p> <p>b) DNA can be a toxicological receptor.</p> <p>c) A dose response curve is important to establish the LD50 which is an important parameter in modern toxicological risk assessment.</p> <p>d) The LD50 is a constant parameter reflecting the acute toxicity of a chemical for different species.</p> <p>3. O-methylation is an important pathway of xenobiotic biotransformation in an organism. Substances undergo this route of biotransformation if they contain the following functional group:</p> <p>a) Nitro group</p> <p>b) Amino group</p> <p>c) Thiol group</p> <p>d) Carboxyl group</p>	1x6=6	CO1, CO 2, CO 3, CO 4	BTL1, BTL 2, BTL 3, BTL 4

	<p>4. What type of biotransformation reactions can play a role in the mammalian metabolism of aniline?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> N-Acetylation, hydroxylation, glucuronidation. Epoxidation, methylation, sulfation. Glutathione conjugation, reduction, N-hydroxylation. Nitroreduction, glycine conjugation, aromatic ring opening. <p>5. The organs least involved in systemic toxicity are ---</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> brain and peripheral nerves. muscle and bone liver and kidney hematopoietic system and lungs <p>6. What is true for ADME characteristics?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ADME characteristics describe what happens to a compound when it has entered the body. ADME characteristics describe the toxicodynamic phase. ADME characteristics determine the bioavailability of a compound upon oral intake. ADME characteristics describe how a compound becomes toxic including the mechanism of action. 			
<p>Q.2</p>	<p>Answer the following (20-30 words only per answer)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draw the homeostatic curve of a toxicant showing the different conditions. "the dose of the drug should be governed on the basis of one's own physiology". Justify List down two ways through which the chemicals act as EDCs. Enlist the difference between regulatory toxicology and Mechanistic toxicology. List the routes of exposure in the increasing order of most rapid response. 	<p>2x5=10</p>	<p>CO1, CO 2, CO 3, CO 4</p>	<p>BTL1, BTL 2, BTL 3, BTL 4</p>
<p>Q.3</p>	<p>Answer the following (max 300-350 words per answer)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You have worked at a sulfite facility for 15 years. The facility does not require protective equipment, and you have developed a number of serious health effects in the last 7 years. You are possibly experiencing what type of exposure and why? Classify the different enzymes of Phase I reactions citing a suitable xenobiotic/drug. A pesticide enters into the aquatic system from agricultural run off. Analysis was done in different organisms ranging from 1⁰ producers to 1⁰ Consumers to Apex Consumers. There was an increase in the concentration of this xenobiotic in the biotic system. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the route through which it can enter the biotic system. What will happen to each trophic level organisms? What will be the ultimate fate of this pesticide? Justify giving reasons. Explain the mechanism behind how the cytochrome P450 does its catalyzing reactions of any xenobiotics. 	<p>3x4=12</p>	<p>CO1, CO 2, CO 3, CO 4</p>	<p>BTL1, BTL 2, BTL 3, BTL 4</p>

<p>Q.4 Answer the following (max 500 words per answer).</p> <p>1. A toxicant enters into the system through oral route into different organisms. Being a toxicologist, design different parameters to validate the toxicity. Explain the different doses of it, how it may cause toxicity to the organism. Plot the dose-response relationship.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2. What will happen when a person is acquainted with. a) Snake Bite b) Mutagens c) Teratogens d) Drug Overdose.</p> <p>3. Design a study where you can monitor following factors for a toxicant: a) Importance of hydrolases b) Whether it can act as EDC or not? c) Effects in Acute vs chronic evaluation. d) Its detoxification mechanism and therapies used.</p>	6x2=12	CO1, CO 2, CO 3, CO 4	BTL1, BTL 2, BTL 3, BTL 4
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*****All the Very Best*****