

11. An 8 years old boy has a significant bed wetting problem. Which of the following drugs is an antidepressant with antimuscarinic actions and most likely used for the treatment of this disorder?
- Imipramine
  - Fluoxetine
  - Venlafaxine
  - Phenelzine
12. A depressed patient taking antidepressant medication goes to McDonald's to lighten up his mood. He has an excess intake of cheese. Shortly afterwards he ends up in the emergency room with abnormally elevated blood pressure. Which one of the following medications was most likely responsible for his conditions?
- Bupropion
  - Fluoxetine
  - Imipramine
  - Phenelzine
13. Your psychiatric patient visits you for a checkup. As he moves his hands, you notice a slight tremor. He tells you that since he has been on medications he is always thirsty and frequently has to urinate. The drug he is most likely to be taking is:
- Carbamazepine
  - Clozapine
  - Valproic acid
  - Lithium
14. Which of the following is the most likely electrophysiological consequence of the activation of postsynaptic  $\mu$  opioid receptors on the pain transmission neurons in the spinal cord?
- Decrease in membrane  $K^+$  conductance
  - Increase in membrane  $Na^+$  conductance
  - Production of an excitatory postsynaptic potential
  - Production of an inhibitory postsynaptic potential
15. A patient sustains severe head injury in a motor vehicle accident. The doctor avoids an opioid analgesic for this patient most likely because:
- It may cause development of addiction in patient
  - It may cause constipation
  - It may raise the intracranial pressure
  - Opioids are not effective for head injuries
16. Which of the following is the most likely reason why broadspectrum antibiotics cause superinfections?
- Due to development of resistance
  - Masking disease symptoms
  - Impairment of normal microflora of the host
  - Impairment of normal inflammatory reaction
17. A patient develops resistance to an antibiotic. Which one of the following is the least likely reason for this?
- Decreased penetration of the drug to its site of action
  - Increased efflux of the drug from its site of action
  - The drug has to bind to a different site to exert its full effect
  - Chemical/structural change in target site of the drug
18. Which of the following is incorrectly matched with its mechanism of action:
- Penicillin: Inhibition of autolytic enzymes in bacterial cell wall
  - Vancomycin: Inhibition of transglycosylase in bacterial cell wall
  - Bacitracin: Inhibits transfer of peptidoglycan subunits to the growing cell wall
  - Fosfomycin: Inhibits 1<sup>st</sup> step in the synthesis of N acetylmuramic acid
19. A patient comes to you with complaint of acute pharyngitis/ acute tonsillitis due to group A beta hemolytic streptococci. Which of the following drugs would you most likely prescribe him?
- Amikacin
  - Doxycycline
  - Benzathine penicillin
  - Vancomycin

20. A doctor gives his patient a cephalosporin that has little activity against gram negative microorganisms and very little activity against gram positive microorganisms. Which of the following cephalosporins was the patient most likely given?
- Cefazolin
  - Ceftriaxone
  - Cephalexin
  - Cefepime
21. Which of the following is the reason for adding drugs like clavulanic acid to some penicillins.
- To inhibit bacterial inactivation of penicillins
  - To decrease allergenicity of penicillins
  - To inhibit renal secretion of penicillins
  - To increase entry of penicillins into the bacteria
22. A junior house officer prescribes an antibiotic for a patient of typhoid fever. A senior doctor tells him that this drug is rarely used nowadays because it causes aplastic anemia. Which one of the following drugs was this patient most likely prescribed?
- Amoxicillin
  - Cefotaxime
  - Ciprofloxacin.
  - Chloramphenicol
23. A patient has been diagnosed with infection caused by Mycobacterium avium intracellular. Which one of the following drugs will you most likely prescribe him?
- Clarithromycin
  - Erythromycin
  - Tetracycline
  - Cefotaxime
24. Which of the following is the drug of choice for treatment of pseudomembranous colitis caused by clostridium difficile that does not respond to metronidazole?
- Ampicillin
  - Vancomycin
  - Clindamycin
  - Tetracycline
25. A patient is taking a loop diuretic for a certain cardiovascular disease. Which of the drugs will most likely be avoided for him due to fear of increased ototoxicity?
- Gentamicin
  - Tetracycline
  - Amoxicillin
  - Ciprofloxacin
26. An 8 years old boy is brought to you with complaint of brownish yellow and deformed anterior tooth after he received an antibiotic. Which of the following did he most likely receive?
- Tetracycline
  - Gentamicin
  - Erythromycin
  - Cotrimoxazole
27. A patient is receiving a sulfonamide for an infection but due to little clinical response, another ( antibiotic antifolate drug) is given in combination . Which of the following is the primary reason for this combination?
- Decrease development of resistance
  - Increase toxicity against the microbe
  - Decrease toxicity to patients
  - To produce a synergistic effect
28. A 30 year-old male has had a heart transplant and is being maintained on the immunosuppressant cyclosporine. He develops a Candida infection and is treated with ketoconazole. Why is this poor therapy?
- Ketoconazole is not effective against Candida species.
  - Ketoconazole reacts with cyclosporine to inactivate it.
  - Ketoconazole has a potential for cardiotoxicity.
  - Ketoconazole inhibits cytochrome P450 enzymes that inactivate cyclosporine.
29. Which of the following antifungal drugs are used topically in dermatophytic infections (ringworm infections)?
- Clotrimazole.
  - Miconazole
  - clofazimine.
  - Both a and b
30. A 40 years old man with AIDS develops cryptococcal meningitis. He refuses intravenous therapy. Which of the following is the best choice of oral therapy for this patient?
- Fluconazole
  - Griseofulvin
  - Nystatin
  - Ketoconazole

# CLASS TEST

## DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

3<sup>RD</sup> CLASS TEST MBBS 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR

### DRUGS ACTING ON GASTRO INTESTINAL TRACT

Time Allowed: 10min

Max Marks: 10

1. A 55 years old woman with Type – 1 diabetes of 40 yrs duration complains of severe bloating and abdominal distress, especially after meals. Evaluation is consistent with diabetic gastro paresis. Which of the following is a prokinetic drug that could be used in this situation?  
a) Alosteron                      b) Cimetidine                      c) Loperamide                       d) Metoclopramide
  2. Which of the following antacids can cause systemic alkalosis?  
a) Aluminium hydroxide                      b) Sucralfate                      c) Calcium carbonate                       d) Sodium bicarbonate
  3. A patient who is taking verapamil for hypertension and angina has become constipated. Which of the following drugs is an osmotic laxative that could be used to treat the patients constipation?  
a) Aluminium hydroxide                      b) Diphenoxylate  
 c) Magnesium hydroxide                      d) Metaclopramide
  4. Which of the following drug causes less CNS adverse effects including less extra pyramidal reactions because it has less penetration in to the CNS?  
 a) Domperidone                      b) Metoclopramide                      c) Ondansetron                      d) Aprepitant
  5. Which drug accumulates in parietal cell canaliculi and undergoes conversion to a derivative that irreversibly inhibits H<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATPase?  
a) Cimetidine                      b) Diphenoxylate                       c) Esomeprazole                      d) Metoclopramide
  6. Which of the following drugs require acidic medium for its activation?  
a) Cimetidine                       b) Sucralfate                      c) Sodium bicarbonate                      d) Aluminium hydroxide
  7. A 45 years old man with a duodenal ulcer was treated with a combination of drugs intended to heal the mucosal damage and to eradicate Helicobacter pylori. Which of the following anti bacterial drugs is used commonly to eradicate intestinal Helicobacter pylori?  
a) Cefazolin                      b) Ciprofloxacin                       c) Clarithromycin                      d) Vancomycin
  8. A patient is receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy for metastatic carcinoma. To prevent chemotherapy – induced nausea and vomiting, she is likely to be treated with which of the following?  
a) Levodopa                      b) Methotrexate                      c) Misoprostol                       d) Ondansetron
  9. Which of the following laxatives are used in the treatment of hepatic encephalopathy?  
 a) Lactulose                      b) Bisacodyl                      c) Castor oil                      d) All of the above
- All of the following are anthraquinone stimulant/irritant purgatives EXCEPT:
- a) Cascara
  - b) Castor oil
  - c) Rhubarb
  - d) Senna

Max Marks:30

1. An 18 years old college boy was taking morphine for the last 1 year. He now presents in emergency department with complaints of drowsiness, disorientation, cyanosis, pupils are constricted, yellow clammy skin and shallow breathing. His BP is 90/60mmHg. Which one of the following drugs is given to overcome the effects of morphine:
- a) Flumazenil      b) Buspirone      c) Naloxone      d) Ketamine
2. A 51 years old patient with parkinsonism is being maintained on levodopa-carbidopa with adjunctive use of low doses of entacapone but continues to have off periods of akinesia. The most appropriate drug to rescue the patient but that will only provide temporary relief is:
- a. Apomorphine      b. Carbidopa      c. Ropinirole      d. Selegiline
3. All of the following muscle relaxant are correctly matched except:
- a. Baclofen: GABA mimetic      d. Botulinum toxin: Decrease release of acetylcholine  
b. Diazepam: GABA inhibitory  
c. Tizanidine :  $\alpha_2$  agonist
4. A patient is having severe muscle spasms. He is given a spasmolytic that is also used in the management of seizures caused by overdose of a local anesthetic. Which of the following drugs is it most likely?
- a) Baclofen      c) Dantrolene  
b) Cyclobenzaprine      d) Diazepam
5. A 64 years old patient of Parkinson's disease on medication is brought to the dermatologist Complaining of purplish skin with spotted appearance. Which one of the following drugs is most likely responsible for these symptoms?
- a) Amantadine      c) Selegiline  
b) Levodopa      d) Entacapone
6. Which of the following drugs would you most likely give to a patient with choreoathetosis with decreased mental ability and psychosis, suggestive of Huntington's disease?
- a) Amantadine      c) Tetrabenazine  
b) Levodopa      d) Bromocriptine
7. A 31 years old man is diagnosed with schizophrenia. He is treated with a neuroleptic drug and now he becomes rigid confused and develops fever of 105 F. Therapy with neuroleptic is stopped and supportive measures are taken. Which of the following drugs should also be given?
- a) Amoxapine      c) Fluoxetine  
b) Dantrolene      d) Lithium
8. The reason why clozapine causes less extrapyramidal dysfunction than haloperidol is that clozapine
- a) Activates GABA receptors  
b) Blocks dopamine release  
c) Has a low affinity for dopamine D2 receptors  
d) Has greater antagonism at muscarinic receptors
9. An adolescent male is newly diagnosed with schizophrenia. Which of the following neuroleptic agent will most likely improve his apathy and blunted affect?
- a) Chlorpromazine      c) Risperidone  
b) Haloperidol      d) Thioridazine
10. Which of the following is preferred for treatment of anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa in which there is binge eating followed by vomiting and purging episodes?
- a) Amitriptyline      c) Fluoxetine  
b) Bupropion      d) Trazodone

Jim ✓ (2014-15) GIT, Antacids + Asthma

Department of Pharmacology 'MCA'

Total Marks: 35

MCOs (GIT, Asthma, Antacids)

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

1. A patient has severe GERD. Which of the following drugs is most likely to suppress gastric acid as fully as possible?  
a. Atropine  
b. Calcium carbonate  
c. Cimetidine  
d. Esomeprazole  
e. Misoprostol
2. In a patient with drug induced hyperuricemia, our pharmacologic approach for managing this will be to inhibit uric acid synthesis. Which of the following drugs will do that?  
a. Allopurinol  
b. Aspirin  
c. Celecoxib  
d. Corticosteroids  
e. Probenecid
3. A patient with multiple medical problems is taking several drugs. The patient suffers from some GI distress and starts taking a drug. He presents with toxic effects from all his other medications. Which was the drug the patient most likely self-prescribed and took?  
a. Cimetidine  
b. Famotidine  
c. Nizatidine  
d. Ranitidine  
e. Esomeprazole
4. Which drug would be most suitable for both, emesis, caused by an anticancer drug, and diabetic gastroparesis and GERD?  
a. Ondansetron  
b. Esomeprazole  
c. Metoclopramide  
d. Diphenoxylate  
e. Loperamide
5. Which of the following is the most likely reason why the vast majority of antacids contain magnesium and an aluminum salt?  
a. Al salts counteract the gastric mucosal irritating effects of Mg salts  
b. Al salts require activation by an Mg dependent enzyme in order to inhibit the parietal cell proton pumps  
c. Mg salts cause a diuresis that helps reduce systemic accumulation of the Al salt by increasing renal Al excretion  
d. Mg salts potentiate the ability of Al salts to inhibit gastric acid secretion  
e. Mg salts tend to cause a laxative effect that counteracts the tendency of an Al salt to cause constipation
6. A patient is taking a proton pump inhibitor, bismuth, metronidazole and tetracycline. Which of the following is the most likely purpose for administering this drug combination?  
a. Antibiotic associated pseudomembranous colitis  
b. Irritable bowel syndrome  
c. Refractory or recurrent, and severe, gastric, or duodenal ulcers secondary to H. pylori  
d. Traveler's diarrhea  
e. Ulcers that occur in response to long term, high dose NSAID therapy for arthritis
7. A patient is being treated with a number of prescription drugs, one of which is misoprostol. Which of the following is the most likely purpose for which this drug is being administered?  
a. Routine management of GERD  
b. Prophylaxis of GI ulcers during long term therapy with some NSAIDs  
c. Eradicating H. pylori in patients with acute and recurrent gastric ulcers  
d. Prevention of acute stress ulcers  
e. Managing ulcers that tend to develop during pregnancy
8. A child suffering from asthma is to be treated with a drug that blocks the synthesis of leukotrienes. What drug would be an appropriate choice?  
a. Cromolyn  
b. Zileuton  
c. Theophylline  
d. Montelukast  
e. Ipratropium

1. The acquired resistance to a drug which develops on repeated administration over prolonged time is called:  
a) Tachyphylaxis      b) Cumulation       c) Tolerance      d) Idiosyncrasy
2. Slow acetylators are likely to show which of the following effects on usual dose of Isoniazid?  
 a) Drug accumulation      b) Allergic Reaction      c) Tolerance      d) Failure to respond
3. An unexpected abnormal drug response on first dose in some individuals is called:  
a) Physical Dependence      b) Psychic Dependence       c) Idiosyncrasy      d) Tolerance
4. Which of the following drugs can cause hemolysis in patients deficient in G6PD enzyme?  
a) Penicillin       b) Antimalarials      c) Paracetamol      d) Omeprazole
5. The phenomenon of Tachyphylaxis can happen with what kind of drugs?  
 a) Indirect acting sympathomimetics      b) Direct acting sympathomimetics  
c) Both a and b      d) None of these
6. After sudden discontinuation of certain drugs acting on CNS, a set of symptoms opposite to the usual actions of those drugs is known as:  
a) Dependence       b) Abstinence syndrome      c) Tolerance      d) Habituation
7. Before administering Penicillin injection, a test dose is usually given to check for possible:  
a) Dependence       b) Anaphylactic shock      c) Tachyphylaxis      d) Fever
8. The drug effects due to excessive pharmacological activity on high doses are:  
 a) Predictable      b) Unpredictable      c) Allergic Reactions      d) Withdrawal symptoms
9. Which of the following drugs blocks the final step in stomach acid synthesis:  
a) Cimetidine       b) Omeprazole      c) Aluminium Hydroxide      d) Atropine
10. Which of the following drugs promotes gastrointestinal motility and is useful in emesis:  
 a) Domperidone      b) Loperamide      c) Atropine      d) Colloidal Bismuth
11. The antidiarrheal that is used in combination with antimuscarinic alkaloids to reduce abuse is:  
 a) Loperamide       b) Diphenoxylate      c) Metochlopramide      d) Metronidazole
12. Metochlopramide prevents emesis by:  
a) Blocking B2 receptors       b) Blocking D2 receptors  
c) Stimulating Alpha 2 receptors      d) Blocking Alpha 2 receptors
13. The drug group that shows strong anti diarrheal effects is:  
a) Anti Histamines       b) Opioids      c) Purgatives      d) Dopamine antagonists
14. An example of a laxative acting through its osmotic action is:  
a) Castor oil       b) Lactulose      c) Methylcellulose      d) Bisacodyl
15. The 5HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist very useful in Cancer chemotherapy induced vomiting is:  
a) Metochlopramide      b) Domperidone      c) Dexamethasone       d) Ondansetron

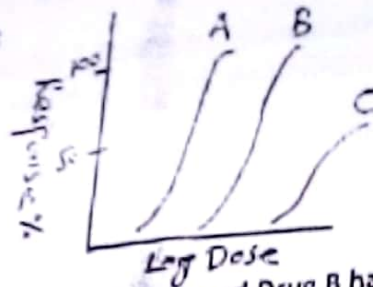
8. If the effect of combination of two drugs is equal to the sum of their individual effects, the two drugs are exhibiting

- (a) Potentiation
- (b) Synergism

(c) Cross tolerance

(d) Antagonism

9. In this figure the correct response is:



(a) Drug B is more potent than Drug A

(c) Drug A is more potent than Drug B

(b) Drug A and Drug B have equal potency

(d) Drug C is the most potent

10. Factor which can affect the absorption of drug is:

(a) Dissolution rate

(c) Lipid Solubility

(b) Particle Size

(d) All the above

11. A patient was given 200mg dose of a drug IV and after 2 hours plasma conc. was 100mg. If the drug follows first order kinetics, what will be the plasma conc. 6 hours after its administration:

(a) 25mg

(b) 50mg

(c) 75mg

(d) 100mg

12. An example of 2<sup>nd</sup> messenger-for-G Protein coupled receptor signaling is:

(a) Gs Protein

(b) cAMP

(c) Na<sup>+</sup>

(d) Cl<sup>-</sup>

13. Redistribution of drugs results in:

(a) Termination of drug action

(c) Shortened duration of action

(b) Prolonged action of drug

(d) Drug reaction

14. The ability of drug to cause fetal abnormalities is known as

(a) Teratogenicity

(b) Carcinogenicity

(c) Cross tolerance

(d) Allergic reaction

15. The set of properties that characterize the effects of a drug on a body is called

(a) Distribution

(c) Pharmacodynamics

(b) Permeation

(d) Pharmacokinetics

Answer key

# Pharmacodynamics & P.K

1<sup>st</sup> Class Evaluation Test Pharmacology 3<sup>rd</sup> Year MBBS

MCQ Type

Total marks: 15

Time allowed: 15 min

2019

1. Drugs that are administered through IV route are:

- (a) Rapidly excreted by kidneys
- (b) 100% Bioavailable
- (c) Rapidly metabolized by liver
- (d) Subject to first pass metabolism

2. Drugs that are highly bound to Albumin:

- (a) Effectively cross the BBB
- (b) Are easily filtered at Glomerulus
- (c) Have a large volume of distribution (Vd)
- (d) can undergo competition with other drugs for albumin binding sites

Vd x Plasma conc  
Plasma conc

3. The loading dose for a drug given IV with volume of distribution (Vd) = 42L, Target plasma conc. (Cp) = 5mg/L and Clearance (CL) = 200L/min will be:

- (a) 500mg
- (b) 210mg
- (c) 1G
- (d) 40mg

4. Which of the following is a phase II drug metabolizing reaction?

- (a) Acetylation
- (b) Deamination
- (c) Hydrolysis
- (d) Oxidation

5. The maintenance dose of a drug is usually based on the:

- (a) Total body clearance (CL) of the drug
- (b) Percentage of drug bound to plasma proteins
- (c) Fraction of drug excreted unchanged in the urine
- (d) Apparent volume of distribution (Vd)

6. A Prodrug is:

- (a) The prototype member of a class of drugs
- (b) The oldest member of a class of drugs
- (c) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite
- (d) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation

7. The Down Regulation of receptors can occur as a consequence of:

- (a) Continuous use of agonists
- (b) Continuous use of antagonists
- (c) Chronic use of CNS depressants
- (d) Denervation



18. Which of the following drug is a somatostatin analogue, indicated for inhibition of gastric acid secretion in case of esophageal varices?

- A. Gastrin
- B. Histamine
- C. Lanzoprazole
- D. Octreotide

19. Which of the following antiulcer drug is preferred for the treatment of NSAID induced peptic ulcer?

- A. Calcium carbonate
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Lanzoprazole
- D. Misoprostol

20. Which of the following antiemetic drugs is most effective in chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting?

- A. Diphenhydramine
- B. Hyosine
- C. Metaclopramide
- D. Ondansetron

ondansetron

Metoclopramide

Hydrochloro  
thiazide

Cimetidine  
Famotidine  
Nizatidine  
Ranitidine

Animal  
↓  
Plant → Blood  
          → Vessels  
          area

Vascular  
area.

Xylem & phloem

13. Which of the following drugs is a D2 receptor antagonist and increases gastric emptying in patients with diabetic gastroparesis?

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Granisetron
- C. Magnesium hydroxide
- D. Metaclopramide

14. A 40-year-old man has high levels of LDL. His physician prescribed him a drug. After 2 weeks he comes with complaint of severe fatigue and pain in muscles. On labs showed increased levels of serum creatinine kinase (CK) and LFT's. Which of the following anti-hyperlipidemic drug was most likely prescribed to this patient ?

- A. Cholestyramine
- B. Ezetimibe
- C. Gemfibrozil
- D. Niacin
- E. Simvastatin

15. Which of the following drugs is CYP-450 inhibitor and can increase toxicity of drugs which are metabolized by cytochromes?

- A. Bismuth subsalicylate
- B. Calcium hydroxide
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Misoprostol

16. A 30-years old, married woman, suffering from peptic ulcer was taking a drug to relieve gastro-esophageal reflux symptoms for last 1 year. She presented to a gynecologist for the complaints of irregular menstruation. Which of the following anti-ulcer drug is most likely to cause these symptoms due to anti-androgen effects?

- A. Cimetidine
- B. Lanzoprazole
- C. Misoprostol
- D. Nizatidine

17. Which of the following anti-ulcer drug is responsible for Vitamin B-12 deficiency on long term use?

- A. Cimetidine
- B. Misoprostol
- C. Omeprazole
- D. Ranitidine

13. W  
cmf
7. Which of the following drugs accelerates the conversion of plasminogen to plasmin?
- A. Aminocaproic acid
  - B. Heparin
  - C. Argatroban
  - D. Reteplase
  - E. Warfarin
8. Which of the following is antidote of warfarin?
- A. Aminocaproic acid
  - B. Antithrombin III
  - C. Protamine sulfate
  - D. Vitamin K
9. Prostaglandin induced cutaneous flushing is an adverse effect of which of the following antihyperlipidemic drugs?
- A. Colestipol
  - B. Ezetimibe
  - C. Fenofibrate
  - D. Niacin
10. Which of the following anti-hyperlipidemic drugs causes hyper-uricemia and may precipitate gout?
- A. Colestipol
  - B. Ezetimibe
  - C. Fenofibrate
  - D. Niacin
11. Which of the following drug polymerizes in stomach acid and coats the ulcer beds, resulting in accelerated healing of peptic ulcer? →
- A. Aluminum hydroxide
  - B. Cimetidine
  - C. Omeprazole
  - D. Sucralfate
12. A 60-year-old man suffering from recurrent heartburn routinely takes large quantity of different antacid preparations. Which of the following antacids had the highest risk of metabolic alkalosis in this patient?
- A. Aluminium hydroxide
  - B. Calcium carbonate
  - C. Magnesium hydroxide
  - D. Sodium bicarbonate

13

Ahmed Mustafa F17-011

2

Department of Pharmacology

3<sup>rd</sup> year MBBS Class Test # 2  
GIT + Blood MCQ's

DATE: 21-01-2020  
Time Allowed: 20min

1. Which of the following compound is most likely to block ADP receptors and prevent platelet aggregation?
  - A. Alteplase
  - B. Aspirin
  - C. Clopidogrel**
  - D. Heparin
2. Which of the following anticoagulant drugs acts by inhibiting clotting factors II, VII, IX, X as well as protein C and S?
  - A. Heparin
  - B. Lepirudin
  - C. Reteplase
  - D. Warfarin**
3. A 30 years old patient is suffering from Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD). Which of the following anti-inflammatory drug is prescribed in IBD is a combination of 5-ASA and sulfapyridine?
  - A. Abciximab
  - B. Corticosteroids
  - C. Olsalazine
  - D. Sulfasalazine**
4. Which of the following laboratory test should be performed to monitor warfarin treatment?
  - A. aPTT
  - B. Factor X test
  - C. INR**
  - D. Red blood cell count
5. Which of the following antiplatelet drugs act by inhibiting glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptors?
  - A. Abciximab**
  - B. Alteplase
  - C. Aspirin
  - D. Cilostazol
6. Which of the following clinical condition is an adverse effect of fibrates?
  - A. Cholelithiasis**
  - B. Facial flushing
  - C. Headache
  - D. Hypertension

Cholelithiasis

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

3<sup>RD</sup> CLASS TEST MBBS 3<sup>RD</sup> YEAR

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a) Levodopa                       b) Methotrexate                      c) Misoprostol                      d) Ondansetron
9. Which of the following laxatives are used in the treatment of hepatic encaphlopatthy?  
 a) Lactulose                      b) Bisacodyl                      c) Castor oil                      d) All of the above
10. All of the following are anthraquinone stimulant/irritant purgatives EXCEPT:  
a) Cascara                       b) Castor oil                      c) Rhubarb                      d) Senna

Encircled O with red ink are

right answers

- 17
- 1) Which one of the following drug is associated with positive inotropic effect?
    - a) Losartan
    - b) Verapamil
    - c) Dobutamine
    - d) Propranolol
  - 2) A 51 years old man is started on lisinopril after being found to have an average blood pressure of 154/93 on ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. After starting treatment he presents with dry cough. Accumulation of which one of following protein is responsible for it?
    - a) Adenosine
    - b) Histamin
    - c) Bradykinin
    - d) Acetylcholine
  - 3) Best choice for a patient who has history of vasospastic angina?
    - a) ACE inhibitors
    - b) Beta blocker
    - c) Nifedipine
    - d) Thiazide diuretic
    - e) Verapamil
  - 4) Which of the following drugs is commonly used topically in the treatment of glaucoma?
    - a) Esmolol
    - b) Timolol
    - c) Silodosin
    - d) Yohimbine
  - 5) Following is inverse agonist of benzodiazepine receptors?
    - a) Flumazenil
    - b)  $\beta$ -Carbolines
    - c) Chlordiazepoxide
    - d) Glutethimide
  - 6) Which of the following agents is associated with high incidence of disorientation, sensory and perceptual illusions and vivid dreams during recovery from anesthesia?
    - a) Diazepam
    - b) Fantanyl
    - c) Ketamine
    - d) Midazolam
  - 7) Epinephrine added to a solution of lidocaine for a peripheral nerve block will cause following effects?
    - a) Increase the risk of convulsions
    - b) Increase the duration of anesthetic action of the local anesthetic
    - c) decrease the risk of convulsions
    - d) decrease the duration of action of local anesthetics
  - 8) Bio-transformation of the drugs is to render them
    - a) Less lipid soluble
    - b) More protein bound
    - c) Less ionized
    - d) Less protein bound
  - 9) Which of the following drugs is a volatile substance that is administered by inhalation?
    - a) Thiopental
    - b) Halothane
    - c) Alprazolam
    - d) Buspirone
    - e) Phenytoin
  - 10) Which of the following antihypertensive drug is renin inhibitor?
    - a) Propranolol
    - b) Verapamil
    - c) Chlonidine
    - d) Prazosin
  - 11) Which of the following adverse effect can be caused by Thiazide diuretics?
    - a) Hyperkalemia
    - b) Hypokalemia
    - c) Hyponatremia
    - d) Hypoglycemia
  - 12) A good example of chemical antagonism is?
    - a) Heparin & Protamine
    - b) Protamine & Zinc
    - c) Heparin & Prothrombin
    - d) All the above
  - 13) Acidic drugs mainly bind to following substance?
    - a) Albumin
    - b) Alpha acidic glycoprotein
    - c) Myoglobin
    - d) Mannitol
  - 14) The loading dose of a drug is usually based on the following characteristic?
    - a) Total body clearance of the drug
    - b) Percentage of drug bound to plasma proteins
    - c) Fraction of drug excreted unchanged in the urine
    - d) Apparent volume of distribution (VD) and desired drug concentration in plasma
  - 15) Alkalinization of urine hastens the excretion of
    - a) Weakly basic drugs
    - b) Weakly acidic drugs
    - c) Strong electrolytes
    - d) Both a & b

2011  
Endocrinology

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Max Marks: 15

(MCQ's)

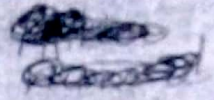
Time Allowed: 15 mins

- 1) A man is given a drug to reduce thyroid gland size and vascularity before surgical thyroidectomy. Which mechanism is responsible for its use in this setting?  
A) inhibition of the sodium/iodide symporter (B) inhibition of thyroperoxidase  
C) inhibition of TSH secretion (D) inhibition of thyroid hormone release
- 2) Young athletes who abuse androgens should be made aware of the side effects of these drugs. Which one of the following is, however, not of concern?  
A) Increased muscle mass. (B) Anemia due to bone marrow failure.  
C. Overly aggressive behavior. D. Decreased spermatogenesis.
- 3) A 64-year-old woman with a history of Type 2 diabetes is diagnosed with heart failure. Which of the following drugs would be a poor choice in controlling her diabetes?  
a) Sitagliptin. B) Exenatide c) Acarbose (d) Rosiglitazone
- 4) Which of the following drugs acts by increasing insulin secretion?  
a) biguanides (b) sulfonylureas c) Acarbose d) thiazolidenidions
- 5) Which of the following insulin preparation is used in diabetic ketoacidosis:  
(a) Regular insulin (b) Lente insulin (c) NPH insulin d) Glargine insulin
- 6) A 50 years old lady having breast cancer with estrogen receptors may receive:  
a) Ethinyl estradiole b) Flutamide. c) Leuprolide. (d) Tamoxifen.
- 7) A patient with Addison disease continues to have hyperkalemia despite receiving adequate replacement doses of hydrocortisone (cortisol). Which drug should be added to the treatment regimen to reduce serum potassium levels?  
(A) dexamethasone (B) fludrocortisone (C) triamcinolone (D) aldosterone
- 8) Oral contraceptives bear an increased risk of the following.  
(a) Thromboembolism. b) Weight loss c) Ovarian cancer d) Dysmenorrhea
- 9). A woman is placed on a drug that increases insulin sensitivity and typically results in a loss of body weight. Which adverse effect commonly results from taking this medication.  
A) increased risk of heart failure (B) increased triglyceride and LDL cholesterol levels  
(C) diarrhea (D) hypoglycemia
- 10) A progestin is included in regimens for HRT to prevent which of the following adverse effects?  
(A) breast cancer (B) endometrial cancer (C) myocardial infarction (D) stroke
- 11) A child with asthma is being treated effectively with inhaled preparation of Beclomethasone. Which of the following adverse effects is of particular concern?  
a) Hypoglycemia b) Hypotension (c) Growth suppression d) osteoarthritis
- 12) Which of the following best describes the effect of propylthiouracil on thyroid hormone production?  
a) blocks the release of thyrotropin-releasing hormone.  
b) inhibits uptake of iodide by thyroid cells.  
c) It prevents the release of thyroid hormone from thyroglobulin.  
(d) It blocks iodination and coupling of tyrosines in thyroglobulin to form thyroid hormones.
- 13) Which of the following drug is a potent inhibitor of corticosteroid synthesis and is used in severe Cushing's disease?  
a) Dexamethasone. b) Hydrocortisone. (c) Ketoconazole d) Prednisone.
- 14) Glucocorticoids are used in all of the following conditions except:  
(a) Addison's disease (b) Bronchial Asthma (c) Anaphylaxis (d) Osteoporosis
- 15) Which of the following compounds is incorrectly matched with its mechanism of action?  
(a) Flutamide: Competitively blocks the binding of androgens to their receptor  
(b) Finasteride: Inhibits 5 $\alpha$ -reductase  
(c) Acarbose: Inhibits  $\alpha$ -glucosidase  
(d) Rosiglitazone: Competitively blocks the binding of estrogens to their receptor

- 16) High plasma protein binding can cause following effect?  
 a) Increases the volume of distribution of the drug    b) Facilitates glomerular filtration of the drug  
 c) Generally makes the drug long acting    d) Both a & b
- 17) Which of the following diuretic would be most useful in acute treatment of comatose patient with brain injury and cerebral edema?  
 a) Mannitol    b) Acetazolamide    c) Furosemide    d) Amiloride
- 18) A Prodrug is drug which has following characteristic?  
 a) The prototype member of a class of drugs    b) The oldest member of a class of drugs  
 c) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active drug  
 d) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation
- 19) Tachyphylaxis is a phenomenon which has following characteristic?  
 a) A drug interaction between two similar types of drugs  
 b) Rapidly developing decrease response    c) A synergism between two types of drugs  
 d) None of the above
- 20) A patient being diagnosed for myasthenia gravis would be expected to have improved neuromuscular function after being treated with  
 a) Donepezil    b) Edrophonium    c) Atropine    d) Echothiophate    e) Neostigmine
- 21) A 50 years old male farm worker is brought to emergency room. He was found confused and unconscious. His heart rate is 45 and blood pressure is 80/40mm. He is sweating and salivating profusely. Which of following treatment is indicated?  
 a) Physostigmine    b) Norepinephrine    c) Atropine    d) Edrophonium
- 22) A partial agonist can antagonize the effects of a full agonist because it has  
 a) High affinity but low intrinsic activity    b) Low affinity but high intrinsic activity  
 c) No affinity and low intrinsic activity    d) High affinity but no intrinsic activity
- 23) The first-line drug for treating an acute attack of re-entrant supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) is  
 a) Adenosine    b) Digoxin    c) Propranolol    d) Phenylephrine    e) Edrophonium
- 24) A positive Coombs' test and hemolytic anemia may follow the administration of which antihypertensive drug?  
 a) Methyldopa    b) Clonidine    c) Guanabenz    d) Prazosin    e) Atenolol
- 25) A Patient who has had attacks of paroxysmal atrial tachycardia, an ideal prophylactic drug of choice will be  
 a) Adenosine    b) Procainamide    c) Lidocaine    d) Nifedipine    e) Verapamil
- 26) The most important therapeutic indication of acetazolamide is?  
 a) Congestive heart failure    b) Renal insufficiency    c) Cirrhosis of liver    d) Glaucoma
- 27) Select the diuretic that can cause gynecomastia, hirsutism and menstrual disturbance as a side effect on long-term use.  
 a) Amiloride    b) Spironolactone    c) Metolazone    d) Acetazolamide
- 28) Down regulation of receptors can occur as a consequence of  
 a) Continuous use of agonists    b) Continuous use of antagonists  
 c) Chronic use of CNS depressants    d) Denervation
- 29) Which of the following drug act by combining with G protein coupled receptor?  
 a) Insulin    b) Epinephrine    c) Glucocorticoid receptor    d) Physostigmine
- 30) The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its  
 a) Safety    b) Potency    c) Efficacy    d) Dose variability



(ANS)



1. Parathion has which of following characteristics?  
a. It is inactivated by conversion to paraoxon  
b. It is poorly absorbed through skin and lungs  
c. If treated early, its toxicity may be partly reversed by pralidoxime  
d.  If treated early, its toxicity may be partly reversed by pralidoxime
2. Which of following is best drug to distinguish between myasthenic crises and cholinergic crises?  
a. Atropine  
b.  Edrophonium  
c. Physostigmine  
d. Pralidoxime
3. Which of following is correct regarding beta blockers?  
a.  Treatment with beta blockers should not be stopped abruptly  
b. Propranolol is a cardio selective beta blocker  
c. Cardio selective beta blockers worsen asthma  
d. Beta blockers decrease peripheral resistance by causing vasodilatation
4. A male treated with doxazosin for BPH. He complains of dizzy spells after getting up from bed at night which drug should be alternative?  
a. Propranolol  
b.  Pseudoephedrine  
c. Terazosin  
d. Terazosin
5. Which of the following may precipitate an attack of glaucoma if instilled into the eye?  
a. Physostigmine  
b.  Atropine  
c. Pilocarpine  
d. Echothiophate
6. A 60 years old man who was smoker is diagnosed with chronic pulmonary disease and suffers from occasional bronchospasm. Which of following would be effective in treating him?  
a.  Alprazolam aerosol  
b. Scopolamine butyl bromide  
c. Mecamylamine  
d. Oxygen
7. Atropine is antidote for?  
a. Organophosphate poisoning  
b. Physostigmine poisoning  
c. Mushroom poisoning  
d. TCA poisoning  
e.  All of above
8. Which of following adrenergic agonist is commonly present in nasal sprays available over the counter to treat nasal congestion?  
a. Clonidine  
b. Albuterol  
c.  Oxymetazoline  
d. Formoterol
9. A pt with anaphylactic shock is brought to emergency. Which of following drugs is most appropriate to treat this patient?  
a. Norepinephrine  
b. Phenylephrine  
c. Dobutamine  
d.  Epinephrine
10. Which of following is used to improve cardiac function in pt who presented with blood pressure of 70/60 mmHg, tachycardia and low cardiac output? He is diagnosed with acute heart failure?  
a. Epinephrine  
b.  Fenoldopam  
c. Dobutamine  
d. Isoproterenol
11. Which of following drugs will be most useful in treating poisoning with atropine?  
a. Malathion  
b.  Physostigmine  
c. Muscarinic antagonist  
d. Nicotinic antagonist
12. Scopolamine is also called as?  
a. Physostigmine  
b. Atropine  
c. Mecamylamine  
d.  Hyoscine butyl bromide
13. At higher doses of Atropine, which receptors are blocked?  
a. M1  
b.  M2  
c. M3  
d. M4
14. Following are effects of Atropine on eye except?  
a. Mydriasis  
b.  Positive light reflex  
c. Cycloplegia  
d. Negative light reflex
15. Yohimbine is?  
a. Alpha 1 Agonist  
b. Alpha 2 Agonist  
c. Alpha 1 Antagonist  
d.  Alpha 2 Antagonist